

DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES LTD.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT STUDY OF LAND AT LIDSEY LODGE FARM, SACK LANE, LIDSEY, WEST SUSSEX.

**[Site Centred at approximately National Grid Reference SU 9454 0258]
West Sussex HER Reference: 202021-211**

Prepared for
Mr. J. Langmead



By

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Contents:

Summary

- 1.0** Introduction
- 2.0** Site location and description
- 3.0** Objectives and methods
- 4.0** Planning background
- 5.0** Archaeological and historical background
- 6.0** Site-specific search/investigation results
 - 6.1** Documentary information
 - 6.2** Site visit
- 7.0** Assessment of archaeological potential
- 8.0** Impact on archaeological resources and suggested mitigation

- 9.0** Acknowledgements
- 10.0** Bibliography

Illustrations

- Figure 1:** General site location at a scale of 1:25,000.
- Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250 at A3, (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 3:** Plan showing the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 4:** Plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 5:** Extract from Yeakell and Gardeners map of West Sussex of 1778.
- Figure 6:** Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1876, map sheet no. Sussex 62.9.
- Figure 7:** Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1898, map sheet no. Sussex 62.9.
- Figure 8:** Extract from the Third Edition 25 inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1912, map sheet no. Sussex 62.9.
- Figure 9:** Extract from the Fourth Edition 25 inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1939, map sheet no. Sussex 62.9.
- Figure 10:** Extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1974.
- Figure 11:** Cultural heritage sites within a 1.0km radius of the assessment site at an original scale of 1:10,560.

Appendices

- Appendix 1:** Colour Plates. Walkover survey of site and environs.

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

Summary

- *This archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for the applicant in advance of a proposed new residential development with access and landscaping on land at Lidsey Lodge Farm, Sack Lane, Lidsey, West Sussex.*
- *This study has not identified any evidence for Mesolithic settlement activity and finds within the vicinity of this assessment site. A transept axe has been found near Shripney, well to the south-west of this site. Consequently, it is concluded that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from this period will be **low**.*
- *Late Neolithic settlement activity was recorded by the evaluation at the Oldlands Farm site in 2014, which is to the south-west. There has been considerable additions and demolitions to the Lidsey Lodge farmstead site and in particular to the portion of this farmstead within the area of this assessment site. This will have had the effect of truncating any archaeological activity on this site, predating the 18th century. So, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the Neolithic period to be encountered on this site will be **low**.*
- *Considerable evidence for Bronze Age settlement activity and finds have been made as the result of the archaeological evaluations undertaken at the Oldlands Farm site between 2014-2017, on land between Felpham and Flansham and in Shripney, to the south-west, south and south-east. From previous experience of working within the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain, evidence for Bronze Age archaeological activity and finds are also not uncommon. It could be anticipated that similar such finds may be encountered on this assessment site. However, these considerations should be tempered by the same effects of the potential truncation of earlier archaeological potential by the additions and demolitions that have taken place on this assessment site since the 18th century. So, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the Bronze Age period will also be **low to possibly moderate**.*
- *Evidence for Iron Age settlement activity and finds were made by the evaluations at the Oldlands Farm site to the south-west in 2014. So, there may also be potential for archaeological activity and finds from this period to be found on this assessment site. However, the same considerations of the likely truncation of earlier archaeological potential on this site since the 18th century will also have had an effect. So, this potential is also assessed as **low to possibly moderate**.*

- *Identical considerations for Romano-British settlement activity and finds to be encountered on this assessment site as that discussed for Bronze Age archaeological potential, will also apply here. So, it is concluded that the potential for Roman archaeological activity and finds to be found on this site will also similarly be **low to possibly moderate**.*
- *This study has not identified any evidence for Anglo-Saxon archaeological activity and finds within the search area used for this assessment. So, the potential for archaeological activity and finds from this period to be made on this assessment site will also be **low**.*
- *This study has identified the site of a medieval chapel to the south of this assessment site, which may be featured on Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778. It is thus considered that there may be a greater potential for medieval archaeological activity and finds to be encountered on the assessment site as the result of the close proximity of this ecclesiastical site. However, the same considerations of the post 18th century truncation of earlier archaeological remains must also apply in this situation. So, taken together, it is concluded that the potential for medieval archaeological activity and finds to be found on this assessment site will be **low-moderate to possibly high***
- *It would appear that this farmstead at Lidsey Lodge has at least late 18th century origins, from the map evidence used in this study, if not earlier. So, the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the post-medieval period to be found on this assessment site will consequently be **moderate to possibly high**.*
- *From the map regression undertaken for this study, this farmstead saw a number of additions, alterations and demolitions from the late 19th and into the 20th centuries. So, it is concluded that the potential for early modern archaeological activity and finds to be recorded on this assessment site will also be **high**, though this potential is not considered to be significant.*
- **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.*

1.0 Introduction

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

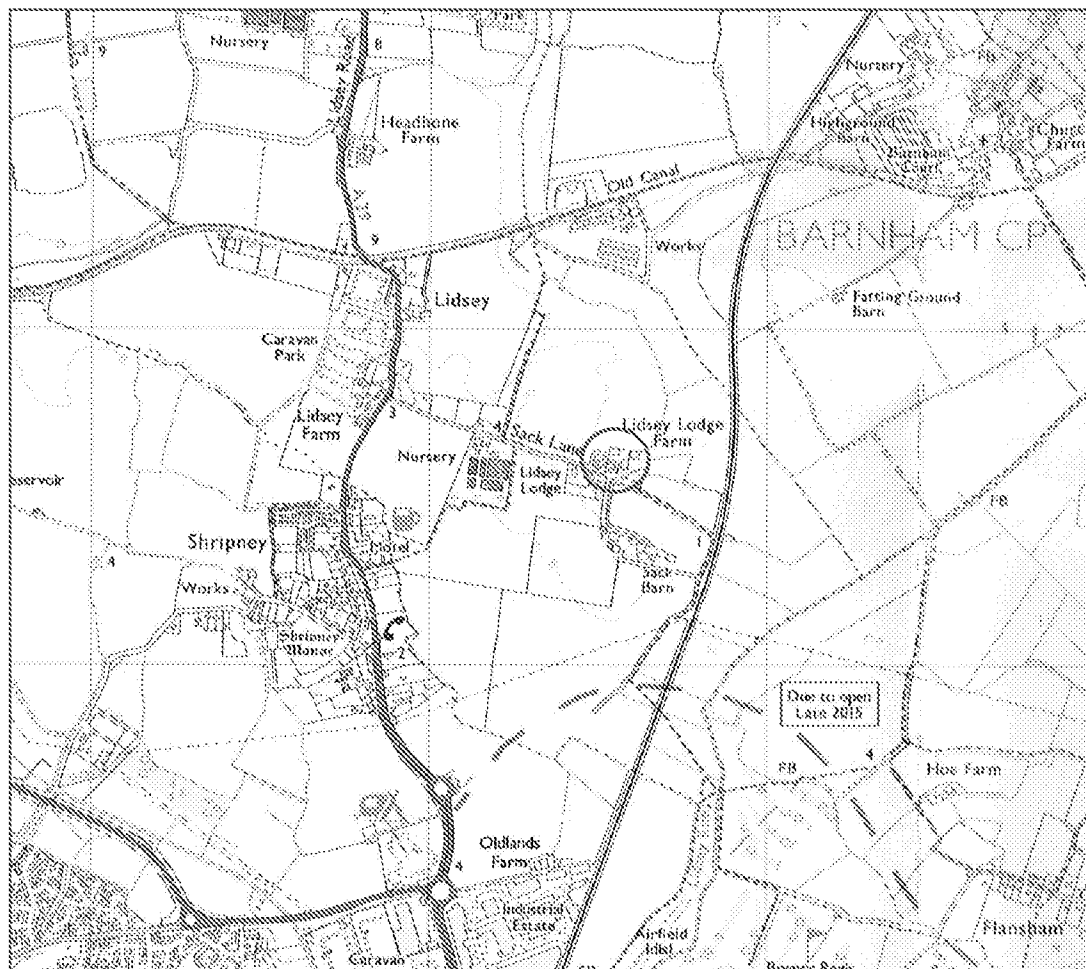


Figure 1: General site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The area of the proposed development site is shown encircled in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

2.0 Location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 2.1 The assessment site at Lidsey Lodge Farm comprises an existing and extant working farmstead that is situated off the northern and southern frontages of Sack Lane. The assessment site at Lidsey is situated within the modern civil parish of Bersted, 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 [Soil Survey, 1983]. These deposits in turn overlie aeolian silty drift deposits of brickearth [BGS, 1996].
- 2.3 The site is centred at approximately Central National Grid Reference: SU 9454 0258.

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;
 - Consultation of published local histories of the area; and
 - A site and environs walkover / photographic visit by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd.
- 3.3 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 [2019]** February 2019 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government [Specifically] Section: 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

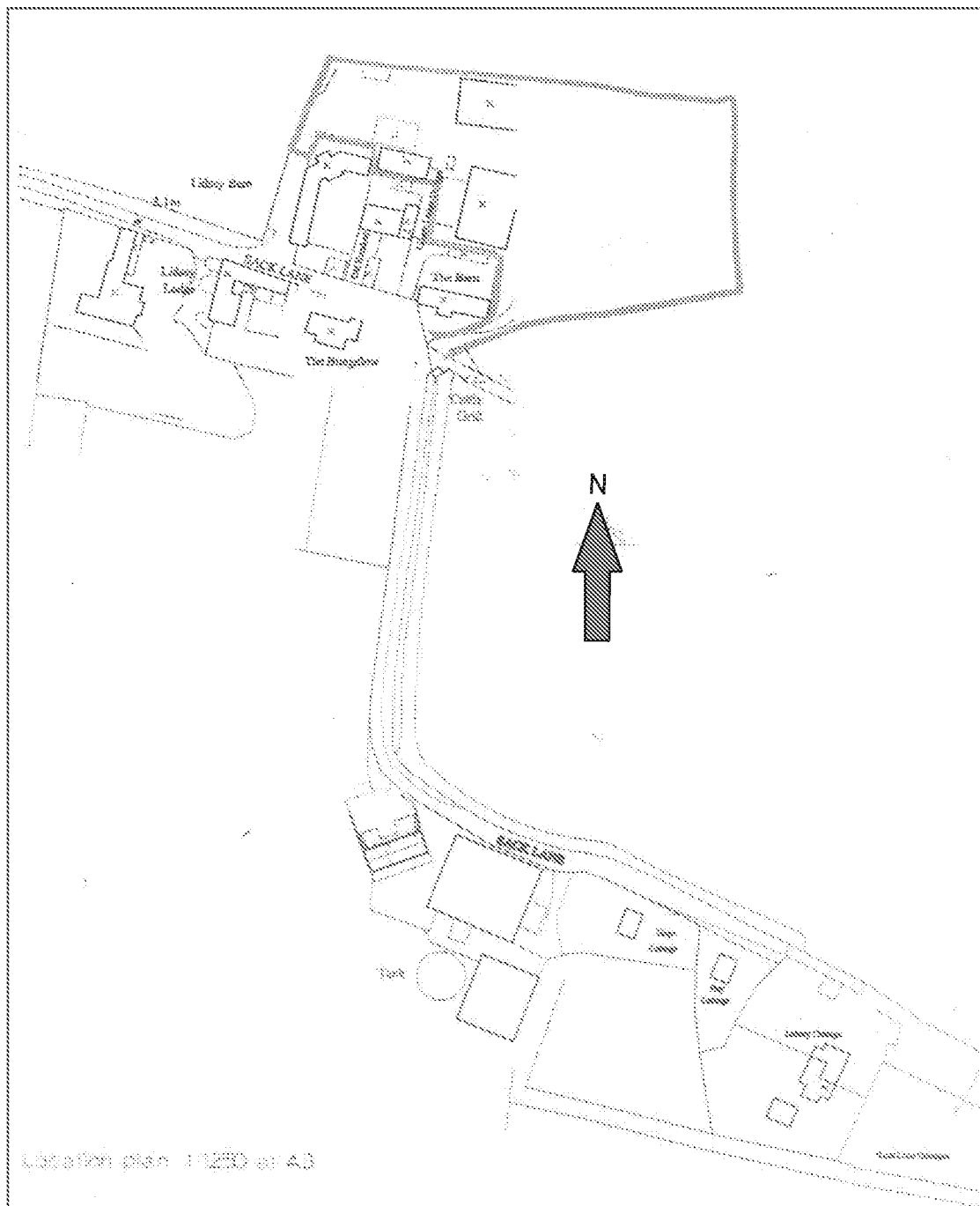


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250 at A3, (extract from Architects plan)

