

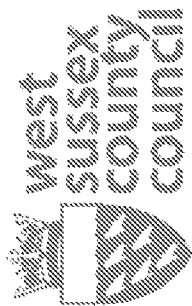
Re: Agricultural Yard and Grain Stores
Lidsey Farm, Sack Lane, Lidsey,
West Sussex, PO22 9PE

Search centred on NGR 494532 102597

WSSC HER

Reference 202021-211

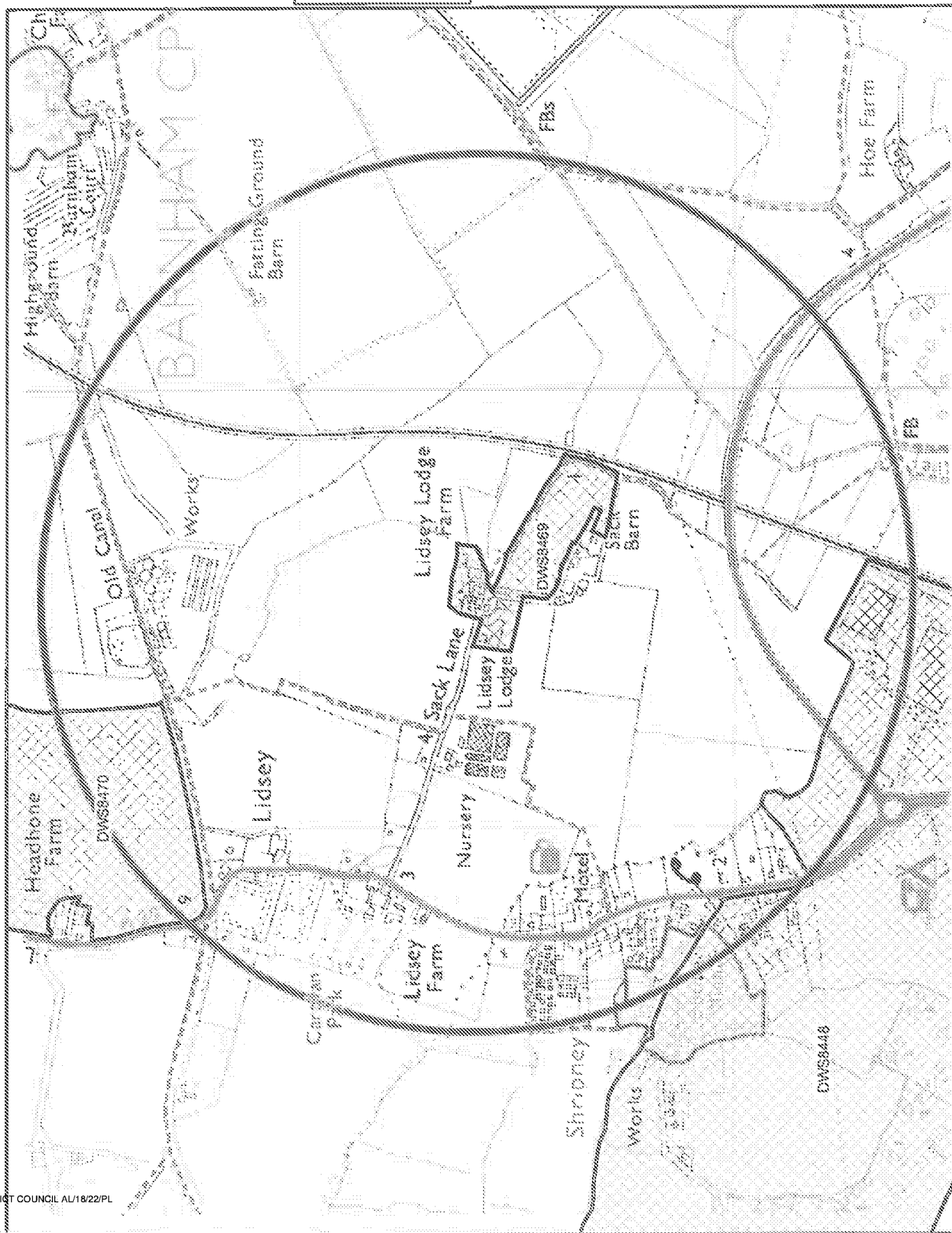
1km Radial Search centred on NGR 494532 102597, sack Lane, Aldingbourne - Archaeological Notification Areas



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Legend

- 1km Radial Search Area
- ANAs
- Conservation Areas



West Sussex County Council Designation Full Report

01/02/2021

Number of records: 3

Archaeological Notification Areas

DesignID: DWS8448 **Type:** Archaeological Notification Area **Status:** Active
Preferred Ref **Unused** **Unused**
Arun 004

Name: Multi-Period Site, North Bersted, Bersted

Grade: Red **Date Assigned:** 12/09/2013 **Amended:** 12/09/2013 **Revoked:**

Legal Description

Multi-Period site including Prehistoric and Mesolithic flint working and possible occupation, Neolithic pottery, a Beaker settlement dating to the Early Bronze Age, a Middle Bronze Age cremation urn with possibly associated burnt mounds of the same date, a Bronze Age field system with occupation evidence and cremations, and further settlement sites dating to the later Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods, including an Iron Age Warrior grave and a Roman field system, and evidence for a Medieval Park and medieval pottery. There are World War Two features within the area including pill boxes, the site of a gun emplacement and a tank trap.

Curatorial Notes

HER Search Required: Very sensitive area for Archaeology; Thresholds for RED Area apply.

Designating Organisation: West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record

Location

Grid Reference: Centred SU 9241 0171 (3922m by 1791m)

Map sheet: SU90SW **Area (Ha):** 297.43

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Postal Addresses - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS10186 Monument: Elbridge Farm Historic Farmstead, Bersted
MWS12157 Monument: Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne -Archaeological Investigations (Mesolithic to post-medieval activity)
MWS1273 Monument: Roman settlement - North Bersted
MWS12776 Monument: Possible Middle-Late Bronze Age Occupation Site, North Bersted
MWS12777 Monument: Middle-Late Bronze Age? Occupation Site
MWS12800 Monument: Early Roman Enclosure Complex, Bersted
MWS13550 Monument: Shripney House Historic Farmstead, Bersted
MWS13776 Monument: Site of Tinhaile Barn Historic Outfarm, Bersted
MWS14149 Monument: Yard to the South of Kents Farm, Climping
MWS14360 Negative Evidence: Manor Farm Solar Park, Shripney - Watching Brief
MWS14427 Monument: Land West of New Barn Lane, Bersted - Evaluation
MWS14430 Monument: The Oldlands Farm Site, Bersted - Evaluation
MWS15091 Monument: Saltbox, Shripney Road, Bersted - Evaluation
MWS2201 Monument: Roman settlement site - North Bersted
MWS2358 Find Spot: Prehistoric pottery - North Bersted
MWS2359 Find Spot: Medieval pottery - North Bersted
MWS2361 Find Spot: Prehistoric flint implements - North Bersted
MWS2383 Monument: Beaker settlement - North Bersted
MWS2384 Find Spot: Mesolithic settlement - North Bersted
MWS2385 Find Spot: Roman pottery - Shripney
MWS2390 Landscape: Medieval park - Shripney

DesignationFullRpt

Report generated by HBSMR from exeGis/S SDM Ltd

Page 1

DesigUID: DWS8469 Name: Site of an Early English Chapel, Sack Lane, Aldingbourne

DesigUID: DWS8470 Type: Archaeological Notification Area Status: Active

Preferred Ref Unused Unused

Arun 024

Name: Site of the Medieval Chapel at Lidsey, Aldingbourne

Grade: Red Date Assigned: 18/09/2013 Amended: 03/09/2020 Revoked:

Legal Description

There was a chapel at Lidsey in 1282, services were still held there in 1544. It was out of use by 1583. A group of buildings shown on Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778 may represent the chapel site. The field is under permanent pasture and ground disturbance indicates the existence of former buildings. Much glass and stone has been found in the surrounding area, which would seem a more likely site for the chapel.

