

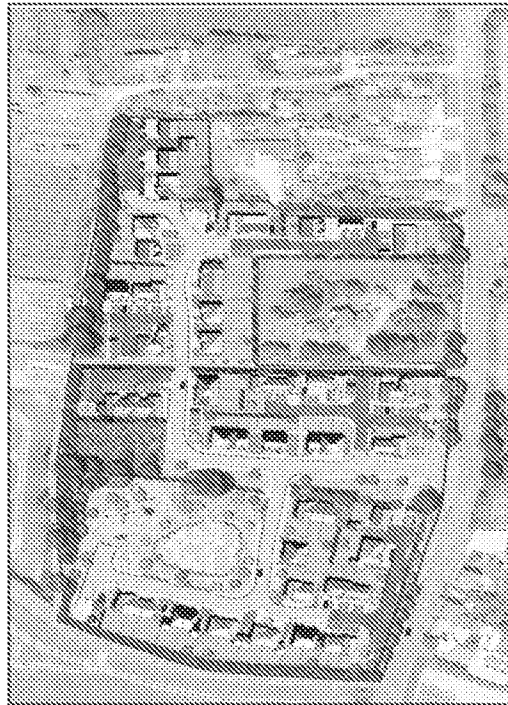
DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES LTD.

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT STUDY
OF LAND OFF LIDSEY ROAD, WOODGATE,
ALDINGBOURNE, WEST SUSSEX.**

[Site Centred at National Grid Reference SU 9358 0390]

West Sussex HER Reference: 202122-004

PREPARED FOR HANBURY PROPERTIES Ltd



By

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May 2021

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Summary

- *This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for Hanbury Properties in advance of a proposed new residential development with associated access and landscaping on land off Lidsey Road, Woodgate, Aldingbourne, West Sussex.*
- *This study has identified very little evidence for archaeological activity from the Neolithic period within the study area used for this assessment. Residual finds of struck flints from this period were found by the archaeological evaluation at the Lidsey Landfill site in 2005. In the light of this, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from this period to be made on this assessment will therefore be **low**.*
- *The archaeological investigations at the Lidsey Landfill site of 2005 found much evidence for Bronze Age settlement activity and finds, including an occupation site. However, these findings were made well to the west of this assessment site, so the potential for further such finds and archaeological activity from the Bronze Age to be encountered on this assessment site will also be **low**.*
- *The archaeological evaluation and the subsequent open area excavations at the Lidsey Landfill site of 2005, also found much evidence of settlement activity and finds from the Iron Age period. However, similar considerations should also apply to these findings, that were made well to the west of this assessment site. So, it is considered that the potential for similar findings from this period to be made on this assessment site, will also be **low**.*
- *The archaeological evaluation at the Lidsey Landfill site of 2005 identified archaeological features and finds of Roman date and the subsequent excavation here also recorded evidence for Roman field systems. Similarly, these findings were also made well to the west of this assessment site, so any archaeological potential from this period to be found on this assessment site, will also be **low**.*
- *With the exception of a few sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery that were found during the course of the archaeological excavations at the Lidsey Landfill site in 2005, this study has not identified any other evidence for archaeological activity and finds from this period within the study area utilised for this assessment. So, the potential for activity and finds from this period to be made on this site, is similarly assessed as **low**.*
-

- *The archaeological investigations at the Lidsey Landfill site of 2005 encountered limited evidence for medieval archaeological activity and finds. So, the potential for similar such medieval archaeological activity and finds to be found on this assessment site will be **low**, as these findings were made well to the west of this assessment site.*
- *The map regression undertaken for this study has identified several field boundary ditches of post-medieval origin, (which continued in use through the early modern period) within the area of this assessment site. So, the potential for such post-medieval and early modern archaeological activity to be made on this assessment site will be **high**, though the early modern potential is not considered to be significant.*
- *However, these conclusions should also take into account, the potential for unexpected and previously unforeseen archaeological results to be obtained. These considerations are informed by prior experience of working on the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain, where unexpected and unforeseen archaeological findings particularly from the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods can be made, and as such were encountered by the archaeological investigations of 2005 at the Lidsey Landfill site.*
- *The only built heritage assets within the study area are the now relict and infilled east west aligned Portsmouth Arundel canal [MWS5734], located c. 500 metres south of the study site, and the Headbone Farm building complex [HER MWS 11289] located on the eastern side of the A29 approximately 175m south east of the study site. It is considered the proposed development will have no impact to the fabric of either of these assets and negligible to nil impact on the settings of these assets*
- **Suggested mitigation:** *It is considered that on archaeological grounds there should be no case for refusing the application. However, it is suggested that site investigation should be undertaken, post determination, though in advance of development. The details of any investigation to be determined after consultation with the LPA's appointed archaeological advisor. Such a process may be secured by the placing of an appropriate Condition on any forthcoming permission.*

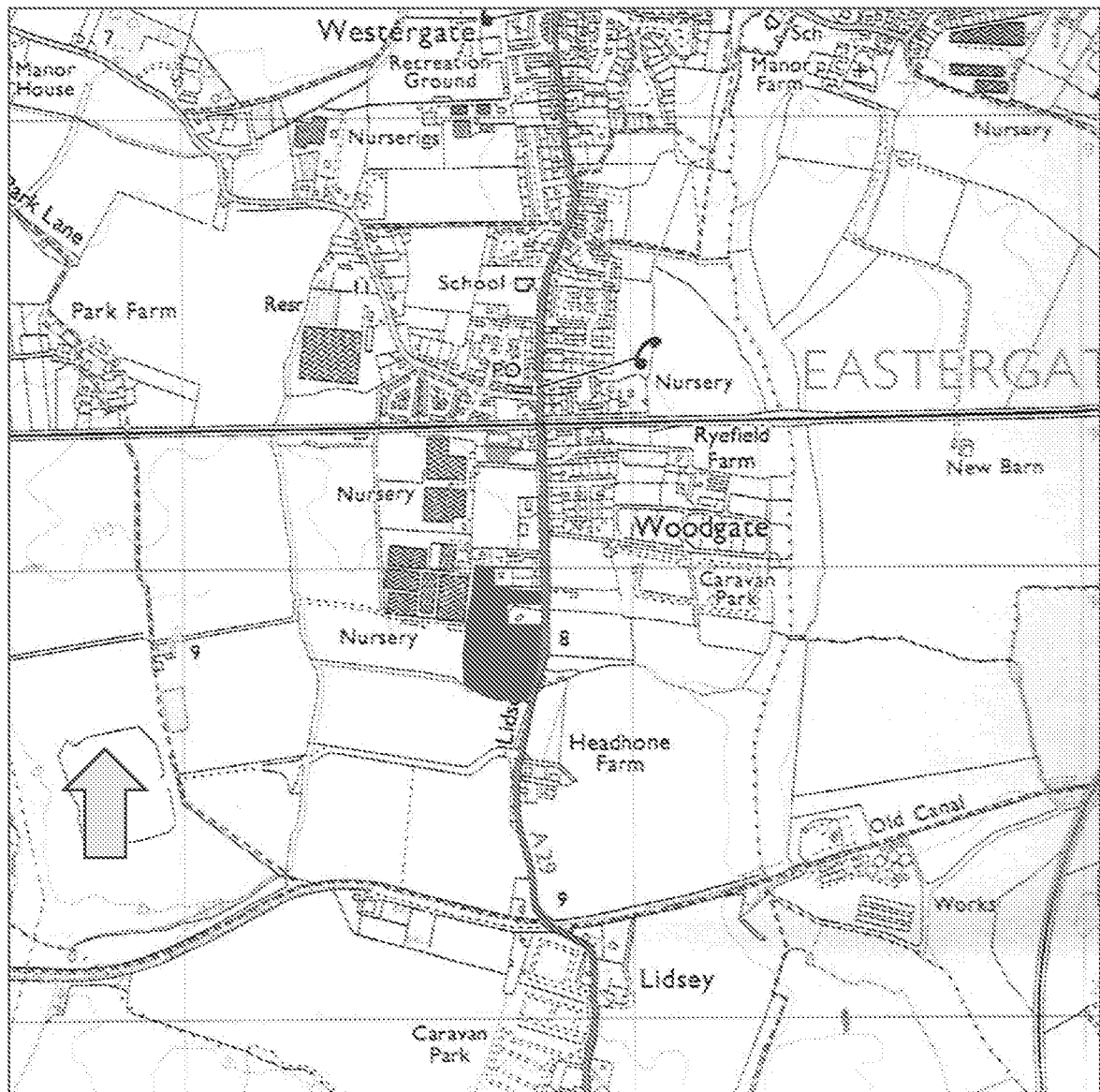
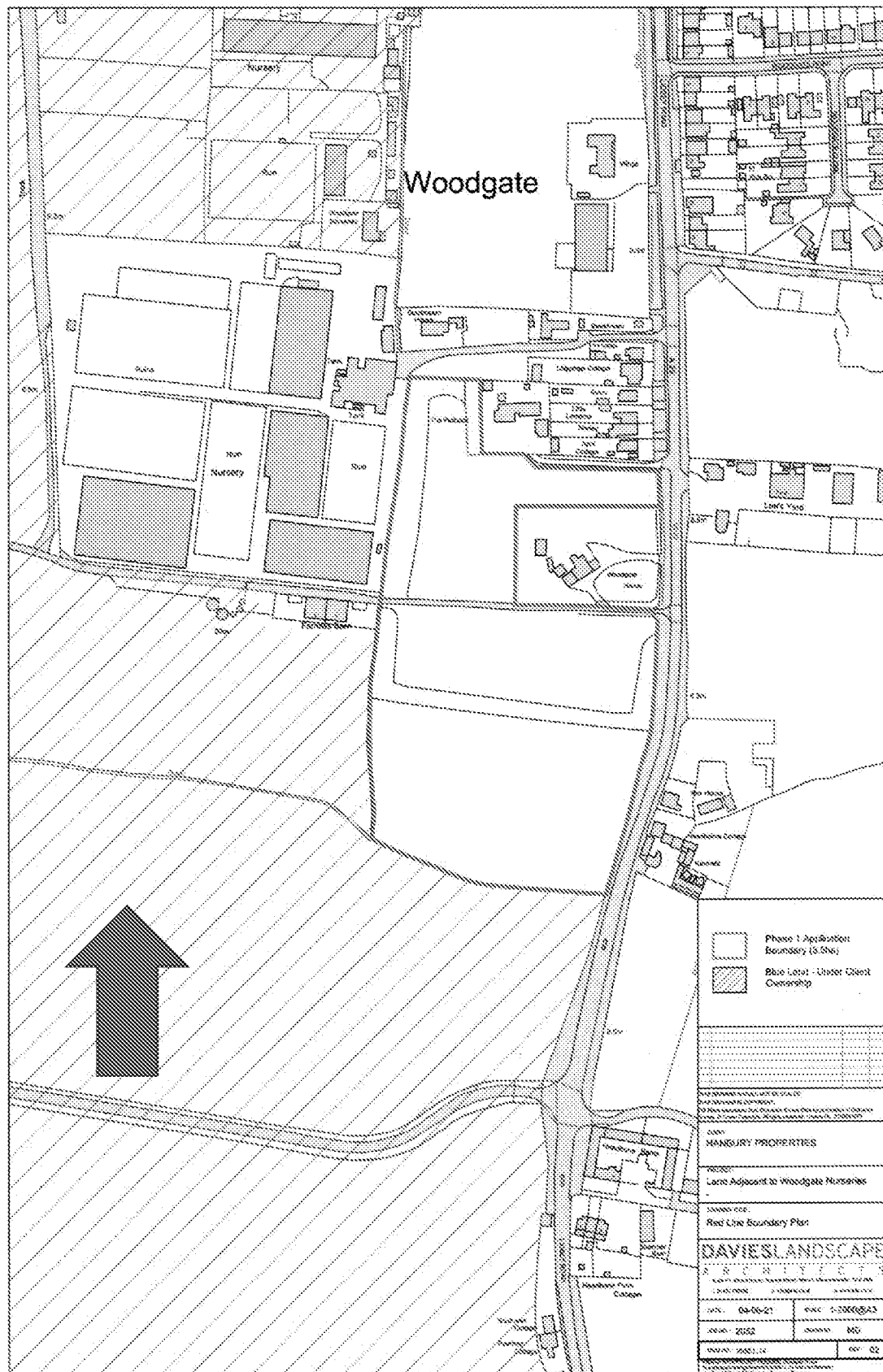


Figure 1: General site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The area of the proposed development site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)



1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study was commissioned by Hanbury Properties. Its purpose is to inform and support, without the use of intrusive methods, an outline planning application for up-to 95 dwellings on the site. 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.