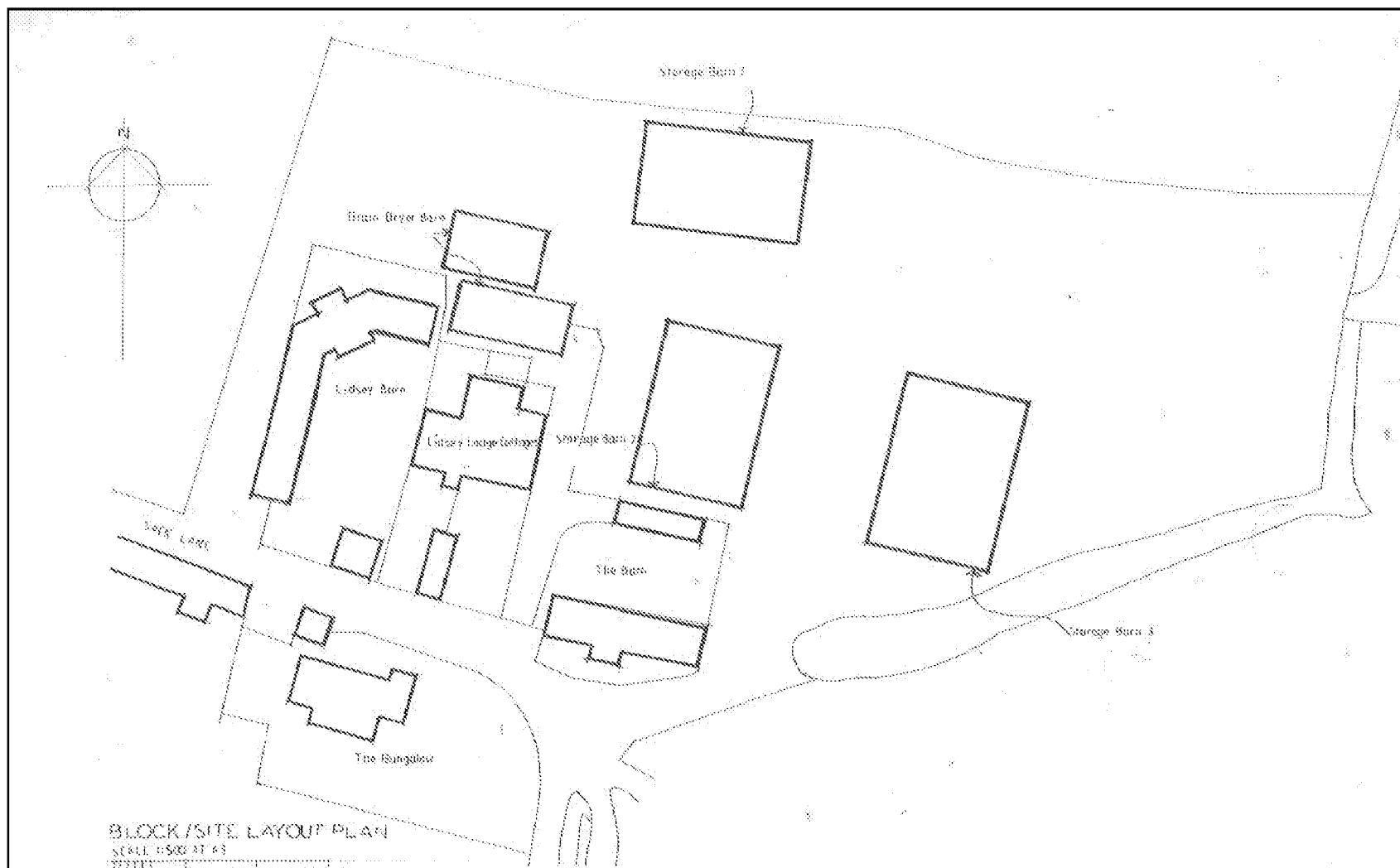


Figure 3: Plan showing the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan)

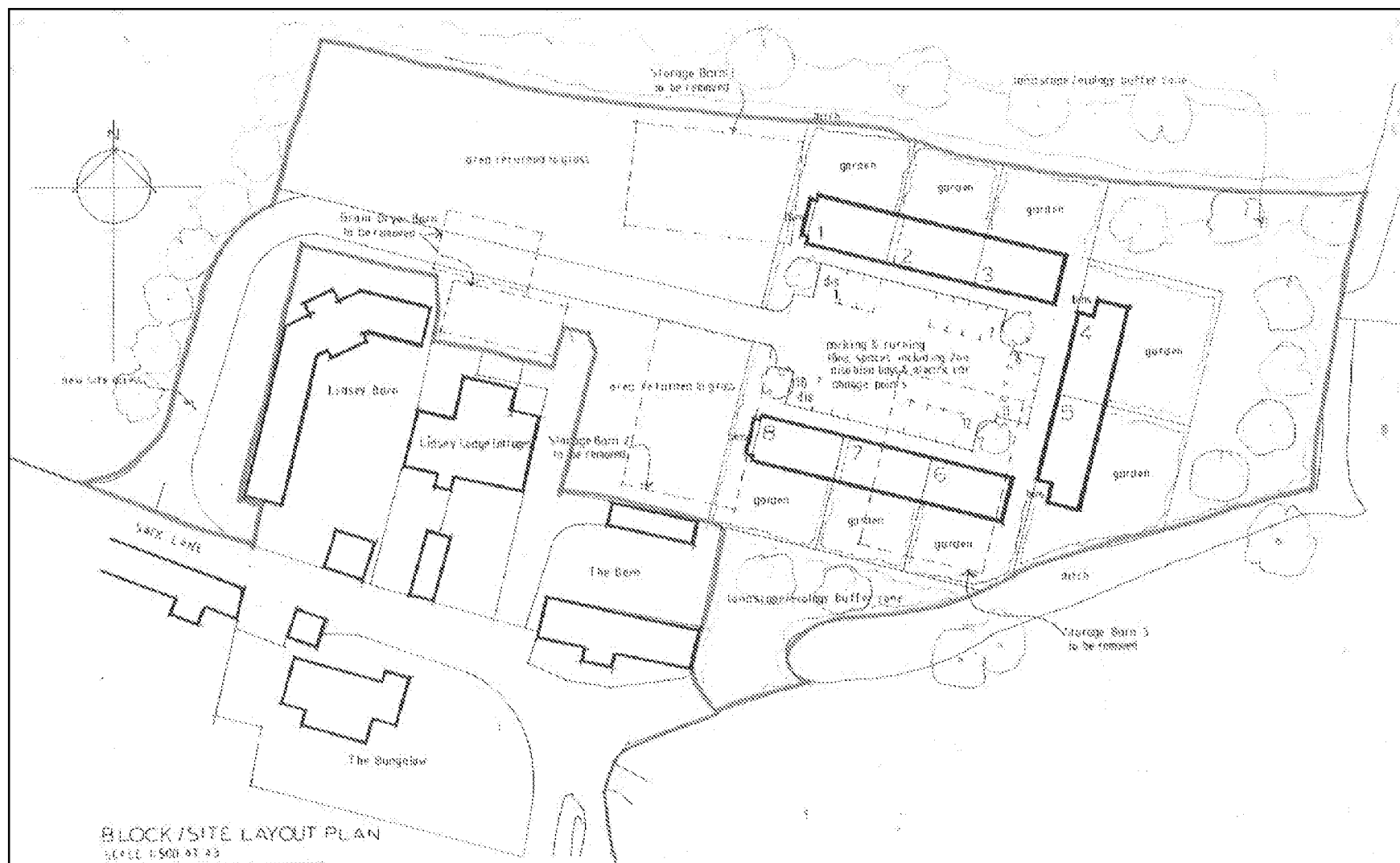


Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.3 Searches of the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER) and of the National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) were undertaken for previous archaeological investigations, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, archaeological sites and findspots within a 1.0km radius of National Grid Reference SU 9454 0258. The results of this search are presented below and are tabulated as **Appendix 2**, with their respective locations shown plotted on **Figure 11**.
- 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 and from other online sources and comprise **Figures 5-10** 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 was carried out by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd on the 12th April 2021. The results of this site walkover survey are presented in **Section 6.2** of this study.

4.0 Planning Background

- 4.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for the applicant in advance of a proposed new residential development with associated access and landscaping on land at Lidsey Lodge Farm, Sack Lane, Lidsey, West Sussex. 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 this proposed development on this site in due course.
- 4.2 The proposed development site at Lidsey Lodge Farm is situated within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) as designated by West Sussex County Council.

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: SU 9454 0258. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted.
- 5.2 A Mesolithic transept axe was found near Shripney (**Site No. 3**, HER MWS4132).
- 5.3 Iron Age and Roman pottery have been found in the garden of Parsons Grocers shop in Shripney (**Site No. 1**, HER MWS2368-70). The first finds at this site were made in 1924 during the course of digging in this garden. Associated with the finds of Iron Age pottery were unidentified bones and evidence of a fire. The second finds were made about ten years later and comprised Roman pottery, which came from a pit along with other finds of oyster shells. An evaluation at this location in 1974 located 13th century pottery, but no archaeological features or structures. Below this was layer of flint cobbles with animal bones and a single sherd of Roman pottery.
- 5.4 The site of a possible medieval chapel, which incorporated Early English work is located to the north of Sack Lane (**Site No. 2**, HER MWS3484). There was a chapel at Lidsey in AD1282 and services were still being held there as late as 1544, though it was out of use by 1583. A group of buildings shown on Yeakell and Gardener's map of 1778 map may represent this chapel site (DWS8469). Early English stonework was incorporated into the fabric of the nearby Headhone House, now demolished. Finds of much medieval glass and worked stone have also been found in a small field at this location.
- 5.5 Lidsey House, Shripney Road is a Grade II listed 17th century house (**Site No. 16**, HER DWS681, NHL 1027704).
- 5.6 Old Cottage, Shripney Road is a delisted 18th century cottage (**Site No. 17**, HER DWS922).

- 5.7 Shripney House, Shripney Lane is a Grade II listed 18th century or earlier house (**Site No. 18**, HER DESW1310, NHL 1276704).
- 5.8 The site of Coiners Cottage, Shripney has been characterised as an historic 18th century farmstead. Coiners Cottage was an 18th century 'L'-shaped regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set side on to the farmyard. It was located within the hamlet of Shripney and is extant (**Site No. 6**, HER MWS9849).
- 5.9 Studio Barn, Shripney Lane is a Grade II listed former 18th century barn, which is now a studio house (**Site No. 19**, HER DWS1425, NHL 1353831).
- 5.10 Lidsey Lodge at Aldingbourne is a 19th century dispersed multi yard farmstead (**Site No. 10**, HER MWS11973). The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead is in an isolated location and has undergone a partial loss of traditional buildings.
- 5.11 Lidsey Farm at Aldingbourne is a 19th century dispersed regular multi-yard farmstead (**Site No. 11**, HER MWS11974). The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead is in an isolated location and has undergone a partial loss of traditional buildings. `
- 5.12 Fattening Ground Barn at Barnham is a 19th century U-plan regular courtyard out-farm or field barn (**Site No. 7**, HER MWS10422). This is in an isolated location and has undergone a partial loss of traditional buildings.
- 5.13 An out farm to the south of Lidsey Lodge is a 19th century double sided loose courtyard out farm or field barn (**Site No. 12**, HER MWS13090). The farmstead is in an isolated location and has undergone a partial loss of traditional buildings.
- 5.14 An out farm to the south-east of Lidsey Lodge is a 19th century single sided loose courtyard out-farm or field barn (**Site No. 13**, HER MWS13133). This is in an isolated location and is extant.

- 5.15 The site of an out farm to the south-east of Shripney was a 19th century regular courtyard out-farm or field barn (**Site No. 14**, HER MWS13151). It was in an isolated location and has been demolished.
- 5.16 The site of an out-farm at Small Field Barn, to the east of Headbone Farm, Barnham was a 19th century single out-farm or field barn (**Site No. 15**, HER MWS13572). It was in an isolated location and has been demolished.
- 5.17 The Portsmouth-Arundel canal was a former barge canal that was originally projected to extend from the River Arun at Ford to Salterns in Chichester Harbour (**Site No. 4**, HER MWS5754). The western section from Salterns to Chichester was finally cut as a ship canal. From Hunston, the barge canal ran for nearly ten miles to Ford, whence two locks took it down in level to 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 a series of earthworks over most of its course, except where it has been removed by modern development and modern agriculture.
- 5.18 There have been other previous archaeological investigations within the search area used for this study.
- 5.19 Archaeological evaluations were undertaken at Oldlands Farm in 2007 and 2008 prior to a proposed new residential development on this site (**Site No. 5**, HER MWS9845, EWS1147). These evaluations consisted of the excavation of 38 trial trenches. Archaeological deposits were identified throughout the site dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the Roman period. Bronze Age activity was represented across the site with Iron Age activity concentrated in the centre of the site and Roman activity confined to the south-western portion of the site. The majority of the Bronze Age archaeological features comprised ditches on the same general alignment and broadly perpendicular, and possibly representative of field systems. A small number of contemporary postholes were also identified, which indicated timber structures. Other Bronze Age archaeological features found here consisted of pits containing burnt flint and a cremation burial. The Iron Age archaeological features consisted of a cremation burial, which was recorded within a large deposit that was interpreted as a former pond or watercourse and was located close to the Bronze Age cremation. There was no definitive evidence of any Iron Age structural activity. The majority of the Iron Age archaeological features identified were ditches that were possibly representative of field

systems. The majority of the Roman archaeological features comprised ditches and similarly were probably also representative of field systems. A curvilinear ditch was also identified and may be representative of occupation. A pond and a modern infilled ditch were also found here.

