

DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES Ltd

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT:**

FOXBURY LANE/CEMETERY LANE,

WESTBOURNE, WEST SUSSEX.

[Site Centred at National Grid Reference SU 7610 0752]

PREPARED FOR TAYLOR WIMPEY

By

Neville Hall MIFA &

C.A. Pine MA BSc

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Summary

- *This archaeological desk based assessment report has been prepared for Taylor Wimpey to accompany an application for a proposed development on land at Foxbury Lane/Cemetery Lane, Westbourne, West Sussex.*
- *This archaeological desk based study has not identified any significant archaeological resource within the area of the assessment site itself.*
- *An archaeological evaluation at Chantry Farm to the immediate south-west of the study site was undertaken in 2008. This investigation identified significant findings all attributed to the Neolithic period. Findings comprised a probable ritual pit which contained in situ fragments of a late Neolithic corded decorated vessel along with flint debitage, part of a flint core, a flint flake and two flint blades. Although these significant findings by themselves represent a relatively low level of Neolithic archaeological activity; the potential for similar findings to be made within the study site is considered to be **moderate**.*
- *An archaeological watching brief carried out in 1999-2000 to the north of Foxbury Lane and the study site recovered sherds of Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery from the upper fills of a palaeochannel. Although these pottery finds were considered to be residual in nature, it does provide an illustration of multi-period archaeological potential in the general area. Other findings from this watching brief comprised two undated archaeological features, an undated pit and a post-medieval ditch. It is possible that these undated features could be attributed to either the Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. A single Bronze Age cremation urn was recovered from the side of a sewer trench in 1949 to the east of Westbourne village and to the north-west of the assessment site. Although this is a significant find, by itself, it represents a relatively low level of activity. In the light of these considerations, the potential for similar such findings to be made from these periods to be made within the assessment site is considered to be **low to moderate**.*
- *A further archaeological watching brief in 1985 on the groundworks for a new Housing estate at Finsbury Lane also to the north-west of the study site did not identify any archaeological features. However, metal detection identified a medieval silver ring along with other medieval metallic objects. The assessment site itself is situated away from any potential medieval and post-medieval settlement activity. So the potential for activity from these periods to be made here is considered to be **low**.*

- *The potential impact of development on **moderate** archaeological potential from the Neolithic period is considered to be **moderate**. Similarly the potential impact of development on **low** to **moderate** archaeological potential from the Bronze Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods is also considered to be **moderate**. The potential impact of development on **low** archaeological potential from the medieval and post-medieval periods is also be regarded as being **low**.*
- *It should also be noted that the Sussex Coastal Plain, from previous experience will often yield previously unknown multi-period archaeological activity, particularly from the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods. This factor should also be taken into consideration.*
- *There are two Grade II listed buildings situated to the west of the assessment site comprising Mile End House and Foxbury House, both of which are located on Foxbury Lane. The setting of these listed buildings is sometimes a material consideration concerning the potential impact of development on their respective settings. However, the potential impact of development upon the settings of these buildings is considered to be **nil**.*

1.0 Introduction

This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey. Its purpose is to assess, without the use of intrusive methods, the archaeological potential of proposed new development on land at Foxbury Lane/Cemetery Lane, Westbourne, West Sussex. This will form the basis for a decision making process that will seek to address the interests of the developer, while ensuring that archaeological resources, if present, are not needlessly compromised as a result of developing the site.

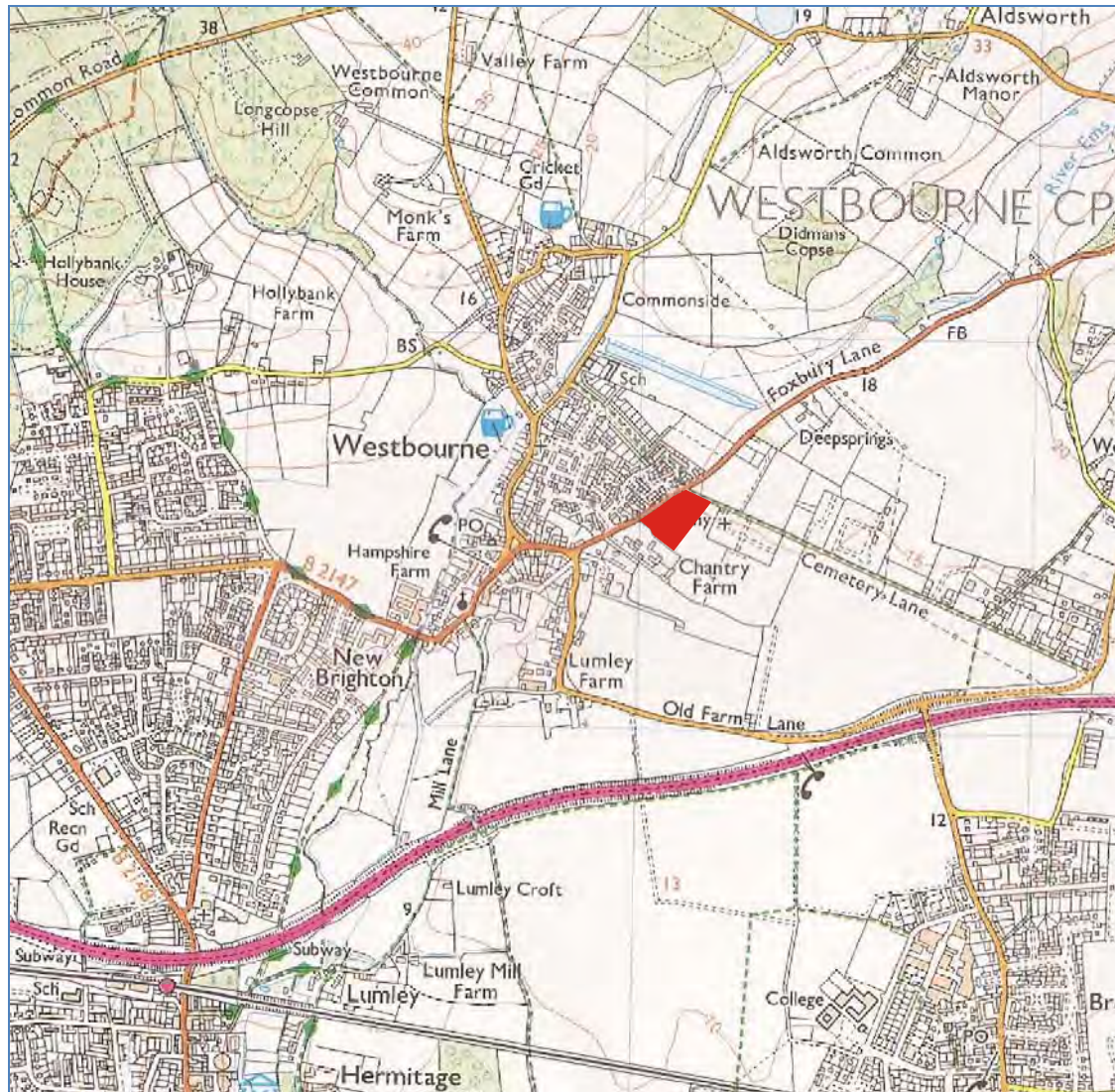


Figure 1: General site location at an original scale of 1:25,000. The area of the proposed development site is shown in red. [O.S. copyright licence number 100048723]

2.0 Location and description [Figure 1]

The site is centred at approximately: Central National Grid Reference: SU 7610 0752.