Curatorial Notes

HER Search Required: Very sensitive area for Archaeology; Thresholds for RED Area apply.

Designating Organisation: West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record

Location

Grid Reference: Centred SU 9402 0349 (549m by 574m)

Map sheet: SU90SW Area (Ha): 24.34

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Postal Addresses - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS5839 Monument: Chapel - Lidsey

MWS8025 Monument: Site of former Headhone Farm

Additional Information

List Locality:

List Parish:

List District:

List County:

Creation Date: 18/09/2013

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02-08691-1

Schizophrenia is a severe mental illness characterized by distorted perceptions, thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.

Don proceedings
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Expansion of this menu and XEROX-HER data will
and be permitted

Legend



in Rational Search Area



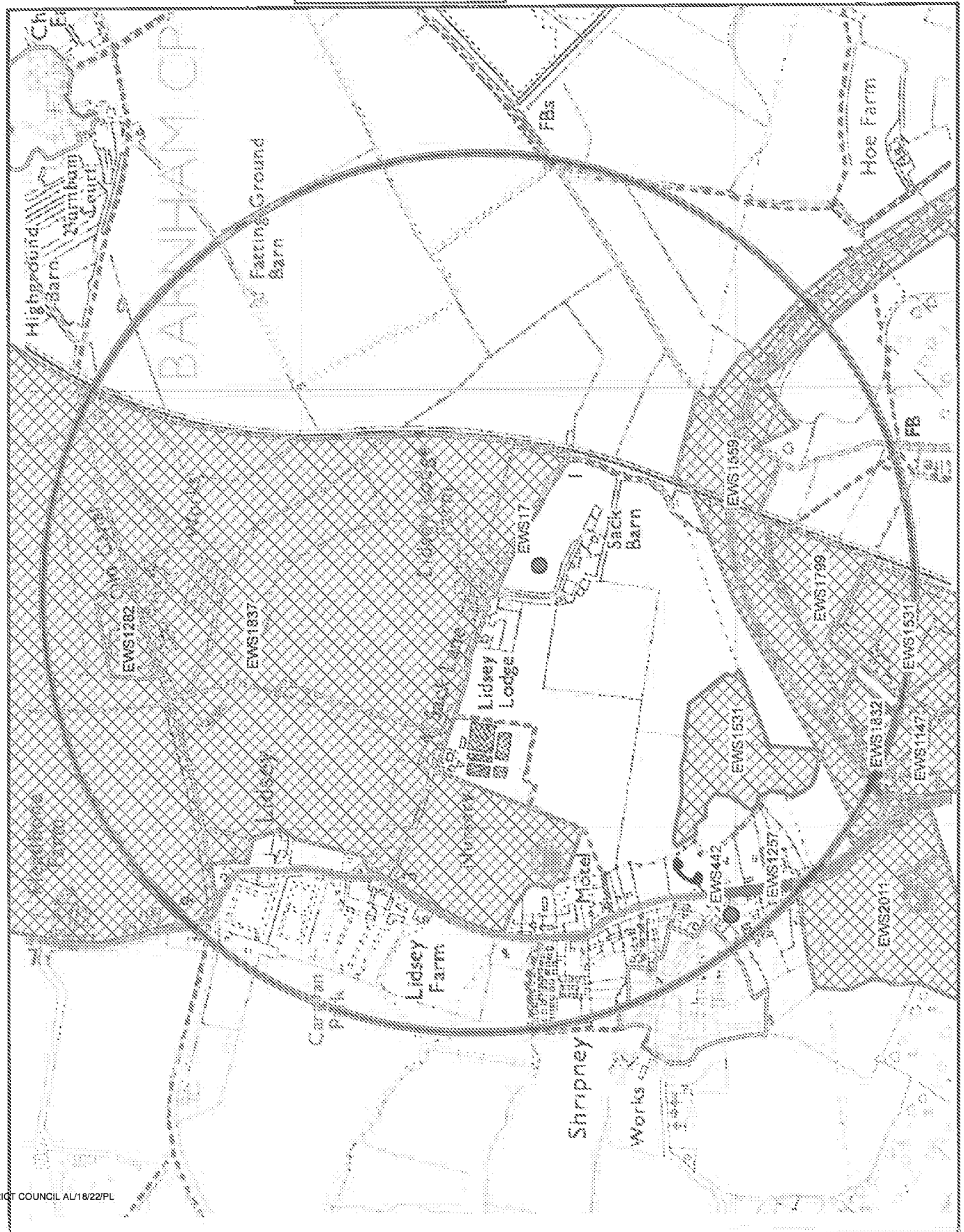
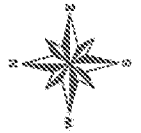
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Reservation Areas



A vertical scale bar with markings at 0, 0.25, 0.5, and 1 Kilometers.

West Sussex County Council Event/Activity Full Report

01/02/2021

Number of records: 11

Event/Activity Data

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1282	Lidsey Well Site, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne: Geoarchaeological Assessment Report.	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 15/12/2010 - 15/12/2010, between (December 2010)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Pollen Analysis

Thesaurus Event Types

GEOTECHNICAL TEST PIT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Lindsey Well Site

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9444 0340 (220m by 144m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Lindsey Well Site, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A Geoarchaeological watching brief was undertaken at Lindsey Well, Aldingbourne ahead of the construction of an oil well. A sequence comprising of made ground, alluvium and distributed marine deposits were recorded. This was then sampled but results showed it lacked any micro fossils; it did however contain a pollen assemblage indicating Mid-Late Holocene age. The Marine deposits may relate to the MIS 5e Pagham Raised Beach. The disturbed nature of the alluvial sediments and the poor degree of palaeoenvironmental preservation had led to the conclusion that further analysis of the sample would not be productive. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2011. Lidsey Well Site, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne: Geoarchaeological Assessment Report.. Project No 4453.

Associated Monuments

MWS11450 Lidsey Well Site, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne: Geoarchaeological Assessment Report.
(Monument MWS11450)

Event ID: EWS17 Name: Field obs, Langmead Mr.

