

**An Archaeological Watching Brief on
Bosham Hoe Sewer Pipeline, West Sussex**

DRAFT

NGR SZ 48145 10185

**Project No. 3244
Site Code: BSP 08
ASE Report No. 2009151
Oasis Id: archaeol6-68216**



**Kathryn Grant MSc AIFA
With contributions by Chris Butler, Elke Raemen,
Luke Barber and Sarah Porteus**

November 2009

**An Archaeological Watching Brief on
Bosham Hoe Sewer Pipeline, West Sussex**

DRAFT

NGR SZ 48145 10185

**Project No. 3244
Site Code: BSP 08
ASE Report No. 2009151
Oasis Id: archaeol6-68216**

Kathryn Grant MSc AIFA

**With contributions by Chris Butler, Elke Raemen,
Luke Barber and Sarah Porteus**

November 2009

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned on behalf of clients Southern Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the Bosham Hoe Sewer Pipeline, West Sussex (NGR 48145 10185). The archaeological evaluation was carried out between 21st August 2008 and 18th March 2009.

Three undated gullies were revealed during the watching brief. No other archaeological features or deposits were recorded, although several of the excavated areas produced unstratified datable finds (potsherds, ceramic building material, flint, glass, metal objects and clay tobacco pipe stems) from the topsoil and subsoil deposits.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

HER Summary Sheet
OASIS Form

APPENDIX I: List of Recorded Contexts
APPENDIX II: Quantification of the finds
APPENDIX III: Chichester District HER: Monument Report

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location plan showing HER locations
Figure 2: Plan of monitored areas
Figure 3: Detailed plans of possible features

TABLES

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive
Table 2: The Flintwork
Table 3: Summary of the Registered Finds

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAAUCL), was commissioned by Holleran Mouchel Parkman Joint Venture (HMPJV), on behalf of their client Southern Water, to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief during sewer works at Bosham Hoe, West Sussex (NGR SZ 48145 10185; Figure 1), hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 Within the Town and Country Planning Order (1995), pipeline and temporary works fall outside of the normal planning procedure. However, Southern Water adheres to the codes of practice on Conservation, Access and Recreation (Water Industry Act 1991) and therefore mitigates the consequences of its activities on the archaeological resource. To this end HMPJV was in consultation with the West Sussex County Council (WSCC) Archaeologist, John Mills, regarding the archaeological mitigation strategy to be employed during the pipeline works, of which the watching brief monitoring form a part.

1.2.2 Consultation with John Mills, in his capacity as advisor to Local Planning Authorities on archaeological planning matters, established that an archaeological watching brief was to be maintained during elements of the ground works due to the archaeological potential of the site (see below). John Mills set out his recommendations in an email dated 25th September 2007 in which he stated 'for any new excavations for the main pumping station and contractor's compound, ancillary pumping station, and all open-trench excavations for the new sewerage, to be the subject of on-site monitoring by an archaeologist(s)'.

1.2.3 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) document outlining the strategy for the fieldwork was prepared by ASE (2008) in response to this request. The document was compiled with reference to the *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions* (WSCC 2007), henceforth "the standard conditions" issued by WSCC. The WSI was duly approved by the County Archaeologist, prior to the commencement of archaeological works. All fieldwork undertaken during the watching brief works was carried out in accordance with the *WSI* (unless otherwise specified below).

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The general aim of the archaeological watching brief as outlined in the WSI (ASE 2008) was to monitor the intrusive ground works to ensure that any exposed features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

1.3.2 The specific aims of the archaeological investigation were as follows (ASE 2008):

- Is there any evidence of prehistoric features or deposits?
- Is there any evidence of features or deposits of later periods?
- Is there any residual prehistoric or later finds in modern deposits?

- Is there any evidence for modern truncation?

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 An interim report summarising the results of the watching brief was submitted to the County Archaeologist and client in May 2009.
- 1.4.2 This document presents the full results of the watching brief which was undertaken by Kathryn Grant, Greg Priestly-Bell, Simon Stevens, Clive Meaton, Teresa Hawtin, Paul Riccoboni, David Fallon, Caroline Russell, Michelle Collings (Archaeological Field Officers) from 21st August 2008 to 18th March 2009. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Fieldwork) and Dan Swift (Post-excavation and editing).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 The location of the appraisal area is shown in Figure 1. The area covered by the sewer works was vast and fairly spread out over open pasture and along existing roadways.
- 2.1.2 Bosham Hoe is a hamlet and estate located approximately 2km from Bosham on the shore of Chichester Harbour. It lies within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), a status which was designated by order of Chichester Harbour Conservancy (CHC) in 1963. Chichester Harbour lies within the Solent River system that is dominated by Cretaceous Chalk and overlying muds, sands and gravels of the early Tertiary deposits (MOLAS 2004).
- 2.1.3 In accordance with the British Geological Survey (Sheet 331, Solid and Drift Edition, 1:50,000 scale), the archaeological excavations demonstrated that the site lies on a Head drift deposit.

2.2 Overview

- 2.2.1 A 1km SMR search of the Chichester Historic Environment Record centred on Bosham Hoe identified a total of thirteen sites of archaeological importance. A list of these sites has been included in Appendix III of this report.
- 2.2.2 Four prehistoric sites were identified within the parish of Bosham including a Neolithic flint blade (HER No. CD2103), flint tool (HER No. CD2106) and two Neolithic flint working sites (HER No. CD2104 and CD2105). Later periods are represented by a Roman tile find (HER No. CD2090), Roman building materials find (HER No. CD2158) and an early medieval causeway from Longmore point is mentioned in secondary sources (HER No. CD2172). Several post-medieval buildings are located in the vicinity including Sturt's Croft (HER No. CD4842) and Hoe Farmhouse (HER No. CD4924).
- 2.2.3 Philip MacDougall's article 'Bosham: A Key Anglo-Saxon Harbour' (2009) provides an interesting background to the area during this period. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle reveals that Bosham harboured a fleet of warships which were possessed by the Godwine family during the early 11th century. The presence of Bosham Church on the Bayeux Tapestry conceivably illustrates that Harold Godwine (the last Saxon king of England) sailed from Bosham in 1064, perhaps along the narrow navigable channel in Bosham Creek. Furthermore, the suitability of the Bosham area for ship- and boat-building is amply demonstrated in MacDougall's article. After the Norman Conquest, the value of Bosham as a harbour for warships rapidly declined, because the new king and his immediate successors placed little importance on the need for a navy. MacDougall notes that 'the Normans were more or less exclusively a land-based force, using the sea only for purposes of transport' (2009, 58). As a result of the changing needs of the Normans Bosham had lost much of its former importance as it was no longer required for the building and safe-harbours of warships and it thus took on the much-reduced role of a ferry-port.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The areas along the pipeline route which were subject to the programme of watching brief are shown in red on Figure 2.
- 3.1.2 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of archaeological remains on the site and the potential impact of development upon them. The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were to monitor the excavation of intrusive groundworks in order to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the groundworks were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards (IFA 2000 and 2001, EH 1991) using pro-forma context record sheets. Particular attention was made to the extent, character, height below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.
- 3.1.3 The methodology for the watching brief comprised machine excavation by the engineering contractors under archaeological supervision, where necessary, in order to investigate and record past landscape features impacted by the pipeline scheme. The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. Unclear surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.1.4 Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. A day-to-day digital photographic record was maintained throughout the watching brief.