The assessment site is situated on land at the intersection of Foxbury Lane and Cemetery Lane, Westbourne, West Sussex. The assessment site is located on the south-eastern outskirts of the village of Westbourne, which is in turn situated within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of Chichester, county of West Sussex.

The assessment site is located on the northern fringes of the Sussex Coastal Plain and close to the southern boundary of the undulating chalk uplands of the Sussex South Downs, at a height of approximately +14m AOD [Above Ordnance Datum]

The assessment site is situated on deep well drained silty soils of the Hamble 2 Series that have developed on aeolian drift deposits or brickearths. These in turn overlie Oldhaven, Blackheath, Woolwich, Reading and Thanet gravel beds of the Palaeocene [Soil Survey, 1983; BGS, 1996].

3.0 Objectives and methods

The purpose of this report is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be vulnerable to groundworks associated with the proposed development; to assess their potential significance and the extent to which construction works are likely to affect them.

The report is based on information derived from the following sources: -

- The Chichester District Heritage Environment Record [HER];
- The West Sussex Record Office;
- The Local Studies Collections of the Chichester Library;
- Consultation of published local histories of the area; and
- A site visit by the authors.

A search of the Chichester District Heritage Environment Record [HER] was undertaken for previous archaeological investigations, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, archaeological sites and findspots within a 1.0km radius of National Grid Reference SU 7610 0752. The results of this search are presented below and tabulated as **Appendix 2**, and their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figure 11**.

4.0 Planning Background.

This archaeological desk based assessment has been prepared for Taylor Wimpey. It is understood this document is to be submitted in association with an application for proposed residential development at the site.

This desk based assessment report will be submitted to Chichester District Council, the Local Planning Authority, to accompany the forthcoming planning application for proposed development on this site.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background.

A search was made of the Chichester District Historic Environment Record [HER] for a 1.0km radius that was centred on the assessment site.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Development Archaeology Services in 2008 prior to a new residential development at Chantry Farm, Westbourne and to the south-west of the assessment site [**HER CD7938, E1114; Site No. 19**]. This identified a single pit which yielded six *in-situ* fragments of Middle Neolithic pottery. The pit had been truncated by ploughing activity. Also recovered from the pit were eleven pieces of worked flint that included six pieces of debitage, part of a core, a flake and two short blades of late Neolithic date. A residual Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blade core, which had been reworked to produce an awl, was also found at this site.

A collared cinerary urn of Middle Bronze Age date was found in the side of a sewer trench on a new housing estate on the northern outskirts of Westbourne village in 1949 [**HER CD70, E59; Site No. 1**]. The urn contained calcined and crushed human remains along with a bone bead and animal remains. The Chichester Historic Environment Record [HER] also records the findspot of a palstave also of Middle Bronze Age date found at Westbourne in the early 20th century, though its exact location is uncertain [**HER CD72; Site No. 2**].



Figure 2: Plan of the proposed development at an original scale of 1:500 at A2

Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the upper fill of a palaeochannel during an archaeological watching brief at Foxbury Lane, Westbourne and to the north-west of the assessment site in 1999-2000 [HER CD4045, E738; Site No. 14]. The palaeochannel was probably a former course of the nearby River Ems. Sherds of Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery were also recovered from the upper fills of this palaeochannel [HER CD4106, E738; Site No. 15 and HER CD4107, E738; Site No. 16 respectively]. Other finds from this evaluation consisted of two undated archaeological features, an undated pit and a post-medieval infilled drainage ditch.

The Chichester Historic Environment Record [HER] records the finds of a bronze sesterseus of Antoninus Pius [AD138-61]; a brass of Trajan [AD117-138] and a bronze coin of Constantine [AD306-337] found to the west of Westbourne village [HER CD118; Site No. 7].

During the late Anglo-Saxon period, the manor of Westbourne belonged to Godwin, the Earl of Wessex. After his death in AD1053, the manor passed to his son – Harold Godwin. At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of Westbourne or *Burna*, *Borne* or *Burne* in the Hundred of Westbourne and Singleton, was part of the lands of Earl Roger. There are also references in the Domesday entry for Westbourne to four mills and a fishery [Morris, 1976; Saltzman, 1953]. In AD1071, Roger de Monte Gomea, the first Earl of Arundel gave licence to hold a fair at Westbourne on the annual day of the beheading of St John the Baptist. The fair lingered on until the mid-19th century. An entry in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle dated to AD1122 refers to this settlement as ‘the town of *Burne*’. By AD1268, the settlement was known as *Westburne* and was the earliest use of the present place name. This place name was originally derived from the Old English *burna* or stream or ‘the place at the stream’ and was ultimately called *Westborne* in AD1302-7 to distinguish it from Eastbourne [Woolnych, 1971; Mawer & Stenton, 2001; Poulton-Smith, 2012; Glover, 1975; Saltzman, 1953].

Westbourne was probably a trading centre from early times. A weekly market was held at Westbourne from AD1302 onwards. The site of the former market place was a triangular shaped island in the centre of the village with roads extending to the north, south and east of it. The market had died out by the end of the 18th century [Saltzman, 1953].

The medieval parish church, which is dedicated to St John the Baptist, is Grade I listed and is located on Church Road, Westbourne [HER CD4606; Site No. 30]. In the 13th century, the church comprised a chancel, an aisled nave and a tower. In the late 14th century the aisles were lengthened to the west and a sacristy was added to the chancel. In the 16th century, the chancel arch, nave arcades and the tower were rebuilt and a north porch added. The south porch is modern. The building was restored in 1865 [Saltzman, 1953].

An archaeological watching brief undertaken during the groundworks on the construction of a new housing estate on Finsbury Lane, Westbourne and to the north west of the assessment site in 1985 did not identify any archaeological features, but did locate a silver ring of 13th century date [**HER CD117, E252; Site No. 6**]. This object was found by metal detection. Other finds from this source included other medieval metallic objects which comprised a lead ampulla and buckles.

The Chichester Historic Environment Record [HER] also records the site of a medieval deer park at Westbourne [**HER CD109; Site No. 4**]. A park at Westbourne is documented in AD1302 as being under the ownership of the Earl of Arundel, though its exact location is uncertain.

