

West Sussex County Council Event/Activity Full Report

11/06/2018

Number of records: 105

Event/Activity Data excluding Chichester District

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1148	Hotham Park, Bognor Regis - Geological and Palaenvironmental Investigations	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling
Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
TEST PIT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Hotham Park
Upper Bognor Road

Grid Reference

SZ 9387 9972 (point) SZ99NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Hotham Park, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A geological and palaenvironmental investigation was carried out at Hotham Park, Bognor Regis. One test pit was excavated. The results showed a sequence of terrestrial and marine Pleistocene sediments beneath the modern ground level. The terrestrial sediments comprised brickearth unit that becomes mixed with depth, initially with other terrestrial sediments but also with marine sediments associated with a raised beach sequence. No archaeological finds were recovered during the excavation of the test pit of examination of the deposits. Four samples were taken from the Pleistocene sediments. The upper sample contained a mixture of terrestrial and marine material. The samples below contained warm marine indicators. The investigation was carried out by University College of London {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: UCL. 2006. Geological and Palaeoenvironmental Investigation of Late Middle-Late Pleistocene Sediments at Hotham Park, Upper Bognor Road, Bognore Regis.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS1148

Name: Hotham Park, Bognor Regis - Geological and Palaenvironmental

Event ID: EWS1282 **Name:** Lidsey Well Site, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne: Geoarchaeological

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.

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: EWS1347 **Name:** An Archaeological Evaluation at Westergate House, Denmans Lane,

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1347	An Archaeological Evaluation at Westergate House, Denmans Lane, Fontwell	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 04/02/2008 - 04/02/2008, between (4th February 2008)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Development Archaeology Services

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Westergate House, Denmans Lane

Grid Reference

SU 9438 0700 (point) SU90NW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Westergate House, Denmans Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a new extension at the care home at Westergate House, Denmans Lane, Fontwell.

A simple sequence was encountered in all three of the trenches excavated along with a linear feature which appeared in two of the trenches. The feature failed to produce any finds and was interpreted as a probable formal garden feature such as a bedding or planning trench or a minor boundary feature.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeological Services. 2008. An Archaeological Evaluation at Westergate House, Denmans Lane, Fontwell.

Associated Monuments

MWS11646	An Archaeological Evaluation at Westergate House, Denmans Lane, Fontwell (Monument MWS11646)
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Event ID: EWS1382 **Name:** Barnham Mill Restoration

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1382	Barnham Mill Restoration	Historic Building Recording

External Reference:

No dates recorded

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Building Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

BUILDING SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Barnham Mill

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9678 0397 (27m by 38m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Barnham, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Barnham Mill, Barnham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A report was compiled highlighting the specification of the restoration works to Barnham Tower Mill. The report states that a sympathetic approach will be taken in establishing the external and internal fabric of the building. An agreement was also entered in order to safe guard the appearance and retain the major mechanical components within the buildings structure.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Barnham Mill Restoration.

Associated Monuments

MWS2422 Barnham Mill, Barnham (Building MWS2422)

Event ID: EWS1421 **Name:** 3 Sudley Road, Bogor Regis

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1421	3 Sudley Road, Bogor Regis	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 04/05/1999 - 13/05/1999, between (1999)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Development Archaeology Services

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

3 Sudley Road

Grid Reference

SZ 93715 99140 (point) SZ99NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

3 Sudley Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

No archaeological remains discovered during the monitoring of this development.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeology services. 1999. A Report on the Archaeological Monitoring at the Site of 3 Sudley Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex.

Associated Monuments

MWS6749 3 Sudley Road, Bognor Regis - Archaeological Monitoring (Negative Evidence MWS6749)

Event ID: EWS1428 **Name:** Geological and palaeoenvironmental investigation of late Middle-Late

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1428	Geological and palaeoenvironmental investigation of late Middle-Late Pleistocene sediments at North Bersted, Bersted	Environmental Recording

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/2007 - 31/12/2007, between (2007)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Borehole log
Environmental Sampling

Thesaurus Event Types

CORE SAMPLING
ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land to the North of the Village of North Bersted, North Bersted Street

Grid Reference

Centred SU 92345 01482 (1840m by 975m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Land to the North of the Village of North Bersted, North Bersted Street, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A geological and palaeoenvironmental investigation was carried out by UCL on late Middle-Late Pleistocene sediments at a site at North Bersted. The site lies to the North of the village of North Bersted and is a mixture of arable fields and riparian grassland. The relief across the site falls from 5m OD in the north-west to 0.53m OD in the east: a fall of 4.5m over around 1.6km from west to east. The relief also drops from the north and the south into the channel of Holocene alluvium that runs south-west to north-east through the site. The underlying geology is Campanian Upper Chalk.