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS17	Field obs, Langmead Mr.	Survey

External Reference:

No dates recorded

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Field Observation

Thesaurus Event Types

FIELD OBSERVATION (VISUAL ASSESSMENT)

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SU 9460 0245 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS3484 Possible chapel site - Sack Lane (Monument MWS3484)

Event ID: EWS1799 Name: Oldlands Farm Site Phase 2, Bersted - Assessment of Archaeological

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1799	Oldlands Farm Site Phase 2, Bersted - Assessment of Archaeological Potential	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 01/05/2015 - 31/05/2015, between (May 2015)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Development Archaeology Services

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Oldlands Farm Site
Bognor Regis Relief Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 94537 01815 (400m by 230m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Oldlands Farm Site, Bognor Regis Relief Road, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An assessment of archaeological potential was carried out at Oldlands Farm Site, Bersted in advance of a proposed commercial development. The site is approximately 5 hectares in size. It is predominately flat and under an arable cultivation. The underlying geology is mapped as Aeolian Brickearth Deposits comprising of silts seen in association with variable flint gravels all overlying Reading Beds and cretaceous derived chalk deposits. The assessment identified that the proposed development site lies in an area of some archaeological potential, with later pre-historic, Roman and Saxon activity having been previously identified in the local area. The majority of the Phase 2 main site will be the net receiver of material. It will be subject to around 40cm topsoil strip that is at around 30cms above the contact to archaeological levels as suggested by previous investigations in the site area, and then become net receivers of material to raise ground level as part of the flood compensation measures.

It is recommended that a programme of mitigation is produced and that the requirement for addition investigation should be covered by the imposition of a planning condition requiring investigation post determination though in advance of each development phase. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeological Services. 2015. Assessment of the archaeological potential of proposed development site known as Oldlands Farm Site Phase 2.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS1759

Name: Oldlands Farm Site Phase 2, Bersted - Assessment of Archaeological

Event ID: EWS1837 Name: Land at Eastergate (Three Villages), Eastergate - Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1837	Land at Eastergate (Three Villages), Eastergate - Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 01/12/2014 - 31/12/2014, between (December 2014)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Development Archaeology Services

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Eastergate (Three Villages)

Grid Reference

Centred SU 94618 04138 (1816m by 3710m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

Civil Parish Eastergate, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Eastergate (Three Villages), Eastergate, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A desk based assessment was carried out on land at Eastergate (Three Villages) in advance of development. The assessment site comprises an area (around 312 hectares) of land mostly consisting of open agricultural mixed use lands and enclosed fields. The Lydney Rife is visible within the central core of the site running north to south.

Bronze Age – the assessment identified widely scattered, limited and fragmented archaeological activity and finds from this period. Within the area of the assessment site, this has comprised a hoard consisting of eight celts and a palstave axe and a Bronze Age urn found off Eastergate Lane in 1954 to the immediate north of the assessment site. It is considered that the potential for Bronze Age archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site is low.

Iron Age - No archaeological activity or finds from the Iron Age period have been made within the area of the assessment site. To the immediate north-east, a boundary ditch containing two residual sherds of Iron Age pottery has been identified. The potential for Iron Age archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site is low. Overall the potential for general prehistoric archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site is also low.

Roman Period - There is some evidence for archaeological activity and finds from the Roman period which have been made within the area of the assessment site. This consists of the site of a probable villa, which has been plotted from prior aerial photographic analysis to the north-west of New Barn. A large assemblage of pottery, fragments of roof tile, oyster shell and animal bone have also been found at this location, supporting this interpretation. To the north-east of the assessment site, a boundary ditch of Roman date has been identified and a fragment of Roman roof tile was found just outside the area of the assessment site. This represents scattered, fragmented and limited evidence of activity and finds, and so the potential is considered to be low to possibly moderate.

Anglo-Saxon - There is no evidence for archaeological activity and finds from this period within the area of the

assessment site; though settlements such as Eastergate and Bamham appear to have had Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. It is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the Anglo-Saxon period to be made on this assessment site is low.

Medieval period - There is limited, widely scattered and fragmentary evidence for medieval archaeological activity and finds within the assessment area. Sherds of medieval pottery were found on the surface of a ploughed field to the north-west of New Barn and the site of a chapel at Lidsey to the south-west. The site of a second medieval chapel is situated to the immediate south of the assessment site at Sack Lane, Lidsey. Medieval boundary ditches were identified just outside the area of the assessment site which produced sherds of 11th-13th century pottery. It is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the medieval period to be made on this assessment site is low.

Post-medieval and early modern periods - There is more evidence for archaeological activity and finds from the post-medieval and early modern periods made within the area of the assessment site. The line of the former Chichester-Arundel Canal, survives on the ground as fragmentary earthworks. The site of an associated canal bridge shown on the 1860 map has also been identified here. The impact of potential development on the line, curtilage and setting of this site should be a material consideration in respect of any proposed development on this site. To the east of the present Headhone Farm, is the site of a former 19th century farmstead which is shown on the map of 1880. To the north-east and also within the area of the assessment site is the site of a 20th century brickfield at West Bamham. Within the northern portion of the assessment site, is the site of a second 19th century farmstead at Follyfoot Farm. At Woodgate, and to the immediate west of the assessment site is the site of a former brickworks.

The aerial photographic analysis identified evidence for the earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow, of probable post-medieval date. These were in isolated locations and were highly fragmented and scattered in nature. Given all of these aforementioned factors, the potential for post-medieval and early modern archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site is also considered to be low to possibly moderate.

There are a number of Grade II listed buildings which are located within close proximity to the assessment site. The settings of these various listed buildings in relation to the assessment site will need to be considered in respect of any proposed development within the area of the assessment site.

Overall, the desk based assessment has identified low potential for archaeological activity and finds from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods with a low to moderate potential for Roman and post-medieval/early modern periods. It was noted that the known archaeological activity and finds from all periods both within and without the assessment site is fragmentary, scattered and limited. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeological Services. 2014. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land at Eastergate (Three Villages), West Sussex.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS2011 Name: Saltbox, Shripney Road, Bersted - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS2011	Saltbox, Shripney Road, Bersted - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 15/11/2018 - 05/12/2018, between (November 2018 - December 2018)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Saltbox Site

Shripney Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 93822 01642 (439m by 426m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Saltbox Site, Shripney Road, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the Saltbox Site, Bersted, in advance of a proposed commercial development. The site is approximately 11ha. The site is currently a flat arable field and lies at 3m aOD. The site lies on bedrock geology of White Chalk overlain with Brickearth. Localised deposits of alluvium may be anticipated within the former channel of the Aidingbourne Rife to the immediate west of the Site, and these may extend into the Site itself.

Forty-one trial trenches were excavated across the site as well as fifteen geoarchaeological test pits. A small number of archaeological features were identified. Trench 3 contained two north-south linear features thought to be drainage ditches. One of these ditches was not datable through finds material but a small amount of burnt flint could suggest it was prehistoric in origin. The other ditch can be provisionally dated as Romano-British based on a small amount of pottery recovered from its fill.