The findspot of a medieval bronze seal matrix is located to the west of Westbourne village [**HER CD116; Site No. 5**]. Various medieval and post medieval coins have been found at Woodmancote [**HER CD144; Site No. 12**]. These include a penny of William I [AD1074-7]; two pennies of Henry III [AD1216-47]; a penny of Henry VI [AD1443-6]; two post-medieval coins; an undated copper alloy strap hook end; an undated copper alloy piece strap end and an undated copper alloy buckle/brooch.

At the end of the 18th century, there were some 660 acres of common fields and 670 acres of commons in the parish of Westbourne. These lands were enclosed between 1818 and 1823 and much of the commons subsequently in 1859 [Saltzman, 1953].

There is a known water feature or pond on the River Ems to the north of the assessment site [**HER CD128; Site No. 8**]. This is a regular shaped feature that is fed from the river and based on map evidence appears to have been cut from the river sometime between 1724 and 1728. The remains of a sluice and a possible associated brick building of 18th or 19th century origin is located at Lords Fishpond [**HER CD129; Site No. 9**]. There is no known record of a water mill at this location. It is possible that the sluice was associated with the creation of a fishpond or water feature.

The site of a post-medieval watermill that is featured on a map of 1640 is located on the south-western outskirts of the modern settlement of Westbourne [**HER CD130; Site No. 10**]. In 1984, the remains of a building consisting of timber, brick and floor tiles were found at this location. The site of a further watermill is situated at New Brighton and is featured on the title map for the parish of Westbourne of 1840 [**HER CD132; Site No. 11**]. A further watermill – Westbourne Mill - is located to the west of River Street, Westbourne [**HER CD4805; Site No. 31**]. Westbourne Mill was documented as a corn mill in 1663 and had ceased operation by the 1920s.

A large area of probable post-medieval water meadows is featured on aerial photographs to either side of the River Ems and to the south of Westbourne [**HER CD8301; Site No. 20**]. Post-medieval watercress beds are shown on O.S. maps from the Second Edition of 1898 onwards to the west of Brook Cottages, Westbourne [**HER CD8302; Site No. 21**]. These watercress beds utilise a former water channel. Further post-medieval watercress beds were also situated to the south-east of Westbourne Rad, Westbourne, [**CD HER8303; Site No. 22**]. These are similarly shown on O.S. maps from 1898 onwards.

Tanyard Cottage, located on the western side of Westbourne village is constructed on the site of an 18th – 19th century tannery [**HER CD90; Site No. 3**]. The property is shown as a tannery on the tithe map for the parish of Westbourne of 1840 and is included in earlier inventories of 1719 and 1727. The present building on the site is dated to 1901, but at the end of its rear garden are several sheds of the former tannery site.

The site of the former Westbourne Union Workhouse is located on the northern outskirts of the modern settlement of Westbourne [**HER CD4334; Site No. 17**]. This is shown on First Edition O.S maps onwards. The site of a post-medieval engine house was located to the east of River Street, Westbourne [**HER CD4602; Site No. 29**]. This supplied the nearby Stansted House until 1855 when a steam engine was installed. The steam engine ceased working in 1907.

There is a post-medieval Baptist church at Westbourne [**HER CD3032; Site No. 13**]. There are a large number of Grade II listed buildings that are located within the village of Westbourne. These have been excluded from this study with the exception of two other Grade II listed buildings, located on Foxbury Lane that are situated in close proximity to the assessment site. This includes Foxbury House, a 19th century house [**HER CD6593; Site No. 18**] and Mile End House, Foxbury Lane, Westbourne, an 18th century house [**HER CD4594; Site No. 28**].

The sites of 19th century farmsteads occur at Paradise to the west of Westbourne village, [**HER CD9135; Site No. 23**]; to the SE of the mill at Paradise, [CD9136, Site No. 24]; at Lumley Farm [**HER CD9138; Site No 25**] and at Churchers Farm, [**HER CD9145; Site No. 26**]. The site of a 19th century outfarm occurs at to the east of Westbourne [**HER CD9167; Site No. 27**].

6.0 Site-specific search/investigation results

6.1 Documentary information

Copies of manuscript and published Ordnance Survey [O.S.] maps were obtained from the West Sussex Record Office and from the Chichester District Historic Environment Record [HER]. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from Yeakell & Gardner's map of West Sussex of 1778, which was obtained from the Chichester District Historic Environment Record [HER] **[Figure 3]**. This map shows the area of the assessment site as lying within a large open field, whose extent probably pre-dated subsequent parliamentary enclosure. The assessment site is shown bordering onto Foxbury Lane to the north-west. This is the only current boundary of the assessment site then in place.

An extract was also obtained from the West Sussex Record Office of the tithe map for the parish of Westbourne of 1840 which comprises **Figure 4**. This map shows the assessment site as lying within a single open field, albeit much smaller than that shown on the map of 1778. This open field is shown as plot no. 882, which in the accompanying tithe apportionment is featured as 'Two Acres of New Field'. The line of Cemetery Lane is shown extending eastwards from Foxbury Lane. Thus, the north-eastern boundary of the assessment site is now in place. Cemetery Lane was probably the product of parliamentary enclosure. A smaller rectangular shaped field plot is shown bounding onto the south-western frontage of Cemetery Lane.

The extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1875 **[Figure 5]** shows the assessment site as lying within the same open field as that shown on the 1840 tithe map. The small rectangular shaped field plot to the north-west is now featured enclosing a cemetery with a mortuary chapel and lodge.

The extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1898 **[Figure 6]** shows part of the south-western boundary of the assessment site established by the construction of 'The Chantry' further to the south-west. The cemetery is featured as such for the first time. There is no change to the area of the assessment site itself.

The extract from the Third Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1914 **[Figure 7]** shows no change to the area of the assessment site or to its immediate environs. The extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1962 shows the remainder of the south-western boundary of the assessment site in place **[Figure 8]**. The area of the cemetery has expanded to the south-east and reached its present extent. The Chantry to the south-west has gone and been replaced by the Lingfield School.

The extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1973 shows the remainder of the south-western boundary of the assessment site established [**Figure 9**]. The Lingfield School to the south-west has gone to be replaced by Chantry Farm; otherwise there has been no change to the area of the assessment site. The same overall layout is shown on the extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1991 [**Figure 10**].

6.2 Aerial Photographs

Various vertical aerial photographs [APs] held at the West Sussex Record Office and the Chichester District Historic Environment Record [HER] were consulted. A vertical aerial photograph obtained from the West Sussex Record Office of 1947 [Ref: APH 120, SU 70 NE] shows the assessment site as an open field with the cemetery to the north-east and the Lingfield School to the south-west.

There is no evidence of any archaeological activity comprising cropmarks or soil marks. This is repeated on two further vertical aerial photographs of 1971 and 1981 [Refs: APH 120 151083 and APH 1081106] obtained from the same source.

Further vertical aerial photographs dating to 1991, 2001 and 2007 were obtained from the Chichester Historic Environment Record. These similarly show no evidence of any archaeological activity within the assessment site.