The project undertook the specialist monitoring of 18 boreholes and 65 test pits. There were two main objectives. 1) To monitor the upper sedimentary layers of each test pit to check for Holocene archaeological features and 2) to provide a continuous record of Pleistocene deposits, to 3m depth in the test pits and until rockhead was proven in the boreholes.

The test pits were dug using a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket for the first 13 pits and the 6 cut into the sediments of the Aldingbourne Rife; and a 0.6m toothed trenching bucket for the last 52 pits. They were approximately 4m in length. Of the 65 pits which were monitored, 2 were partially monitored as a watching brief and 63 were fully recorded. Only two of the test pits monitored revealed evidence of Holocene archaeological material. One pit cut through a possible large ditch. Pottery sherds were found, including Samian and fine Grey Ware, and some bone. The other pit also cut through a ditch like feature. In the top of the feature some coarse tempered, brittle, pottery (possibly Iron Age), were recovered.

20 cable percussion boreholes were drilled of which 18 were monitored until Chalk was proven. The holes were cut using 150mm diameter tools. 120 samples were taken from the 18 monitored boreholes. The samples revealed between 1.15 and 3.50m of very mixed calcareous sediments overlying the solid chalk. The chalk platform had undergone extreme subaerial weathering in the Pleistocene as its surface was differentially lowered compared to the more resistant Palaeogene rocks that make up the marine wave cut platform around the Upper

Event ID: EWS1428

Name: Geological and palaeoenvironmental investigation of late Middle-Late

Chalk of the Littlehampton Anticline. It was identified that Calcareous Basin Deposits (CBD) overlies the solid and Brickearth overlies the CBD.

The bulk samples taken from the test pits revealed a cold climate mollusc fauna, large amount of comminuted marine shell debris and several slug plates. Samples taken from the boreholes contained organic remains including freshwater ostracods and a marine foraminifer. The ostracods suggest small, shallow cold-water bodies; none shows any evidence of running water. Palaeoenvironment reconstruction is therefore low-lying marshy wet areas, with bodies of open water. The presence of some specimens of the marine brackish foraminifer confirms marine deposits once covered the chalk.

A different suite of deposits was uncovered under the proposed road route, to the east of the site. Alluvial sediments of the Aldingbourne Rife were revealed in both test pits and boreholes. The profile is of an upward fining profile with coarse flint fluvial gravel overlying the chalk, which passes into silty sands and then into silty clays and clays. In the test pits, plant debris foraminifera were found in all samples and suggest an environment of mid-high saltmarsh. The overall ecology is described as brackish intertidal mudflats and creeks, with some fringing saltmarsh.

There is no recommendation for further geoarchaeological fieldwork to be carried out at the site. Although further analysis of the samples taken for the Aldingbourne Rife boreholes and test pits could be undertaken. This is because the channel of the rife contains an important record of Holocene infilling and should provide climate and environmental proxies through the invertebrate microfauna. These could be expanded by additional palynological and malacological analyses. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2008. Geological and palaeoenvironment investigation of late Middle-Late Pleistocene sediments at North Bersted, West Sussex, UK.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS1431 **Name:** An Archaeological Evaluation at the Blessed St. Phillip Howards Catholic

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1431	An Archaeological Evaluation at the Blessed St. Phillip Howards Catholic High School, Elm Grove South, Barnham	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 29/05/2010 - 29/05/2010, between (29th May 2010)

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

Blessed St. Phillip Howard Catholic High School, Elm Grove South

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9538 0465 (28m by 23m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Eastergate, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Blessed St. Phillip Howard Catholic High School, Elm Grove South, Barnham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the Blessed St. Phillip Howard Catholic High School, Elm Grove South, Barn. Six trial trenches were excavated however no archaeological features or finds were identified.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeological Services. 2010. An Archaeological Evaluation at the Blessed St. Phillip Howards Catholic High School, Elm Grove South, Barnham.