- 5.20 An archaeological evaluation at Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis in 2011 comprised the excavation of three trial trenches (**Site No. 8**, HER MWS11277, EWS1257). This evaluation took place in advance of new residential development. This identified a single and an apparently isolated archaeological feature that comprised a shallow pit, which yielded an assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery, fragments of fire cracked flint and a single contemporary worked flint.
- 5.21 A geoarchaeological watching brief in 2011 at the Lidsey Well Site, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne took place in advance of the construction of an oil well (**Site No. 9**, HER MWS11450, EWS1282). This identified a sequence of made ground, alluvium and disturbed marine deposits. This was sampled, but the results showed that it lacked any micro fossils, but did contain a pollen assemblage of Mid-Late Holocene origin. The marine deposit were thought to relate to the Pagham Raised beach.
- 5.22 In 2018, an archaeological evaluation along with geoarchaeological test pitting took place at the Saltbox site, Bersted in advance of a new commercial development (**Site No. 20**, HER MWS15091, EWS2011). Fourteen trenches were excavated along with fifteen geoarchaeological test pits. A small number of archaeological features were identified. Trench 3 contained two north-south orientated linear features that were thought to be drainage ditches. One of these was not datable, but the second produced finds of burnt flint suggesting a prehistoric origin. The other ditch was provisionally dated to the Roman period based on a small quantity of pottery recovered from its fill. Trench 4 contained a single east-west orientated linear feature. This was a possible drainage ditch, though was undated. A small circular shaped feature was found within Trench 7. This was thought to be a small pit or refuse pit. The finds recovered from it were burnt clay and burnt flint fragments, indicating a prehistoric date. Trench 10 contained a small sub-circular feature, which was a small refuse pit and was dated to the Iron Age from pottery finds. A large natural feature within Trench 12, produced finds of Roman pottery and a 17th-19th century nail. These finds were water borne. A ditch was also found in this trench, which was interpreted as a possible palaeochannel. Linear features were found within Trenches 18 and 20 and these were found to be Roman boundary and/or drainage ditches. Geoarchaeological test pitting was also

carried out to assess the potential of the Palaeolithic deposits over the site. No Palaeolithic finds or deposits were identified.

- 5.23 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the Oldlands Farm site in 2014 that involved the excavation of seventeen trenches (**Site No. 21**, HER EWS1531, MWS12157). Within Trench 2, a north-east-south west orientated linear ditch was found, which produced finds of fire cracked flint, suggesting a prehistoric date. In Trench 3, a large feature was excavated which produced finds of early Roman pottery. Within Trench 4, a large ditch was truncated by a second ditch. Both were on the same north-south alignment and produced finds of burnt flint. An undated small gully on the same alignment was also identified. A possible ditch terminus was also recorded, which yielded finds of fire cracked flint. In Trench 5, a north east-south west aligned ditch was recorded which produced pottery finds along with an undated northern terminus of a ditch or pit. Within Trench 6, two parallel north-south aligned gullies were recorded. One produced finds of Late Bronze Age pottery. A possible pit containing burnt flint fragments was also identified in this trench. In Trench 7, a single undated ditch was identified. In Trench 8, a north-south west aligned ditch was found with finds of sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery along with a large quantity of burnt flint fragments. Two parallel linear gullies were also found, which yielded finds of one sherd of Roman pottery and a probable sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery. Within Trench 9, a single pit was identified. Finds of probable Bronze Age pottery were recovered from it. Two pits were recorded within Trench 10. One pit yielded a sherd of Bronze Age pottery. A small ditch or gully on a north west-south east alignment was also recorded. Fragments of fire cracked flint were recovered from each of these features. Two ditches and a gully were found in Trench 11, all of which were undated. Other features found here comprised a shallow east-west aligned gully along with a large north-south orientated ditch. This ditch produced a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery. Within Trench 14, a north-east-south west aligned boundary ditch that contained sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery and fragments of burnt flint were found. The ditch was truncated by a large pit. In Trench 15, two similarly aligned ditches were identified here. One of the ditches yielded finds of two sherds of Roman pottery and a sherd of 13th century medieval pottery. The other ditch was undated. Overall, the evaluation identified both Late Bronze Age and Roman archaeological features. The Late Bronze Age features comprised ditches, pits, gullies and one possible water hole. The ditches were orientated on a number of different alignments with no clear discernible pattern, but were thought to represent part of a Bronze Age field system. Three Roman ditches with finds of pottery were recorded within the southern part of the site. They may have represented drainage ditches and were part of a Roman field system.

5.24 This was followed later in 2014, by a second phase archaeological excavation at Oldlands Farm (**Site No. 21**, HER EWS1531, MWS12157). This identified six phases of archaeological activity. The Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age was represented by a group of four large pits on the same north-west-south east alignment. Finds of pottery and flint work were recovered from them. Phase 2 comprised Mid-Late Bronze Age activity. This was the most intensive period of activity and was subdivided into two sub periods. Phase 2.1 was dominated by the remains of a field system bounded by narrow droves or tracks around field edges. This field system also incorporated three small rectilinear enclosures. A large waterhole was found within one of the fields along with a small cremation cemetery. Phase 2.2 saw this field system replaced by a new field system, along with settlement activity that comprised roundhouses and four post structures. Evidence of further funerary activity was also recorded. Phase 3 was from the Middle Iron Age to the early Roman period. A number of ditches from this period were found along the western side of the site, and comprise drainage ditches and occasional pits. Phase 4.1 was from the early Roman period (1st-mid 2nd centuries AD). Evidence of a field system was found in the central and southern portions of the site. These consisted of field boundaries and drainage ditches. These were on a different alignment to the earlier field systems that were found on this site. To the south, the field boundaries there drained into a contemporary watercourse. A small, circular shaped enclosure was also identified and extended beyond the limit of excavation. Phase 4.2 was of the later Roman period (3rd-4th centuries AD). A rectangular or square shaped ditched enclosure replaced the earlier circular enclosure. Phase 5 was of the medieval period. This was represented by a field system, that comprised four north east-south west aligned ditches with perpendicular evidence of plough furrows. A further part of this field system was found within the north-eastern part of the site. A large sub circular shaped pit associated with quarrying activity was also found within the field system. Two animal burial pits were also recorded. Phase 6 comprised the post-medieval period. This activity was largely restricted to the canalisation of a possible watercourse and associated land drainage.

5.25 This was also accompanied by a geophysical survey at Oldfield Farm also in 2014 (**Site No. 21**, HER EWS1531, MWS12157). This identified various linear anomalies, which were mainly confined to the south-western portions of the survey area. These were thought to represent ditches. The most prominent of these features consisted of linear features at approximate right angles, which may have formed a series of ditches that enclosed a rectangular shaped area. A further anomaly was thought to be a pit that contained a heat affected stone.

- 5.26 In 2006, an archaeological evaluation of 245 trenches was carried out on land between Felpham and Flansham in advance of a new residential development within six zones or areas (**Site No. 22**, HER EWS1559, MWS12237). Archaeological features of predominantly Bronze Age date were recorded within Zone 1. These probably represented a settlement. A number of undated field ditches may also have indicated a field system that was associated with this settlement. Zone 2 had further archaeological features of Bronze Age date, the majority of which were ditches. Further small-scale occupation from the Roman period also took place within a third zone of the site, with a series of archaeological features from this period. These were interpreted as representing a possible farmstead site.
- 5.27 A two staged archaeological evaluation (Phases 1a and 1b) were carried out at the Oldlands Farm site between 2015 and 2017 in advance of a new commercial development (**Site No. 23**, HER EWS1832, MWS14430). Only one archaeological feature was recorded by the Phase 1A evaluation. This was a north-south aligned linear feature, which produced finds of Middle Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint fragments. The Phase 1B evaluation identified a number of archaeological features. A shallow north east-south west aligned linear feature was found which produced finds of one sherd of Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint fragments. A second north-south linear feature was also recorded, which yielded further finds of Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint fragments. A third linear feature was recorded within two trenches and produced further finds of sherds of Bronze Age pottery, burnt flint fragments and several flint flakes. This linear feature was truncated by an adjacent pit, which produced further finds of Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint fragments. The function of the pit was not determined. This was in turn truncated by two associated small pits, which yielded further finds of burnt flint fragments, flint flakes and sherds of Bronze Age pottery. A further east-west aligned linear feature was recorded, which yielded two fragments of burnt flint. A small ovoid shaped pit was also found.
- 5.28 An archaeological evaluation A pre-determination archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of fifteen trial trenches was carried out by Development Archaeology Services Ltd [DAS] on and between the 14th to 21st June 2019 in advance of a proposed new residential development on land to the east of Shripney Road, Bersted, West Sussex. [Note results of this survey are not presently recorded within the HER data base].

- 5.28.1 The archaeological trial trenching firmly established the nature of the archaeological activity and the sequence of deposits at the site, while at the same time providing a sufficient sampling of the area of the proposed development site to confirm the date form and function of archaeology present within the site area.
- 5.28.2 At the north-eastern end of Trench 11, the cut of a deep, 'bucket-shaped' pit was identified. This was the earliest archaeological feature discovered on this site as the fill of this pit produced six sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery typical of Early Bronze Age collared cinerary urns. The pit cut identified in Trench 11 is interpreted as being a possible, though isolated, cremation burial pit. However, no calcined human bone was recovered from the pit fill, so this interpretation is conjectural.
- 5.28.3 The main landscape feature that was identified by this evaluation comprised a Romano-British field system, which consisted of a series of enclosure ditches, which are interpreted as providing a dual function of boundaries and possibly more importantly of drainage. Assemblages from this field system, appeared to fairly tightly dated to the mid to late C3rd to C4th.
- 5.28.4 A main component part of this Romano-British field system was a north-south aligned ditch, which was identified within Trenches 11, 9 and 15 [from north-south respectively]. The continuation to the south of this ditch within Trench 15 revealed a similar profile, which was similarly deep and substantial, again with no evidence of recuts here also.
- 5.28.5 Pottery recovered from the site suggest the excavation / investigation has recorded 'background' Romano British occupation within close, [c. 1km] from the site / study area. Assemblages from the site are predominantly dated to the mid to late C3rd to C4th.
- 5.28.6 Assessment of charred plant remains from bronze age pit and possible, though undated, pre-historic features produced limited results though an oak dominated landscape is suggested. Assessment of faunal remains include pig and cattle and may be considered typical of remains commensurate with the presence of a proximal Romano British farmstead
- 5.28.7 All results suggest the Consideration of the results of the investigation and review of localised landscape and topography, within a c. 1km radius of the site centre, suggests that there is a higher potential for significant archaeology to be present to the north east of the study site.

6.0 Site-specific search/investigation results

6.1 Documentary information

- 6.1.1 The earliest map consulted comprised an extract Yeakell and Gardner's map of the county of West Sussex of 1778, which was obtained online, and which forms **Figure 5** of this study. This map features a group of outbuildings to the north of Sack Lane, with a probable associated farmhouse and further outbuildings to the east, to the south of the Lane. Though because of the relatively small-scale nature of this map, these various outbuildings are relatively ill defined. The site of the former medieval chapel (**Site No. 2**), may be represented by two further small detached buildings to the south of this 18th century farmstead.
- 6.1.2 At the time of the compilation of this study (April 2021), the West Sussex Record Office was closed to the public. Copies of published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. An extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) 25 inch to one-mile scale map of 1876 forms **Figure 6** of this study. This map shows in detail the layout of the late 19th century farmstead. To the south of sack Lane is a detached farmhouse, designated as 'Lidsey Lodge'. To the west of the farmhouse are two detached farm outbuildings, which are situated on the southern frontage of the Lane. To the north of the Lane, set back from it and within the area of this assessment site are further farm outbuildings. These comprise two, two sided 'L'-shaped ranges of outbuildings, the first to the east and the second to the west. In between these two ranges is a further central detached outbuilding, which is rectangular shaped.
- 6.1.3 An extract from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) 25 inch to one-mile scale map of 1898 comprises **Figure 7** of this study. This map shows limited change having taken place to the layout of the late 19th century farmstead between 1876 and 1898. The layout of this farmstead to the south of Sack Lane remained unchanged. To the north and within the area of this assessment site, a third outbuilding has been added to the first 'L'-shaped range to the west, which has increased from a two sided to by now a three-sided range of outbuildings enclosing a crew yard.