3.2 The Project Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently housed at the Archaeology South East offices in Portslade and will be deposited with a suitable museum in due course. The contexts of the site archive are outlined in the Table below.

3.2.2

Number of Contexts	74
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	2 sheets
Bulk Samples	None
Photographs	≥ 100
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	22

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 The results of the watching brief have been described below.

4.1.2 On 24th August 2008 a topsoil strip commenced in the area of the contractor's compound (Figure 2). A site visit by an archaeologist at the commencement of the intrusive groundworks was undertaken with a view to liaising with the contractors to discuss their programme of works. It was agreed that the contractor would inform us when ground excavation was taking place and a total of fifty site visits were carried out accordingly between August 2008 and March 2009.

4.1.3 During the course of the ground works a total of seventy-four numbers were assigned to various contexts across the site. The majority of these contexts describe variations in geology, topsoil, ploughsoil, subsoil, modern made ground and land drainage systems in different areas of the site.

4.1.4 These contexts have been tabulated in the Appendix and some are summarised below. With the exception of three linear-shaped gullies, no other features were uncovered during the works and no archaeological deposits were recorded.

4.2 Monitored Groundworks

4.2.1 The archaeological works involved the monitoring of any intrusive excavations. These included groundworks undertaken at the contractor's compound, ancillary pumping stations and open-trench excavations for the new sewerage systems.

4.2.2 This strategy allowed for any potential archaeological features or deposits threatened by the intrusive excavations to be recorded for the public record.

4.3 Summary

4.3.1 *Geology and Overburden*

Natural geology varied across the site, but comprised mostly mottled orange, brown and grey clay with some patches of sand and silt and occasional flint and shingle inclusions.

Overlying the natural geology in most areas was light yellowish orange, or greyish brown silty clay subsoil with occasional sub-angular flints. This deposit varied in thickness across the site from 0.07-0.4m.

4.3.2 *Features*

Three linear features were revealed during the watching brief:

Context [024] was a possible roadside ditch or field drainage/boundary feature located by Hoe Corner towards the middle of the site.

Linear gully [027], located north of [024] and east of The Hoe, was 0.40m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and flat base. This gully contained a single greyish-

brown sandy silty clayey fill [028] with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular unworked flint inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from this fill. The feature was aligned northwest-southeast, which is the same orientation as field drains uncovered within the area.

The third linear gully [034], uncovered 1.28m below ground level by Southwater at the south of the site, was also on a northwest-southeast alignment (2.00m max wide and 0.95m deep) and contained a single fill [035] comprising mottled mid grey and light yellowish brown clay with moderate rounded stone inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from this fill.

4.3.3 *Other Contexts*

Many modern deposits, such as made ground, road make-up, asphalt, redeposited chalk and chalk dumps, were recorded across the various areas monitored during the watching brief excavations. In addition, several land drains were recorded.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds, mainly consisting of ceramics, was recovered during the watching brief at Bosham Hoe, West Sussex. A summary of the quantified assemblage can be found in Appendix II.

5.2 The post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery spanning the 13th to 19th centuries. On the whole the assemblage is dominated by small to medium sized sherds (to 50mm across) most of which exhibit moderate abrasion suggesting a degree of reworking.
- 5.2.2 Context [001] produced the largest assemblage (some 20 sherds) and was the only deposit to produced medieval material. Five sherds (35g) from sand and calcined flint tempered ware cooking pots of 13th- century Binsted-type are perhaps the earliest pieces present. The most common type consists of the nine sherds (76g) of fine/medium sand tempered cooking pots and glazed jugs, typical of the coastal plain in the mid/late 13th to mid 14th centuries. These wares are similar in date to the four sherds (20g) of fine sand tempered cooking pots and glazed jugs sherds also recovered from this deposit. All in all the medieval assemblage shows signs of both abrasion and the adverse affect of acidic ground conditions. Context [001] also produced two sherds (10g) of post-medieval redware jars likely to be of mid/late 18th- to 19th- century date.
- 5.2.3 The remaining contexts all produced solely late post-medieval pottery. Context [003] included a post-medieval redware jar sherd (6g) and two sherds (7g) from pearlware saucers with blue floral transfer-printed decoration. Together these sherds suggest a late 18th- to early 19th- century date. Context [006] produced a further sherd of post-medieval redware (63g) and four sherds (6g) from transfer-printed ware plates with blue and red floral designs of the mid to later 19th century. In addition, context [039] produced a few sherds that can only be broadly dated to the 19th century. These include four sherds (15g) from unglazed earthenware flower pots and a single sherd (4g) from a post-medieval redware jar.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 5.3.1 A small quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the site. The material ranges in date from Roman to post-medieval.
- 5.3.2 The earliest material recovered was from context [001] though it is likely this material is residual as it occurs along with post-medieval material. Material of broad Roman date was abraded and represented by four fragments weighing 378g; brick, *tegula* and *imbrex* were identified. Of the Roman fragments, three were made of a fine, brownish orange fabric (R1) with occasional coarse inclusions of pale brown silt and sparse fine quartz inclusions. A single Roman brick fragment was made of a fine sandy orange fabric (R2) with abundant fine quartz and sparse pale cream silt streaks and inclusions, this brick had heat affected outer surfaces and appeared to have been intentionally rounded on one corner, perhaps indicating re-use. A further, residual, small tile fragment in fabric R1, weighing 34g from context [039] may also

be of Roman date.