Associated Monuments

MWS11774	An Archaeological Evaluation at the Blessed St. Phillip Howards Catholic High School, Elm Grove South, Barnham (Negative Evidence MWS11774)
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Event ID: EWS1599 **Name:** Slindon Forge, Slindon: Historic Building Survey

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1599	Slindon Forge, Slindon: Historic Building Survey	Survey

External Reference:

Dates: 01/04/2011 - 30/04/2101, between (April 2011)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Building Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

BUILDING SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Forum Heritage Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Slindon Forge, Reynolds Lane

Grid Reference

SU 9656 0789 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Slindon, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Slindon Forge, Reynolds Lane, Slindon, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A historic building survey was undertaken of the Slindon Forge, Slindon.
The north part of the Slindon Forge was built in 1839 and 1876 with the southern part having been added by 1897.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Forum Heritage Services. 2011. Slindon Forge, Slindon: Historic Building Survey.

Associated Monuments

MWS11278 Slindon Forge, Slindon - Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief (Monument MWS11278)

Event ID: EWS1601 **Name:** West Sussex Bulk Transfer Scheme: Slindon to Hardham. Report on

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1601	West Sussex Bulk Transfer Scheme: Slindon to Hardham. Report on Geological Test Pits	Intervention

External Reference:

No dates recorded

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Thesaurus Event Types

BOREHOLE SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Slindon Bottom

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9521 0839 (433m by 191m) SU90NE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Slindon, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Slindon Bottom, Slindon, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A number of test pits were excavated to monitor potential Pleistocene sediments along the course of the Slindon to Hardham pipeline.

Three test pits located south of Ashurst House, Coldwaltham. Within these test pits high energy fluvial gravels were identified resting on an erosive contact with the underlying Gaul Clay rockhead. The testpits also indicated the former presence of the Rother at approximately 30-35m O.D., set within a floodplain much more extensive than that currently containing the modern river. A late Middle Pleistocene age was suggested for these deposits. Two test pits were sited within the Houghton Lane stretch of the easement. The first of these test pits contained no presence of fluvial material however the second was seen to contain alluvial possibly suggesting that once weather by solifluction ended at the end of the last glaciation, the valley became fluvially active either through the resurgence of springs at the base of the scarp slope or through flooding from the Arun itself.

Six test pits were located in the area of Slindon Bottom. 1-4 test pits demonstrated the presence of an almost continuous band of solid chalk with no Pleistocene littoral deposits being present. This evidence taken in conjunction with the finding of solid chalk to the north of the Boxgrove Project's GTP 3 on the east side of Slindon Bottom demonstrates that the buried cliff line is intact.

Test pits 5-6 revealed Pleistocene littoral deposits, also recovered were lithic artefacts consisting of a hand axe and a large hammer flake.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Institute of Archaeology University College London. West Sussex Bulk Transfer Scheme: Slindon to Hardham. Report on Geological Test Pits from Whiteways Lodge To Hardham (Southern Water Section and Slindon To Whiteways Lodge (Portsmouth Water Section)).

Associated Monuments

MWS12088	West Sussex Bulk Transfer, Slindon to Hardham: Archaeological Watching Brief (Monument MWS12088)
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Event ID: EWS1613 **Name:** The Roman Villa at Blacksmith's Corner, Walberton, West Sussex: An

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1613	The Roman Villa at Blacksmith's Corner, Walberton, West Sussex: An Interim Report on the 2008 excavations.	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/2008 - 31/12/2008, between (2008)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Worthing Archaeological Society

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SU 97798 05719 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Walberton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological excavation was undertaken in a field at Blacksmith's corner, Walberton to investigate the construction of a villa and the possible bath house and an area outside the main building.

The villa consisted of five main rooms (and two possible narrow corridors), with corridors/verandas to the east, west and south. Pottery and coins ranged in date from the mid first century to the fourth century.

The excavation investigated the relationship of a number of internal walls between rooms 1 & 2 and 2 & 3, in particular examining whether the internal corridor walls were all built at the same time as the main villa walls. In addition the trenches investigating the construction of the wall were dug to the base of the surviving wall foundations to investigate the survival or otherwise of the surviving wall foundations to investigate the survival or otherwise of any floor levels.

A possible pit which cut into the main west wall of the villa building was also investigated to determine its relationship to the villa. Based on the contents of the pit it appeared to be directly related to the demolition of the villa.