2.0 Location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 2.1 The assessment site is situated on land off the western frontage of the Lidsey Road [A29] at Woodgate. The modern settlement of Woodgate is located within the modern civil parish of Aldingbourne, administrative district of Arun, county of West Sussex.
- 2.2 The assessment site is situated on deep, stoneless silty soils of the Park Gate Series, which have developed on aeolian silty drift deposits of brickearth. These in turn overlie Oldhaven, Blackheath, Woolwich, Reading and Thanet gravel beds of the Palaeocene [Soil Survey, 1983; BGS, 1996].
- 2.3 The site is centred at approximately Central National Grid Reference: SU 9358 0390.

3.0 Objectives and methods

- 3.1 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.

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

- The West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER);
- The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL);
- Maps from the online National Library of Scotland and other online sources;
- Consultation of published local histories of the area; and
- A site visit by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd.

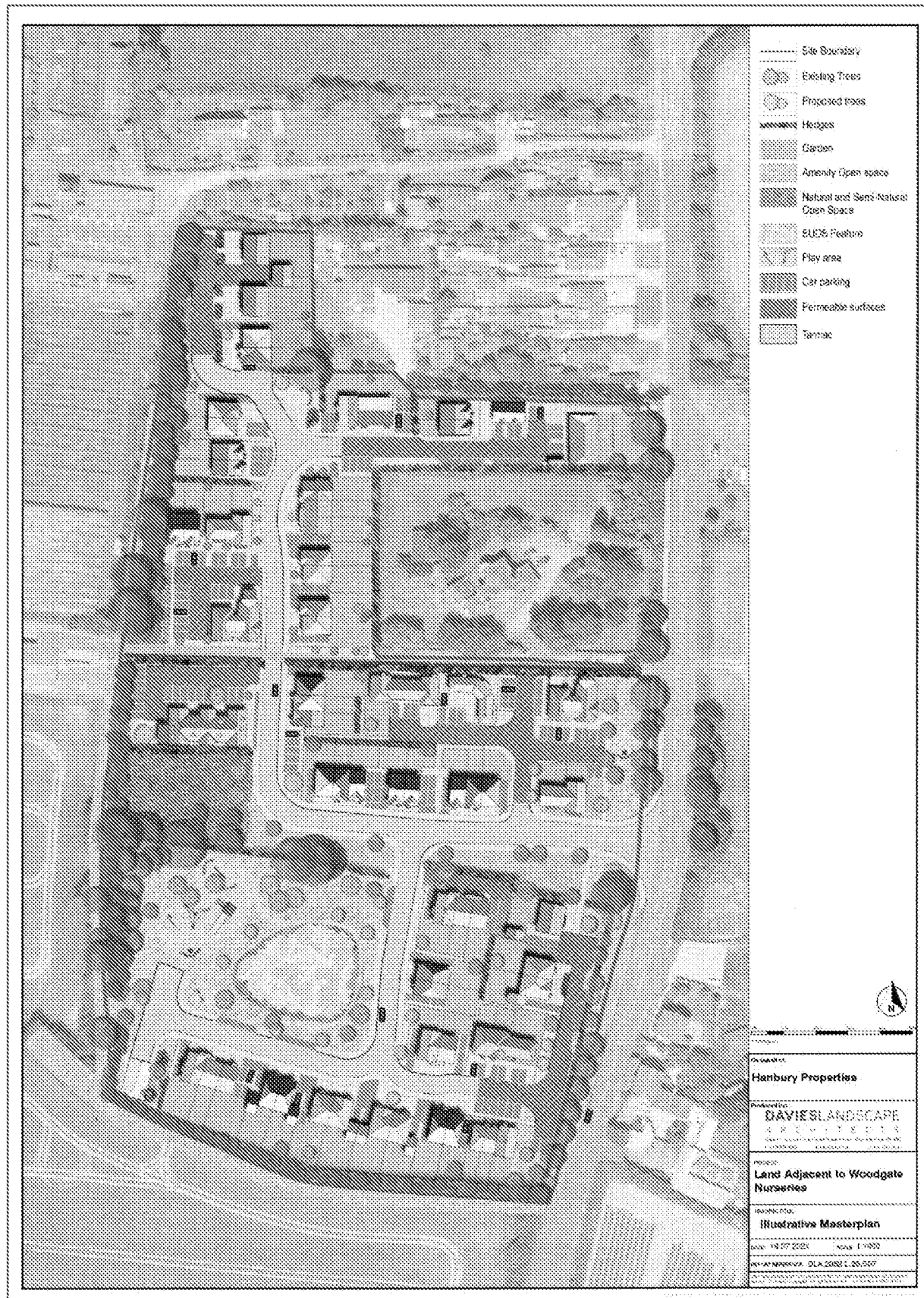


Figure 3: Block plan showing Illustrative proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500, (extract from Architects plan).

- 3.3 A search of the West Sussex County Historic 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 9358 0390. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted. The results of these searches are presented below and tabulated as **Appendix 2** and their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figure 12**.
- 3.4 Copies of manuscript and published Ordnance Survey maps of the area of the assessment site were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland, from other online sources and from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) and comprise **Figures 4-11** of this study. The results of a map regression exercise of the area of the assessment site are presented in **Section 6.1** of this study.
- 3.5 A site walkover survey of the area of the assessment and environs was carried out by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd on the 23rd April 2021. The results of this site walkover survey are presented in **Section 6.2** of this study. [& see Appendix 1 for selected plates / site and environs description].

4.0 Planning Background

- 4.1 This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for Hanbury Properties in advance of a proposed new residential development with associated access and landscaping on land off Lidsey Road, Woodgate, Aldingbourne, West Sussex [**Figure 3**].
- 4.2 This desk-based assessment report will be submitted to Arun District Council (the Local Planning Authority) in support of and to inform any forthcoming planning application for the proposed development on this site in due course.
- 4.3 The assessment site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area as defined by West Sussex County Council (DWS8446).
- 4.4 The following standards and guidelines have been used in the research of this assessment.

- **Standards and guidance [CIfA] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists** Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment. [Standard and guidance: desk-based assessment Last updated 01-Oct-2020 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- **Sussex Archaeological Standards** [2019 vers]
- **National Planning Policy Framework [2021]**
- February 2019 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government [Specifically] Section: 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
- Arun District Local plan 2011-2031 with specific reference to policy HERDM6- 'Sites of Archaeological Interest'.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 5.1 A search was made of the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER) for a 1.0km radius that was centred on the assessment site, which is centred at National Grid Reference 9358 0390. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted.
- 5.2 The site of a medieval chapel occurs at Lidsey (**Site No. 4**, HER MWS5839). The chapel was in existence by AD1282 and services were still being held there in 1544. It went out of use by 1583. No trace of this site has been found on the ground, though some ground disturbance may suggest the presence of buildings here. An alternative site for this chapel lies to the south-east, where finds of much glass and stone are thought to have been a more likely situation for this chapel.
- 5.3 The line of the former Portsmouth-Arundel Canal traverses the southern portion of the search area for this study (**Site No. 3**, HER MWS5754). A barge canal was originally projected to extend from the River Arun at Ford to Salterns in Chichester Harbour with a branch from Hunston to Chichester. The western section from Salterns to Chichester was finally cut as a ship canal. From Hunston, the barge canal ran for nearly 10 miles to Ford, where two locks took it down to the level of the River Arun. Work began in 1818 and the canal was opened in 1822. However, by 1833, it had fallen into disuse. It survives as an earthwork along much of its length, except where it has been removed by modern development and by agriculture.
- 5.4 Both the former railway station at Woodgate and an old railway crossing keepers cottage at Woodgate survive (**Site No. 2**, HER MWS5682). Both date from the opening of the railway line to Bognor in 1864.

- 5.5 The site of the former Headbone Farm is shown on the First Edition O.S. map (**Site No. 5**, HER MWS8025). The farmstead moved further to the west in the last quarter of the 19th century. The site may have a medieval origin as the first documentary reference to *Hedebone* dates from AD1271.
- 5.6 Headbone Farm, Aldingbourne is a 19th century 'U'-plan regular courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements to the main plan (**Site No. 7**, HER MWS11289). The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead was within an isolated location and is extant.
- 5.7 The site of a single sided 19th century single sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn occurred to the south of Park Farm (**Site No. 8**, HER MWS13097). This was in an isolated location and has been demolished.
- 5.8 Park Farm, Aldingbourne is a 19th century 'E'-plan regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse that is set away from the yard (**Site No. 9**, HER MWS13291). The farmstead was within an isolated location and has undergone a significant loss of traditional buildings.
- 5.9 Woodgate Farm, Aldingbourne is a 19th century regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse that is set away from the yard (**Site No. 10**, HER MWS14028). The farmstead was in an isolated location and has undergone a significant loss of traditional buildings.
- 5.10 The site of a brickworks occurs at Woodgate that was operated by the Woodgate Brick Co, from the late 1930s onwards (**Site No. 1**, HER MWS4705).
- 5.11 The site of a temporary WWII 'Starfish' fire decoy site for Chichester was set up in 1942 and was situated to the east of the Aldingbourne Rife (**Site No. 6**, HER MWS8272).
- 5.12 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the search area utilised for this study. In 2015, an archaeological evaluation of seventeen trenches took place on land to the west of Westergate (**Site No. 11**, HER MWS13955, EWS1765). This identified a small quantity of residual struck flints of Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date. A large sub-rectangular shaped enclosure was also recorded, which was attributed to the Middle-Late Iron Age. Within the enclosure were other associated archaeological features that comprised pits, ditches, gullies and postholes. Other findings from this period consisted of three enclosure ditches, two gullies and a pit, which all produced finds of contemporary pottery. A single medieval pit was also identified, which yielded finds of two fragments of peg tile of 14th century date along

with a number of post-medieval field boundary ditches. The ditches were dated to the 17th-18th centuries.