- 5.3.3 A fragment of medieval floor tile weighing 144g with a thickness of 26mm was also recovered from context [001] and is also likely to be residual. The floor tile has a heavily abraded upper surface and knife cut bevelled edge, no traces of glaze were observed. The floor tile is made of a coarse sandy fabric (FT1) with moderate coarse angular flint and quartz inclusions and medium sized black iron rich inclusions. The tile is of probable 14th to 16th century date.
- 5.3.4 The remainder of the CBM is of probable post-medieval date. Context [013] contained a sample of five near complete brick all made of a similar sandy fabric (B3) with sparse coarse red iron rich inclusions and moderate fine white sand. The form of the bricks varies with a frogged brick of 18th to 19th century date, two unfrogged, mortared brick with sharp arises of 17th to 19th century date, and two thinner bricks of 42-56mm thickness with smooth upper surfaces and bases which appear to have been thrown onto coarse gravel rather than sand, of a broad 16th to 19th century date.
- 5.3.5 Context [006] contained a fragment of 19th or 20th century frogged brick in a chunky silt fabric (B2) and a fragment of pegtile of 17th to 19th century date in an orange fabric (T2) with moderate fine quartz with cream silt streaks and red iron rich inclusions. A single abraded peg tile fragment in fabric T2 also of 17th to 19th century date was recovered from context [003]. Peg tile in fabric T2 was also recovered from context [001] (15 fragments weighing 536g) and context [039] (four fragments weighing 60g). Fragments of probable field drain in a fine orange fabric (T1), high fired with moderate calcareous inclusions and sparse red iron rich inclusions of 18th to 19th century date were also present in context [001] (three fragments, 120g) and [039] (one fragment, 28g).
- 5.3.6 Small fragments of brick in a medium sandy fabric (B1) with sparse red iron rich inclusions and moderate fine to medium poorly sorted quartz and sparse cream silt marbling were recovered from context [001] and [039] and are of unknown date.

5.4 The Flintwork by Chris Butler

- 5.4.1 Sixteen pieces of worked flint, weighing 175g, were recovered during the fieldwork (). The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each piece of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Classification follows Butler (2005). No archive has been produced as full details of the pieces are incorporated into this report. Natural pieces were discarded.

Context	Type	Weight
001	2 hard hammer-struck flakes 2 soft hammer-struck flakes 1 soft hammer-struck blade 2 flake fragments 1 natural piece (retouched?) 1 end scraper	142g
003	3 hard hammer struck flakes 1 flake fragment	9g
006	2 hard hammer-struck flakes	14g
007	1 soft hammer-struck flake	10g

Table 2: The Flintwork

- 5.4.2 The raw material is mostly a dark grey to black colour, although two pieces are in a lighter grey flint, and two pieces have a slight orange staining.
- 5.4.3 The pieces of debitage are largely undiagnostic, being predominantly hard hammer-struck flakes with no evidence of platform preparation. There are three probable soft hammer-struck flakes, but these do not have any platform preparation either. The exception is a small soft hammer-struck blade, which has a prepared platform and some retouch along one lateral edge. This piece has some orange staining, and may be earlier in date than the remainder of the assemblage. One of the other soft hammer-struck flakes also has some orange staining and may also be earlier in date.
- 5.4.4 A small end scraper has been manufactured on a hard hammer-struck flake, and has some abrupt retouch at the distal end. A natural piece of flint, possibly a starch-fractured piece, has what appears to be a minimal amount of retouch at one end, and may have been modified to use as a scraping tool.
- 5.4.5 It is likely that the majority of the pieces found date to the later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, however the two orange-stained pieces, and one or two of the other pieces could date from the Early Neolithic period.
- 5.4.6 It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on this assemblage, although the flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future, or incorporated into a report if further work is to be undertaken at the site. The summary above should be included in the report.

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 Topsoil [001] contained a clear glass window fragment of 20th-century date as well as a molten aqua glass fragment which may be from a window pane or bottle and dates to the late 19th to 20th century. In addition, [039] contained a green glass wine bottle body fragment of mid 19th- to mid 20th-century date.
- 5.5.2 The assemblage is too small to hold any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

5.6 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 A single plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragment was found in topsoil [001]. The piece dates to the mid 18th- to 19th-century.
- 5.6.2 As only one unstratified piece was recovered, the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

5.7 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 A small assemblage of 28 fragments including iron, copper-alloy and lead was recovered during the excavations. Almost all of these were recovered from the topsoil. Included are lead waste and off-cuts (i.e. [001], [003]), molten copper-alloy fragments ([006]) and iron and copper-alloy sheet and strip fragments ([001], [003] and [039]). Two iron general purpose nails were recovered from [006], whereas copper-alloy nails and nail fragments were recovered from [001] and [003]. In addition, topsoil [003] contained an aluminium tag or label (i.e. for plants).

5.7.2 As the assemblage is only small and almost completely unstratified, it is not considered to merit from further research. No further work is required.

5.8 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A small group of finds was assigned a unique Registered Finds number (RF <00>). These finds were packed and recorded individually. A summary can be found in Table 3. Finds are virtually all unstratified and of late post-medieval date. None of these require X-radiography or further conservation.