- 6.1.4 An extract from the Third Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) 25 inch to one-mile scale map of 1912 comprises **Figure 8** of this study. This map shows that no change took place either to the layout of the farmstead to the south of Sack Lane or to the north of the lane within the area of this assessment site.
- 6.1.5 An extract from the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale map of 1940 forms **Figure 9** of this study. This map shows much alteration having taken place to the 20th century farmstead between 1912 and 1940. To the south of Sack Lane, one of the former outbuildings on the southern frontage of the lane has gone by 1940. To the north of the lane, and within the area of this assessment site, the outbuilding complex here has undergone a degree of expansion. The first three-sided range of outbuildings to the east, has expanded to the south with the addition of a further outbuilding that is bonded to its South Range and which is situated on the northern frontage of the lane. The former second two sided 'L'-shaped range featured on the earlier maps to the west, has also expanded with the addition of a third side or East Range, such that by 1940, this has also become second three-sided range enclosing a second crew yard. A further outbuilding is bonded to the North Range of this complex. In addition, a further detached rectangular shaped outbuilding is shown to the north. The central rectangular shaped outbuilding featured on the earlier maps is by 1940, bonded to the East Range of the second outbuilding complex to the west.
- 6.1.6 An extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1974 comprises **Figure 10** of this study. This map shows no change having taken place to the layout of the 20th century farmstead to the south of Sack Lane. However, the outbuilding complex to the north of the lane has by 1974, undergone further alteration and expansion. The first three-sided range to the east has lost its original South Range by 1974, but otherwise is unaltered. The central outbuilding shown on the earlier maps remains. The second three-sided range to the west has undergone the most alteration. The original East and West Ranges shown on the map of 1940 remain. The outbuilding of the North Range of this complex has expanded to the north. A further detached outbuilding is shown to the immediate east of this. In addition, five further large modern sheds/outbuildings are shown both to the north and east and which have been added to this complex by 1974.
- 6.1.7 **Figure 2** shows the current layout to the area of the assessment site, and shows that considerable alteration has taken place to the layout of the former farm outbuildings to

the north of Sack Lane within this assessment site, such that there is little resemblance between the layout shown on the map of 1974 and that featured on **Figure 2**.

6.2 Site visit [and environs] [See Appendix 1; Plates 1-36 and Figures A1-A3]

6.3.1 A site visit was made by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd. on the 12th of April for the purpose of recording the present appearance of the assessment site, and noting any features which might indicate surviving archaeological remains. This included a digital photographic record, which are reproduced in **Appendix 1**. The weather conditions were sunny and warm with good visibility.

6.3.2 In addition a photographic survey was undertaken to record and note the condition / location of both Listed and non-designated built heritage assets within the general site area.

6.3.3 The current layout of the site is shown at Figure A1.

6.3.4 The site area is occupied by 3 main storage barns and ancillary associated barn/drying units [See Plates 1-13]

6.3.5 The site is generally flat and level and laid to a combination of concrete rafts and rammed aggregate covering.

6.3.6 The 'farm / barn yard area has clearly undergone probably several phases of levelling to allow the area to function as a storage area for agricultural machinery. As a result, there are no surface indicators of any archaeological remains within the site area.

6.3.7 Depth of concrete rafting and / or another surface covering is variable. As shown at Plates 6 and 7 where present deeper concrete rafting is estimated to have a depth of in excess of 20cms.

- 6.3.8 It is considered probable that site levelling will have had the potential to truncate pre-existing archaeological levels. The specific degree / level of truncation would however require testing.
- 6.3.9 The proposed development area is, to the north and south eastern boundary [Plates 6 & 11] bounded by variable depth drainage ditches that, as seen at Plate 11, drain to established peripheral drainage ditches. The presence of peripheral established localised drainage cuts, possibly pre-dating the presence of the farm yard area as it presently exists, suggests the area may have been utilised as a focus of activity in advance of its use as a 'modern' farm yard.
- 6.4 **Built heritage assets [Listed and non-designated]** The only Listed building proximal [within 100metres] to the site is Lidsey Lodge [MWS 11973] [Plates 22-24] & see Figure 11 for location. Lidsey Lodge is screened from the proposed development by a group of existing and to retained buildings [Lidsey Barn [Plate 20 and 21] and Lidsey Lodge Cottages [Plates 12 [rear elevation] and Plate 16 [front elevation]. It is considered the proposed re-development of the site will have no impact on the fabric of this listed asset and minimal/negligible impact on the setting of this asset.
- 6.6 Lidsey House [DWS681, NHL 1027704 and see Plate 36]] is the next nearest [approx. 400metres to the west of the study site] listed building. The building lies to the west of the A 29 at the junction of Sack Lane. There is no indivisibility between the site and this built asset. proposed re-development of the site will have no impact on the fabric of this listed asset and no impact on the setting of this asset.
- 6.7 The south of the development site is bounded by a number of are considered as non-designated built heritage assets. To the west of the site lies Lidsey Barn [single storey tile roofed L shaped barn dated to the mid C19th. [Plates 20,21 and 22]. To the south east of the site lies 'The Barn' a 'modern' residential conversion of an east west aligned single storey c. mid C19th barn. The proposed new development will have nil impact on the fabric of these buildings. The proposed development will have minimal, negligible impact on the settings of these buildings. It is considered the removal of existing barns within the site centre and east of the site and reversion of these areas to grass will enhance the setting of these non-designated built heritage assets [See Figure 4].

- 6.8 Lidsey Lodge Cottages [Plates 12 and 16] are present to the centre / south of the proposed development site. The fabric of these two attached residential units will suffer no impact as the result of the development. It is considered removal of existing barns within the site centre and east of the site and reversion of these areas to grass will enhance the setting of these non-designated built heritage assets.
- 6.8 A linear arrangement of non-designated buildings were recorded to the east end and to the north of Sack Lane [Plates 25-31]. 1 and 2 Winter Barns [MWS 13090] see Plate 25] and Little Barn [MWS 13133] see Plate 31, are recorded as converted C19th farm outbuildings.
- 6.9 5 additional residential buildings, Cherry Tree Cottage, a modern conversion of probable late C19th barn [Plate 26], Lydsey Cottage and Harvest Home, a semi-detached two unit late C19th dwelling, [Plate 28], Bay Cottage [Plate 29] and Hope Cottage, [Plate 30] both mid to late C19th residential 'cottages' with modern [early to mid C20th] extensions, are located to the north of the west end of Sack Lane [See Figure A3].
- 6.10 The proposed development will have no impact on the fabric of any of these NDHA's.
- Removal of the existing barns within the development area will be noticeable from this area of Sack Lane [see Plates 27 and 32] As the proposed new build roof lines will be lower than those of removed barns, it is considered views from this area of Sack Lane to the north will not be detrimental and will probably be enhanced.
- 6.11 In summary it is considered the proposed development will have nil impact to any designated and non-designated built heritage assets within the site environs. It may be considered that removal of significant building 'mass' that will result from the removal of existing barn structures, will have an overall beneficial effect on the settings of all recorded built assets.

7.0 Assessment of archaeological potential

- 7.1 This study has not identified any evidence for Mesolithic settlement activity and finds within the vicinity of this assessment site. A tranche axe has been found near Shripney,

well to the south-west of this site. Consequently, it is concluded that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from this period will be **low**.

- 7.2 Late Neolithic settlement activity was recorded by the evaluation at the Oldlands Farm site in 2014, which is to the south-west. There has been considerable additions and demolitions to the Lidsey Lodge farmstead site and in particular to the portion of this farmstead within the area of this assessment site. This will have had the effect of truncating any archaeological activity on this site, predating the 18th century. So, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the Neolithic period to be encountered on this site will be **low**.
- 7.3 Considerable evidence for Bronze Age settlement activity and finds have been made as the result of the archaeological evaluations undertaken at the Oldlands Farm site between 2014-2017, on land between Felpham and Flansham and in Shripney, to the south-west, south and south-east. From previous experience of working within the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain, evidence for Bronze Age archaeological activity and finds are also not uncommon. It could be anticipated that similar such finds may be encountered on this assessment site. However, these considerations should be tempered by the same effects of the potential truncation of earlier archaeological potential by the additions and demolitions that have taken place on this assessment site since the 18th/C19th century. So, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the Bronze Age period will also be **low to possibly moderate**.
- 7.4 Evidence for Iron Age settlement activity and finds were made by the evaluations at the Oldlands Farm site to the south-west in 2014. So, there may also be potential for archaeological activity and finds from this period to be found on this assessment. site. However, the same considerations of the likely truncation of earlier archaeological potential on this site since the 18th century will also have had an effect. So, this potential is also assessed as **low to possibly moderate**.
- 7.5 Identical considerations for Romano-British settlement activity and finds to be encountered on this assessment site as that discussed for Bronze Age archaeological potential, will also apply here. So, it is concluded that the potential for Roman archaeological activity and finds to be found on this site will also similarly be **low to possibly moderate**.
- 7.6 This study has not identified any evidence for Anglo-Saxon archaeological activity and finds within the search area used for this assessment. So, the potential for

archaeological activity and finds from this period to be made on this assessment site will also be **low**.

7.7 This study has identified the site of a medieval chapel to the south of this assessment site, which may be featured on Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778. It is thus considered that there may be a greater potential for medieval archaeological activity and finds to be encountered on the assessment site as the result of the close proximity of this ecclesiastical site. However, the same considerations of the post 18th century truncation of earlier archaeological remains must also apply in this situation. So, taken together, it is concluded that the potential for medieval archaeological activity and finds to be found on this assessment site will be **low-moderate to possibly high**.

7.8 It would appear that this farmstead at Lidsey Lodge has at least late 18th century origins, from the map evidence used in this study, if not earlier. So, the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the post-medieval period to be found on this assessment site will consequently be **moderate to possibly high**.

7.9 From the map regression undertaken for this study, this farmstead saw a number of additions, alterations and demolitions from the late 19th and into the 20th centuries. So, it is concluded that the potential for early modern archaeological activity and finds to be recorded on this assessment site will also be **high**, though this potential is not considered to be significant.

8.0 Impact on archaeological resources & 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 **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 J. Langmead 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 reviewed data and to James Kenny [CDC Archaeology Officer] for advice and guidance throughout.

10.0 Bibliography

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

Extract from Yeakell and Gardeners map of West Sussex of 1778.BA CP VERS

Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1876, map sheet no. Sussex 62.9.

Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1898, map sheet no. Sussex 62.9.

Extract from the Third Edition inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1912, map sheet no. Sussex 62.9.

Extract from the Fourth Edition 25 inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1939, map sheet no. Sussex 62.9.

Extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1974.

Ordnance Survey, (2008), 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.

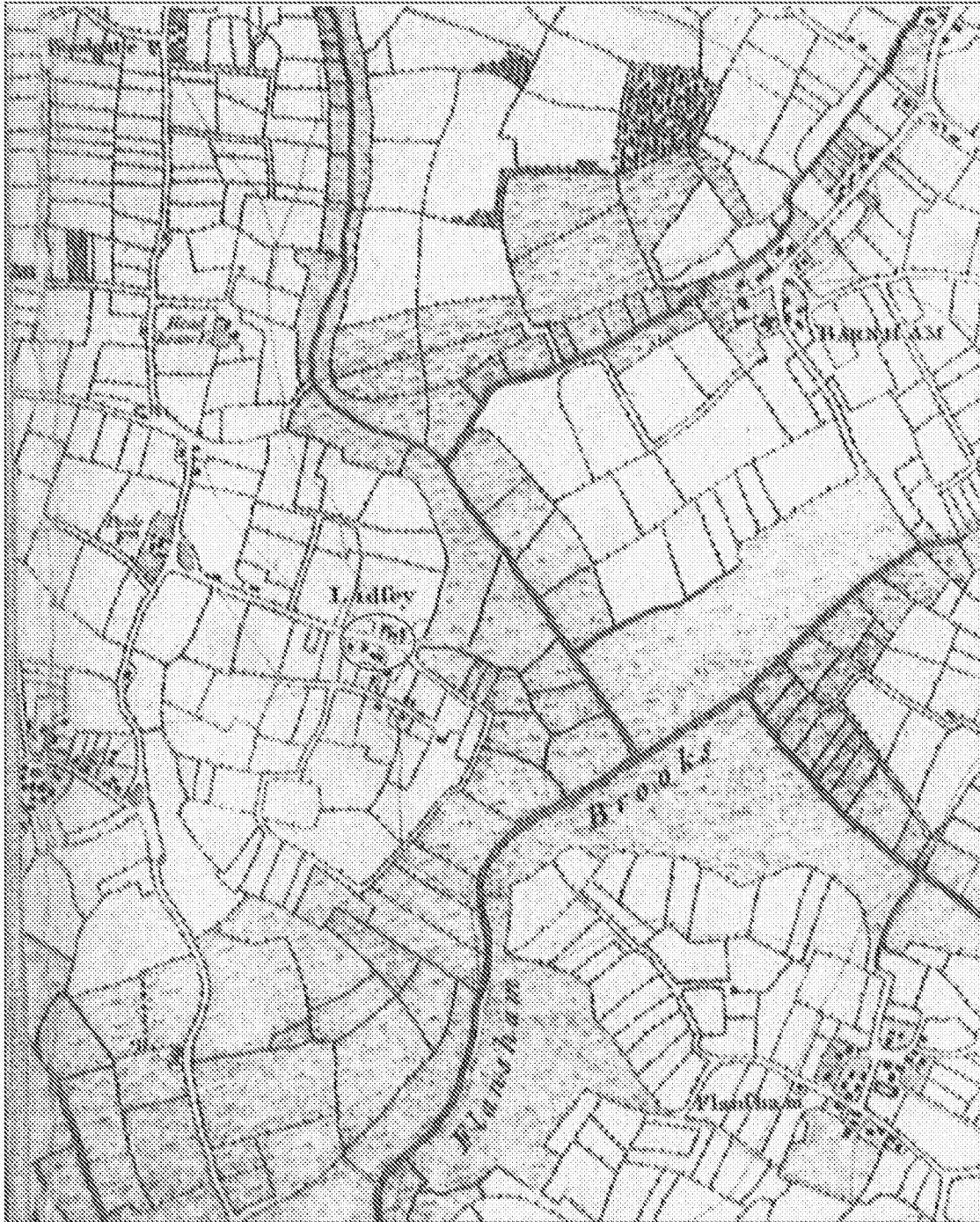


Figure 5: Extract from Yeakell & Gardner's map of the county of West Sussex of 1778. The area of the assessment site is shown encircled in red.