- 5.13 In 2005, an archaeological evaluation took place at the Lidsey Landfill site, which is to the west of this assessment site (**Site No. 12**, HER MWS14730, EWS1891). This identified a wide range of archaeological features dating from the late Bronze Age through to the Roman period. Stray finds from the evaluation consisted of one struck flint, two sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of burnt flint. In the south-central part of the site, an area of occupation that comprised a series of postholes, a curvilinear gully with various nearby pits and ditches were recorded. These features dated from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age and up to the Roman period. Other isolated archaeological features were also found that included a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit with an associated spread of burnt flint. Several undated archaeological features were also recorded, which included a ditch and three pits. A number of linear features were recorded within the western part of the site, one of which was a Late Bronze Age gully. Two others were undated, while a fourth appeared to be of post-medieval/early modern origin. The eastern half of the site was characterised by a number of relatively large ditches, which dated from the Iron Age or Roman periods. They appeared to have a drainage function. An associated pond was also recorded. Two of the smaller ditches appeared to be possibly earlier, dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age.
- 5.14 This was followed by an open area excavation on the same site (**Site No. 12**, HER MWS14730, EWS1890). The earliest activity recorded was indicated by the presence of a collection of struck flints. Some of these were of Bronze Age and Iron Age date, but other were clearly earlier, from the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The earliest deposits were represented by a Middle Bronze Age occupation site. This took the form of a small cluster of pits/postholes without any obvious structural layout. The Later Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age was represented by a further series of deposits with a wider spread across the site and a post-built roundhouse. This appeared to have been an occupation site with the roundhouse, various pits, postholes and a possible water hole, but no field systems. This was followed by two phases of Middle Iron Age activity. The first phase, dated from the late 6th-late 4th centuries BC and was represented by a ring gully, which was linked to a field system. These fields or small paddocks were defined by sinuous gullies, not all aligned or regular in plan. The second phase of activity was dominated by the construction of three rectilinear enclosures, all of which seemed to be on the same alignment. Two of the enclosures were dated to the 4th-2nd centuries BC. The largest enclosure contained few internal features, none of which were of Iron Age origin. The enclosure was closely linked to the earlier field system and incorporated part of the boundaries into it. The other two smaller enclosures contained a number of

internal features. These were thought to represent occupation sites. These enclosures partly overlay elements of the field system, but other field elements continued in use. Elsewhere another smaller enclosure/ring gully complex was present to the south-east of the site, and was perhaps loosely associated with field boundary features. These were dated to the 4th-3rd centuries BC. The Middle Iron Age enclosures and fields had gone out of use by the early Roman period, which saw a rearrangement of the landscape using rectilinear fields and trackways. The large fields were more regular in plan than before. The fields showed some enhancement and modification, but the 1st century AD layout was the same up to the 3rd century AD, when the fields went out of use. Subsequent archaeological activity was only represented by a few sherds of Saxon pottery, a medieval pit and post-medieval and early modern field boundaries.

5.15 Geoarchaeological test pitting took place in 2007 at the Lidsey Landfill site ahead of a proposed extension to the landfill site (**Site No. 13**, HER EWS1617). The test pitting did not reveal any potential for Palaeolithic archaeology/deposit horizons.

5.16 A geoarchaeological watching brief was carried out at the Lidsey Well Site, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne in 2011 (**Site No. 14**, HER EWS1282). This took place ahead of the construction of a new oil well. This identified a deposit sequence that consisted of made ground, alluvium and marine deposits. This was sampled, and produced a pollen assemblage of mid-late Holocene Age. The marine deposits were thought to relate to the Pagham raised Beach.

6.0 Site-specific search/investigation results

6.1 Documentary information

6.1.1 The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex of 1778, which forms **Figure 4** of this assessment, which was obtained online. This map shows the area of this assessment site as occupying one enclosure along with portions of two further enclosures to the west of the Lidsey Road. Two east-west orientated field boundaries are featured traversing the assessment site.

6.1.2 A copy of the manuscript tithe map of the parish of Aldingbourne of 1847 was obtained from the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record and comprises **Figure 5** of this study. This map shows the same layout to the area of this assessment site as featured on the earlier map of 1778 and that no change to this layout took place between 1778 and 1847.

- 6.1.3 An extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale map of 1876 forms **Figure 6** of this study. This map shows the same layout to the area of this assessment site as featured on the earlier map of 1847 and that no change to this layout took place between 1847 and 1880.
- 6.1.4 An extract from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale map of 1899 comprises **Figure 7** of this assessment. This map shows the same layout to the area of this assessment site as featured on the earlier map of 1880 and that no change to this layout took place between 1880 and 1899.
- 6.1.5 An extract from the Third Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale map of 1914 comprises **Figure 8** of this study. This map shows the same layout to the area of this assessment site as featured on the earlier map of 1899 and that no change to this layout took place between 1899 and 1914.
- 6.1.6 An extract from the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale map of 1938 forms **Figure 9** of this assessment. This map shows limited change having taken place within the interior of this assessment site with a west-east orientated trackway extending westwards across the central portion of the site. A new residential dwelling is also shown to the immediate east of the site and off the western frontage of the Lidsey Road.
- 6.1.7 An extract from the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1962 forms **Figure 10** of this study. This map shows the same layout to the area of this assessment site as featured on the earlier map of 1938 and that no change to this layout took place between 1938 and 1962. The residential dwelling to the immediate east of the site is shown in greater detail within its own grounds.
- 6.1.8 An extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1979 comprises **Figure 11** of this study. This map shows the same layout to the area of this assessment site as featured on the earlier map of 1962 and that no change to this layout took place between 1962 and 1979. Coniferous trees are shown within the southern portion of the site.
- 6.1.9 **Figure 2** shows the current layout to the area of the assessment site. The east-west orientated field boundaries that were shown on the earlier maps have gone by this time.
- 6.2 Site visit [Appendix 1; Plates 1-24]**

- 6.3.1 A site visit was made by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd. on the 23rd April 2021. for the purpose of recording the present appearance of the assessment site, and noting any features e.g. topographical anomalies, 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.
- 6.3.2 In addition the walkover recorded site conditions peripheral and marginal to the site area with specific emphasis on any built heritage assets [both designated and non-designated] that should be considered when assessing the impact on any proposed development on those assets if present.
- 6.3.3 The site area is currently [23rd April 2021] under arable cultivation. [Plates 1-5] At the time of walkover crop cover was light. No surface finds [burnt flint / struck flint or other] were recorded or collected. Within the site area no surface anomalies were observed.
- 6.3.4 Land parcels outside and to the immediate north of the site are variably grass pasture [Plates 6 and 7] or associated with the nursery / horticultural units [predominantly derelict] that lie external to and north west of the site Plates 8-14]. There are no earth work, boundary, or other surface features within these marginal site areas that are indicative of archaeology being present.
- 6.3.5 All areas immediately external and to the south of the study site are currently under arable cultivation. Top soils, where visible as a result of sparse crop cover, and observation of perimeter drainage cuts / channels, suggest a thin to moderate topsoil cover over brickearth silts. It is considered probable that recent [last 25 years] ploughing activity may have compromised near surface survival of archaeological deposits if present. [Plates 15-17].
- 6.3.6 Areas further south of the study site though north of the derelict Portsmouth Arundel Canal line are again currently under arable cultivation [Plates 18-21]. Again, over this area it is considered probable that recent [last 25 years] ploughing activity may have compromised near surface survival of archaeological deposits if present.
- 6.3.7 Although there are no clear surface features anomalies present within the extensive arable area south of the study site the proximity of north south aligned drainage channel feeding to the Aldingbourne Rife suggest areas proximal to the rife drainage catchment may have higher potential for pre-historic archaeology to be present.

- 6.3.7 The only built heritage assets within the study area are the now relict and infilled east west aligned Portsmouth Arundel canal [MWS5734], located c. 500 metres south of the study site, and the Headbone Farm building complex [HER MWS 11289] located on the eastern side of the A29 approximately 175m south east of the study site. It is considered the proposed development will have no impact to the fabric of either of these assets and negligible to nil impact on the settings of these assets

7.0 Assessment of archaeological potential

- 7.1 This study has identified very little evidence for archaeological activity from the Neolithic period within the study area used for this assessment. Residual finds of struck flints from this period were found by the archaeological evaluation at the Lidsey Landfill site in 2005. In the light of this, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from this period to be made on this assessment will therefore be **low**.
- 7.2 The archaeological investigations at the Lidsey Landfill site of 2005 found much evidence for Bronze Age settlement activity and finds, including an occupation site. However, these findings were made well to the west of this assessment site, so the potential for further such finds and archaeological activity from the Bronze Age to be encountered on this assessment site will also be **low**.
- 7.3 The archaeological evaluation and the subsequent open area excavations at the Lidsey Landfill site of 2005, also found much evidence of settlement activity and finds from the Iron Age period. However, similar considerations should also apply to these findings, that were made well to the west of this assessment site. So, it is considered that the potential for similar findings from this period to be made on this assessment site, will also be **low**.
- 7.4 The archaeological evaluation at the Lidsey Landfill site of 2005 identified archaeological features and finds of Roman date and the subsequent excavation here also recorded evidence for Roman field systems. Similarly, these findings were also made well to the west of this assessment site, so any archaeological potential from this period to be found on this assessment site, will also be **low**.
- 7.5 With the exception of a few sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery that were found during the course of the archaeological excavations at the Lidsey Landfill site in 2005, this study has not identified any other evidence for archaeological activity and finds from this

period within the study area utilised for this assessment. So, the potential for activity and finds from this period to be made on this site, is similarly assessed as **low**.

7.6 The archaeological investigations at the Lidsey Landfill site of 2005 encountered limited evidence for medieval archaeological activity and finds. So, the potential for similar such medieval archaeological activity and finds to be found on this assessment site will be **low**, as these findings were made well to the west of this assessment site.

7.7 The map regression undertaken for this study has identified several field boundary ditches of post-medieval origin, (which continued in use through the early modern period) within the area of this assessment site. So, the potential for such post-medieval and early modern archaeological activity to be made on this assessment site will be **high**, though the early modern potential is not considered to be significant.

8.0 Impact on archaeological resources and suggested mitigation.

8.1 The groundworks associated with any proposed development such as the excavation of foundations and services along with ground reduction associated with new road access can directly impact on any buried archaeological potential.

8.2 It is considered that the impact of development on the identified **low** archaeological potential will be **low** and conversely the potential impact of development on the identified **high** archaeological potential will be **high**, based on the currently available data.

8.3 However, these conclusions should also take into account, the potential for unexpected and previously unforeseen archaeological results to be obtained. These considerations are informed by prior experience of working on the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain, where unexpected and unforeseen archaeological findings particularly from the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods can be made, and as such were encountered by the archaeological investigations of 2005 at the Lidsey Landfill site.

8.4 **Suggested mitigation:** It is considered that on archaeological grounds there should be no case for refusing the application. However, it is suggested that site investigation should be undertaken, post determination, though in advance of development. The details of any investigation to be determined after consultation with the LPA's appointed archaeological advisor. Such a process may be secured by the placing of an appropriate Condition on any forthcoming permission.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Development Archaeology Services Ltd. would like to thank Hanbury Properties for commissioning this archaeological desk-based assessment study. Thanks, are also extended to Rachel Salter of the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record for her kind assistance in accessing selections of reviewed data.

10.0 Bibliography

British Geological Survey, (1996), *Chichester & Bognor, Solid & Drift, 1:50,000 scale map sheets nos. 317/323.*

Extract from Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex of 1778.

Extract from the tithe map for the parish of Yapton of 1841.

Extract from the First Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1876, map sheet no. Sussex 61SE.

Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1899, map sheet no. Sussex 61SE.

Extract from the Third Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1914, map sheet no. Sussex 61SE.

Extract from the Fourth Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1938, map sheet no. Sussex 61SE.

Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1962, map sheet no. SU 90 SW.

Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1979, map sheet no. SU 90 SW.

Ordnance Survey, (2016), 1:25,000 scale map, *Arundel & Pulborough, Worthing & Bognor Regis*, Explorer Sheet No. OL10.

Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), *Soils of South East England*, map sheet no. 6, 1:250,000 scale.

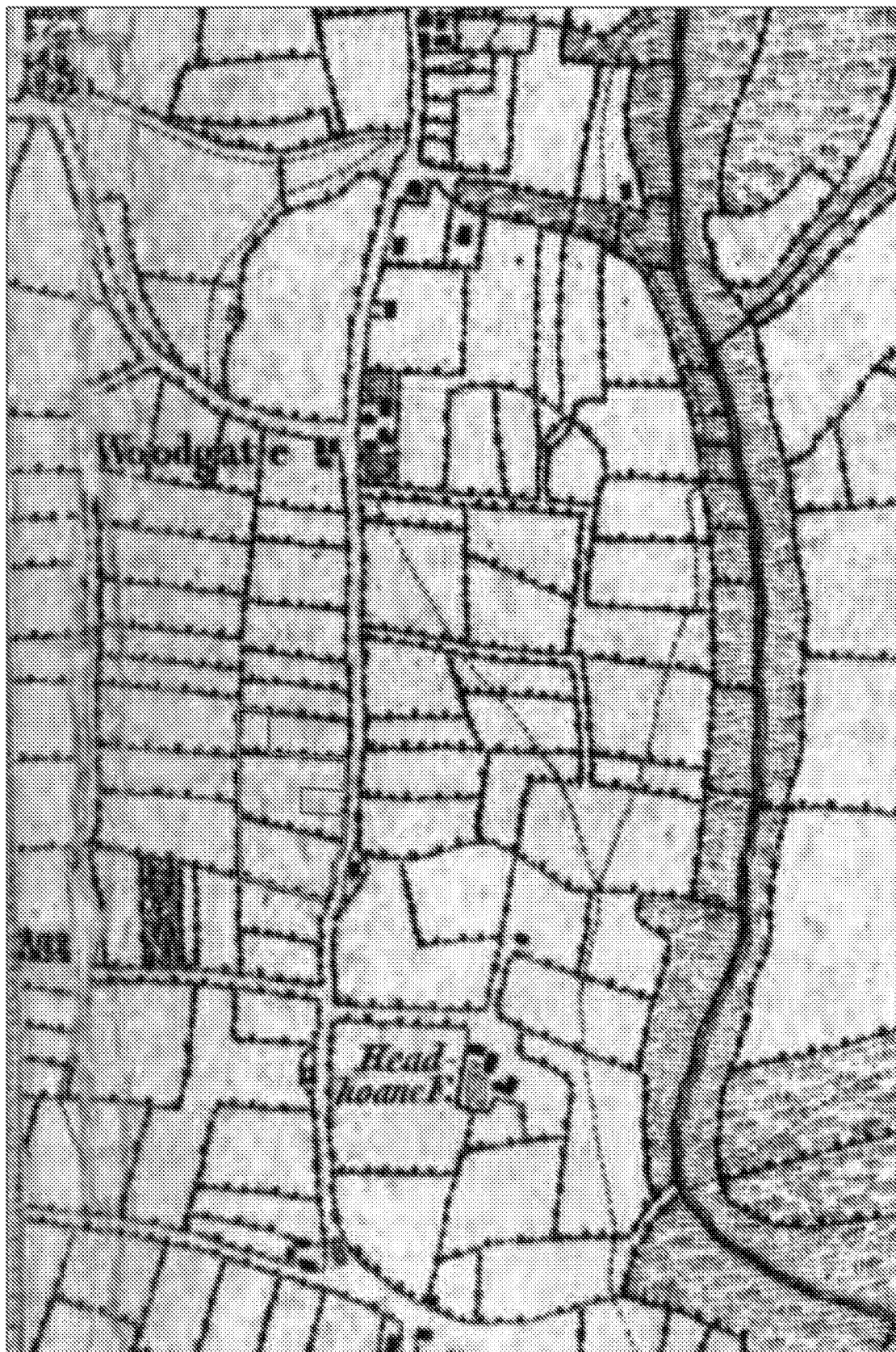


Figure 4: Extract from Yeakell and Gardener's map of Sussex of 1778. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

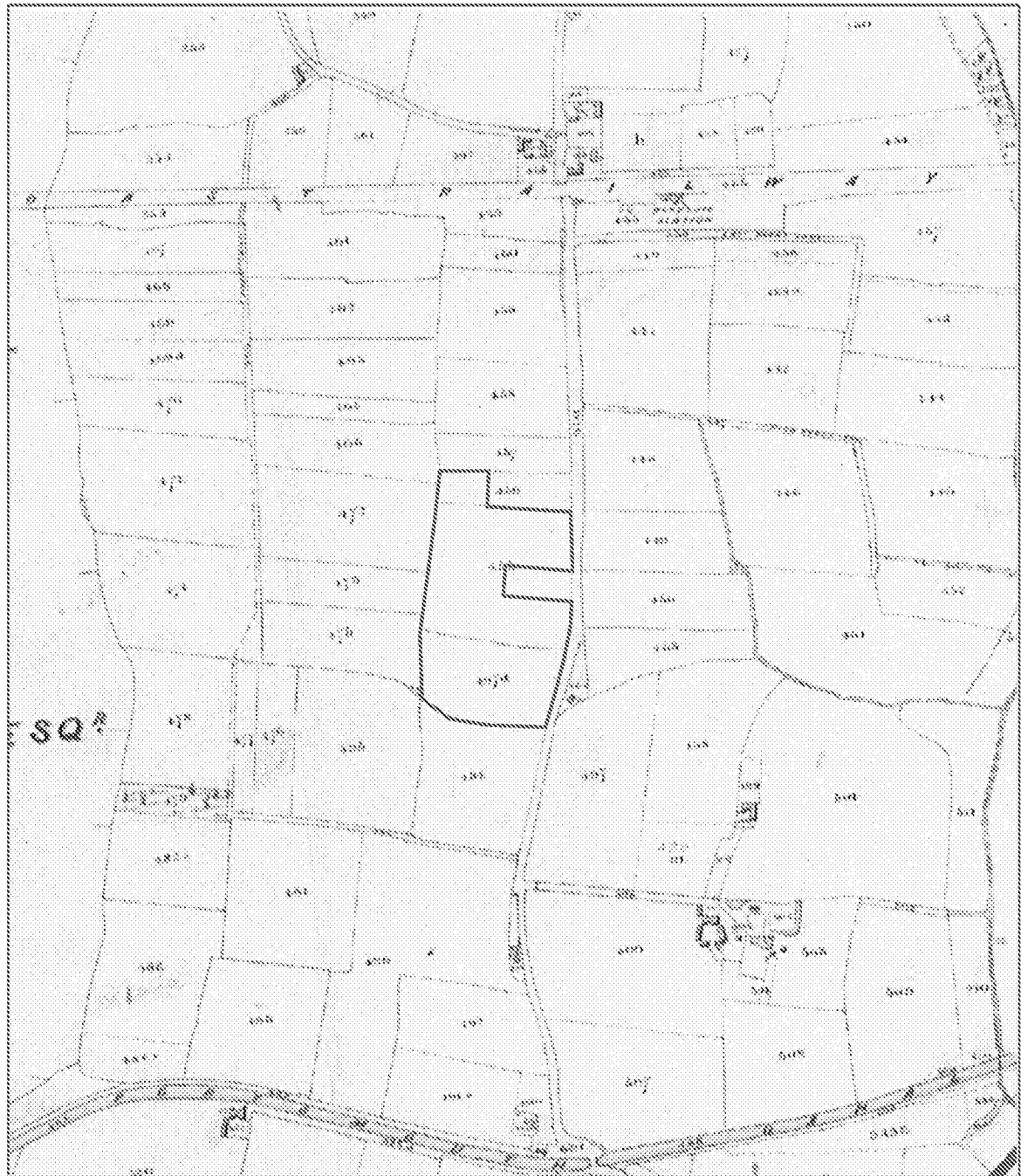


Figure 6: Extract from the First Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1876, map sheet no. Sussex 61SE. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

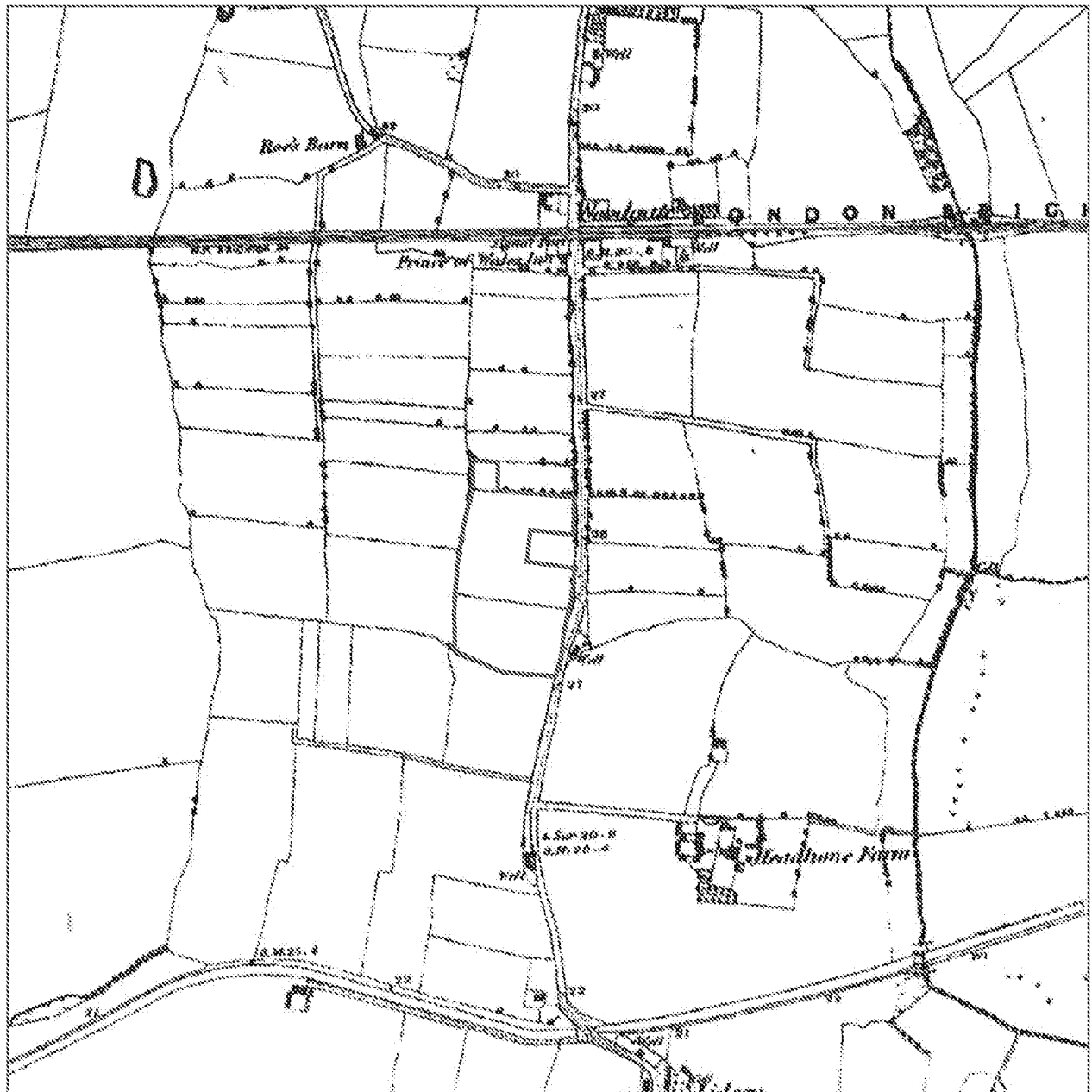


Figure 5: Extract from the tithe map for the parish of Aldingbourne of 1847. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