Context	RF No	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period	Date	Comments
001	1	BUTT	COPP	<2	PMED	LC19th-MC20th	
001	2	FERR	COPP	16	PMED	C19th-M20th	
001	3	BULL	LEAD	60	PMED		x2 musket balls
001	4	VESS	COPP	30	PMED	C16th-17th	pot leg
001	5	VESS	COPP	74	PMED	C16th-17th	pot leg
003	6	WASH	COPP	4	PMED		x2 handmade
003	7	COIN	COPP	6	ROMAN		?Dupondius/As
003	8	BOLT	COPP	2	PMED	C18th-19th	with small rove
003	9	NAIL	COPP	2	PMED		"tack"
003	10	BULL	LEAD	22	PMED		x1 pistol shot
007	11	COIN	COPP	<2	PMED	1998	10 Russian kopeek
004	12	COIN	SILV	2	PMED	1819	George III Sixpence
006	13	CHAI	COPP	4	PMED	LC19th-C20th	S-shaped
006	14	BOLT	COPP	4	PMED	C18th-19th	with small rove
006	15	WEIG	COPP	6	PMED	C19th	stacking weight for balance
006	16	HING	COPP	6	PMED	C19th-EC20th	from ruler
006	17	HAND	COPP	6	PMED	C19th	drawer
006	18	CLAS/MOUN	COPP	6	PMED	C18th-19th	
006	19	UNK	COPP	10	PMED	C19th	solid cylinder with central piercing
006	20	STUD	COPP	4	PMED	C17th-18th	leather
006	21	UNK	COPP	<2	PMED	C20th	terminal
001	22	CANN	IRON	192	PMED		iron shot

Table 3: Summary of the Registered Finds

5.8.2 A small assemblage of 22 finds representing a wide range of categories was recovered. Potentially the earliest find is a possible Roman Dupondius or As. The coin (RF <7>) is heavily corroded and illegible. Other coins include a George III sixpence (1819; RF <12>). Of 16th- to 17th-century date are two cast, 3-lobed pot legs (RF <4> and <5>), both recovered from topsoil [001]. All other pieces are of late post-medieval date.

5.8.3 The only dress accessory consists of a late 19th- to mid 20th-century copper-alloy, 4-hole dome-backed button (RF <1>). Other pieces include a copper-alloy ferrule (RF <2>), two copper-alloy, handmade washers (RF <6>), small copper-alloy bolts with in situ diamond-shaped roves (RF <8> and <14>), a pivoting hinge i.e. from a ruler (RF <16>) and a 19th-century circular stacking weight (RF <15>).

5.8.4 Musket and pistol shot was also recovered (topsoil [001] and [003]), as well as an

iron cannon ball (di. c. 37mm) from a small artillery piece.

- 5.8.5 The assemblage is small, fairly heterogeneous and mainly of late post-medieval date. Objects are unstratified and likely to have been spread via manuring of the fields. The group is not considered to contribute anything to the site and is not considered to merit further research. All have been recorded in full on individual pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

5.9 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

- 5.9.1 Only two fragments were recovered during the archaeological work. Topsoil [001] contained an amorphous, sparse fine sand-tempered fragment with occasional iron oxides to 2mm as well as occasional quartz to 1mm. A second featureless piece was recovered from topsoil [003] and is sparse fine sand-tempered with occasional organic temper and rare iron oxide inclusions to 1mm.

- 5.9.2 The assemblage is unstratified and small and therefore of no potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

5.10 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.10.1 A single piece of iron slag, undiagnostic of process, was recovered from context [003].

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Here is a reminder of the specific aims of the archaeological investigation as stipulated in the WSI (ASE 2008):

- Is there any evidence of prehistoric features or deposits?
- Is there any evidence of features or deposits of later periods?
- Is there any residual prehistoric or later finds in modern deposits?
- Is there any evidence for modern truncation?

6.1.1 To conclude, with reference to these aims, no evidence of prehistoric features or deposits was uncovered during the monitored excavations. Although three linear features were revealed during the ground works, since it was not possible to date these features, their presence does little to enhance our understanding of archaeological activity in the area.

6.1.2 A background scatter of mixed finds including pottery of 13th century and post-medieval dates, Ceramic Building Material (CBM), residual Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork, fire-cracked flint, glass, stone, clay tobacco pipe fragments (CTP), metal objects (iron, lead and copper alloy), fired clay and slag, was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil deposits across the site. Several Registered Finds were also recovered and recorded during the works. The recovered flintwork is in keeping with previous records of Neolithic flint find spots in Bosham Hoe and suggests activity of this date within the area.

6.1.3 Limited modern truncation was evidenced in the form of services, made ground and tarmac deposits.

6.2 Despite the potential of the site for producing evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity at Bosham Hoe, particularly in respect of shipbuilding, no finds or features of this date were uncovered. However, the continuation and expansion of the settlement in the post-medieval period is represented by the small assemblage of finds recovered from the topsoil and subsoil across the site.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE, 2008. Bosham How Sewer Pipeline, West Sussex – Archaeological Watching Brief - *Written Scheme of Investigation*, Unpublished ASE Document – ASE Project No.3244

BGS (British Geological Surveys) 1996. Sheet 331: Portsmouth – Solid and Drift Edition – 1:50 000 Series.

Butler, C. 2005. *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Stroud, Tempus Publications Ltd

English Heritage, 1991, *The Management of Archaeological Projects*. 2nd edition, London: English Heritage

IFA, 2000, The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*

IFA, 2001, The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance* documents

MacDougall, P. 2009. 'Bosham: A Key Anglo-Saxon Harbour' in *Sussex Archaeological Collections, Vol 147*.

MoLAS 2004. *Chichester Harbour: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; An Archaeological Research Framework*. London: Museum of London

WSCC 2007. *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions*. West Sussex County Council (WSCC) document.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank all those involved with the project with particular thanks to Holleran Mouchel Parkman Joint Venture (HMPJV) and Southern Water for their cooperation and assistance throughout the archaeological watching brief. Many thanks also to John Mills, of WSCC for his on site advice and guidance.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	BSP 08					
Identification Name and Address	Bosham Hoe Sewer Pipeline					
County, District and/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	SZ 48145 10185					
Geology	Head					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3244					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 21-08-08 - 18-03-09	Other		
Sponsor/Client	HMPJV/ Southern Water					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Kathy Grant					
Period Summary	Palaeo. None	Meso. None	Neo. Unstrat.Flintwork	BA None	IA None	RB None
	AS None	MED Unstrat.Pot	PM Unstrat. Finds	Other 3 undated linear features		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned on behalf of clients Southern Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the Bosham Hoe Sewer Pipeline, West Sussex (NGR 48145 10185). The archaeological evaluation was carried out between 21st August 2008 and 18th March 2009.</i></p> <p><i>Three undated gullies were revealed during the watching brief. No other archaeological features or deposits were recorded, although several of the excavated areas produced unstratified datable finds (potsherds, ceramic building material, flint, glass, metal objects and clay tobacco pipe stems) from the topsoil and subsoil deposits.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID:
archaeol6-68216

Project details

Project name Bosham Hoe Sewer Pipeline

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned on behalf of clients Southern Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the Bosham Hoe Sewer Pipeline, West Sussex (NGR 48145 10185). The archaeological evaluation was carried out between 21st August 2008 and 18th March 2009. Three undated gullies were revealed during the watching brief. No other archaeological features or deposits were recorded, although several of the excavated areas produced unstratified datable finds (potsherds, ceramic building material, flint, glass, metal objects and clay tobacco pipe stems) from the topsoil and subsoil deposits.