A trench was also located at the apsidal wall found in 2007 to investigate whether this feature related to a possible bath house.

Finally an evaluation trench was located to the north of the villa building to investigate the landscape outside the villa. This trench uncovered a ditch ring in Roman refuse.

The excavation recovered quantities of ceramics, animal bone, oyster shell and small finds. Finds of note included coins, a brooch, stamped Samian pottery and a chariot terret ring. {1}

In 2009 a further programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken at Blacksmith's Corner, Walberton to investigate a probable bath house identified in previous investigations. The programme of archaeology also intended to look at the north end of the Villa and the relationship between a ditch identified in 2008.

The programme of investigation allowed more light to be shed on the history of the villa and allowed the identification of various phases of building. {2}

Sources

(1) Grey Literature Report: Worthing Archaeological Society. 2008. The Roman Villa at Blacksmith's Corner, Walberton, West Sussex: An Interim Report on the 2008 excavations..

Event ID: EWS1613 **Name:** The Roman Villa at Blacksmith's Corner, Walberton, West Sussex: An

(2) Grey Literature Report: Worthing Archaeological Society. 2009. The Roman Villa at Blacksmith's Corner, Walberton, West Sussex: An interim report on the 2009 excavations..

Associated Monuments

MWS8590 Roman Villa site at Blacksmith's Corner, Walberton (Monument MWS8590)

Event ID: EWS1617 **Name:** Extension to Lidsey Landfill, Lidsey, Woodgate: Palaeolithic Significance

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1617	Extension to Lidsey Landfill, Lidsey, Woodgate: Palaeolithic Significance	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 30/05/2007 - 19/09/2007, between (May - September 2007)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Thesaurus Event Types

TEST PIT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Oxford Archaeological Associates Limited

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Lidsey Landfill Site

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9281 0347 (432m by 417m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Lidsey Landfill Site, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

Test pitting was undertaken at the Lidsey Landfill site ahead of a proposed extension to the landfill site between 30th May - 19th September 2007.

The marine deposits (cf. Norton Sands, including the basal lag) at Lidsey Landfill, by their very nature, have no potential for direct Palaeolithic archaeology. The observed deposits were neither strongly alkaline nor acidic, such that larger shell and bone might only survive in a poor condition; however, carbonate and silicate microfossils might survive along favourable bedding planes. The sands themselves should be within reach of OSL dating. The deep sharp sandy gravel 60m Test Pit 2 (S), again by its very nature, had no Palaeolithic potential, although, if the fluvial interpretation is correct, this unusual survival is of geological and palaeogeographical interest. The uppermost diamicts, the 'Brickearth', were at least developed subaerially. However, there would have been no topographic attractor at this particular point in this landscape, such that the likelihood of an activity focus due to man, always rare (and possibly completely absent if the deposits date from MIS 6-4), is very low. Furthermore, no primary site could have survived the cryoturbation process and any artefacts would be disturbed, if not also temporally mixed. Thus, the effective archaeological potential is still extremely low.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Oxford Archaeological Associates Limited. 2007. Extension to Lidsey Landfill, Lidsey, Woodgate: Palaeolithic Significance Final Report.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS162 **Name:** Part excav, Ainsworth C, c.1966

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS162	Part excav, Ainsworth C, c.1966	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 9791 0655 (point)	SU90NE	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Walberton, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS5937 Medieval Pottery and Tile Kilns - Binsted (Monument MWS5937)

Event ID: EWS1630 **Name:** Burnt Mound, Bilsham, Bognor Regis - Environmental Sampling

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1630	Burnt Mound, Bilsham, Bognor Regis - Environmental Sampling	Environmental Recording

External Reference:

Dates: 01/06/2008 - 29/10/2009, between (June 2008 and October 2009)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: David Dunkin

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Burnt Mound
Stone Field
Bilsham

Grid Reference

SU 96495 01920 (point) SU90SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Yapton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Burnt Mound, Stone Field, Bilsham, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A burnt mound was identified during fieldwork in 1998/9 in Stone Field, Bilsham. The mound was identified by a discrete spread of comminuted fire-cracked-flint, within the plough soil, of approximately 6-8 metres diameter. The site lies in the north-east corner of Stone Field, Bilsham. It lies within the northern alluvial edge of Ryebank Rife floodplain and is adjacent to a watercourse.