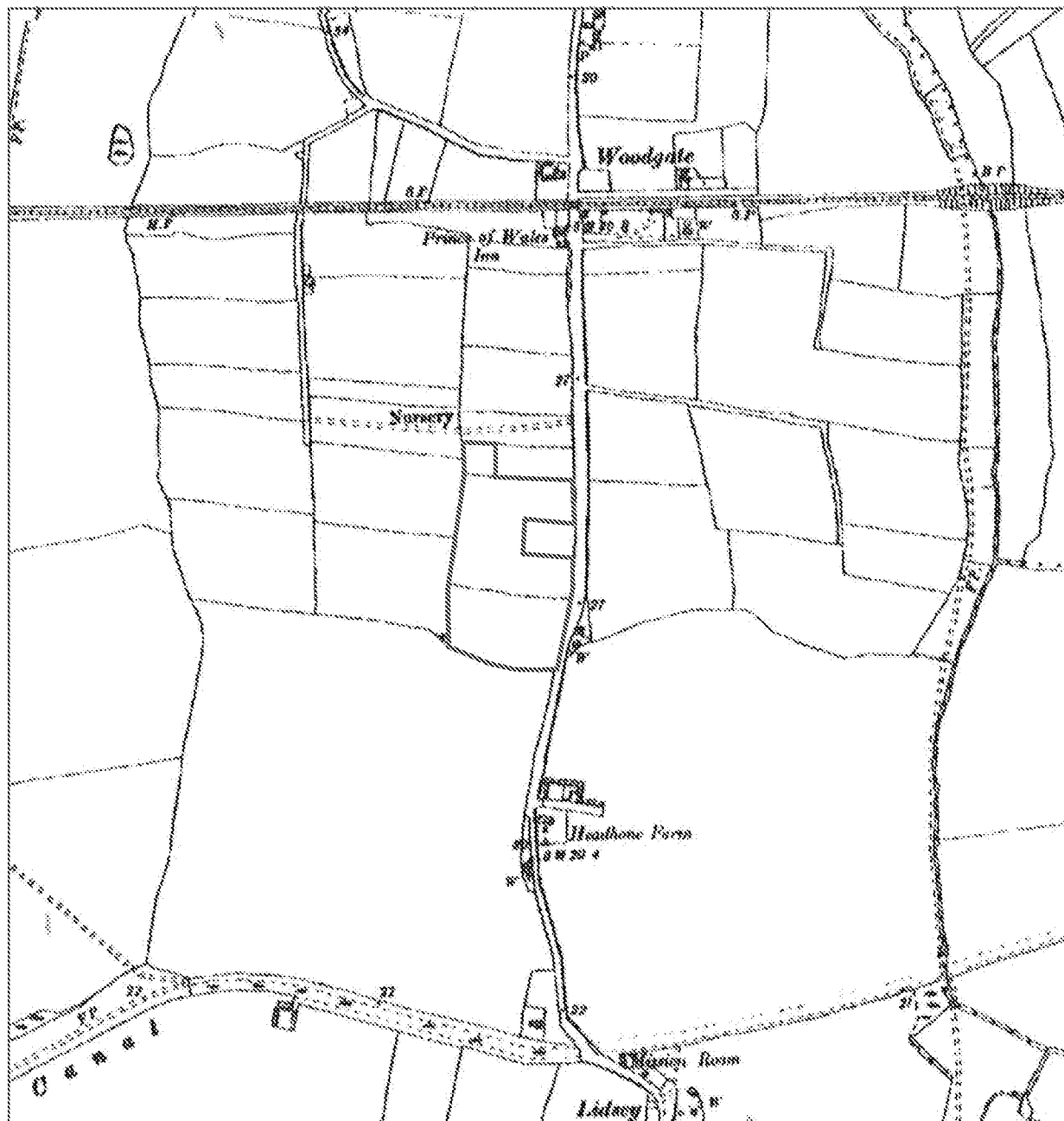


Figure 7: Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1899, map sheet no. Sussex 61SE. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

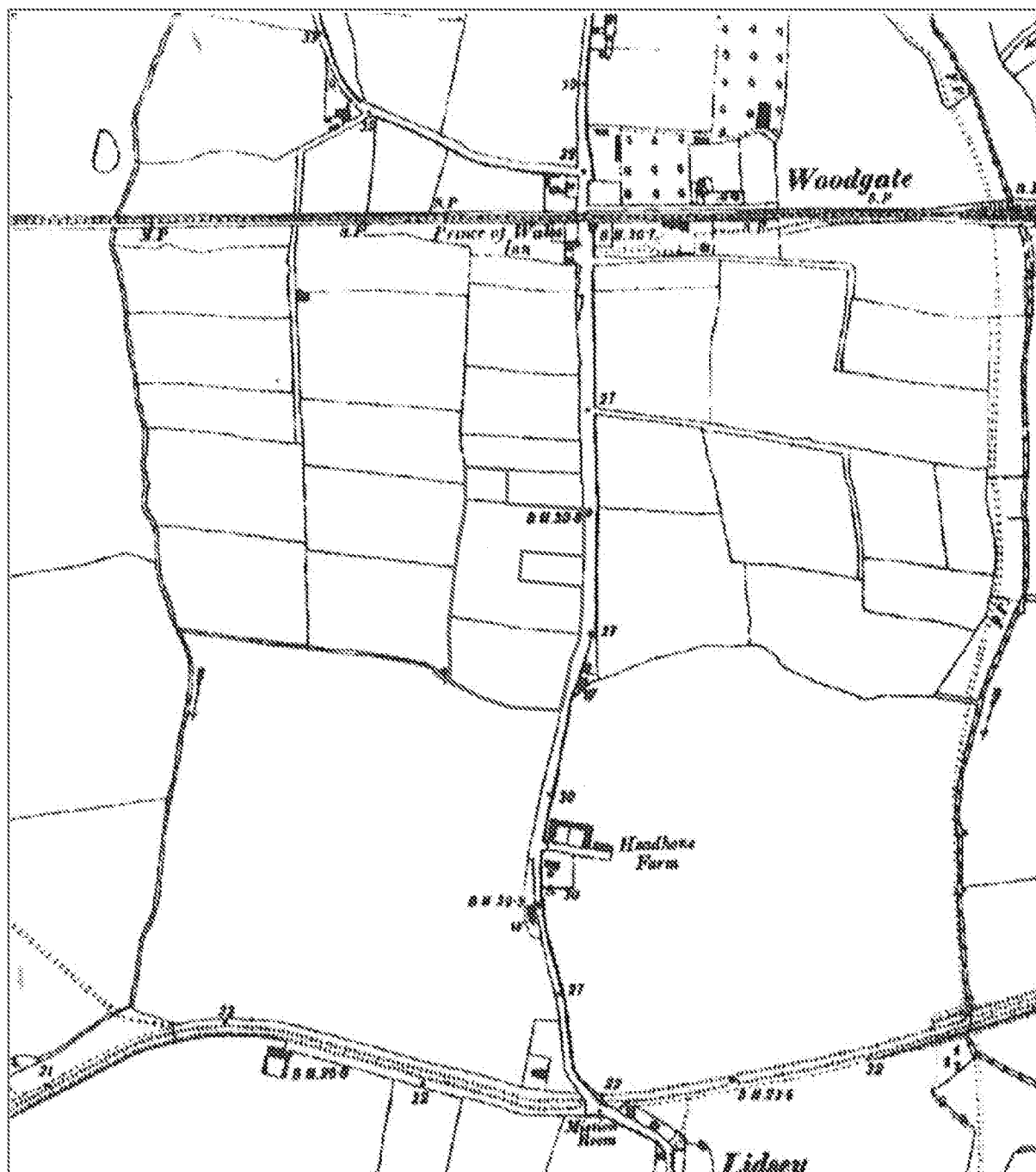


Figure 8: Extract from the Third Edition six inch to one-mile scale O.S. map of 1914, map sheet no. Sussex 61SE. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

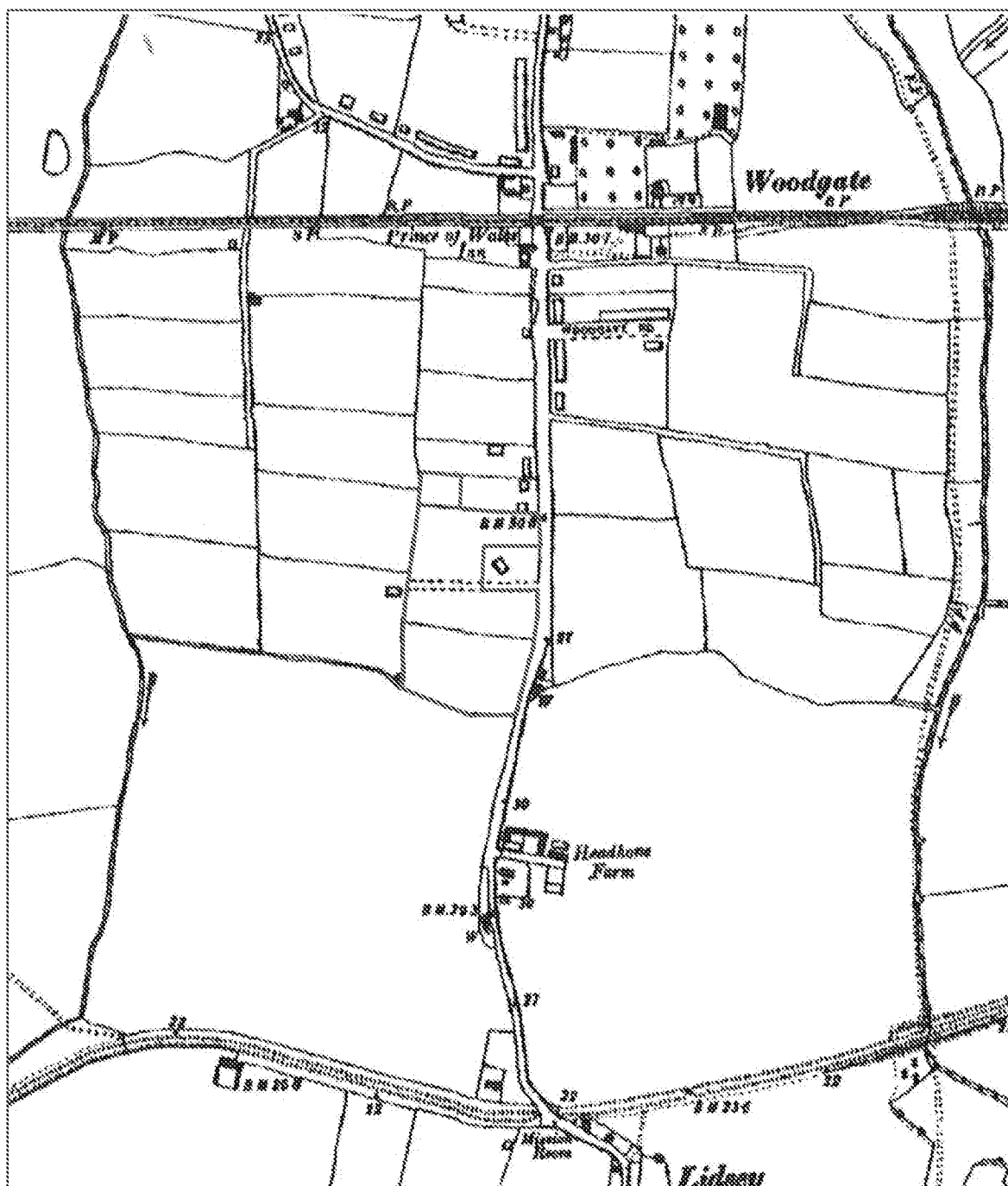


Figure 9: Extract from the Fourth Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1938, map sheet no. Sussex 61SE. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