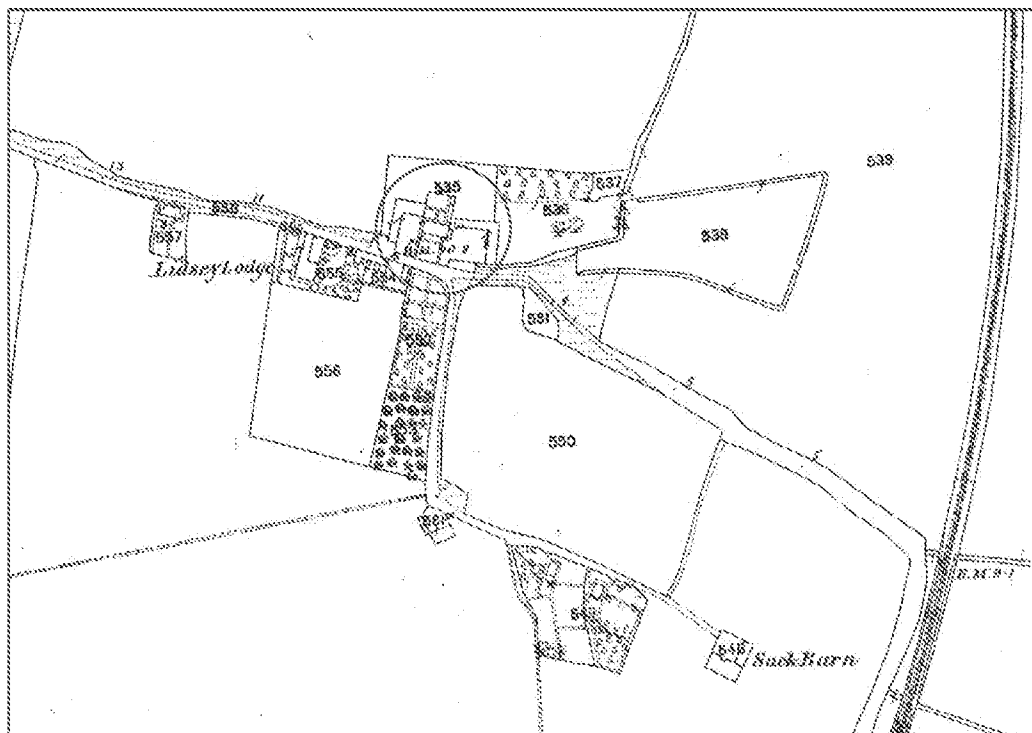


Figure 6: Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1876, map sheet no. Sussex 62.9. The area of the assessment site is shown encircled in red.

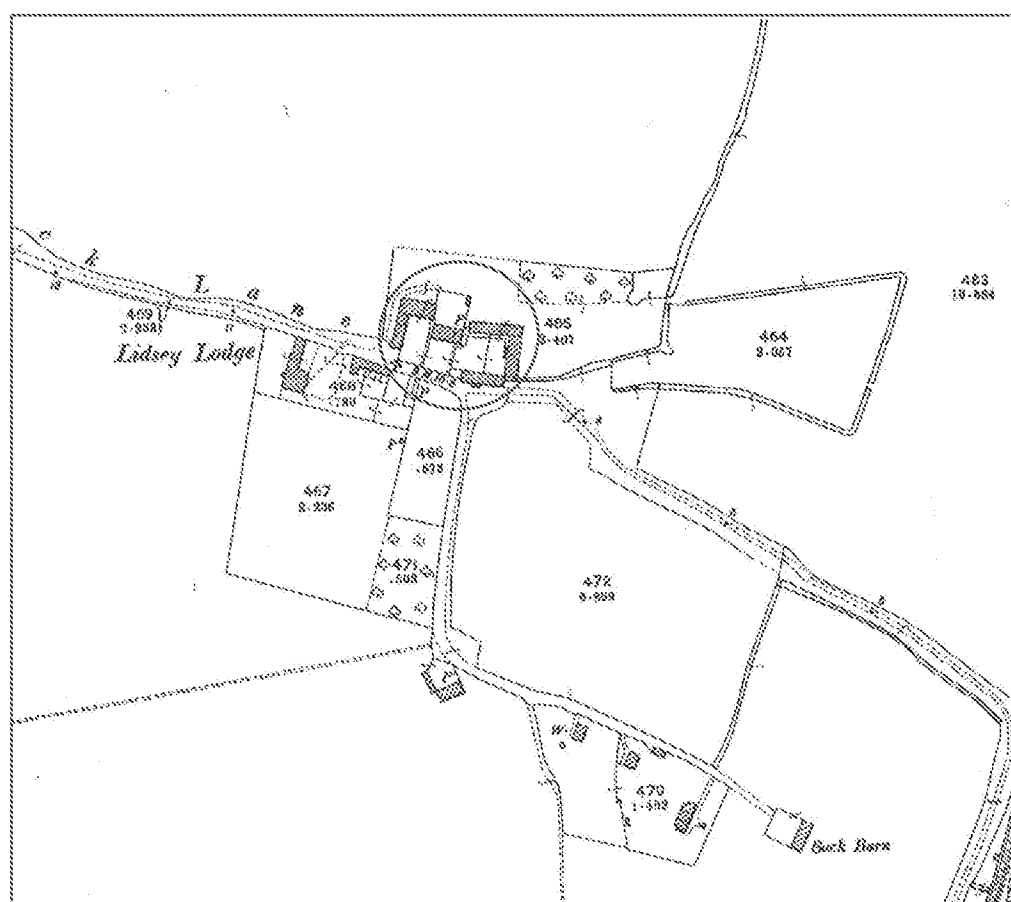


Figure 7: Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1898, map sheet no. Sussex 62.9. The area of the assessment site is shown encircled in red.

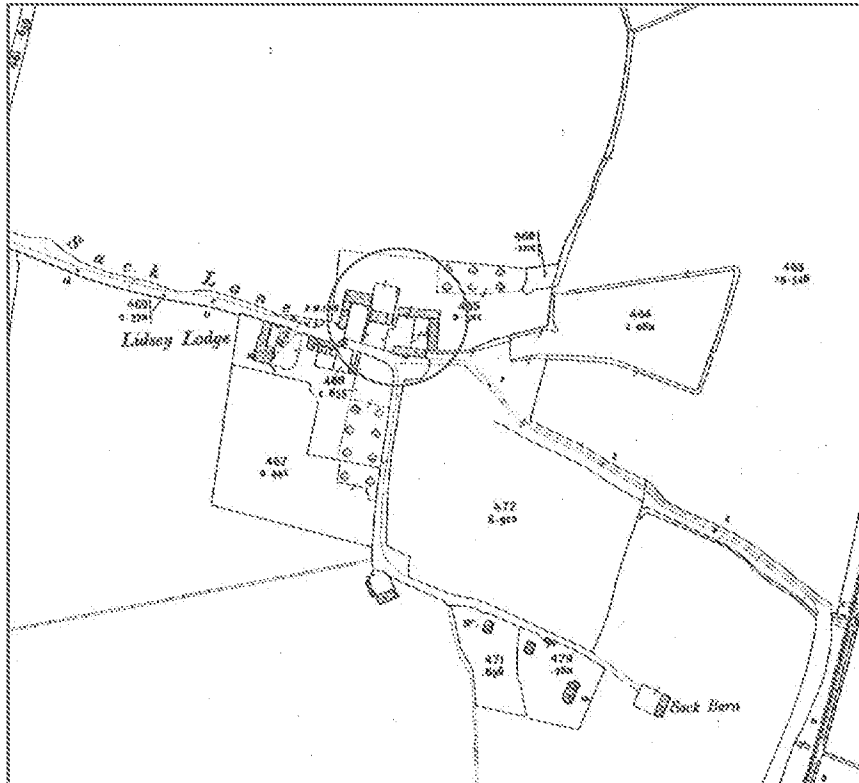


Figure 8: Extract from the Third Edition 25 inch to one-mile scale O.S. map of 1912, map sheet no. Sussex 62.9. The area of the assessment site is shown encircled in red.

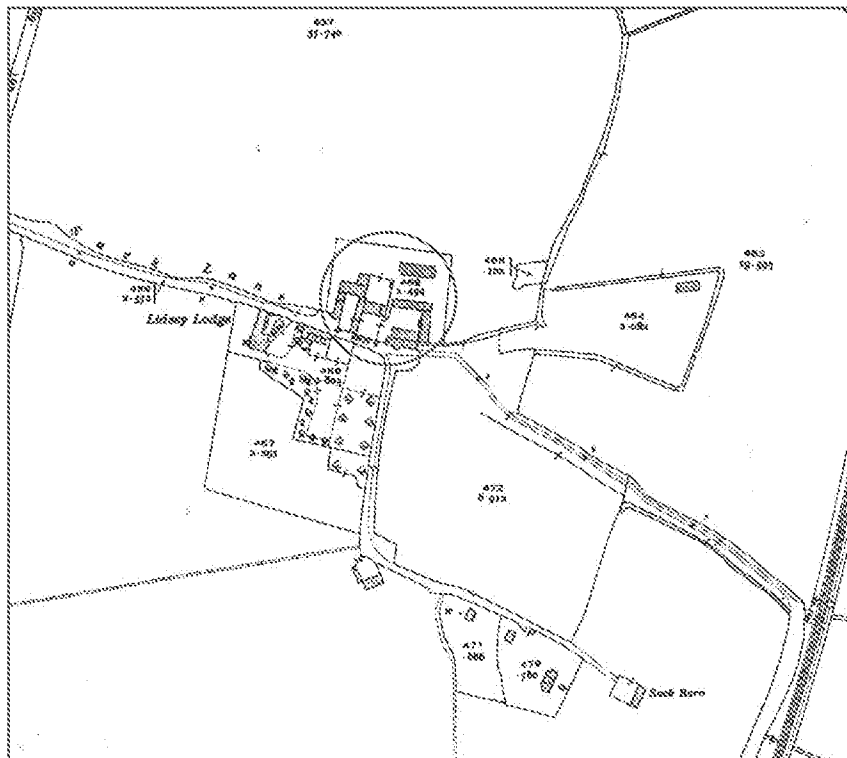


Figure 9: Extract from the Fourth Edition 25 inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1940, map sheet no. Sussex 62.9. The area of the assessment site is shown encircled in red.

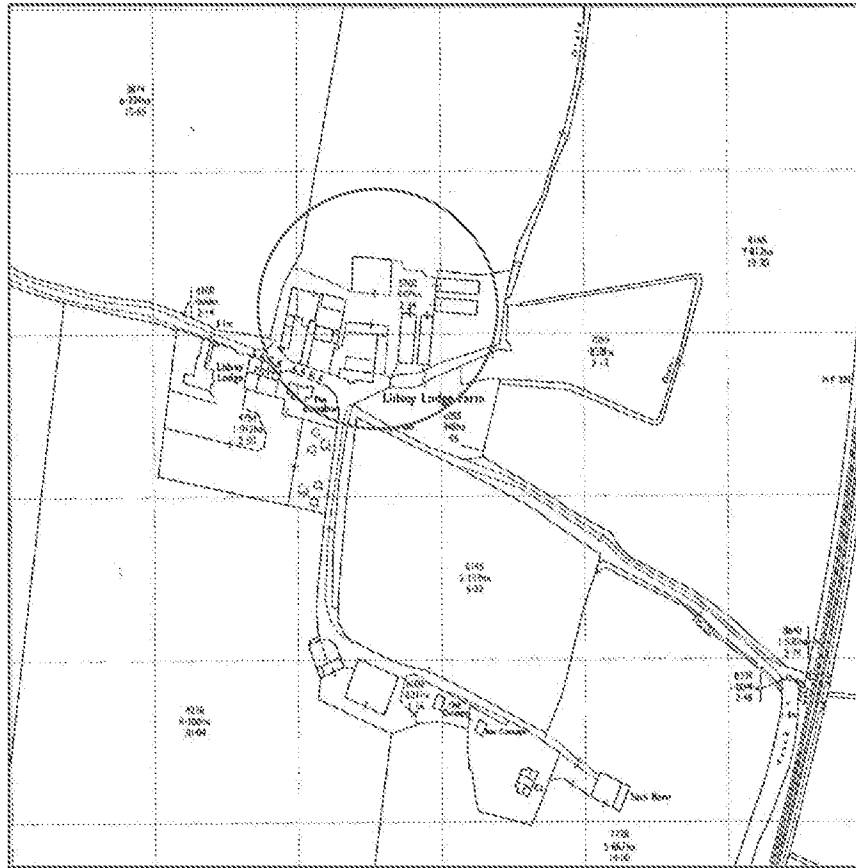


Figure 10: Extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1974. The area of the assessment site is shown encircled in

Appendix 1: Colour plates 1-36. Site walkover and the environs.