Trench 4 contained a single east-west linear feature. This feature had a straight, steep northern side and a shallower steep southern side, with a concave base. It has been interpreted as a drainage ditch or possible field boundary. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 7 contained a small circular feature with steep, straight sides and a concave base. It is thought to be a small pit, possibly a refuse pit. The only finds from this feature were burnt flint and burnt clay, suggesting a prehistoric date.

Trench 10 contained a small sub-circular feature with steep concave sides and a flat base. It has been interpreted as a small refuse pit and pottery from its fill suggests an Iron Age date.

A large, irregular feature with concave sides and flat base, was recovered from Trench 12. It was initially thought to be a ditch or large pit, however, due to its irregularity and the poor drainage on the site it is considered to be a natural feature with water lain fills. The feature contained pottery of Romano British date and a nail of 17th – 19th century; it is thought that these finds were water borne rather than purposefully deposited. A ditch was also identified in this trench which has been interpreted as deep periglacial scarring or a possible paleochannel. Linear features were found in Trench 18 and Trench 29 and these have been interpreted as boundary or drainage ditches. Finds recovered from their fills are Roman in date.

Event ID: EWS2011

Name: Saltbox, Shripney Road, Bersted - Evaluation

Geoarchaeological test pitting was also carried out in order to assess the Palaeolithic potential of the Pleistocene deposits present at the site. No Palaeolithic artefactual material or environmental indicators were identified. Overall, the Site was found to contain sparsely distributed archaeological features. The linear ditches do not appear to represent a pattern suggestive of settlement or enclosure and the lack of discrete features limits any further interpretation of the Site. The ditches found across the Site may represent attempts to manage drainage. Though some features provided datable finds material, the assemblage was very small and contained few diagnostic pieces. {1}

Sources

- (1) XY Grey Literature Report: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2019. Saltbox, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex - An Archaeological Evaluation Report. Report Number: R13517. [Mapped feature: #2198]

Associated Monuments

MWS15091 Saltbox, Shripney Road, Bersted - Evaluation (Monument MWS15091)

Event ID: EWS442 Name: Part excav, Reed M, 1974

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS442	Part excav, Reed M, 1974	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Part Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SU 9380 0201 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS2368 Medieval pottery - Shripney (Find Spot MWS2368)

MWS2370 Roman pottery - Shripney (Find Spot MWS2370)

Event ID: EWS1147 Name: Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis - Archaeological Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1147	Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis - Archaeological Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number 2605

Dates: 01/05/2008 - 30/06/2008, between (2006)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Cotswold Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Oldlands Farm

Beeding Close

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9419 0152 (348m by 391m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Oldlands Farm, Beeding Close, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation identified archaeological deposits throughout the site dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the Roman Period. Funerary activity dating to the Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age was represented by two cremations located within the south of the site. Remnants of field systems, dating to the Middle and Later Bronze Age, and Roman periods are represented. {1}

Sources

(1) Grey Literature Report: Cotswold Archaeology. 2008. Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis - Evaluation. Project Number: 2605.

Associated Monuments

MWS9845 Oldlands Farm, Bersted- Evaluation (Monument MWS9845)

Event ID: EWS1531 Name: Oldlands Farm, Bersted - Archaeological Investigations

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1531	Oldlands Farm, Bersted - Archaeological Investigations	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 6594 and 7006

Dates: 26/05/2014 - 05/11/2014, between (May - November 2014)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Borehole log

Environmental Sampling

Evaluation

Excavation

Geophysical Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

BOREHOLE SURVEY

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

EVALUATION

EXCAVATION

MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Oldlands Farm

Shripn Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 94311 01764 (647m by 734m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Oldlands Farm, Shripn Road, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out (01/07/14 - 31/07/14) at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne. The underlying geology comprises heavily weathered Cretaceous chalk of the Culver Formation overlain by Middle-Late Pleistocene calcareous basin deposits. The drift sediments comprise loessic brickearth and raised marine deposits. The site lies on the interfluvium between the Aldingbourne and Lydney Rifes and is currently under arable cultivation as part of Oldlands Farm. The general topographic relief demonstrates an area of higher ground within the western half of the area with the east characterised by lower lying floodplain. The site is bounded by the A29 to the west, the Bognor Regis Industrial Estate to the south and the railway to the east. 17 trenches were excavated measuring 50m by 2m each. Archaeological features were identified within 12 of the 17 trenches excavated.

Trench 2: A ditch, oriented north-east south-west was identified. No finds or dating evidence were recovered from the ditch. Five pieces of fire-cracked flint were identified within the subsoil of the trench, possibly suggesting prehistoric activity.

Trench 3: A large feature was identified extending across the eastern 15m of the trench. A sondage was excavated in the centre of the feature, which revealed the underlying brickearth geology. The single fill comprised grey and red brown mottled silty clay and contained Early Roman pottery dated to c.AD50-140.

Trench 4: A large ditch, width of 2.90m and a depth of 0.28m was cut by a further, similar ditch. Both ditches were oriented on a north-south alignment and contained silty clay fills with fire-cracked flint. A small gully (north/south alignment) was also identified, as well as a large ditch. No dating evidence was retrieved from the ditch fill. A possible ditch terminus was also found, also undated, but this also contained flint and fire-cracked flint.

Trench 5: A northeast-southwest oriented ditch, containing pottery, was identified in this trench. The northern terminus of an undated ditch or pit was also found.

Trench 6: Two parallel gullies, oriented on a north-south alignment, were identified in this trench. A small sherd of prehistoric pottery (probably LBA c.1150-800) was retrieved from the manganese-rich silt fill of one of the gullies. A possible pit containing fire-cracked flint and a possible ditch were also present.

Trench 7: A single undated ditch was identified in this trench.

Trench 8: A north-south oriented ditch was located at the north-west end of this trench. The lower fill contained a number of prehistoric pot sherds (probably Late Bronze Age c.1150-800). A large quantity of fire-cracked or burnt flint were also identified. Two parallel linear gullies were found. Hand excavated sondages through the gullies revealed one Roman (or later) sherd of pot, and another probable middle-Bronze Age sherd of pot, from one of the fills.

Trench 9: A single pit was identified in this trench. This was a large feature, with vertical sides and a deep base. It is thought that it may represent a water hole or well. Pottery of probable Bronze Age date (probably c.1150-800) was retrieved from the lower clay-silt fill.

Trench 10: Two pits were identified around 1.50m apart. One pit contained one sherd of Bronze Age pottery (probably c.1150-800). A small ditch or gully was encountered on a northwest-southeast alignment. Burnt or fire-cracked flint was encountered within the fills of each feature.

Trench 11: Two ditches and one gully were identified in this trench, each with differing fills suggesting they may not be contemporaneous. No finds were retrieved. A shallow gully was oriented on a similar east-west alignment. A large ditch was oriented on a north-south axis. This contained a single sherd of Late Bronze Age (c.1150-800) pottery.

Trench 14: A north-east - south-west field boundary ditch containing Late Bronze Age pottery and worked flint was truncated by a pit. The lower fill comprised mollusc-rich silty clay chalk, containing large flint nodules.

Trench 15: Two similarly aligned ditches were identified in this trench. The single compact silt-clay fill of one of the ditches contained 2 sherds of Roman pottery and a sherd of medieval pottery, of c.13th date. The other ditch contained no dating evidence.