6.3 Site visit [Appendix 1; Plates 1-4]

A site visit was made by the authors on the 1st of September 2012 for the purpose of recording the present appearance of the proposed development site, and noting any features which might indicate surviving archaeological remains.

This included a digital photographic record, which are reproduced in **Appendix 1**. The weather conditions were sunny and warm with good visibility.

The whole area of the assessment site is grass covered. The height of grass cover prevented observation of low relief ground features that may have been present.

No archaeological remains or features were observed on the ground and no finds were made.

7.0 Assessment of archaeological potential.

It is understood the proposed development will comprise the construction of a new residential development with access roads. This desk based study has established that there is no known archaeological resource within the area of the area of the assessment site itself.

Development Archaeology Services Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation at Chantry Farm to the immediate south-west of the assessment site in 2008. This evaluation identified significant findings all attributed to the Neolithic period. These comprised a probable ritual pit which contained *in situ* fragments of vessel along with flint debitage, part of a flint core, a flint flake and two flint blades. Although these significant findings by themselves represent a relatively low level of Neolithic archaeological activity; the potential for similar findings to be made within the assessment site is considered to be **moderate**.

An archaeological watching brief carried out in 1999-2000 to the north of Foxbury Lane and the assessment site recovered sherds of Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery from the upper fills of a palaeochannel. Although these pottery finds were considered residual in nature, it does provide an illustration of multi-period archaeological potential in this area. Other findings from this watching brief comprised two undated archaeological features, an undated pit and a post-medieval ditch. It is possible that these undated features could be attributed to either the Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. A single Bronze Age cremation urn was recovered from the side of a sewer trench in 1949 to the east of Westbourne village and to the north-west of the assessment site. Although this is a significant find, by itself, it represents a relatively low level of activity. In the light of these considerations, the potential for similar such findings to be made from these periods to be made within the assessment site is considered to be **low to moderate**.

A further archaeological watching brief in 1985 on the groundworks for a new housing estate at Finsbury Lane also to the north-west of the assessment site did not identify any archaeological features. However, metal detection identified a medieval silver ring along with other medieval metallic objects. These finds are not considered to be significant. The assessment site itself is situated away from any potential medieval and post-medieval settlement activity. So the potential for activity from these periods to be made here is considered to be **low**.

8.0 Impact on archaeological resources.

The groundworks associated with the proposed development comprising the construction of a new residential development with access roads can directly impact on any buried archaeological potential. This potential impact would come from the excavation of foundations and services for the new residential dwellings, from any ground reduction associated with the construction of the new access roads and landscaping techniques etc. for instance.

This desk based study has established that there is no known archaeological resource within the area of the assessment site itself. The potential impact of development on **moderate** archaeological potential from the Neolithic period is considered to be **moderate**. Similarly, the potential impact of development on **low** archaeological potential from the Bronze Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods is also considered to be **low**.

It should also be noted that the Sussex Coastal Plain, from previous experience will often yield previously unknown multi-period archaeological activity, particularly from the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods. This factor should also be taken into consideration.

There are in addition, two Grade II listed buildings situated to the west of the assessment site comprising Mile End House and Foxbury House, both of which are located on Foxbury Lane. The setting of these listed buildings is sometimes a material consideration concerning the potential impact of development on their respective settings. However, the potential impact of development upon the settings of these buildings is considered to be **nil**.

9.00 Suggested mitigation:

This desk based assessment has indicated that the site has generally moderate to low archaeological potential. Whilst there are no defined known archaeological remains within the site area the potential for remains of all periods to be present should not be discounted.

It is suggested that in advance of development an intrusive field evaluation [by machine trenching] should be undertaken to confirm presence absence and if present the significance of any archaeology . It is suggested the requirement for investigation should be by Condition. A suggested 'Brief and Specification' for investigation is given at Appendix III.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Development Archaeology Services would like to thank Taylor Wimpey for commissioning this archaeological desk based assessment. Thanks are also extended to James Kenny, of the Chichester District Heritage Environment Record and to the staff of the West Sussex Record Office for their kind assistance in collating data.

11.0 Bibliography

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Extract from Yeakell & Gardner's map of West Sussex of 1778.

Extract from the tithe map of the parish of Westbourne of 1840 [Archive ref: TD W138].

Extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1875, map sheet no. Sussex 60NE.

Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1898, map sheet no. Sussex 60NE.

Extract from the Third Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1914, map sheet no. Sussex 60NE.

Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1962, map sheet no. SU 70 NE.

Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1973, map sheet no. SU 70 NE.

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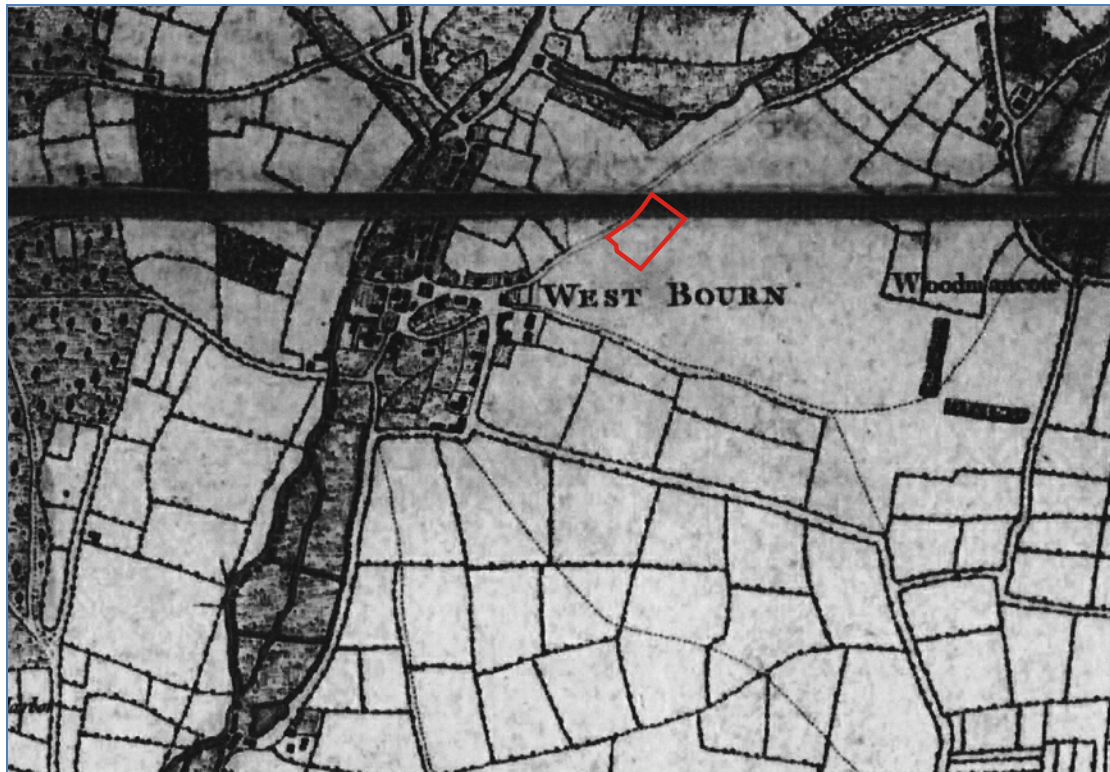


Figure 3: Extract from Yeakell & Gardner's map of West Sussex of 1778. The approximate site boundaries are shown in red.