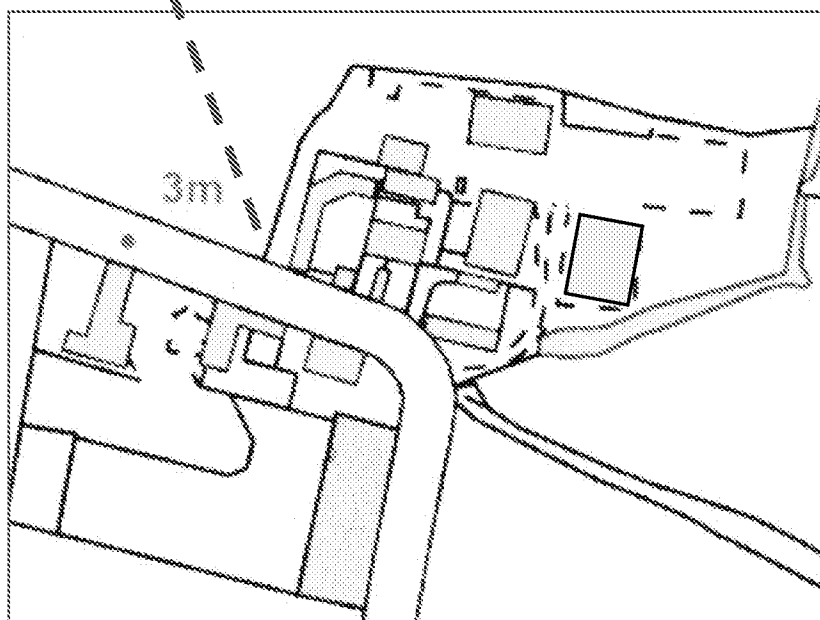
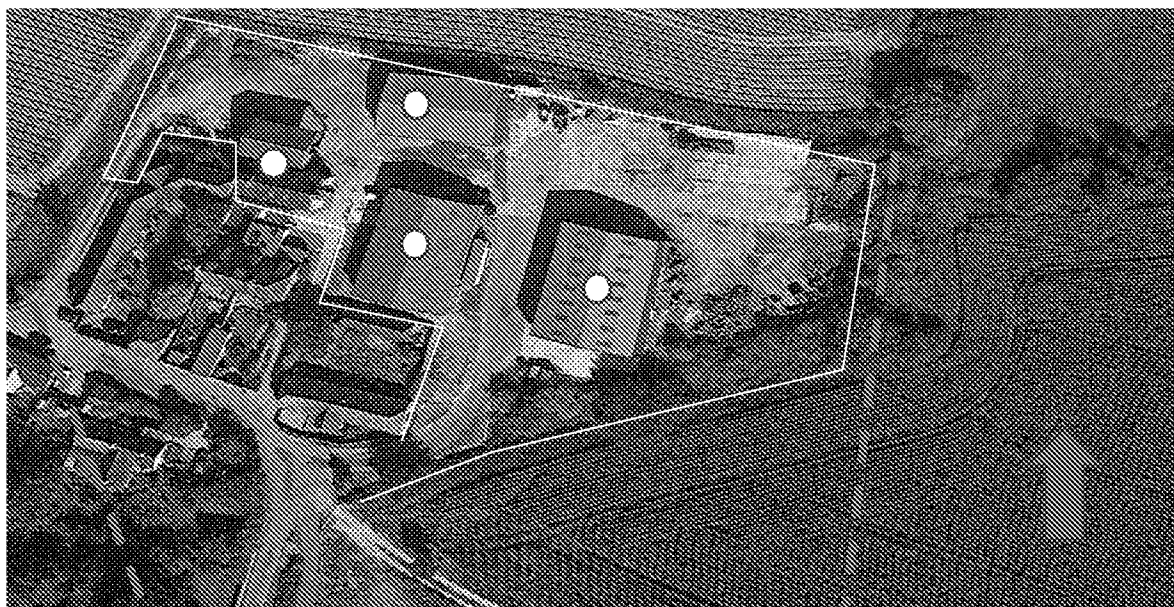


Figure A1: Site AP [2019]

Site area:

Existing farm buildings to
 ○ be removed

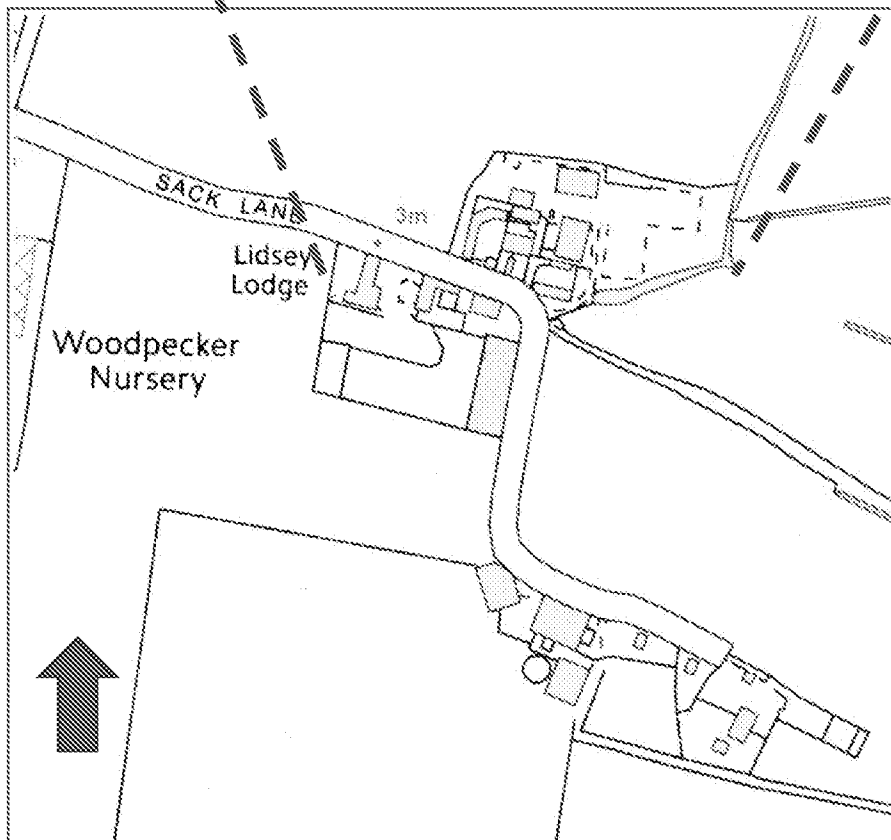
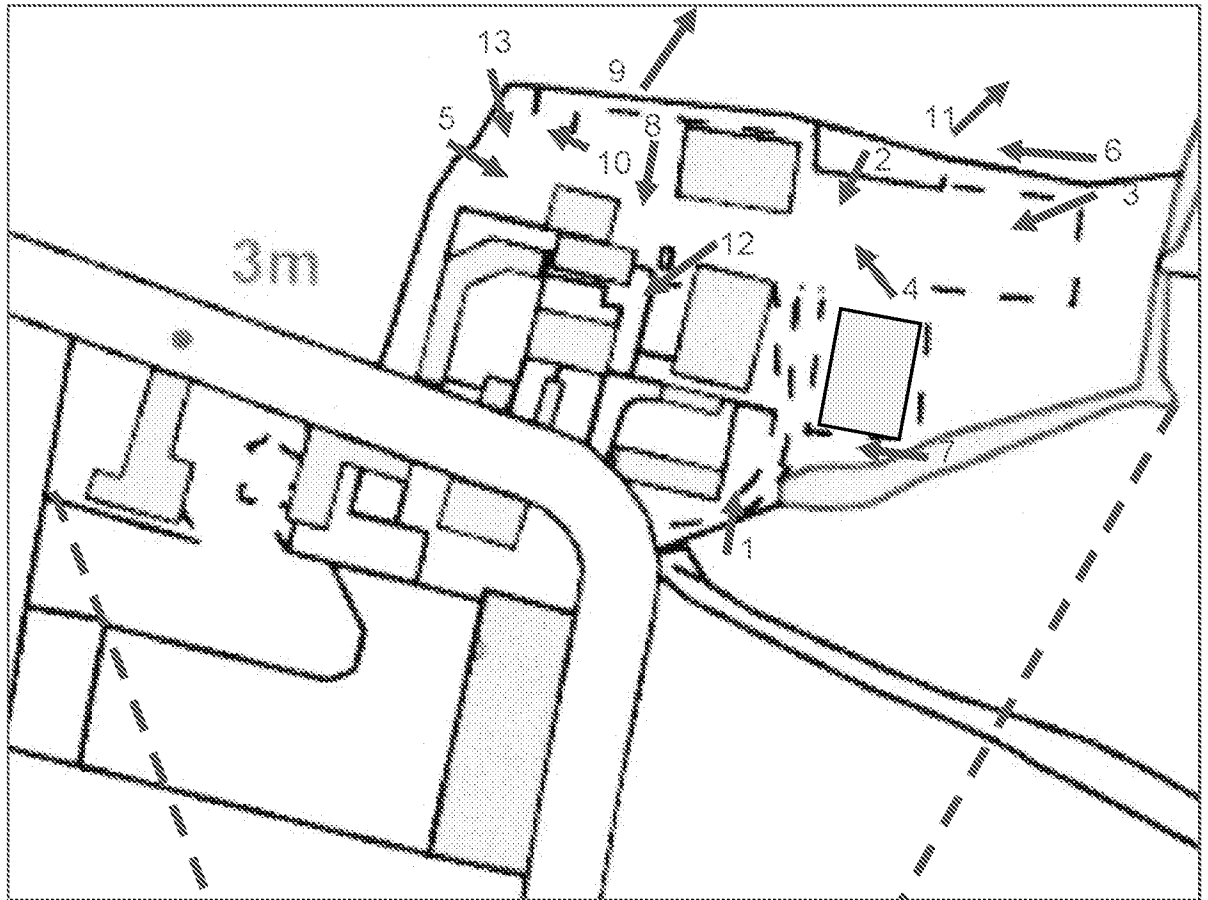


Figure A2: Location and direction Plates 1-13 were taken from

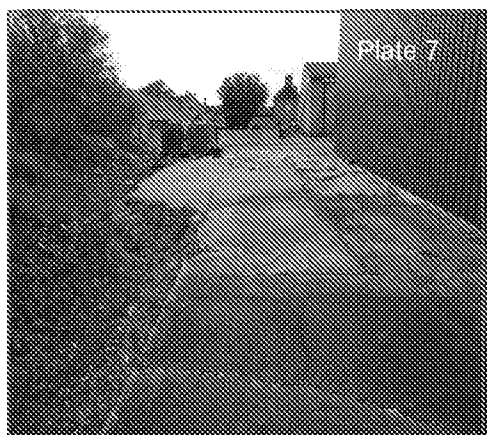
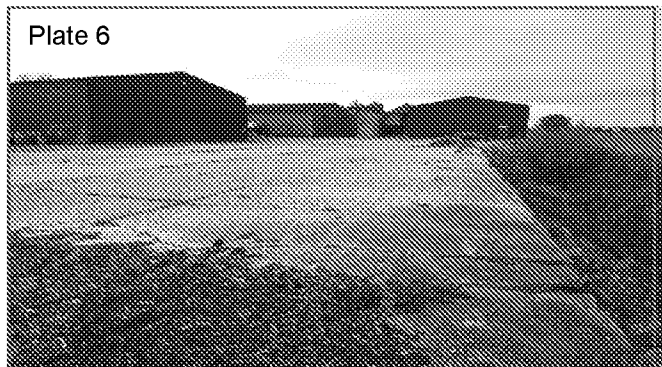
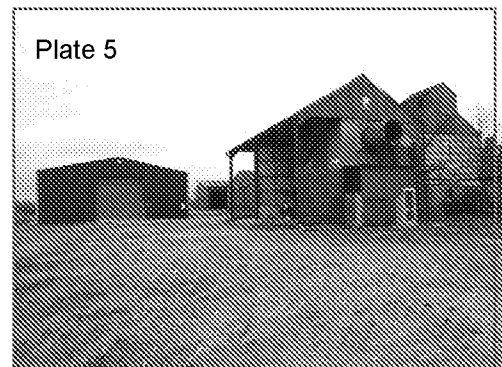
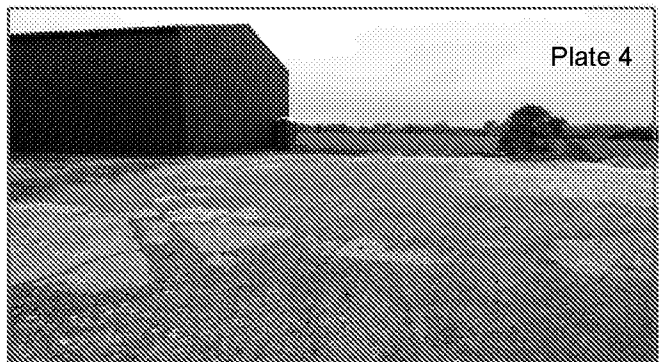
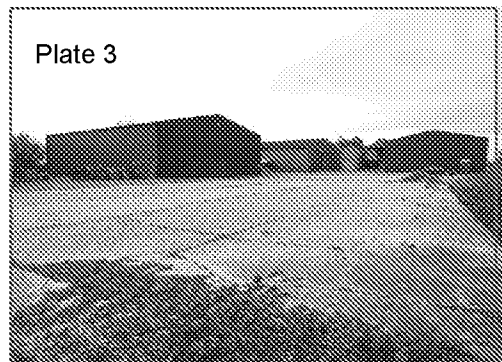
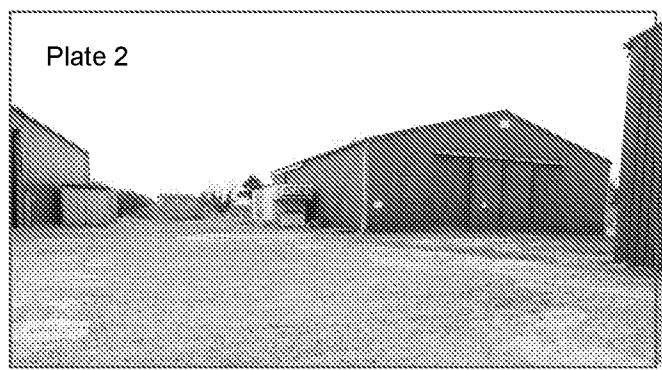
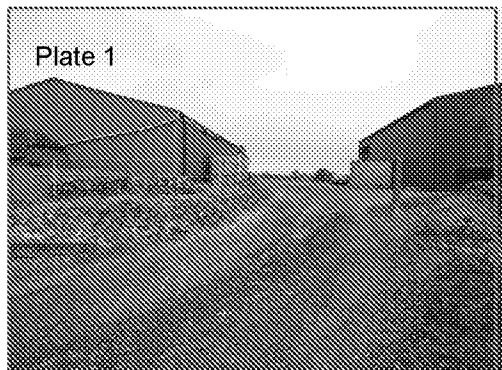