Project dates Start: 21-08-2008 End: 18-03-2009

Any associated project reference codes BSP 08 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Significant Finds FLINTWORK Bronze Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER BOSHAM Bosham Hoe Sewer Pipeline

Postcode PO18 8

Site coordinates SZ 48145 10185 49.9892366984 -1.328296121810 49 59 21 N 001 19 41 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator Archaeology South East

Project director/manager Neil Griffin

Project supervisor Kathryn Grant

Type of sponsor/funding body HMPJV Ltd

Entered by Kathryn Grant (kathryn.grant@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 27 November 2009

APPENDIX I: List of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Area
001	Layer	Topsoil	Compound
002	Layer	Subsoil	Compound
003	Layer	Topsoil	Bosham Hoe Estate -North
004	Layer	Subsoil	Bosham Hoe Estate
005	Deposit	Natural	Bosham Hoe Estate
006	Layer	Topsoil	Field next to WTW
007	Layer	Subsoil	Field next to WTW
008	Deposit	Natural	Field next to WTW
009	Layer	Topsoil	Field next to Compound
010	Layer	Subsoil	Field next to Compound
011	Deposit	Natural	Field next to Compound
012	Layer	Topsoil	Next to Creek
013	Layer	Made ground	Next to Creek
014	Layer	Contaminated soil	Next to Creek
015	Layer	Natural gravel	Next to Creek
016	Layer	Natural clay	Next to Creek
017	Layer	Topsoil	Field opp. 'Wolves Copse'
018	Layer	Subsoil	Field opp. 'Wolves Copse'
019	Deposit	Natural	Field opp. 'Wolves Copse'
020	Layer	Chalk horizon	Creek
021	Layer	Made ground	Creek
022	Cut/fill	Made ground	Creek
023	Deposit	Road makeup	Hoe Corn Road
024	Cut/fill	Roadside ditch	Hoe Corn Road
025	Layer	Plough soil	South of Compound
026	Layer	Subsoil	South of Compound
027	Cut	NW-SE Gully	South of Compound
028	Fill	Fill of [027]	South of Compound
029	Deposit	Chalk dump	South of Compound
030	Deposit	Chalk backfill in land drain	South of Compound
031	Layer	Asphalt surface/ bedding mats makeup	Smugglers Lane - East
032	Layer	Made ground under [031]	Smugglers Lane - East
033	Deposit	Natural	Smugglers Lane - East
034	Cut	Poss. Linear	Southwater
035	Fill	Fill of [034]	Southwater
036	Layer	Asphalt	Southwater
037	Layer	Natural clay	Southwater
038	Layer	Topsoil	The Paddock
039	Layer	Subsoil	The Paddock
040	Deposit	Natural	The Paddock
041	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
042	Fill	Fill of [041]	The Paddock
043	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
044	Fill	Fill of [043]	The Paddock
045	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
046	Fill	Fill of [045]	The Paddock
047	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
048	Fill	Fill of [047]	The Paddock
049	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
050	Fill	Fill of [049]	The Paddock
051	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
052	Fill	Fill of [051]	The Paddock
053	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
054	Fill	Fill of [053]	The Paddock
055	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
056	Fill	Fill of [055]	The Paddock
057	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
058	Fill	Fill of [057]	The Paddock

Context	Type	Description	Area
059	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
060	Fill	Fill of [059]	The Paddock
061	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
062	Fill	Fill of [061]	The Paddock
063	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
064	Fill	Fill of [063]	The Paddock
065	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
066	Fill	Fill of [065]	The Paddock
067	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
068	Fill	Fill of [067]	The Paddock
069	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
070	Fill	Fill of [069]	The Paddock
071	Cut	Land drain	The Paddock
072	Fill	Fill of [071]	The Paddock
073	Deposit	Subsoil	Smugglers Lane – West
074	Deposit	Natural	Smugglers Lane - West

APPENDIX II: Quantification of the finds

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Lead	wt (g)	Cu Al	wt (g)	Other Metal	wt (g)	F. Clay	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)
1	23	202	27	1270	9	142	10	192	2	36	1	<2			4	100	2	10			1	8		
3	3	14	1	4	4	8									7	52	7	22			1	2	1	18
6	5	68	2	28	3	54							2	8			4	26	1	<2				
7					1	10																		
13			5	7760																				
39	15	72	7	124					1	22			1	14										
Total	46	356	42	9186	19	428	10	192	3	58	1	0	3	22	11	152	13	58	1	0	2	10	1	18

APPENDIX III: Chichester District HER: Monument Report

Plotted Number 1 **DISTRICT HER NUMBER:** **CD2089**

Name: Brickkiln - Bosham Hoe
Monument Type: KILN **Period From:** Post-Medieval
Narrow Type: Brick kiln **Period To:**

Status: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty **Grade/Ref:**
Prev Grade/Ref:

Parish: Bosham
Map Sheet: SU80SW **NGRX:** 480700 **NGRY:** 101620

Remarks: Brick kiln and tile house mentioned in a lease of 1759, marked on maps 1813 - 79 and as 'Old Brick Kiln' in 1898. John Twine - leasee 1759; Hen Fogden tenant in 1841. The shore is still littered with broken brick. Furze to fire the kiln was cut in the neighbouring 'Furze Field'. As there was no road from Bosham, the workmen were ferried by boat from Itchenor. 47a. {1} {2} A brickkiln is shown at Bosham Hoe on the OS map of 1813. {3} {1} Brickmaking in Sussex : A history and gazetteer