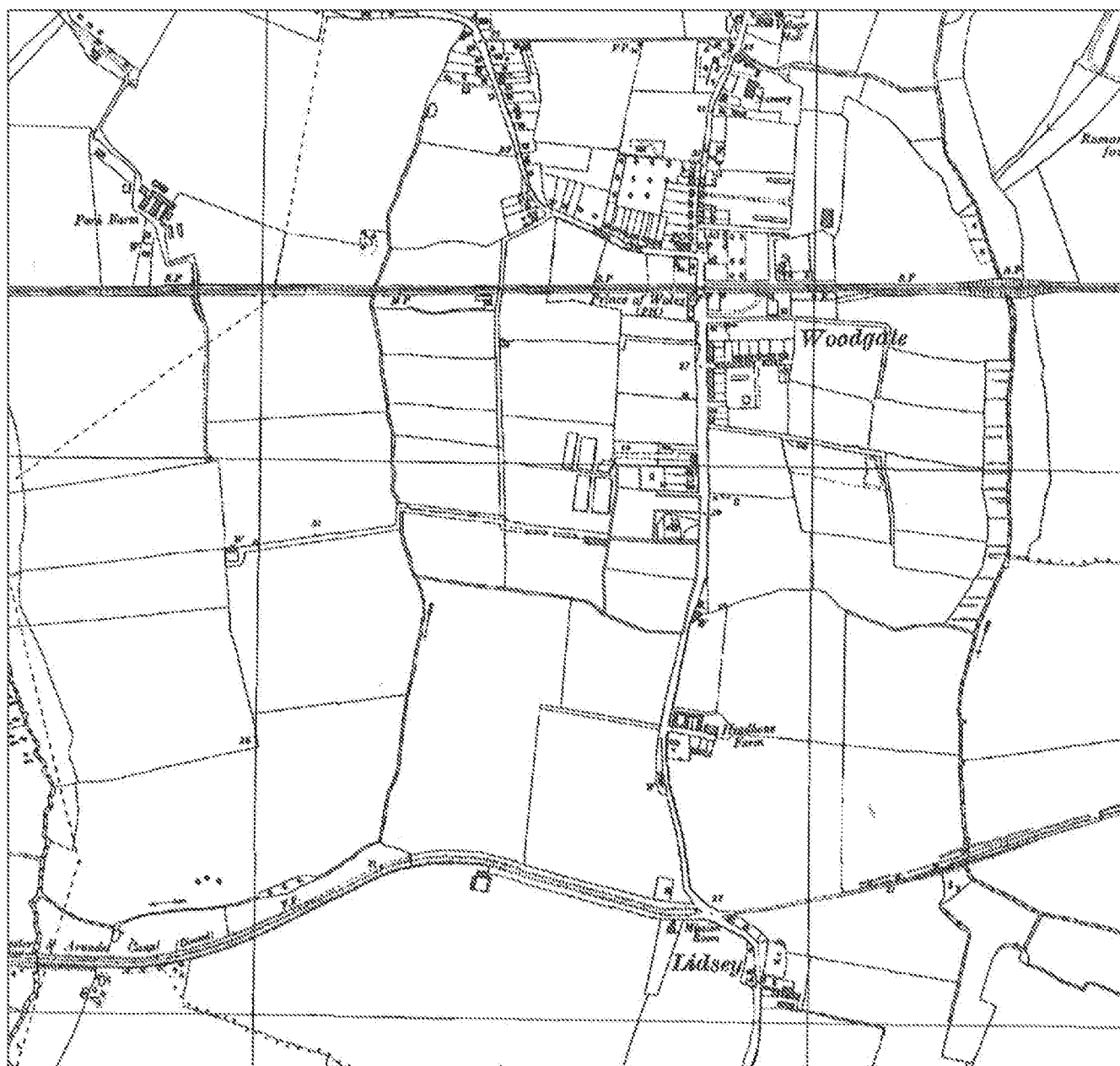


Figure 10: Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1962, map sheet no. SU 90 SW. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

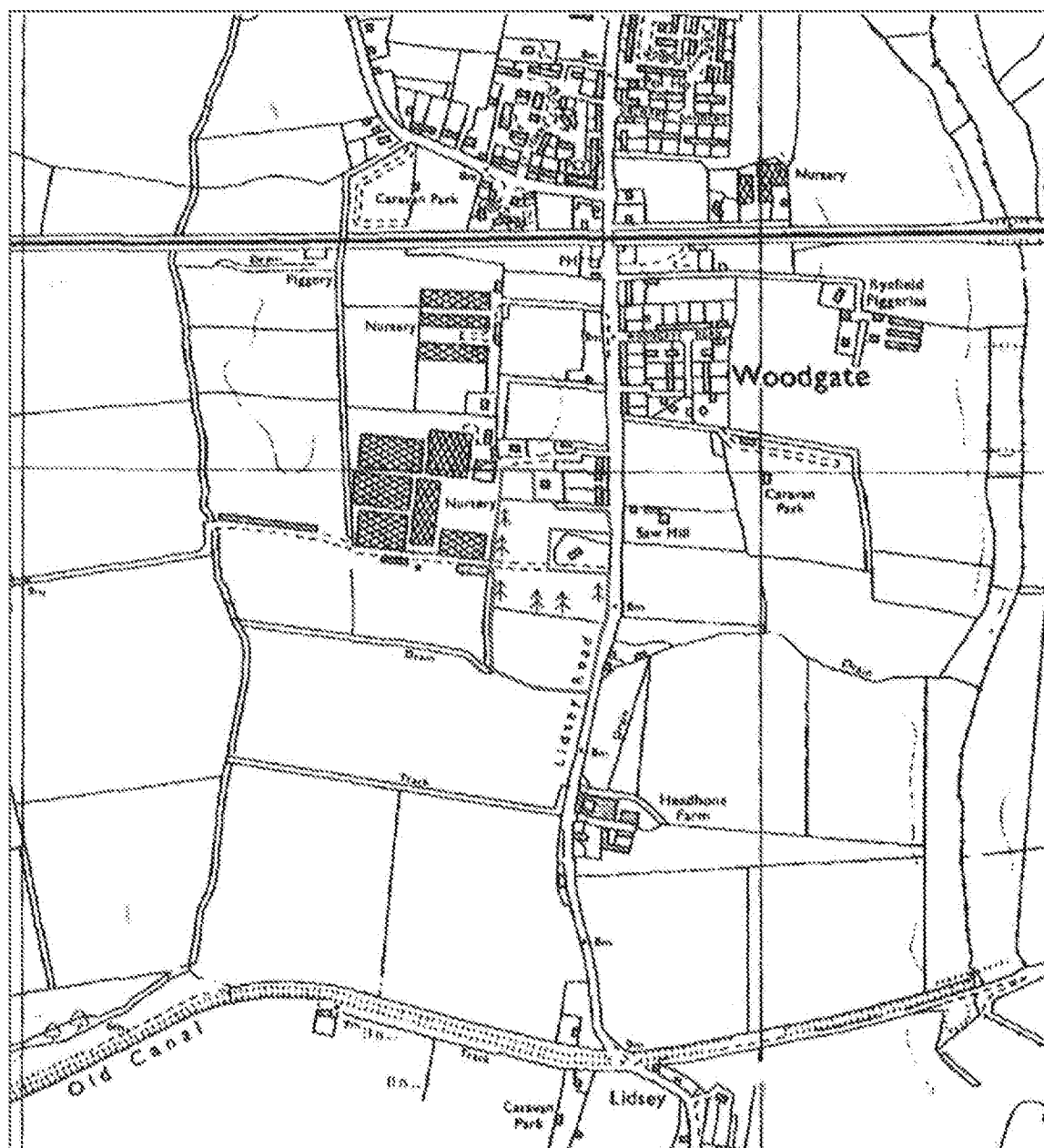


Figure 11: Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1979, map sheet no. SU 90 SW. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

Appendix 1: Colour plates 1-25
[Site environs walkover]

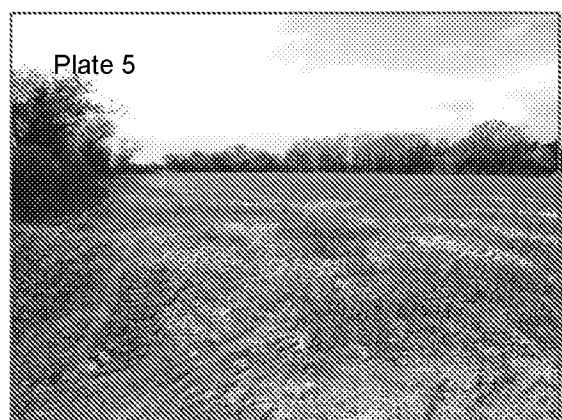
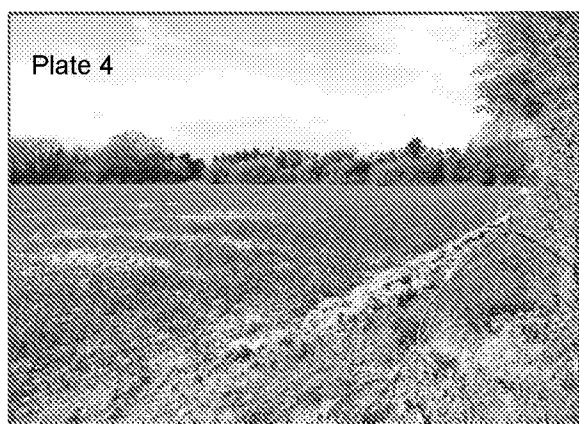
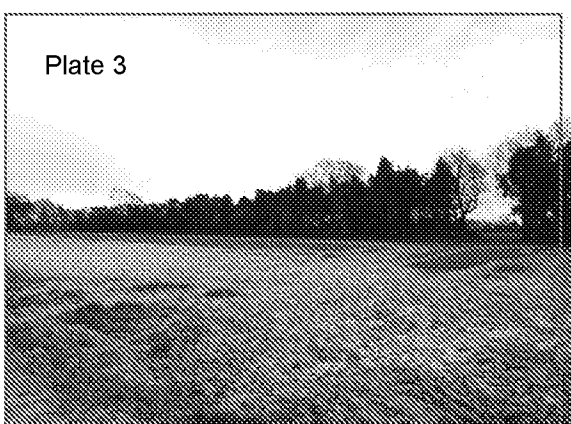
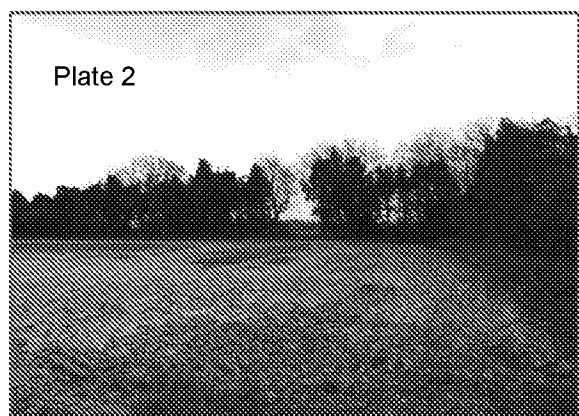
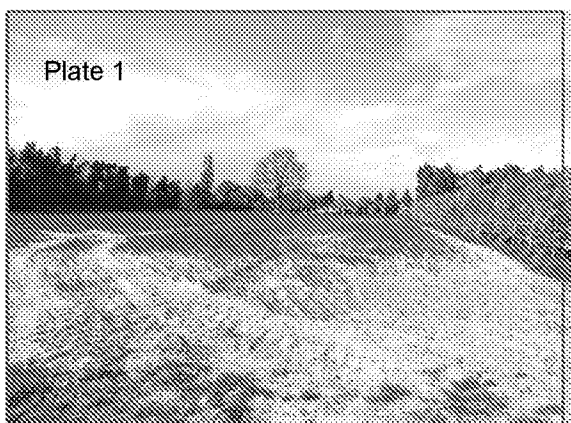


Plate 1: View of northern element of the site viewed from existing east west aligned access road leading form A29 to the east.