Five environmental samples were taken during the evaluation. Samples were taken from pits and ditches with both prehistoric (probably LBA 1150-800) and Roman spot dates. The samples produced small quantities of environmental remains and artefacts. The assemblages of charred macro plant remains and wood charcoal are not sufficiently large or well enough preserved to provide significant information regarding plant or fuel use or the local vegetation environment. The animal bone and teeth assemblage includes remains of both large and small fauna. A large quantity of land snail shells were identified in a sample from an undated pit fill.

Overall, the evaluation identified Late Bronze Age and Roman features. The Late Bronze Age features comprise field boundary ditches, pits and gullies and one possible waterhole. The ditches appear to be oriented on a number of different alignments, with no clear pattern discernible at present. It is probable they represent part of a Bronze Age field system. The prehistoric features all contained very hard and compact grey silt-clay fills. Three Roman ditches containing Roman pottery were identified in the southern part of the site. The fills of the Roman features were slightly looser and siltier than the fills of the prehistoric features. The profiles of the ditches also differed from the prehistoric features, with sharp V-shaped hollows in the base of the Roman ditches. It is unclear, what function these ditches performed, but they may have been drainage ditches used as part of a Roman field system. {1}

An archaeological excavation (01/06/14 - 05/11/14) was carried out at Oldlands Farm, Aidingbourne, in advance of development. The site is bounded by the A29 to the west, the relief road easement to the south and agricultural land to the north and east. The fieldwork comprised a borehole survey and evaluation of the wider development area as well as strip, map and sample excavations of the Flood Compensation Area which lies entirely to the north of the relief road. The underlying geology of the wider development area comprises Cretaceous Chalk of the Culver Formation, overlain by cryoturbated Middle-Late Pleistocene Calcareous Basin Deposits. The drift sediments comprise loessic brickearth and raised marine deposits. The site lies on the interfluvium between the Aidingbourne and Lydney Rife. The excavation area totalled around 3.3m with additional trenching, test pitting and borehole survey. The work was conducted prior to the creation of a Flood Compensation Area.

The excavation revealed evidence of activity at the site dating from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval periods. The earliest evidence for occupation in the vicinity of the site dates to the Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic periods. This comprised residual finds of flintwork indicating a very light background scatter attesting to transient activity. Five phases of activity, based on archaeological features were identified.

Phase 1 – Late Neolithic – Early Bronze-Age: A group of four large and deep pits were identified in the southern part of the Flood Compensation Area. These were orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. Occasional sherds of Grooved Ware and contemporary flintwork were recovered from the features fill deposits as well as intrusive material perhaps introduced by rooting or the plough. In addition one of the pits contained a fragmentary red deer antler, possibly a pick.

Period 2 – Mid-Late Bronze Age: activity comprises the first intensive land-use of the area. The period has been divided into two phases. Period 2.1 was dominated by the fragmentary remains of a coaxial field system bounded by double ditched stock-proof hedges, or narrow droves or tracks around field edges. As well as fields the system also incorporated up to three, small, rectilinear enclosures, which occasionally included placed deposits. A large waterhole existed within the corner of one of the fields as did a small cremation cemetery, further to the north and east. Period 2.2 activity appears to be largely related to settlement, comprising roundhouses and four-post structures, as well of evidence of cooking and other activities. A new co-axial field system was laid out in the north of the excavation area and there was evidence for the elaboration of a pre-existing enclosure. As well as settlement and land division, evidence of funerary related activity (cremations) was also encountered.

Period 3 – Middle Iron Age – Early Roman: a number of ditches were identified along the western side of the site, these largely comprised drainage ditches and occasional pits.

Period 4.1 – Early Romano-British (1st – mid 2nd Century): evidence of a field system was encountered in the central and southern part of the site. This comprised field-boundaries and drainage ditches. These were on a different orientation to both the preceding and later field systems encountered on the site. The field boundaries in the south of the Flood Compensation Area were intended to drain into a pre-existing watercourse. A small, presumably circular, enclosure (with two curvilinear abutting ditches) was also identified within the Flood Compensation Area that extended beyond the limit of excavation.

Period 4.2 – Later Romano-British (3rd to mid-4th century): A portion of a rectangular or square ditched enclosure was identified that directly overlay and replaced the "circular" early Roman example.

Period 5 – Medieval: A field system was recorded on the site. This comprised four northeast-southwest orientated ditches with broadly perpendicular evidence of plough furrows indicating cultivation. A further part of the same system was encountered in the north-eastern part of the site and comprised a roughly right angled ditch relating to the corner of a field. A large sub-circular pit, likely associated with quarrying activity was located within the field system. Two pits containing animal burials possibly date to this phase due to the presence of a single medieval sherd. The animal burials relate to a adult cattle and a juvenile sheep or goat.

Phase 6 – Post-Medieval: activity is largely restricted to the canalisation of a possible watercourse and associated land-drainage. Ditches of the medieval or earlier field system would have been decommissioned during Parliamentary Enclosure of the area.

The low lying area to the south of the main area of excavation was subject to a borehole survey and palaeoenvironmental assessment. This comprised 3 transects of regularly spaced boreholes which recorded an area of mainly minerogenic sedimentation. The environmental evidence from the deposits here indicates accumulation within a wide embayment or estuary with fringing saltmarsh and tidal flats. The pollen assemblage was extremely poorly preserved and does not significantly contribute to the understanding of the site. However, the ostracod/foram and diatom assemblages allow us to provide an accurate characterisation of the accumulation conditions within the estuary. In addition, waterlogged deposits were recorded within a waterhole feature of Bronze Age date. The resultant pollen and plant macrofossil assemblages were sufficiently well preserved to characterise the on-site vegetation contemporaneous with the occupation of the site.

During the excavation work, 68 environmental samples were taken. The samples were taken from a variety of feature types, including pits, ditches, post-holes, hearths, cremations and waterholes. Samples from Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age features contained large amounts of rootlets and uncharred seeds. Charred plant remains were limited to possible free-threshing bread type wheat. A sample from the fill of a possible cooking pot contained oak, hazel, wild cherry/blackthorn and Maloideae.

Samples from Mid-Late Bronze Age cremation features contained large amounts of uncharred modern rootlets and other uncharred material. A few of the samples contained large quantities of wood fragments. Several fragments were identified as hazel/alder. A large number of burnt bones were also recovered from the deposits. Ten samples produced large wood charcoal assemblages. They derive from pit features dating to the Mid-Late Bronze Age (Phase 2.2). Oak and Maloideae were relatively common across many of the features while ash and hazel were recorded more sporadically.