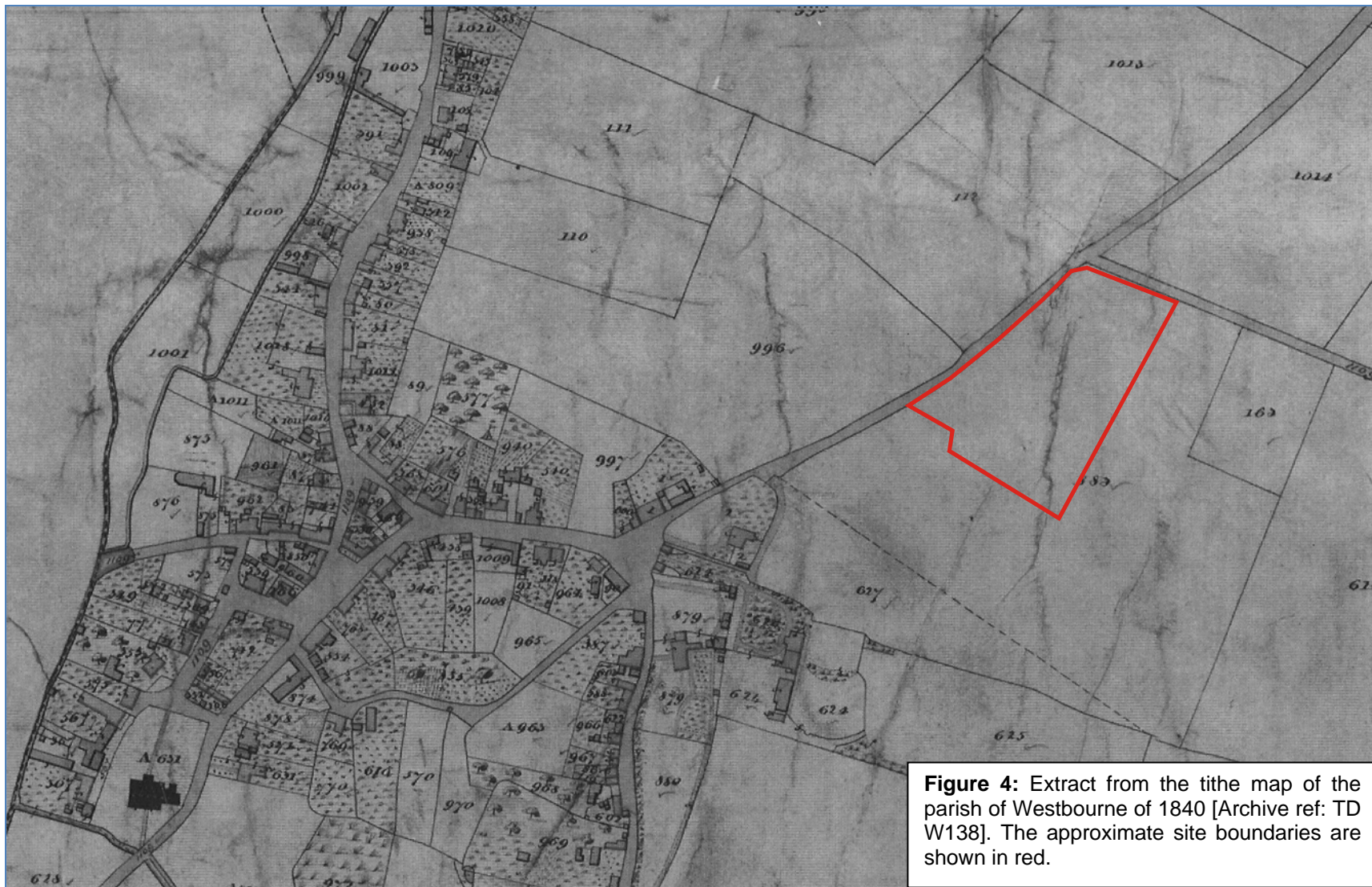


Figure 4: Extract from the tithe map of the parish of Westbourne of 1840 [Archive ref: TD W138]. The approximate site boundaries are shown in red.



Figure 5: Extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1875, map sheet no. Sussex 60NE. The approximate site boundaries are shown in red.



Figure 6: Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1898, map sheet no. Sussex 60NE. The approximate site boundaries are shown in red.



Figure 7: Extract from the Third Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1914, map sheet no. Sussex 60NE. The approximate site boundaries are shown in red.



Figure 8: Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1962, map sheet no. SU 70 NE. The approximate site boundaries are shown in red.