Plate 2: Central site area view looking to the south east.

Plate 3: As Plate 2.

Plate 4: Southern are of the site viewed from the site's south east corner looking north west

Plate 5: As Plate 3 though looking to the west.

Refer to Figure A1 for location and direction Plates were taken from.

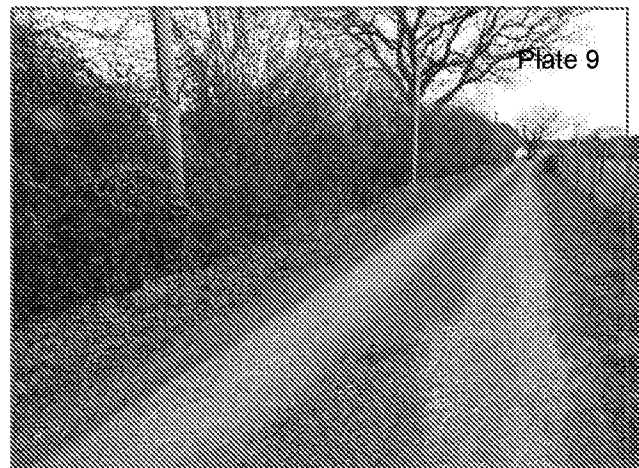
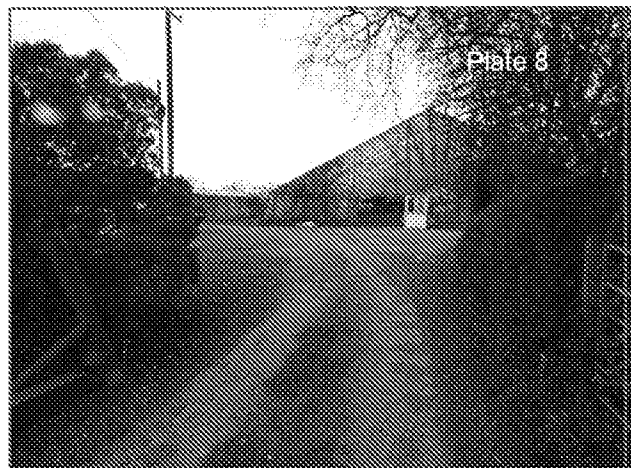
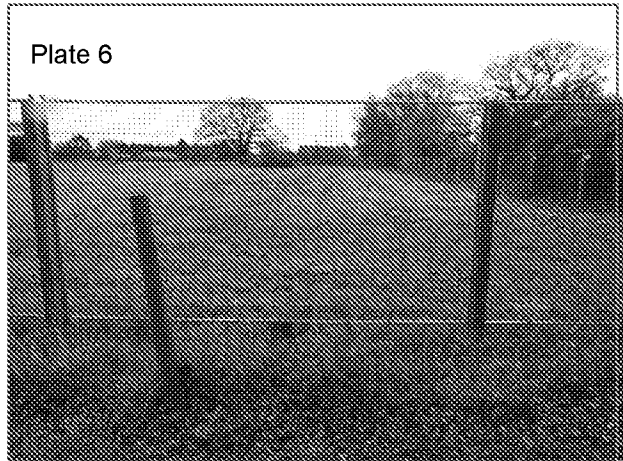


Plate 6: The north west area of existing open grassed area to the north and external to the study site [[subject to Application AL32/19/OUT]

Plate 7: As Plate 6 though looking to the east towards Lidsey Road.

Plate 8: East facing elevation of part of existing horticultural glass house complex lying to the north east [c. 200m distance] from the study site.

Plate 9: East west orientated access / service route to horticultural glass house complex that lies to the north east of the study site.

Refer to Figure A1 for location and direction Plates were taken from.

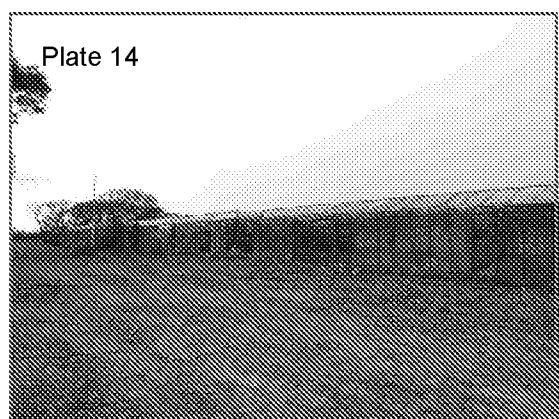
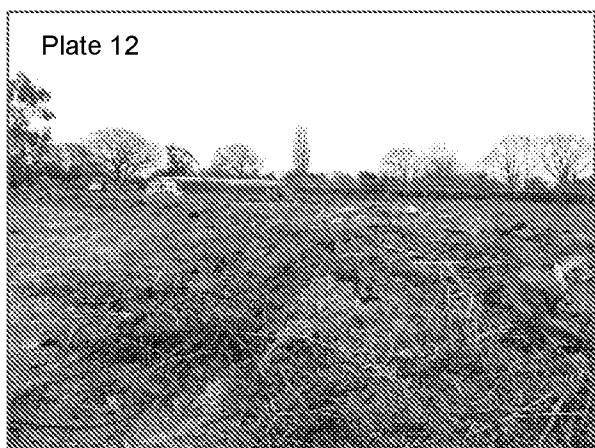
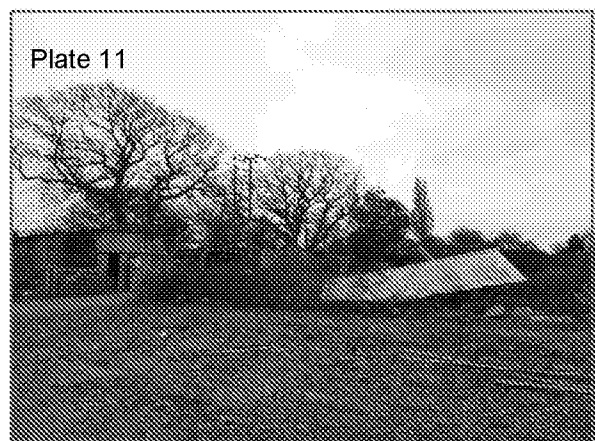
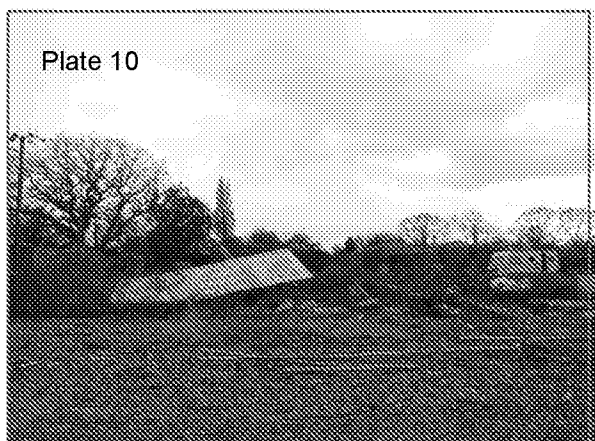


Plate 10: Detail of redundant nursery site lying to the north west of the study site. View looking to the south

Plate 11: As Plate 10.

Plate 12: As Plate 10

Plate 13: As Plate 12 though looking south west

Plate 14: Existing 'derelict' glass house units within nursery site that lies to the north west of the study site

Refer to Figure A1 for location and direction Plates were taken from.



Plate 15

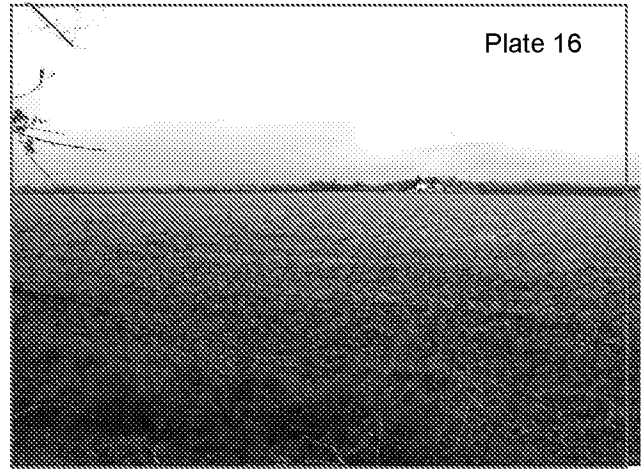


Plate 16

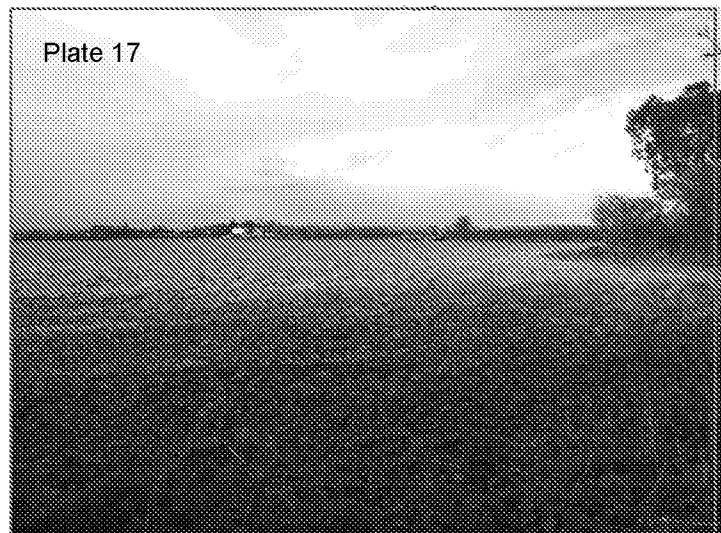


Plate 17

Plate 15: View looking north west from the approximate junction of the A29 [Lidesy Road] and the line of the east west orientated Portsmouth Arundel Canal [redundant]

Plate 16: As Plate 15 though looking to the north showing landscape [arable open fields] lying south of the study site.

Plate 17: As Plate 16 though looking to the north east towards A29 [Lidsey Road].

Refer to Figure A1 for location and direction Plates were taken from.