Date: 1993 **Author:** Beswick, M.
Journal/Serial: **Volume/part:**
Specific Ref pp.184-5

{2} Article in Sussex Record Society 72
Date: **Author:** Sussex Record Society
Journal/Serial: Sussex Record Society
Volume/part: 72
Specific Ref p.174

{3} OS map 1813
Date: 1813 **Author:** Ordnance Survey
Journal/Serial: **Volume/part:**
Specific Ref

Plotted Number 2 **DISTRICT HER NUMBER:** **CD2090**

Name: Roman tile - Bosham Hoe
Monument Type: FINDSPOT **Period From:** Roman
Narrow Type: Tile **Period To:**

Status: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty **Grade/Ref:**
Prev Grade/Ref:

Parish: Bosham
Map Sheet: SU80SW **NGRX:** 480700 **NGRY:** 101600

Remarks: Mrs Angela Bromley-Martin says that Roman tile has been found in this area. {1}

{1} Pers Comm D. Turner
Date: **Author:** Turner, D.
Journal/Serial: **Volume/part:**
Specific Ref

Plotted Number 3 **DISTRICT HER NUMBER:** **CD2103**

Name: Neolithic flint blade - Chichester Harbour
Monument Type: FINDSPOT **Period From:** Neolithic
Narrow Type: Flint tool **Period To:**

Status: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty **Grade/Ref:**
Prev Grade/Ref:

Parish: Bosham
Map Sheet: SU80SW **NGRX:** 482390 **NGRY:** 101940

Remarks: A Neolithic retouched flint blade was found at Chichester Harbour in 1982. {1}

{1} Field Survey of Chichester Harbour, 1982
Date: 1984 **Author:** Cartwright, C.R.
Journal/Serial:
Volume/part: 122
Specific Ref CH32

Sussex Archaeological Collections

Plotted Number 4 **DISTRICT HER NUMBER:** **CD2104**

Name: Neolithic flint Working site - Chichester Harbour
Monument Type: SITE **Period From:** Neolithic
Narrow Type: Flint working site **Period To:**
Status: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty **Grade/Ref:**
Prev Grade/Ref:
Parish: Bosham
Map Sheet: SU80SW **NGRX:** 482080 **NGRY:** 101770
Remarks: A probable Neolithic flint working site was found at Chichester Harbour in 1982. 4 waste flakes. {1}

{1} Field Survey of Chichester Harbour, 1982
Date: 1984 **Author:** Cartwright, C.R.
Journal/Serial:
Volume/part: 122
Specific Ref CH33

Sussex Archaeological Collections

Plotted Number 5 **DISTRICT HER NUMBER:** **CD2105**

Name: Neolithic flint working site - Chichester Harbour
Monument Type: FINDSPOT **Period From:** Neolithic
Narrow Type: Flint working site **Period To:**
Status: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty **Grade/Ref:**
Prev Grade/Ref:
Parish: Bosham
Map Sheet: SU80SW **NGRX:** 481600 **NGRY:** 101200
Remarks: A probable Neolithic flint working site was found at Chichester Harbour in 1982. 1 waste flake; 3 fire cracked flints. {1}

{1} Field Survey of Chichester Harbour, 1982
Date: 1984 **Author:** Cartwright, C.R.
Journal/Serial:
Volume/part: 122
Specific Ref CH34

Sussex Archaeological Collections

Plotted Number 6 **DISTRICT HER NUMBER:** **CD2106**

Name: Flint tool - Longmore Point - Chichester Harbour
Monument Type: FINDSPOT **Period From:** Prehistoric
Narrow Type: Flint tool **Period To:**
Status: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty **Grade/Ref:**
Prev Grade/Ref:
Parish: Bosham
Map Sheet: SU80SW **NGRX:** 481600 **NGRY:** 101300
Remarks: During a coastline survey by Sussex Archaeological Society in August 1996, a flint scraper was recovered. {1}

{1} The Archaeology of Chichester & District 1996
Date: 1996 **Author:** various authors, compiled by Sue Woodward

Journal/Serial:
Specific Ref p.54 Gazetteer

Volume/part:

Plotted Number 7

DISTRICT HER NUMBER: CD2116

Name: Medieval park - Bosham

Monument Type:

PARK

Period From: Medieval

Narrow Type:

Period To:

Status:

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty **Grade/Ref:**

Prev Grade/Ref:

Parish: Bosham

Map Sheet:

SU80SW

NGRX:

482000 **NGRY:** 102000

Remarks: A Medieval park owned by the Earl Marshall at Bosham was mentioned in 1233. {1}

{1} The Medieval Parks of England: a Gazetteer

Date: 1983 **Author:** Cantor, L.

Journal/Serial:

Volume/part:

Specific Ref

Plotted Number 8

DISTRICT HER NUMBER: CD2158

Name: Roman building material - Bosham Hoe

Monument Type:

FINDSPOT

Period From: Roman

Narrow Type: Building material

Period To:

Status:

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty **Grade/Ref:**

Prev Grade/Ref:

Parish: Bosham

Map Sheet:

SU80SW

NGRX:

481150 **NGRY:** 101690

Remarks: Mrs Angela Bromley-Martin claims that a farmer has ploughed up Roman building material in

a field north of Tufts Hard. {1}

{1} Pers Comm Mrs A Bromley-Martin

Date: **Author:** Bromley-Martin, A.

Journal/Serial:

Volume/part:

Specific Ref

Plotted Number 9

DISTRICT HER NUMBER: CD2172

Name: Causeway - Longmore Point

Monument Type:

CAUSEWAY

Period From: Early Medieval

Narrow Type:

Period To:

Status:

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty **Grade/Ref:**

Prev Grade/Ref:

Parish: Bosham

Map Sheet:

SU80SW

NGRX:

481640 **NGRY:** 101220

Remarks: Mrs Angela Bromley-Martin believes (from secondary sources) that there was a causeway from Longmore Point across to the east shore - possibly Saxon. At low water there is certainly a very stony bank noticeable. {1}

{1} Pers Comm Mrs A Bromley-Martin

Date: **Author:** Bromley-Martin, A.