A sampling strategy was undertaken in order to test the integrity of the site and to try and define its parameters. A random test pit (TP1), around 750mm square, was hand dug within the observed burnt flint spread. TP1 indicated that the structure was in situ, with the top of the feature being encountered within TP1 at 600mm below present ground level. The test pit determined the location of a 10 metre square grid which was laid out on a north-south – east-west orientation. A series of 24 auger holes were dug at 2 and 4 metre intervals within the 10m grid. Soil samples were taken where organic monument was present.

The test pit and borehole logs indicate that this is a burnt mound site. However, the precise dating of it is problematic. One piece of sealed pottery was identified from Test Pit 1 giving a provisional date of the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age. Suitable organic remains could potentially date a sequence of deposits from before, during and after mound consolidation and abandonment. A grant for radiocarbon dates has been made.

The borehole logs also gave an approximate indication of size, shape and position of the mound. It would appear to be crescentic and orientated north-east/south-west. Although there was charcoal/burnt clay in some of the samples on the west side of the grid the greatest quantities came from the channel deposits on the east side. This suggests that the “trough” is in the vicinity of this location. The survey also revealed that the main channel associated with the mound is on the east side. The presence of organic and eroded “burnt mound” deposits within this area (below 700mm) together with the low lying nature of this part of the site also suggests this. Furthermore, the observation of an alluvial “tongue” of soil and the presence of a concentration of burnt flint in the abutting field to the north suggests the possibility that the channel may have formerly penetrated this area.

A flint platform was also possibly identified on the western side of the mound structure. However, only in TP1 did

there seem to be an association between mound and platform where unmodified flint may have overlain mound deposits. Given that only a very small area was sampled the amount of flint tools and debitage, particularly in Test Pit 1 was considerable. It comprised of 103 pieces of struck flint, including a minimum of 7 flint tools. It appears that much of the assemblage may be Later Bronze Age in date, but there are a few examples of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. The quantity of the earlier assemblage suggests it may be residual. Eight of the borehole samples also contained utilised flint. {1}

Samples collected from the Bilsham Burnt Mound were sent off for radiocarbon dating. Sample 1 was from Test Pit 1 and contained seeds. A radiocarbon age BP of 3305 +/- 50 was given (BP before 1950AD). Sample 2 came from bore hole 22 and contained seeds. A radiocarbon age BP of 3760 +/- 40 was given (BP before 1950AD). Sample 3 came from Bore Hole 18 and contained unidentified wood. A radiocarbon age BP of 3645 +/- 40 was given (BP before 1950). {2} {3}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: David Dunkin. 2008. The Sampling of a Later Bronze Age "Burnt Mound" site at Stone Field, Bilsham, Bognor Regis, West Sussex.
 - (2) Unpublished document: Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre. 2009. Radiocarbon Dating Certificate - 6th October 2009, Bilsham Burnt Mound, Yapton.
 - (3) Unpublished document: Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre. 2009. Radiocarbon Dating Certificate - 21st October 2009, Bilsham Burnt Mound, Yapton.
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Associated Monuments

MWS6958 Burnt Mound, Bilsham, Yapton (Monument MWS6958)

Event ID: EWS1643 **Name:** Bartons Primary School, North Bersted - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1643	Bartons Primary School, North Bersted - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 09/09/2015 - 11/09/2015, between (September 2015)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Bartons Primary School
Lethaby Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 92318 01298 (150m by 144m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Bartons Primary School, Lethaby Road, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at North Bersted, prior to the building of Bartons Primary School. The new school site consists of a rectangular parcel of land, to the west of Berry Lane and to the north of North Bersted Street. Until recently, it was situated within an area of farmland on the outskirts of North Bersted, but now several large housing developments have dramatically altered the surrounding landscape. The site lies at a height of approximately 5.5m above OD. Its underlying geology consists of Aeolian Deposits. One trench was excavated across the site where it was thought would be most affected by the footings of the new school. The trench was approximately 6m wide and varied in depth between 1.45m to 1.60m. No archaeological features were observed in the trench and only two small sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2013. Bartons Primary School, North Bersted, West Sussex: Archaeological Evaluation.
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Associated Monuments

MWS12728 Bartons Primary School, North Bersted -Archaeological Evaluation (Negative Evidence MWS12728)

Event ID: EWS1648 **Name:** Bilsham Solar Farm, Yapton - Watching Brief

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1648	Bilsham Solar Farm, Yapton - Watching Brief	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 02/07/2014 - 11/02/2015, between (July 2014 - February 2015)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Bilsham Solar Farm
Bilsham Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 96067 02421 (859m by 851m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Yapton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Bilsham Solar Farm, Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Bilsham Solar Farm, Yapton, during the infrastructure of a power cable.