Samples from medieval contexts were dominated by uncharred material such as rootlets and seeds, with tiny fragments of charcoal. A large number of land snail shells were also recovered. {2} {3}

A magnetometer survey (28th - 30th May 2014) was carried out on land at Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis. The survey covered 12.8 hectares across 3 arable fields. The survey identified various weakly enhanced linear anomalies within the dataset which may be of archaeological interest and were mainly confined to the south-western extents of the surveyed areas. These are mostly thought to represent ditches. The most prominent

Event ID: EWS1531 Name: Oldlands Farm, Bersted - Archaeological Investigations

features within the dataset consist of a series of weakly enhanced linear features at approximate right-angles. These may form a series of ditches enclosing a rectangular area. Unfortunately no excavation trenches were placed in this area for verification. A very weak anomaly within the magnetic dataset, possibly relates to a pit which during an excavation on the site was found to contain heat affected stone. {4}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2014. Archaeological Evaluation Report Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. Project Number: 6594.
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2015. A Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Report - Land at Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. Project Number: 6594 and 7006.
- (3) Unpublished document: Archaeology South-East. 2015. Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis (Bersted / Aldingbourne) - Summary Report.
- (4) Grey Literature Report: ArchaeoPhysica Ltd. 2014. Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis, West Sussex - Geophysical Survey Report. Project Code: ORB141.

Associated Monuments

MWS12157 Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne -Archaeological Investigations (Mesolithic to post-medieval activity) (Monument MWS12157)

Event ID: EWS1559 Name: Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis: Archaeological

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1559	Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis: Archaeological Evaluation Report	Intervention

External Reference: Ref: 64260.02

Dates: 09/10/2006 - 15/12/2006, between (October - December 2006)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Thesaurus Event Types

BOREHOLE SURVEY

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Wessex Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land Between Felpham and Flansham

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9531 0128 (2326m by 1457m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Bersted, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Felpham, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Yapton, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land Between Felpham and Flansham

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in land between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis ahead of a proposed residential development. In total, 245 evaluation trenches were excavated within six separate areas. Evidence of land management dating from the mid Bronze Age to the present day was recorded and it was noted that there was increased activity on areas of higher ground.

Zone 1 was seen to contain features predominately of Bronze Age date which could possibly suggest a settlement; a number of undated features, mainly made up of ditches may have also indicated a field system associated with the postulated Bronze Age settlement.

Zone 2 revealed more features of Bronze Age date however the majority of these were seen to be ditches. From within one of the ditches recovered a large number of pottery sherds dating Late Bronze Age were recovered which could again be a possible indication of occupation on the site.

It was suggested that small scale occupation may have taken place in a third zone within the site. A series of features of Roman date were recorded suggesting activity dating to this period. The nature of the features would suggest that a farming settlement may have been located here.

Within the machine excavated test pits an underlying intended to investigate the pre-Devensian, Pleistocene age deposits, a variable series of deposits occurred between the Brickearth and the basal Chalk. Although clean sands of variable thickness were observed, and initially believed to be of marine (raised beach) origin, the ostracod assemblage indicated that these were freshwater deposits. Thick mixed calcareous silty clays with pockets of sand, rounded beach pebbles and flint nodules derived from the Chalk were also found to underlie, or in places intercalate with, the sands. These were also cold stage sediments; formed dominantly of solifluction

Event ID: EWS1559 Name: Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis: Archaeological

deposits, moved across the landscape by periglacial water and heave into low-lying areas where they were re-laid by pooled freshwater which might be described as lake (lacustrine) conditions. {1}

Four test pits were excavated in order to provide expert advice pertaining to the pleistocene geology and potential palaeoecological and archaeological remains from sediments underlying the survey area. The first two test pits GTP1 and GTP2 were dug as observation sections; the geology was recorded in and grab samples taken. Following the results of the grab sample analysis, two further pits GTP3 and GTP4 were excavated and recorded in detail. GTP3 was also extensively sampled through all its major units. The sedimentary units and unit boundaries were described following the methodology of Jones *et al.* (1999), Tucker (1996) and Roberts and Pope (2001) {2}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Wessex Archaeology. 2007. Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis: Archaeological Evaluation Report. Ref: 64260.02.
 - (2) Grey Literature Report: M.B. Roberts. Geological and palaeoenvironmental investigation of late Middle-Late Pleistocene sediments at Felpham.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS12237 Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis: Archaeological Evaluation Report (Monument MWS12237)

Event ID: EWS1832 Name: The Oldlands Farm Site, Bersted - Evaluation (Stages 1a and 1b)

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1832	The Oldlands Farm Site, Bersted - Evaluation (Stages 1a and 1b)	Intervention

External Reference: Reference: SLD/2016/2018

Dates: 01/04/2015 - 31/12/2017, between (April 2015 and December 2017)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Development Archaeology Services

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

The Oldlands Farm Site
Shipney Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 94222 01687 (238m by 224m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Bersted, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

The Oldlands Farm Site, Shipney Road, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the Oldlands Farm site, Bersted, in advance of a proposed commercial development at the site. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in two phases (Phase 1a and Phase 1b).

Phase 1a, in the northern area of the site, involved the excavation of eight trial trenches of varying length. Only one archaeological feature was noted. This was a north-south aligned single linear feature containing the remains of a fragmented Bronze Age vessel and a quantity of burnt flint fragments. The vessel fragments belong to the base of a large Deverel-Rimbury type Bucket Urn dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

Phase 1b involved the excavation of six trenches of varying length, with two of these being subsequently lengthened. A number of features were identified. A shallow linear feature, orientated north east south west, was identified. It contained 5 fragments of burnt flint and a single pot fragment. Another linear feature was also identified. It was orientated north south and contained 15 fragments of burnt flint and 3 fragments of Bronze Age pot. This feature continued into another trench where 11 fragments of burnt flint, 5 fragments of Bronze Age pot, 4 flint flakes and 6 fragments of cow bone were also recovered. The linear feature was cut by an adjacent large pit of around 2.40m diameter. Processed samples from this large pit produced 58 fragments of burnt flint and three fragments of Bronze Age pot. However, the function of the pit is unclear. Two additional small pits / shallow depressions were also seen in association with and cutting the larger circular pit feature. The pits / depressions contained burnt flint, Bronze Age pot and flint flakes.

Another shallow linear was also identified, orientated approximately east west. The linear contained two fragments of burnt flint. A small shallow ovoid pit was also revealed. It is thought that the linears were probably associated with stock control within defined boundary areas.

Overall, the evaluation identified Middle Bronze Age / Bronze Age activity within the proposed development site.
{1}

Event ID: EWS1832 Name: The Oldlands Farm Site, Bersted - Evaluation (Stages 1a and 1b)

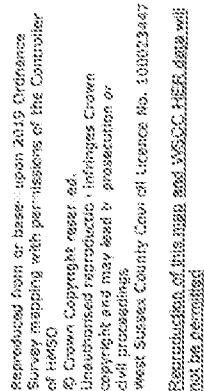
Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeological Services. 2018. Summary Report on the Results of a Two Stage Archaeological Evaluation Associated with Development at The Oldlands Farm Site (Stages 1a and 1b). Reference: OLD/2016/2018.