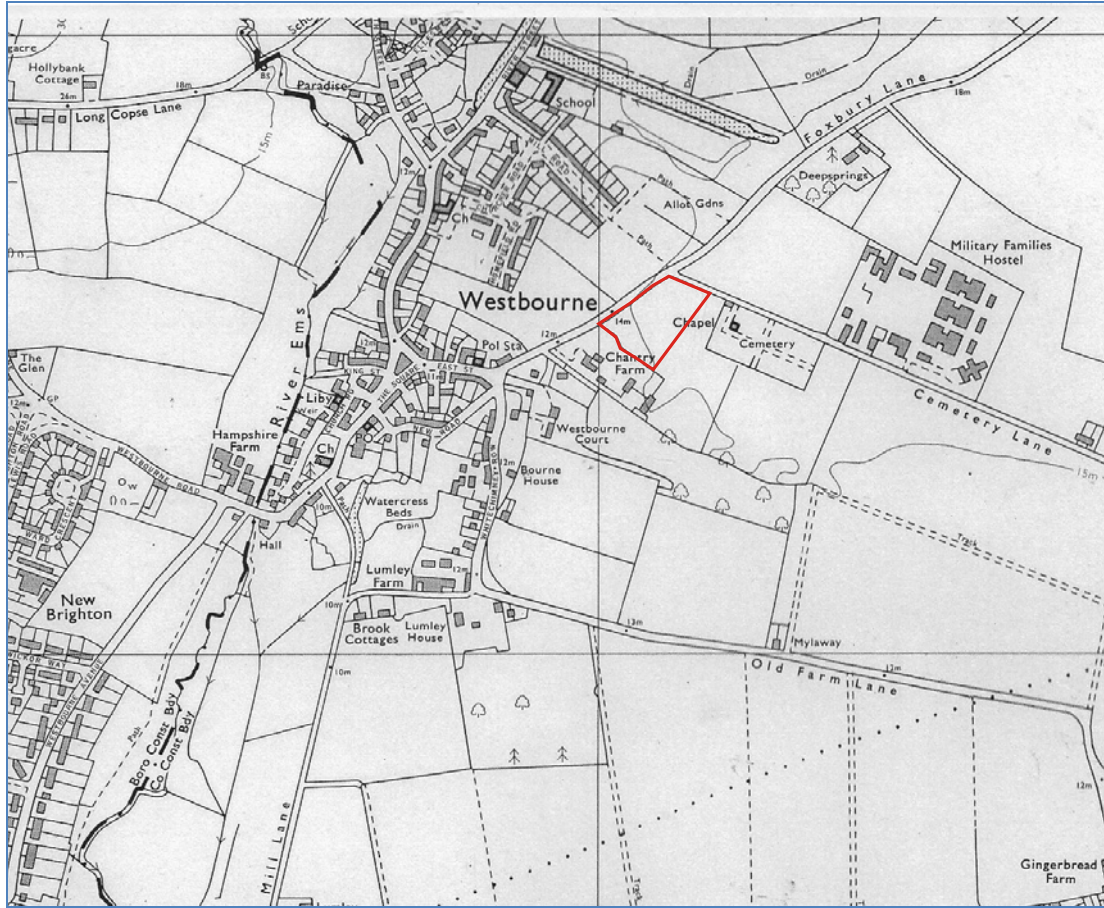


Figure 9: Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1973, map sheet no. SU 70 NE. The approximate site boundaries are shown in red.



Figure 10: Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey [O.S.] map of 1991, map sheet no. SU 70 NE. The approximate site boundaries are shown in red.

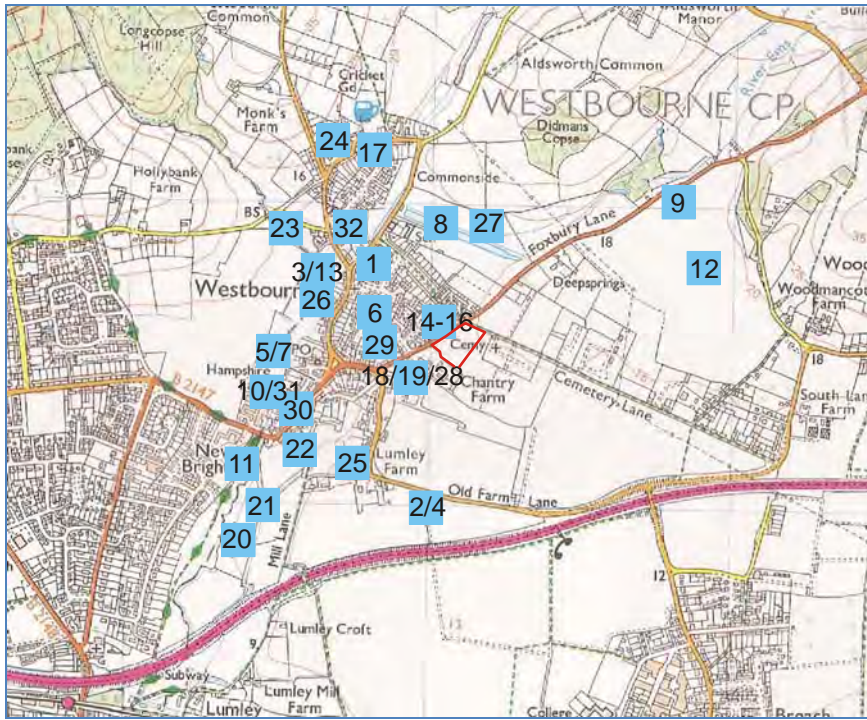


Figure 11: Cultural heritage sites within a 1.0km radius of the assessment site at a scale of 1:25,000.

Appendix 1: Colour plates



Plate 1: Area of the proposal site from the east



Plate 2: Area of the proposal site from the north-east



Plate 3: Area of the proposal site from the south-west



Plate 4: Area of the proposal site from the south-east

Appendix 2: Extracts from the Chichester District Heritage Environment Record [HER]

Site No.	HER No.	NGR [SU]	Description	Period
1	CD70, E59	7588 0780	Collared cinerary cremation urn found in 1949 to the N of Mill Road, Westbourne.	BA
2	CD72	7600 0700	Findspot of a palstave found at Westbourne.	BA
3	CD80	7570 0774	Tanyard Cottage built on the site of an 18 th – 19th century tannery.	PM
4	CD109	760 0700	Deer park at Westbourne documented in AD1302.	MD
5	CD116	7550 0750	Findspot of a bronze seal matrix of cAD1399-1350 found at Westbourne.	MD
6	CD117	7587 0756	Watching brief during construction of new housing estate in 1985 at Finsbury Lane, Westbourne located a silver ring.	MD
7	CD118	7550 0750	Findspot of a possible bronze sestertius of Antoninus Pius [AD138-61], brass of Trajan [AD117-138] & bronze of Constantine [AD306-337] found at Westbourne.	RO
8	CD128	7607 0790	Water feature to the NE of Westbourne.	PM
9	CD129	7671 0809	Remains of 18 th or 19 th century sluice & associated building at Lords Fishpond.	PM
10	CD130	7554 0745	Site of watermill at Westbourne.	MD
11	CD132	7543 0712	Possible watermill site at Westbourne.	MD
12	CD144	7690 0770	Coins & other metal objects found at Westbourne.	MD/PM
13	CD3032	7575 0771	Baptist church at Westbourne.	PM
14	CD4045, E738	7599 0763	Watching brief at Foxbury Lane, Westbourne in 2000 recovered pottery from a palaeochannel.	BA
15	CD4106, E738	7599 0763	Watching brief at Foxbury Lane, Westbourne in 2000 recovered pottery from a palaeochannel.	RO
16	CD4107, E738	7599 0763	Watching brief at Foxbury Lane, Westbourne in 2000 recovered pottery from a palaeochannel.	EM
17	CD4334	7571 0819	Site of the Westbourne Workhouse.	PM
18	CD6593	7589 0745	Grade II listed Foxbury House, Foxbury Lane, Westbourne. 19 th century house.	PM
19	CD7938/ E1114	7602 0744	Ritual pit found during an evaluation at Chantry Farm, Foxbury Lane, Westbourne in 2008.	NE
20	CD8301	7541 0680	Area of water meadows to the N of Lumley Mill.	PM