Plate 1: Site entrance viewed from the south looking northwards towards the approximate site centre.

Plate 2: View from the approximate site centre looking to the south [existing eastern entrance].

Plate 3: View from the north eastern corner of the site looking south west showing extensive concrete site rafting

Plate 4: View from the approximate site centre looking to the north

Plate 5: View from the west of the site looking to the east

Plate 6: As Plate 3 though showing northern site boundary 'perimeter' drainage cut

Plate 7: Southern site concrete rafting to the south of most easterly existing barn structure.

For direction and location plates were taken from see Figure A2

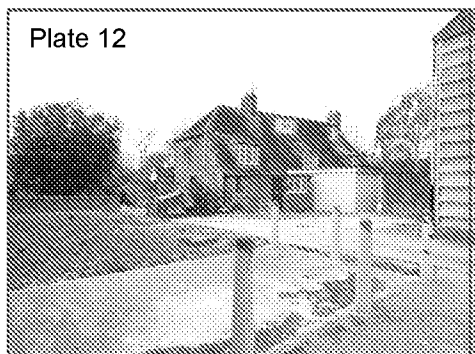
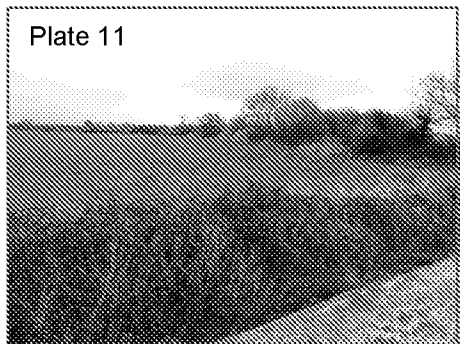
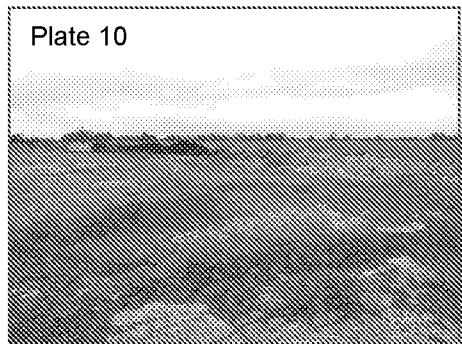
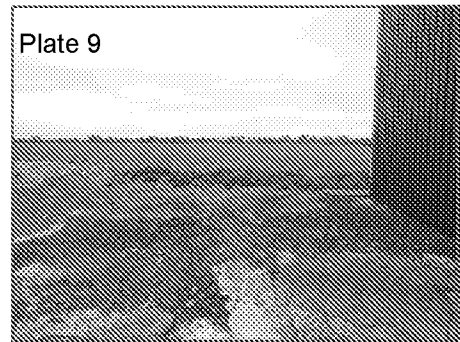
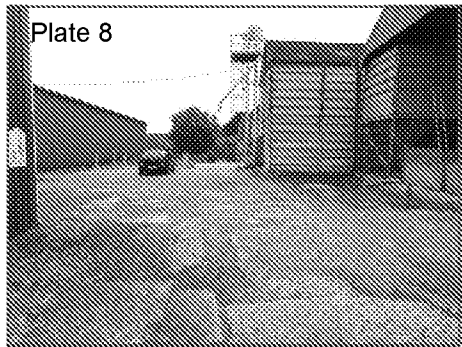


Plate 8: View from the north boundary of the site looking south towards the central southern site area.

Plate 9: View from the northern central site area looking northwards towards bordering arable farm land to the north of the site.

Plate 10: View of the north west perimeter area of the site.

Plate 11: View from the north east corner of the site looking north along north south orientated drainage ditch line.

Plate 12: North facing elevation of Lidsey Lodge Cottages.

Plate 13: View from the north west area of the site looking to the south showing rear, north facing elevation of Lidsey Barn [dwelling associated with Knights Quarter].

For direction and location plates were taken from see Figure A2.

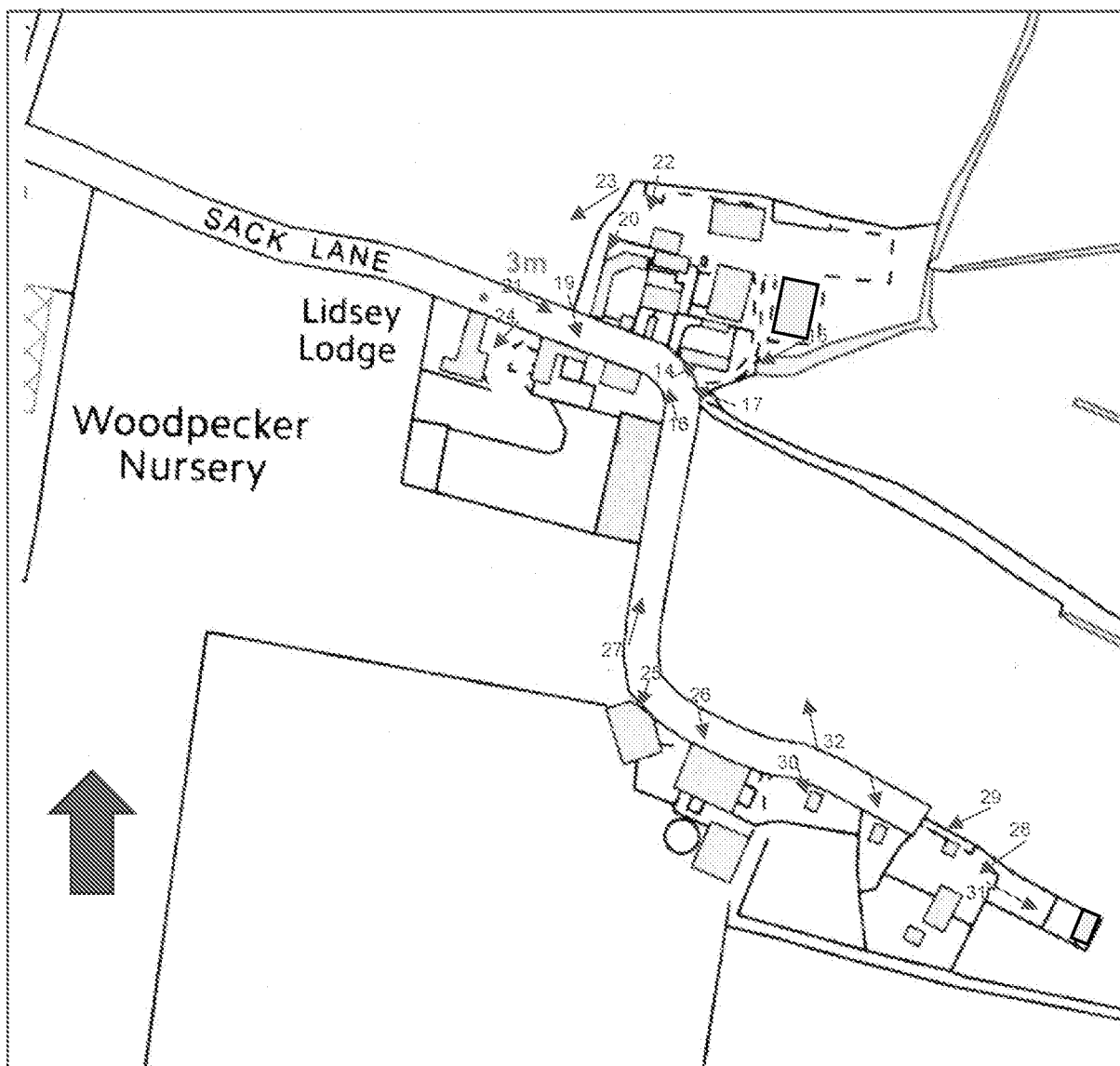


Figure A3: Site area / environs showing location and direction Plates 14-32 were taken from.

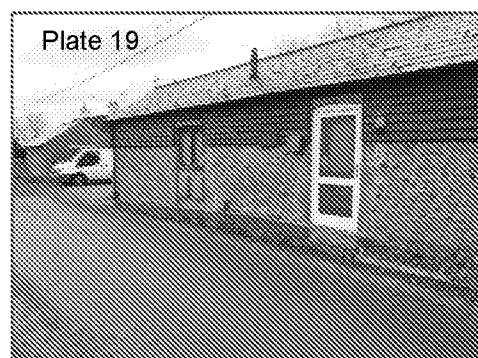
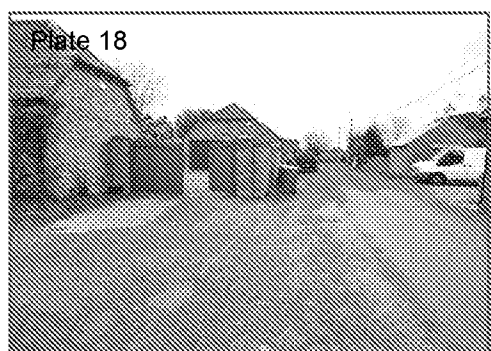
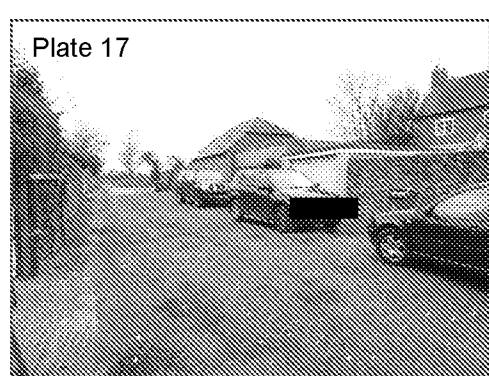
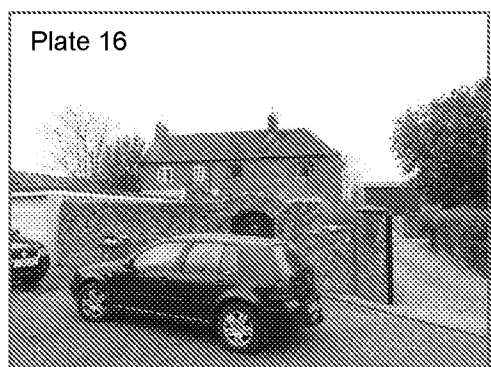
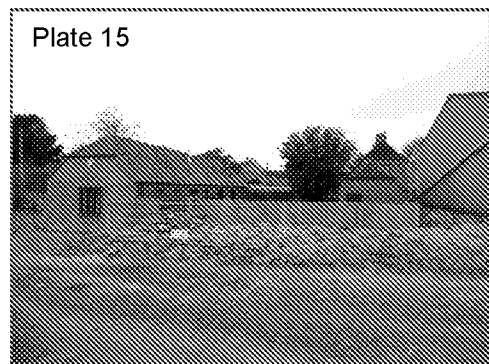
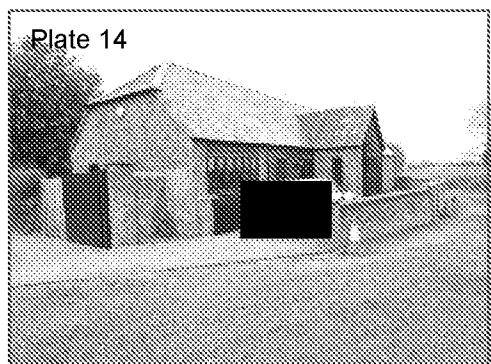


Plate 14: South west elevations of 'The Barn' located to the south of the site area.