Associated Monuments

MWS14430 The Oldlands Farm Site, Bersted - Evaluation (Monument MWS14430)

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL AL/18/22/PL



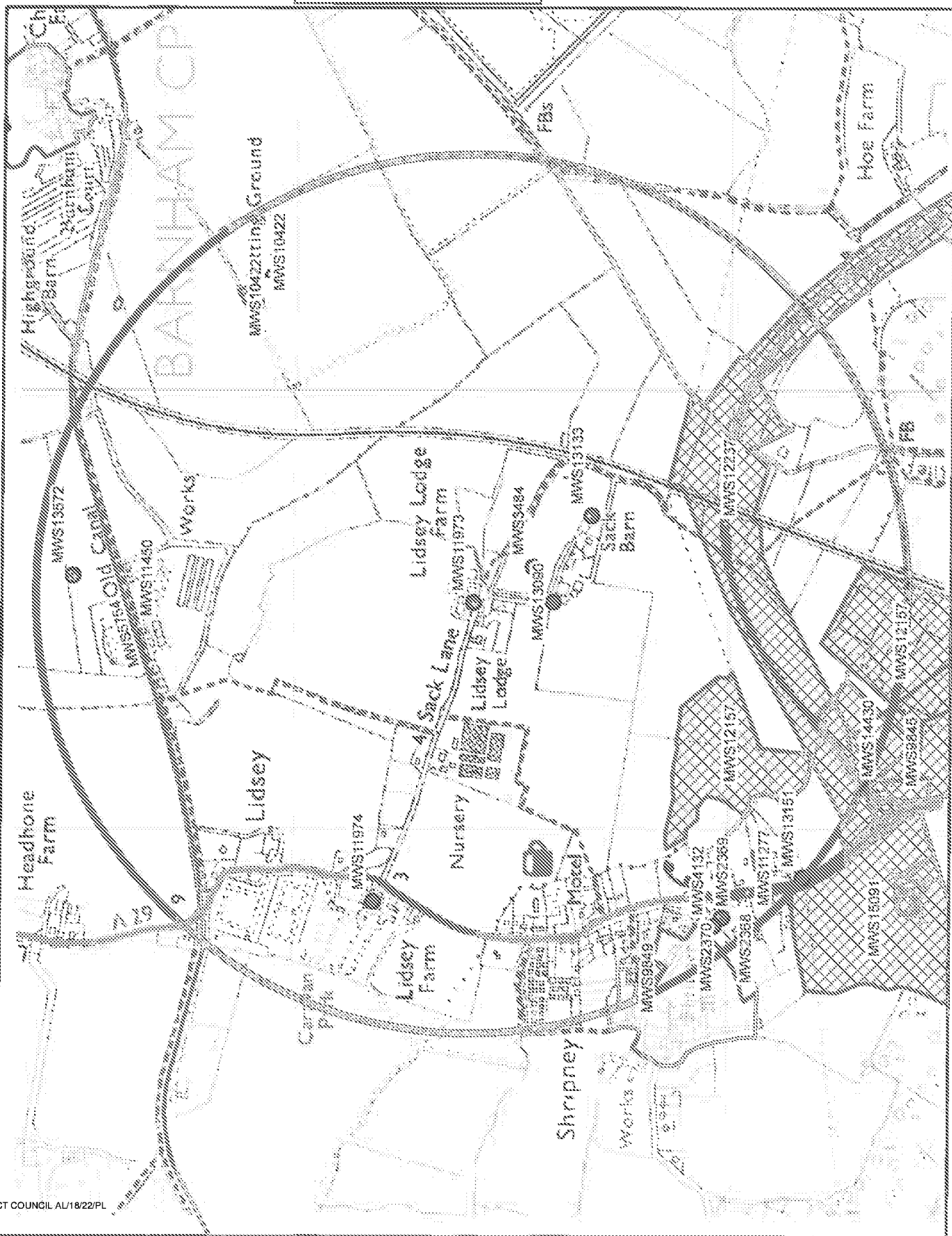
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HER Obit

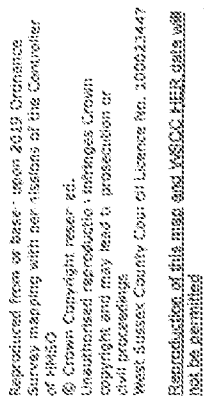
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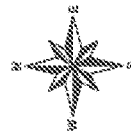
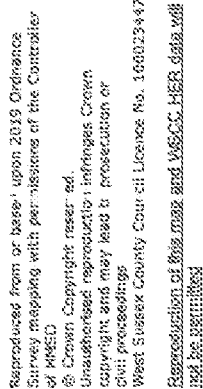
PERDUE

Conservation Areas



0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers





1km Radial Search centred on NGR 494532 102597, sack Lane, Aldingbourne - Listed Buildings



03/04 of
Survey was conducted with building owners
between 5/07 and 6/08 to verify participation
between 6/08 and 6/09. 2015 Certificate