21	CD8302	7552 0706	Watercress bed to the W of Brook Cottages, Westbourne.	PM
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Site No.	HER No.	NGR [SU]	Description	Period
22	CD8303	7560 0722	Watercress bed to the SE of Westbourne Road, Westbourne.	PM
23	CD9135	7567 0793	Site of 19 th century farmstead at Paradise.	PM
24	CD9136	7581 0786	Site of 19 th century farmstead to the SE of the mill at Paradise.	PM
25	CD9138	7573 0711	Site of 19 th century farmstead at Lumley Farm.	PM
26	CD9145	7573 0769	Site of 18 th century farmstead at Churchers Farm.	PM
27	CD9167	7624 0797	Site of 19 th century outfarm to the E of Westbourne.	PM
28	CD4594	7584 0747	Grade II listed Mile End House, Foxbury Lane, Westbourne. 18 th century house.	PM
29	CD4602	7589 0798	Water powered engine house E of River Street, Westbourne. Installed in 1855.	PM
30	CD4606	7555 0731	Grade I listed parish church of St John the Baptist.	MD
31	CD4805	7579 0786	Watermill E of River Street, Westbourne.	PM

ABBREVIATIONS

PA - Palaeolithic
 NE - Neolithic
 BA - Bronze Age
 IA - Iron Age
 PR - Prehistoric
 RO - Romano-British
 EM - Early Medieval
 MD - Medieval
 PM - Post-medieval
 MO - Modern
 UN - Uncertain

Appendix III

Draft Brief and Specification for Field Evaluation

DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES Ltd

DRAFT BRIEF & SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION [EVALUATION] AT, FOXBURY LANE/CEMETERY LANE, WESTBOURNE, WEST SUSSEX.

[Site Centred at National Grid Reference SU 7610 0752]

- Submitted as Appendix III to Desk Based Assessment for the application site.

1.0 Back ground and general procedures for Stage 1 Archaeological Investigation.

1.1 **Summary of main requirements:** *preliminary reconnaissance, of selected documentary sources in the District Council Sites & Monuments Record. On site liaison with J. Kenny [Chichester District Council Archaeologist] [All undertaken at preliminary stage; see Hall & Pine 2012 Desk Based Assessment for the site.*

Undertake controlled archaeological excavation [by machine] of up to 14 no. 2m wide by 30m long evaluation trenches [= 800m² by area = approximately 5 % of site are area [approximately 16,000m²] at spaced locations all under the supervision of a suitably qualified or experienced archaeologist[s]; recording of archaeological features and deposits by hand, all to be carried out by suitably qualified archaeologist[s]. On completion backfill and bucket compress only.

1.2 Site General Background & Scope of Proposed Development:

Production and submission of this Brief and Specification for archaeological investigation [Stage 1] has been undertaken by Development Archaeology Services Ltd [DAS] on behalf of the applicant: Taylor Wimpey. The site is centred at approx NGR S. 7610 0752

1.3 It is understood the proposed development will comprise of residential units with associated infrastructure [access service roads and landscaping]

1.4 The applicant is advised that as a result of this evaluation [Stage 1] there may be a requirement for additional archaeological works [subject to all necessary approvals] and this works may only be determined when the results of the initial evaluation have

been fully considered.

- 1.5 The archaeological contractor [henceforth the contractor] shall take full responsibility in ensuring that archaeological work will be of a comparable standard and will use a similar methodology, to previous archaeological work in the area. Sufficient contingencies in terms of time and resources will also be made available to adequately elucidate initial findings. Allied to this there will be further contingencies made available for all post excavation costs incurred [including artefactual and environmental material].
- 1.6 Prior to commencement of on-site works the contractor shall, if requested, inform Chichester District Council's planning archaeologist. Mr. James Kenny, of the proposed team undertaking such works as specified and provide [if required] CVs of senior staff and specialists involved with the project.
- 1.7 Prior to commencement of archaeological works on the site the contractor shall have:
 - 1.7.1 Consulted selected relevant evidence in Chichester Library and the West Sussex Record Office and relevant Ordnance Survey maps. Consulted and considered information in the County and District Archaeological Sites & Monuments Records [all undertaken at Desk Based Assessment stage [see Hall & Pine , this document main text]
 - 1.7.2 Obtained a provisional accession number from designated recipient museum [Chichester District Museum, The Novium Tower Street Chichester] and confirmed current procedures for archive deposition
 - 1.7.3 In advance of start of works the archaeological contractor will provide the client with documentation in as requested in compliance with current health and Safety Legislation [Method statement [this document] Risk Assessment and required insurance certification]
 - 1..74 A programme of excavation of investigation trenches will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator, followed by manual investigation and recording of archaeological features.

- 1.7.5 Where appropriate, a programme of sampling of archaeological contexts will be carried out for subsequent analysis.
- 1.7.6 A full written report on the results of the archaeological investigation [Stage 1] shall be completed within 15 working days of completion of work on site and copies of this report will be submitted to the applicant for
- 1.7.7 Works carried out by the Contractor both on at all phases on site and in post excavation work shall conform to relevant IFA [Institute of Field Archaeologists] guidelines and to Appendix 2 of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* [English Heritage, 1991].
- 1.7.8 The Contractor will liaise with other archaeological field units who have carried out archaeological investigations in the immediate area to ensure that the work undertaken is in concordance with previous studies in the area.

2.0 Objectives and Rationale of the Field Evaluation.

- 2.1 General: To establish whether any archaeological remains or sites exist in the development area.
- 2.2 The investigation should aim to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, that may be at risk from the proposed development. A representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied, and attention given to sites and remains of all periods [inclusive of evidence of past environments].
- 2.3 The investigation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- 2.4 Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:

- 2.4.1 To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric, Roman, Medieval or post-Medieval activity/occupation and define the date and nature of that activity/occupation.
- 2.4.2 To establish the palaeoenvironmental context of any activity/occupation.
- 2.4.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land use.
- 2.4.4 Establish the presence or otherwise of masking colluvial / alluvial deposits and of waterlogged organic deposits.
- 2.4.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 2.5 Where physical preservation is likely to be considered as a mitigation option, the primary factors affecting the present state of preservation and the direct and indirect effect of the proposed development should also be considered.

3.0 Investigation Methodology [Advance requirements]

- 3.1 It is anticipated that all archaeological site personnel will hold valid CSCS cards / certification. It is anticipated no more than 4 archaeological operatives will be on site at any one time.
- 3.2 A Site specific Risk Assessment will be provided before start of works. The approved Risk Assessment to be read by all archaeological operatives in advance of start of works.
- 3.3 Plant and operator to be provided by the archaeological contractor. All test certificates to be approved /checked by C. A. Pine [DAS Ltd director and site manager].
- 3.4 The contractor will have obtained information derived from the Statutory Undertakers on services [gas, electricity, water, sewerage and telecommunications] on the site, and ascertained the alignments of rights of way. [Refer to Risk Assessment for

service plan reference]

3.5 Prior to start of works a copy of this Method Statement will be provided to the archaeological contractor's field officer, responsible for carrying out the work on site [this document to be kept on site at all times].

3.6 PPE [personal protective clothing] to include:

- Protective footwear [to include protective mid-sole]
- Hi visibility vests / jackets
- Protective helmet
- Gloves [dust /oil /acid resistant]

will be worn by all operatives at all times whilst on site.