Journal/Serial:

Volume/part:

Specific Ref

Plotted Number 10

DISTRICT HER NUMBER: CD4842

Name: STURTS CROFT

Monument Type: HOUSE **Period From:** Post-Medieval
Narrow Type: **Period To:**

Status: Listed Building (LB) **Grade/Ref:** II **Prev**
Grade/Ref:

Parish: Bosham

Map Sheet: **NGRX:** 481399 **NGRY:** 102061

Remarks: BOSHAM HOE LANE 16/623 Sturt's Croft 28.01.1986 II Originally called Sturt's Farm. C18.

Two storeys. Two windows. Painted brick. Steeply-pitched hipped slate roof. Casement windows. {1} The building is known as Hoe Farm on OS 25" mapping from the 1st to 3rd Editions. From the 4th Edition it is called Sturt's Croft and never seems to have been called

Sturt's Farm. The 1st to 2nd Editions also show a large building abutting to the east which may have been a barn.

{1} Schedule of Listed Buildings

Date: **Author:** Dept. of the Environment

Journal/Serial: **Volume/part:**

Specific Ref 16/623

Plotted Number 11 **DISTRICT HER NUMBER:** CD4924

Name: HOE FARMHOUSE

Monument Type: FARMHOUSE **Period From:** Post-Medieval
Narrow Type: **Period To:**

Status: Listed Building (LB) **Grade/Ref:** II **Prev**
Grade/Ref:

Parish: Bosham

Map Sheet: **NGRX:** 481378 **NGRY:** 102283

Remarks: BOSHAM HOE LANE : 16/622 Hoe Farmhouse : 28.01.1986 : II : C18. Two storeys. Three windows. Faced with grey headers with red brick dressings and quoins, the westernmost window-bay wholly brick. Wooden eaves cornice. Tiled roof. Casement windows. {1}

{1} Schedule of Listed Buildings

Date: **Author:** Dept. of the Environment

Journal/Serial: **Volume/part:**

Specific Ref 16/622

Plotted Number 12 **DISTRICT HER NUMBER:** CD5621

Name: HARTS FARMHOUSE

Monument Type: FARMHOUSE **Period From:** Post-Medieval
Narrow Type: **Period To:**

Status: Listed Building (LB) **Grade/Ref:** II **Prev**
Grade/Ref:

Parish: Bosham

Map Sheet: **NGRX:** 481076 **NGRY:** 102490

Remarks: BOSHAM HOE LANE 16/621 Hart's Farmhouse 28.01.1986 II Early C19. Two storeys. Four windows. Stuccoed. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. Non-central projection towards the north

end with small pediment over. {1}

{1} Schedule of Listed Buildings

Date: **Author:** Dept. of the Environment

Journal/Serial: **Volume/part:**

Specific Ref 16/621

Plotted Number 13

DISTRICT HER NUMBER:

CD5696

Name: SORRELL HOUSE

Monument Type:

HOUSE

Period From: Modern

Narrow Type:

Period To:

Status:

Listed Building (LB)

Grade/Ref:

IISTAR Prev

Grade/Ref:

Parish: Bosham

Map Sheet:

NGRX:

481527

NGRY: 101738

Remarks: CHICHESTER BOSHAM HOE : 16/10018 Sorrell House : 15.07.1998 : II : Private house. 1960, by Peter Foggo and David Thomas for George Scott. Mr Jones contractor.

Extended

1965 by same architects. Timber construction, with flat roof. The accommodation raised on storey-high platform with just a small service structure on ground level. This allows free space below the building and places the living accommodation in the air. The main elevation of four bays on platform supported on a grid of timber posts. Timbers are simply joined and tend to oversail the joints to emphasise the horizontal members. Doors and windows are framed as simply as possible and flush to the skin of the building. Mr Jones's nautical background influenced some of these features. The left-hand projecting bay is an addition in matching style. Timber open stair rises to open balcony on platform with timber balustrade. Two right-hand bays fully glazed from floor to transom, above which a narrow band of glazing spans between joists paired in centre and single at ends with continuous timber fascia above. Projecting timber-clad tank housing to right. INTERIOR: largely open-plan and similarly restrained has timber boarded walls, floors and soffits. This is a refined domestic building of clarity and simplicity, by a distinguished and influential architect.