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Legend



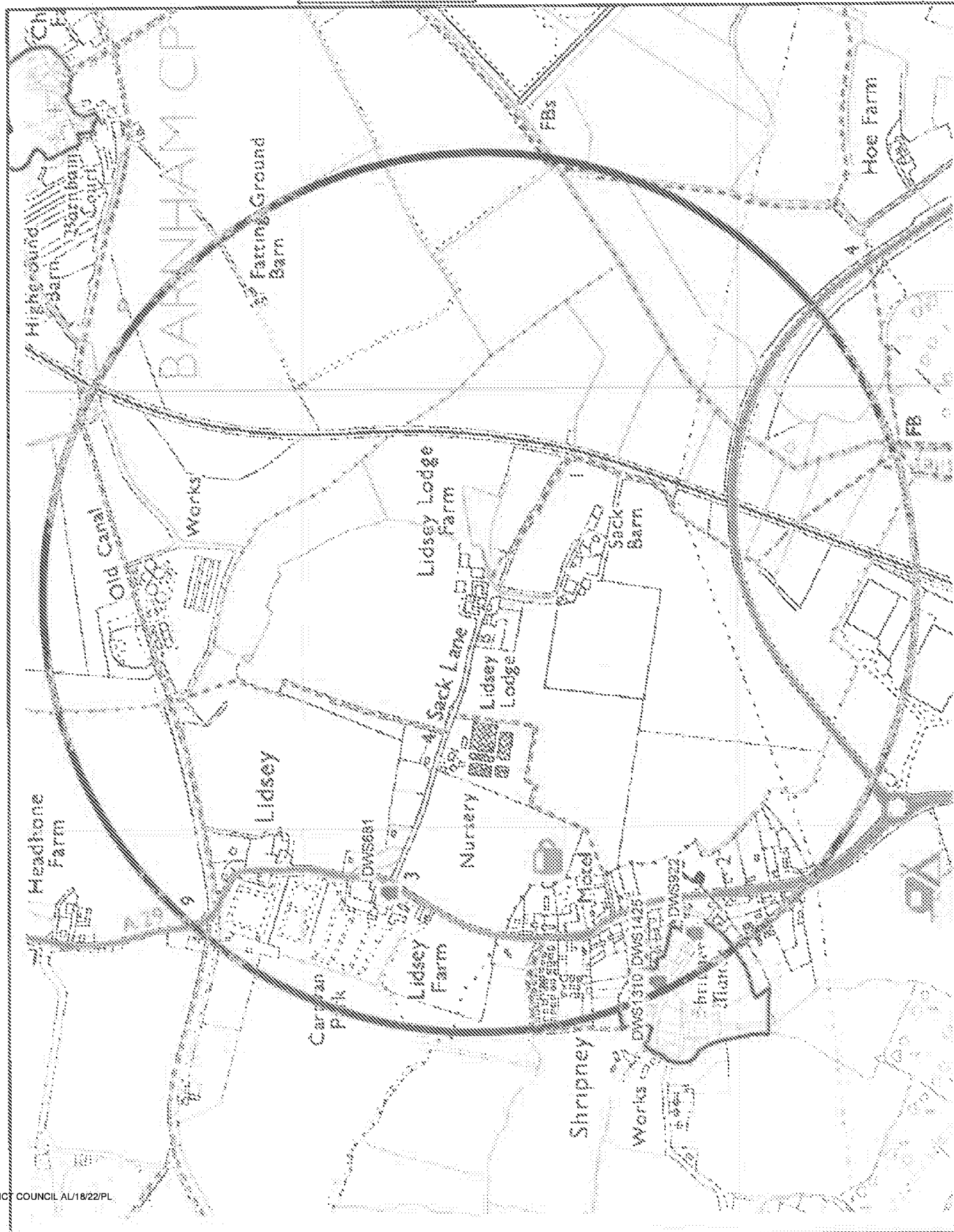
1km Radial Search Area



Used Videos



Conservation Areas



West Sussex County Council Designation Full Report

01/02/2021

Number of records: 4

Listed Buildings

DesigUID: DWS681 Type: Listed Building Status: Active

Preferred Ref NHLE UID Volume/Map/Item
297689 1027704 231, 14, 465

Name: LIDSEY HOUSE

Grade: II Date Assigned: 05/06/1958 Amended: Revoked:

Legal Description

SU 90 SW ALDINGBOURNE SHRIPNEY ROAD 14/465
5.6.58 Lidsey House
II

C17. Two storeys and attic. Two windows. Two dormers. Ironstone with vertical strips of red brick. Eaves cornice. Tiled roof. Casement windows. Doorway with flat hood over.

Listing NGR: SU9385402802

Curatorial Notes

Type and date: C17 HOUSE. Date: from 1600 to 1699

Main material: ironstone

Main material: brick

Covering material: tile

Designating Organisation:

Location

Grid Reference: SU 93854 02802 (point)

Map sheet: SU90SW Area (Ha):

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Postal Addresses - None recorded

Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

LIDSEY HOUSE

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS11974 Monument: Lidsney Farm Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne

Additional Information

LBSUID: 297689

List Locality: LIDSEY

List Parish: ALDINGBOURNE

List District: ARUN

List County: WEST SUSSEX

Group Value: Upload Date: 28/03/2006

DesigUID: DWS922 Type: Listed Building Status: Revoked

Preferred Ref NHLE UID Volume/Map/Item
297784 1398418 231, 14, 483

Name: OLD COTTAGE

Grade: DL Date Assigned: 20/09/1984 Amended: Revoked: 30/03/1993

Legal Description

The following building shall be deleted from the list;

SU 90 SW BERSTED SHRIPNEY LANE Shripney
14/483 Old Cottage

DesigUID: DWS922 Name: OLD COTTAGE

II

SU 90 SW BERSTED SHRIPNEY LANE,
14/483 SHRIPNEY

Old Cottage

II

C18. Two storeys. Two windows. Faced with rough plaster. Thatched roof. Casement windows. Porch with
thatched gabled hood over.

Listing NGR: SU9375702099

Curatorial Notes

Type and date: C18 HOUSE. Date: from 1700 to 1799

Main material: plaster

Covering material: thatch

Designating Organisation: DCMS

Location

Grid Reference: SU 93757 02099 (point)

Map sheet: SU90SW Area (Ha):

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

Postal Addresses

Old Cottage, Shripney Lane, Shripney, Bersted, West Sussex

Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

OLD COTTAGE

Sources

List: DCMS. 1993. Amendment to the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Associated Monuments - None

Additional Information

LBSUID: 297784

List Locality: SHRIPNEY

List Parish: BERSTED

List District: ARUN

List County: WEST SUSSEX

Group Value: Upload Date: 28/03/2006

DesigUID: DWS1310 Type: Listed Building Status: Active

Preferred Ref NHLE UID Volume/Map/Item
297782 1276704 231, 14, 481

Name: SHRIPNEY HOUSE

Grade: II Date Assigned: 20/09/1984 Amended: Revoked:

Legal Description

SU 90 SW BERSTED SHRIPNEY LANE, 14/481

SHRIPNEY

Shripney House

II

C18 or earlier. Two storeys. Five windows. the main part of the house has been refaced with rough plaster, now
colour-washed khaki. the east end is a C19 addition in red brick with a gabled bay. Tiled roof. Modern casement
windows.

Listing NGR: SU9363502184

Curatorial Notes

DesignationFullRpt

Report generated by HBSMR from exaGeGIS SDM Ltd

Page 2

DesigUID: DWS1310 Name: SHRIPNEY HOUSE

Type and date: C18 or earlier HOUSE. Date: from 1650 to 1799

Type and date: C19 HOUSE. Date: from 1800 to 1899

Main material: plaster

Main material: brick

Covering material: tile

Designating Organisation:

Location

Grid Reference: SU 93635 02184 (point)

Map sheet: SU90SW Area (Ha):

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Postal Addresses

Shripney House Shripney Lane, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO22 9NR

Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

SHRIPNEY HOUSE

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS9849 Monument: Coiners Cottage Historic Farmstead, Bersted

Additional Information

LSUID: 297782

List Locality: SHRIPNEY

List Parish: BERSTED

List District: ARUN

List County: WEST SUSSEX

Group Value: Upload Date: 28/03/2006

DesigUID: DWS1425 Type: Listed Building Status: Active

Preferred Ref NHLE UID Volume/Map/Item

297783 1353831 231, 14, 482

Name: STUDIO BARN

Grade: II Date Assigned: 20/09/1984 Amended: Revoked:

Legal Description

SU 90 SW BERSTED SHRIPNEY LANE, 14/482

SHRIPNEY

Studio Barn

II Originally a barn, converted into a studio-house. C18. One storey. Flints. Hipped thatched roof. The central wagon entrance has been converted into a large studio window.

Listing NGR: SU9364602184

Curatorial Notes

Type and date: C18 BARN. Date: from 1700 to 1799

Type and date: now HOUSE.

Main material: flint

Covering material: thatch

Designating Organisation:

Location

Grid Reference: SU 93646 02184 (point)

Map sheet: SU90SW Area (Ha):

Administrative Areas - None recorded

DesignationFullRpt

Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesis SDM Ltd

Page 3

DesignID: DWS1425 Name: STUDIO BARN

Postal Addresses

Shripney House Shripney Lane, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO22 9NR

Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

STUDIO BARN

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS9849 Monument: Coiners Cottage Historic Farmstead, Bersted

Additional Information

LBSUID: 297783

List Locality: SHRIPNEY

List Parish: BERSTED

List District: ARUN

List County: WEST SUSSEX

Group Value: Upload Date: 28/03/2006