3.7 **Investigation Methodology [Purposive trench excavation]**

Investigation trenching will be located within footprint of the development site area. Gross site area is estimated at c. 16,000m². A 5% sample by area would require 800m² to be evaluated. It is suggested that this be achieved by excavation, at spaced site locations of c. 14 no. trenches 2m wide by 30 metres long. A contingency of up to 150 m² should be made available to clarify / amplify findings.

3.8 Prior to the excavation of investigation trench / trenches, a scan will be undertaken using a CAT or other comparable cable-tracer to locate any live services. In the event of live or suspected live services being located excavation will cease and the trench will be re-positioned

3.9 It is anticipated initial excavation of the trench shall be by a 360⁰ tracked [c. 14 Ton] fitted with a 2.00m wide toothless ditching/grading bucket.

3.10 The machine will excavate in less than 5 cm spits. The spoil generated will be banked at a safe distance from the trench's edge [spoil heaps will not exceed 1.2m in height] and will be stabilised and or removed from the site area where required

3.11 The mechanical excavation will remove the modern over-burden, exposing the underlying archaeology / geological deposits. The archaeology revealed will be recorded in plan and manually excavated.

- 3.12 Excavation depth will not exceed 1.20 metres below ground surface.
- 3.13 All trenches and machine working areas will be fenced using barrier mesh / hazard tape etc. as required.
- 3.14 The trench, when unattended, shall be secured and clearly marked, in a manner commensurate with Health and Safety regulations 'Deep Excavation' notices will be used if appropriate.
- 3.15 Access to trenches will be by archaeological contractor's operatives will only after assessment of safety of the trench stability of trench sides.
- 3.16 All archaeological features, structures and deposits exposed in the trench will be cleaned, planned and recorded in a manner compatible with that most widely used elsewhere in the County.
- 3.17 All archaeological contexts revealed through excavation will be planned in relation to the trench within which they lie and the trench will be planned onto a copy of an Ordnance Survey base map of not smaller than 1:1250 scale. All significant deposits will be formally planned at a scale of 1:20 with elevations or sections recorded at a scale of 1:10 [this will include all features half-sectioned]. All archaeological contexts will be surveyed using a temporary benchmark derived from an Ordnance Survey benchmark.
- 3.18 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro forma recording [context] sheets. Sample recording sheets, finds recording sheets, sample registers and a photographic register will also be used.
- 3.19 A detailed and comprehensive photographic record will be made using a minimum 5mpg digital camera. Pictures to show both detail and general context the principle features and finds discovered. Working shots to illustrate the nature of the archaeological investigation will also be included.
- 3.20 Archaeological excavation may require work by mattock, pick or shovel; these will

only be used for the removal of homogenous deposits. These techniques will not be used to remove complex or sensitive archaeology.

- 3.21 A proportion of archaeological features, structures or deposits, will be excavated. The amount of archaeological context excavated will vary with type: at least 25% of each large discrete feature [e.g. a pit] will be excavated, and 50% of each small discrete feature [e.g. a posthole], with a minimum of 10% for each linear feature / deposit exposed in the trench. The proportion of each archaeological feature excavated will be sufficient to obtain a representative picture of the feature's date and function.
- 3.22 Particular care will be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains of potential national importance which may / are likely to merit preservation *in situ*, even if obscuring underlying archaeological features. Such areas will be protected from the weather and other forms of deterioration. A sufficient sample of these areas will be investigated to assess their character and quality, without compromising the policy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.23 Mr. James Kenny as archaeological planning officer to CDC will be notified at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological contexts considered worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.24 A random sampling strategy [to gather a statistically viable sample] will be used to sample all intrusive features excavated which are considered to be relatively undisturbed. In some instances purposive sampling will also be implemented. The samples taken will ideally comprise a minimum of 50 litres, and these will be sieved using a flotation tank [screen sieving to 1mm and with a flot screen of 250µm]. The residues produced will be air-dried, sorted and assessed as part of the post-excavation phase.
- 3.25 Any human remains revealed during the archaeological investigation will be covered and protected *in situ* and reported to the relevant Coroner's Office, and Mr. James Kenny. Where their removal is agreed by the appropriate authorities, the relevant Home Office and Environmental Health regulations will be followed.
- 3.26 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act [1996], shall be reported to the relevant Coroner's Office

and the relevant local recipient museum [Chichester & District Museum], the landowner, and Chichester District Council's archaeological planning officer, Mr. James Kenny. The report provided shall outline the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder and the location of the find.

4.0 Monitoring / Planning authority audit

4.1 Mr. James Kenny will be invited to visit the site whilst all phases / elements of work is in progress and may wish to monitor the progress, standards, and results of the investigation[all phases] on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. A minimum of 5 working days notice will be given prior to the start of the archaeological investigation detailed within this document. All site access to site will be with the agreement / and be guided by the archaeological contractors site supervisor

5.0 Site archive

5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of 'Management of Archaeological Projects' [MAP] [English Heritage, 1991], particularly Appendix 3. However the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP Appendix 4.2.1 The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report production. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the District SMR or museum.

5.2 The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the 'Management of Archaeological Projects' 5.4 and Appendix 3. It will include all materials recovered [or the comprehensive record of such materials] and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

5.3 Work on the site archive will be completed within six months of the field work and

this will be available for inspection by Chichester District Council's archaeological officers [Mr. James Kenny]

- 5.4 A basic level of conservation will be provided for finds liable to deterioration, and on deposition of these finds at the designated recipient museum. A full record of their treatment will be provided. Items for which available resources do not permit stabilisation will be separately packed and listed.
- 5.5 Finds will be appropriately conserved and stored [in accordance with UK Inst. Conservators Guidelines / RESCUE publication *First Aid for Finds* [1987]]; with all 'small finds' boxed together, separate from bulk samples.
- 5.6 All artefacts / ecofacts will be deposited at the designated recipient museum with the landowner's permission, in accord with the terms of the Treasure Act 1996. The designated recipient museum will be consulted regarding the nature of the archive to be presented. Prior to this they will be securely stored.
- 5.7 Prior to deposition of the site archive, Copyright [for the written, drawn and photographic record], will be retained by the Contractor. At deposition of the archive, written permission will be given for the reproduction of specific material for educational or academic purposes, with due acknowledgement to the Copyright holder [the Contractor].
- 5.8 Relevant OASIS [Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations] on line reporting form will be completed and submitted by the contractor.

6.0 Timetable of work

- 6.1 No detail regarding timing of survey / investigation work is [as October 2012] available
- 6.2 It is considered probable that archaeological evaluation will continue for a period of c. up to 10 working days with backfilling being undertaken immediately trenches are confirmed as having been fully recorded.
- 6.3 The post-excavation work will commence immediately after the fieldwork component.

A short summary report [outlining main results and recommendations] will be submitted to Chichester District Council's archaeological officers [Mr. J. Kenny] within five working days of completion of the field work.

- 6.5 A final report will follow and this will be submitted approximately 40 working days from the end of the fieldwork.