Plate 15: North east facing elevations of 'The Barn'

Plate 16: South facing elevation of Lidsey Lodge Cottages, viewed from Sack Lane.

Plate 17: As Plate 16 though view looking to the west along Sack Lane, shows south facing elevation of Knights Quarter.

Plate 18: View from the entrance of Knights Quarter [part of Lidsey Barn building complex] from the west looking east along Sack Lane.

Plate 19: North facing façade of single-story Evergreen House.

For direction and location plates were taken from see Figure A3.

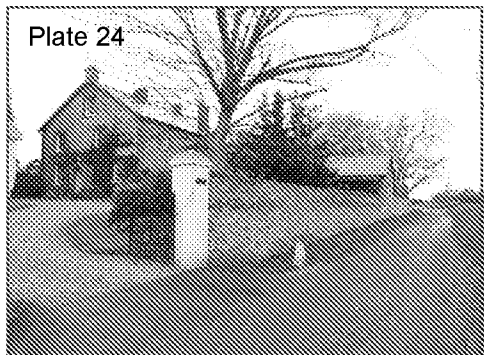
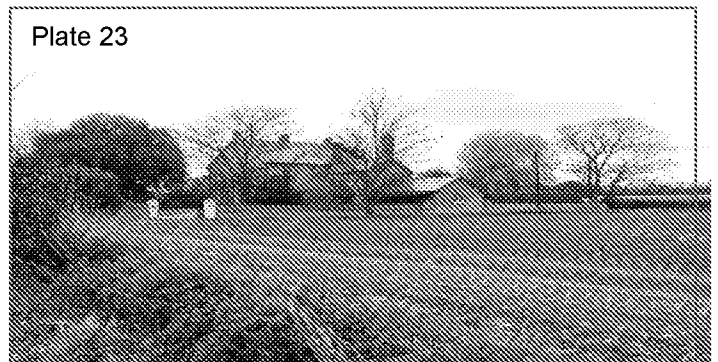
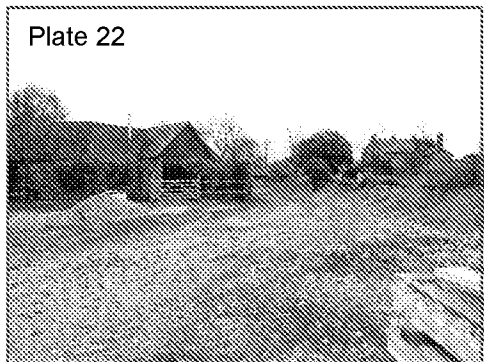
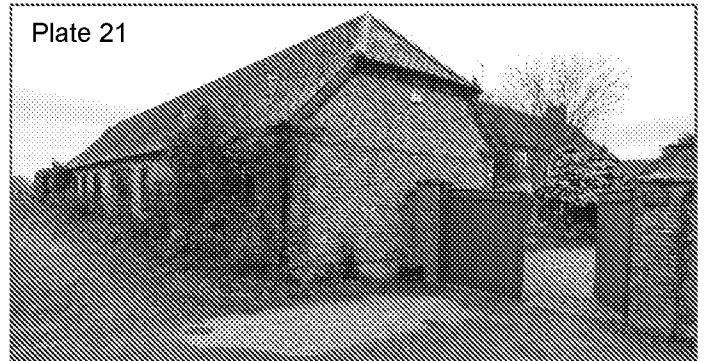


Plate 20: View from the south west corner of the site looking to the south with west facing elevation of Lidsey Barn [Knights Quarter]

Plate 21: West facing elevation of Lidsey Barn [Knights Quarter] viewed from Sack Lane looking north east.

Plate 22: View from the west of the site looking to the north facing elevation of Lidsey Barn in the mid ground with the north east facing elevations of elevation of Lidsey Lodge in the mid distance.

Plate 23: The north east facing elevations of elevation of Lidsey Lodge viewed from the western boundary of the site.

Plate 24: East facing elevation of Lidsey Lodge viewed from its entrance way, from Sack Lane.

For direction and location plates were taken from see Figure A3

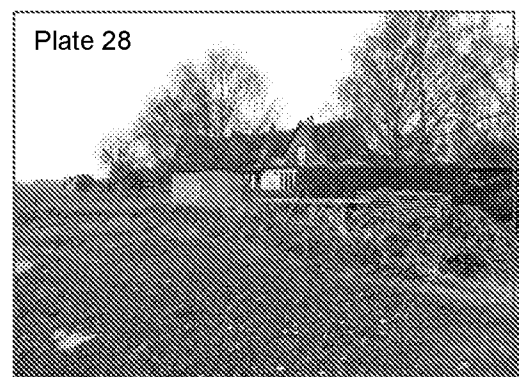
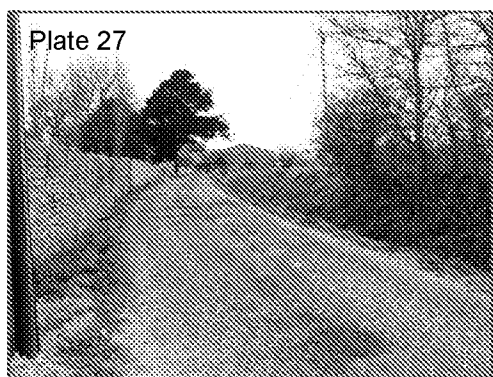
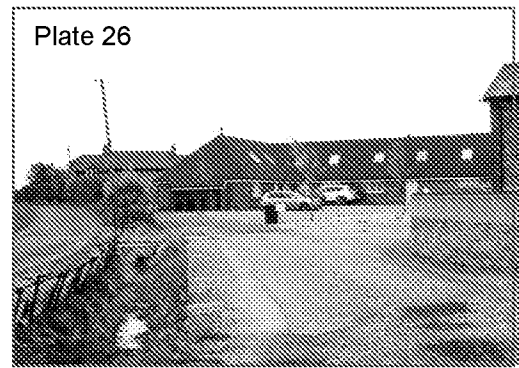
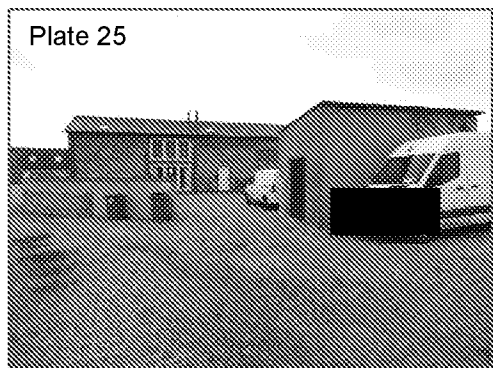


Plate 25: South facing elevation of 1 and 2 Winter Barns [c. 150metre to the south of the site] viewed from north south orientated section of Sack Lane.

Plate 26: South facing elevation of Cherry Tree Cottages residential 'units' viewed from the north

Plate 27: North south orientated part of Sack Lane viewed from the north looking towards the site.

Plate 28: The 'rear' east facing elevation of Lydney Cottage and Harvest Home, viewed from access road.

Plate 29: The west facing 'front' elevation of Bay Cottage

Plate 30: The west facing elevation of Hope Cottage

For direction and location plates were taken from see Figure A3

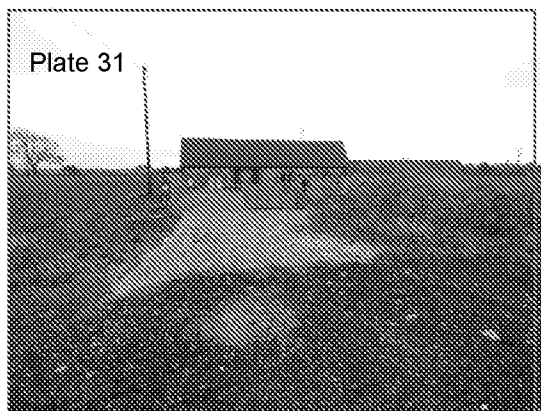


Plate 31: West facing elevation of Little Barn [located at the eastern terminal of Sack Lane.

Plate 32: The site viewed from the eastern end of Sack Lane, looking north west.

For direction and location plates were taken from see Figure A3

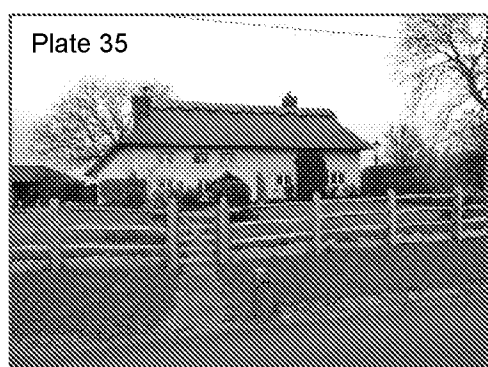


Plate 33: Domestic 'modern' mid C20th dwelling associated with 'Woodpecker Nursery'. Located immediately south of Plate 35.

Plate 34: View looking to the east from Sack Lane between 33 and 35 looking towards the site

Plate 35: The Cottage: Late C17th early C18th dwelling located c. 400m west of the site area to the north of Sack Lane. [No listing or HER record] Appears present on Yeakell & Gardner's map of the county of West Sussex of 1778.

Plate 36: View looking to the west at the junction of Sack Lane and the A29 showing Lydney Farm [C19th Farmstead] and Lidsey House [Grade II listed C17th house] lying to the west of the A29.

For direction and location plates were taken from see Figure A3

Location of DAS Ltd evaluation [see report section 5.28] [Not at date of this report included within HER data set]. 

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (SU)	Description	Period
1	MWS2368-70	9380 0201	Finds of pottery etc. from a garden in Shripney, including those from an evaluation here in 1974.	IA/RO/MD
2	MWS3484, DWS8469	9460 0245	Site of a possible chapel to the N of Sack Lane.	MD
3	MWS4132	9378 0203	Tranchet axe found near Shripney.	ME
4	MWS5754	Linear	Portsmouth-Arundel Canal. Opened in 1822, in disuse by 1833.	PM
5	MWS9845, EWS1147	9419 0152	Evaluations in 2007-8 at Oldlands Farm identified multi-period settlement activity.	BA/IA/RO
6	MWS9849	9366 0218	Coiners Cottage, Shripney, 18th century historic farmstead.	PM
7	MWS10422	9521 0310	Fatting Ground Barn, Barnham, 19th century outfarm.	PM
8	MWS11277, EWS1257	9391 0192	Evaluation in 2011 at Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, located a pit & finds.	BA
9	MWS11450, EWS1282	9446 0339	Geoarchaeological watching brief in 2011 at the Lidsey Wells site, Lidsey Road located deposit horizons.	PA/MO
10	MWS11973	9451 0258	Lidsey Lodge, Aldingbourne. 19th century farmstead.	PM
11	MWS11974	9383 0281	Lidsney Farm, Aldingbourne. 19th century farmstead.	PM
12	MWS13090	9452 0240	Outfarm S of Lidsey Lodge, 19th century outfarm.	PM
13	MWS13133	9471 0231	Outfarm SE of Lidsey Lodge, 19th century outfarm.	PM
14	MWS13151	9389 0182	Site of an outfarm SE of Shripney, Demolished 19th century outfarm.	PM
15	MWS13572	9457 0350	Site of an outfarm at Small Field Barn, Barnham. Demolished 19th century outfarm.	PM
16	DWS681, NHL 1027704	9385 0280	Lidsey House, Shripney Road. Grade II listed 17th century house.	PM
17	DWS922	9375 0209	Old Cottage, Shripney Lane. Delisted 18th century house.	PM
18	DWS1310, NHL 1276704	9363 0218	Shripney House, Shripney Lane. Grade II listed 18th century house.	PM
19	DWS1425, NHL 1353831	9364 0218	Studio Barn, Shripney Lane. Grade II listed former 18th century barn.	PM
20	EWS2011, MWS15091	9382 0164	Evaluation & geoarchaeological test pitting at the Saltbox Site, Bersted located settlement activity & finds.	PR/IA/RO/UN

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (SU)	Description	Period
21	EWS1531, MWS12157	9431 0176	Evaluation & excavation at the Oldlands Farm Site In 2014 located settlement activity & finds.	NE/BA/IA /RO/MD/PM
22	EWS1559, MWS1237	9531 0128	Evaluation on land between Felpham and Flansham in 2006 located settlement activity & finds.	BA/RO
23	EWS1832, MWS14430	9422 0168	Stages 1a & 1b evaluation at Oldlands Farm from 2015-2017 located settlement activity & finds.	BA

ABBREVIATIONS

PA - Palaeolithic

ME - Mesolithic

NE - Neolithic

BA - Bronze Age

IA - Iron Age

RO - Romano-British

AS - Anglo-Saxon

MD –Medieval

PM – Post-medieval

EM - Early Modern

MO - Modern

U - Uncertain