Source: Building

Design: 'A Modernist in Arcadia', 12 August 1994. {1}

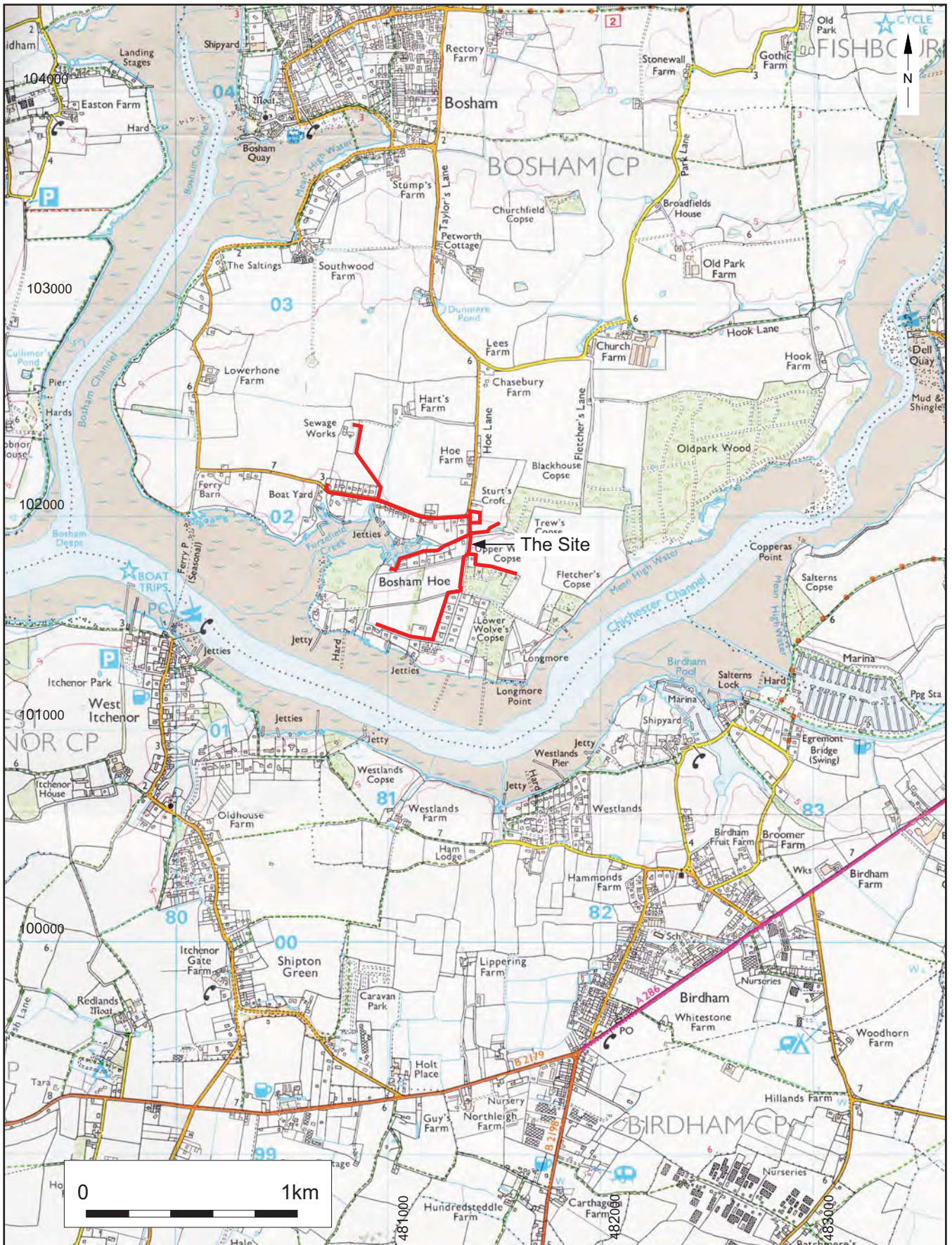
{1} Schedule of Listed Buildings

Date: **Author:** Dept. of the Environment

Journal/Serial:

Volume/part:

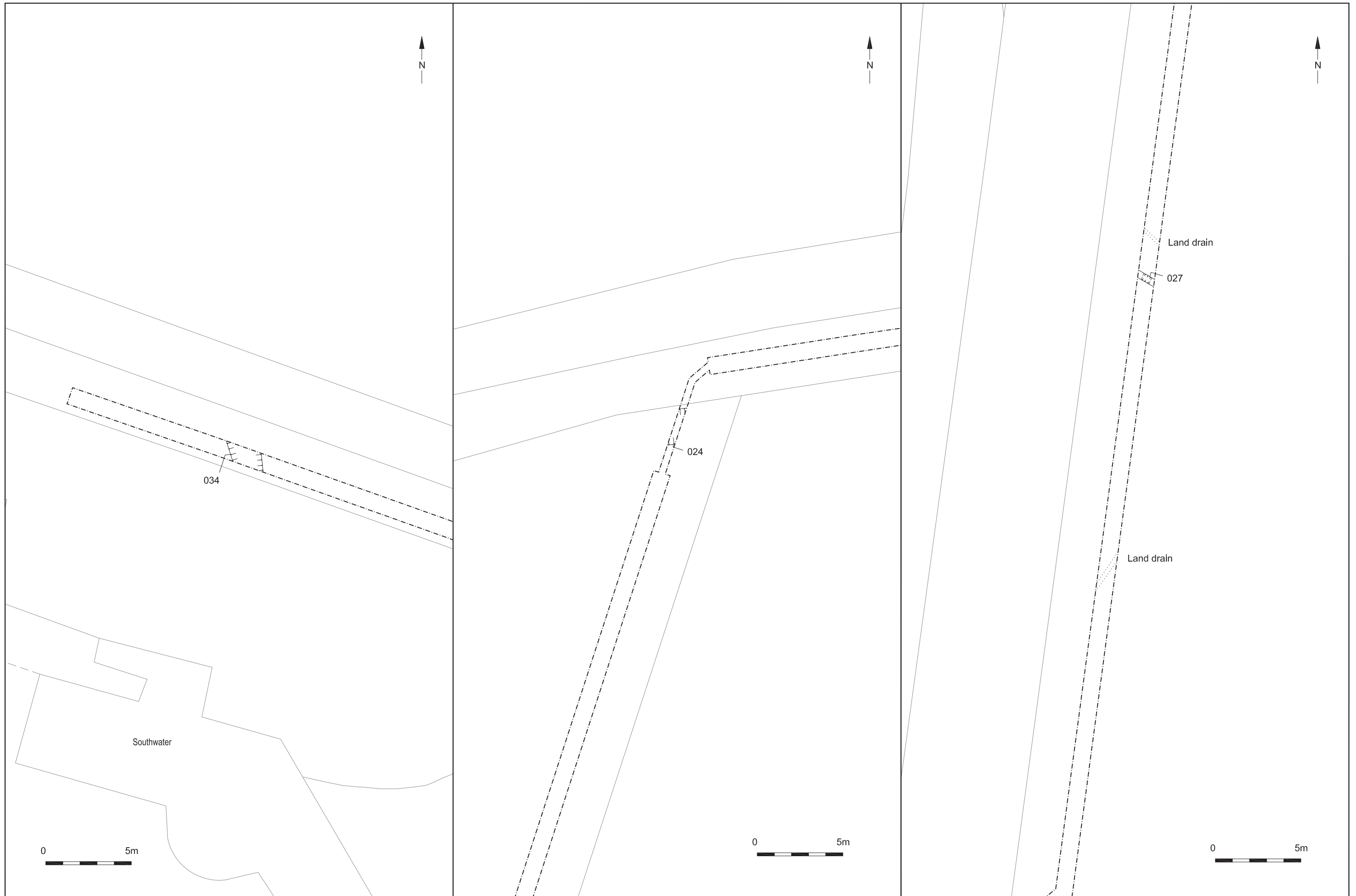
Specific Ref 16/10018



© Archaeology South-East		Bosham Hoe Sewer Pipeline	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3244	Dec 2009	Site location	
Report Ref: 2009151	Drawn by: JLR		

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:25000 map of 1997 with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 503 10 A





Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax: +44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax: +44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East