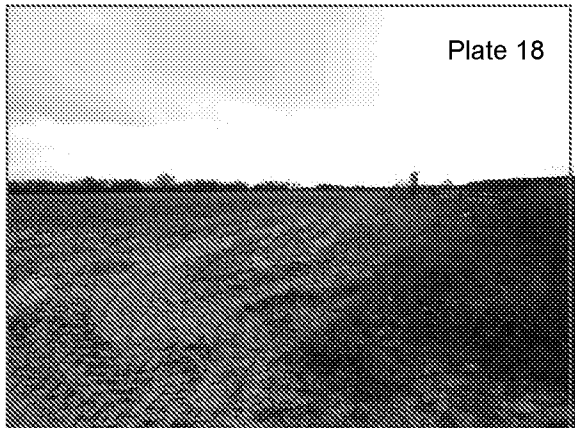


Plate 18

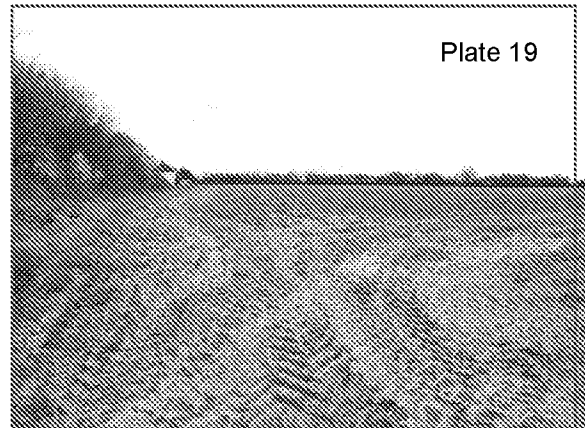


Plate 19

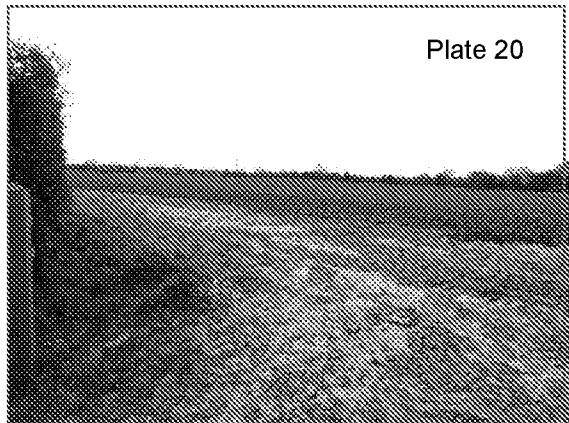


Plate 20



Plate 21

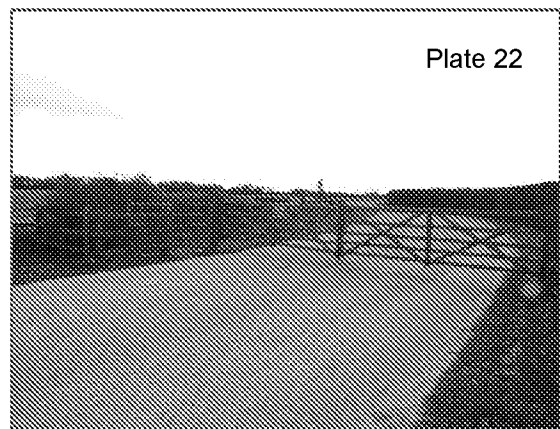


Plate 22

Plate 18: Arable fields lying south of the study site view looking south west from the Lydsey Landfill access route and the A29.

Plate 19: As Plate 18 showing landscape immediately to the west of the A29, south of the study site.

Plate 20: View from junction of the A29 and the access route to Lidsey landfill site. View looking north west towards hedge line defining southern edge of the study site.

Plate 21: As Plate 20 though looking north towards the study site.

Plate 22: The Lysdey landfill access road gateway fronting on to the A29.

Refer to Figure A1 for location and direction Plates were taken from.

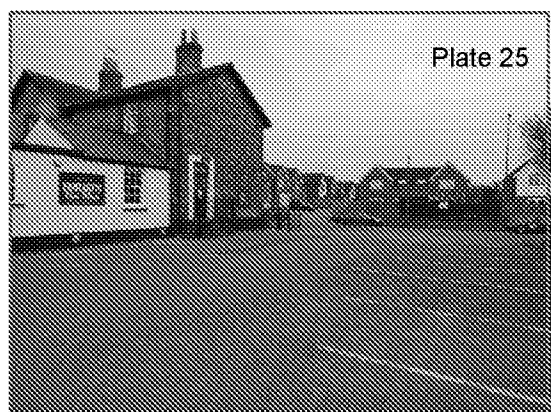
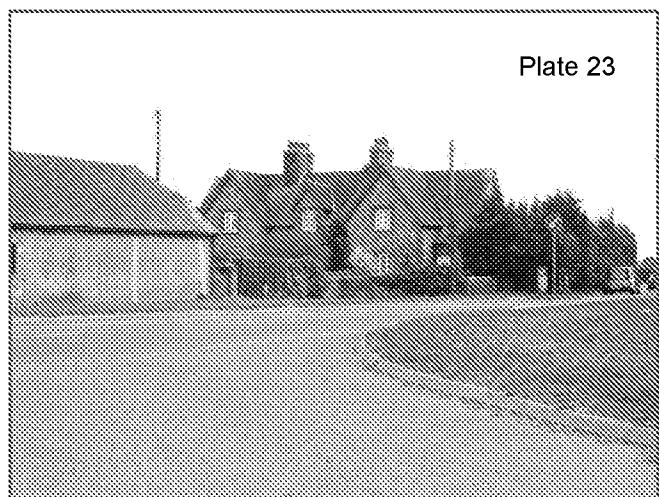


Plate 23: Headbone Farm: 'U'-plan regular courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements to the main plan (**Site No. 7**, HER MWS11289). The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. Viewed from the east of the A29.

Plate 24: Northern 'barn' elements [now converted to offices] viewed from east of the A29.

Plate 25: Prince of Wales public house viewed from its car park area lying c. 150metres north of the study site boundary.

Refer to Figure A1 for location and direction Plates were taken from.



Figure A1: Location and direction Plates 1-24 were taken from. [AP 2019]

Appendix 2: Extracts from the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL)

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (SU)	Description	Period
1	MWS4705	941 040	Site of a brickworks at Woodgate.	MO
2	MWS5682	939 043	Former Woodgate Railway Station & railway crossing keepers cottage at Woodgate, dated to 1864.	EM
3	MWS5734	Linear	Portsmouth-Arundel Canal.	PM
4	MWS5839	9395 0348	Site of a chapel at Lidsey.	MD
5	MWS8025	9401 0345	Site of Headbone Farm.	PM
6	MWS8272	9270 0340	Site of a WWI 'Starfish' fire decoy.	MO
7	MWS11289	937 035	Headbone Farm, Aldingbourne. 19th century farmstead.	PM
8	MWS13097	9294 0383	Site of 19th century outfarm to the S of Park Farm.	PM
9	MWS13291	9279 0446	Park Farm, Aldingbourne. 19th century farmstead.	PM
10	MWS14028	9375 0436	Woodgate Farm, Aldingbourne. 19th century farmstead.	PM
11	MWS14730, EWS1765	9358 0467	Evaluation on land to the W of Westergate in 2015 located settlement activity and finds.	NE/BA/IA/MD /PM
12	MWS14730, EWS1890-1	9288 0401	Evaluation & excavation in 2005 at the Lidsey Landfill site located settlement activity & finds.	NE/BA/IA/ RO/AS/MD/ PM/EM
13	EWS1617	9281 0347	Geoarchaeological test pitting at the Lidsey Landfill site extension in 2007 yielded negative archaeological results.	UN
14	EWS1282	9444 0340	Geoarchaeological watching brief at the Lidsey Well Site in 2011 identified raised beach deposits.	PA

ABBREVIATIONS

PA - Palaeolithic
 NE – Neolithic
 ME - Mesolithic
 BA – Bronze Age
 IA – Iron Age
 PR - Prehistoric
 RO – Romano-British
 AS - Anglo-Saxon
 MD –Medieval
 PM – Post-medieval
 EM – Early Modern

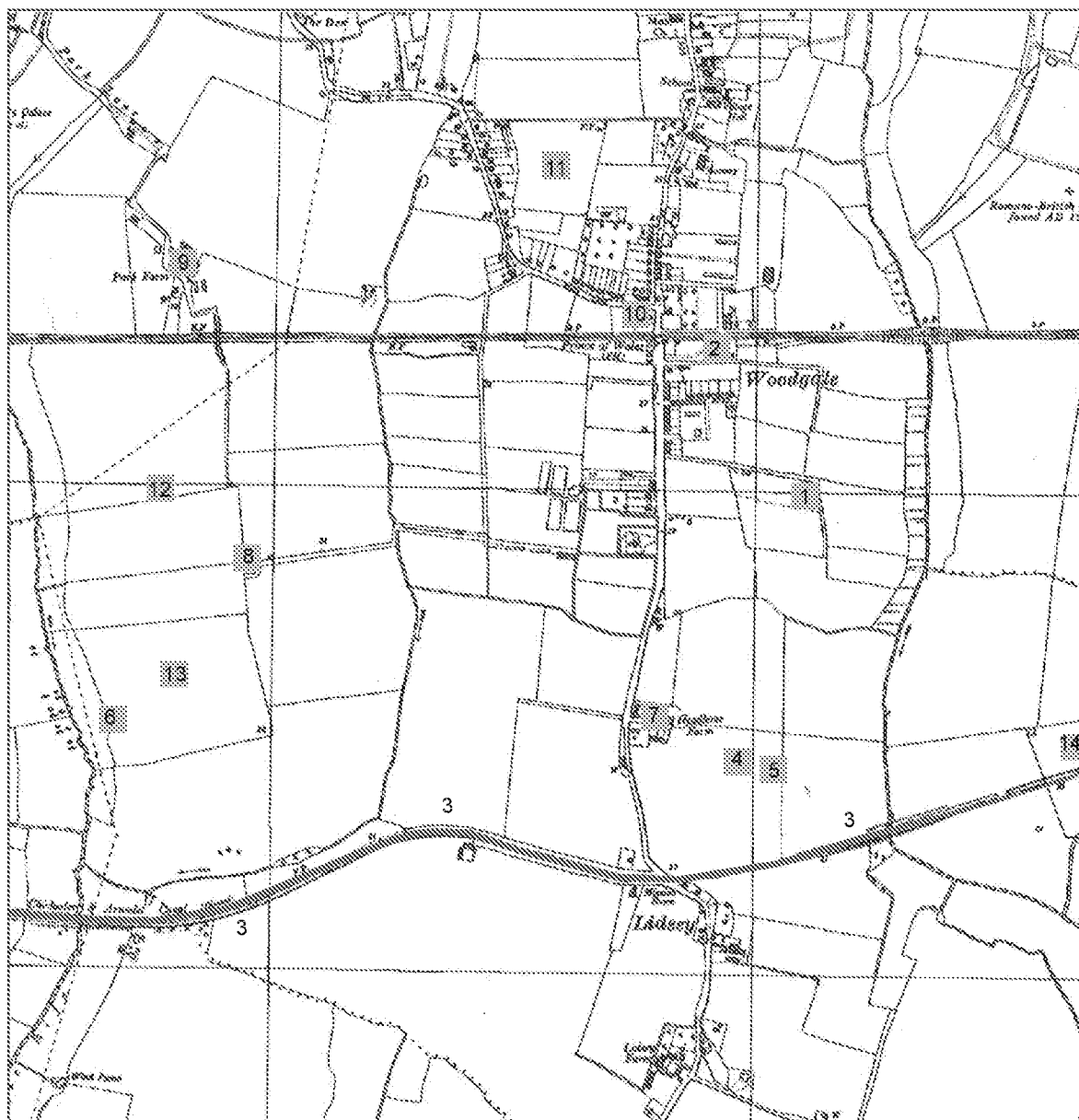


Figure 12: Cultural heritage sites within a 1.0km radius of the assessment site at an original scale of 1:10,000. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.