The site comprises four large fields within an agricultural landscape. The site is bounded to the east by a trackway, to the south-west by a drainage ditch and to the north-west by another drainage ditch. The north-eastern extent of the site is marked by a hedgerow. The site lies 4.5m above Ordnance Datum in the eastern corner falling away to the west and south by 2m. The underlying geology is recorded as Marsh Farm Formation sands and clays.

The groundworks on the site were observed as a series of sixteen test pits, a single test trench, three long cable trenches totalling around 1150m in length and six inverter trenches. Only five features were identified. A modern trackway (3.18m wide with shallow sides) was identified as well as a possible post-medieval ditch 1.04m wide with steep near vertical sides). The remaining features consist of a possible pit / posthole (0.35m in diameter with shallow sides curving to a bowl shaped based), a gully (0.34m wide with steeply sloping sides, V shaped profile and aligned approximately west-east) and a posthole (0.29 in diameter with shallow sides); these were all undated. No finds of archaeological interest were identified during the watching brief. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2015. Bilsham Solar Farm, Yapton, West Sussex - An Archaeological Watching Brief.

Associated Monuments

MWS12921 Bilsham Solar Farm, Yapton - Watching Brief (Monument MWS12921)

Event ID: EWS1677 **Name:** Edward Bryant Primary School, Bognor Regis - Watching Brief

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1677	Edward Bryant Primary School, Bognor Regis - Watching Brief	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 02/12/2013 - 06/12/2013, between (December 2013)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Edward Bryant Primary School
London Road

Grid Reference

Centred SZ 93699 99562 (52m by 49m) SZ99NW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Edward Bryant Primary School, London Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the removal of overburden at the site of an extension to the existing school building to expose the natural geology.

The site is located on the eastern side of London Road and currently consists of part of the playground of the Edward Bryant School. It is surrounded by a car park and school playing fields. The underlying geology consists of Aeolian deposits and the site lies at a height of around 6.50m aOD.

The area stripped measured around 28m x 40m and was dug to a depth of between 0.20m and 0.60m. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed in the stripped area and as the whole extent of the archaeologically relevant horizon had been observed, no monitoring of groundbeam trenches or other deep intrusions took place. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services South. 2014. Edward Bryant Primary School, London Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex - An Archaeological Watching Brief.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS13229 Edward Bryant Primary School, Bognor Regis - Watching Brief (Negative Evidence MWS13229)

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
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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: EWS173 **Name:** Part excav, Arnold FH, 1875

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS173	Part excav, Arnold FH, 1875	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 95590 08322 (point)	SU90NE	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Slindon, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS5676 Roman building - Slindon Park (Monument MWS5676)

Event ID: EWS1754 **Name:** Laurel Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1754	Laurel Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording	Historic Building Recording

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/2005 - 31/12/2005, between (2005)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Building Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

BUILDING SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Dr A F Hughes

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Laurel Cottage
The Street

Grid Reference

SU 97249 05975 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Walberton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Laurel Cottage, The Street, Walberton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An historic building survey was carried out on Laurel Cottage, Walberton, as part of a Walberton History "House Detective" project. Laurel Cottage lies parallel to and on the northern side of the street. It has a two-bay double pile construction with parallel roofing and central gully; tiled front range which is slated at the rear. The front elevation is rendered with rear cobbled-walling and a brick trim. There is an internal end stack at both ends of the building.

The house has a wide front entry with an opposing entry from the back range. Access to the stair abuts the rear entry with the stair rising within the rear range. The front of the house has transverse girders; both these and joisting have/had simple stop-chamfers. One joist to the north-west side maybe a replacement. In one of the downstairs rooms there is a brick arched fireplace with panelled dado around the front wall. In another room there is a stone hearth which would have been for an earlier fireplace. Some brick flooring remains to the northern side of the rear range.

The ceiling to the first floor on part of the house had been removed although axial girder remains with mortices for ceiling joists. There are girders supported on stubs above tie level. There are clasped side purlins with unstrutted flying collars. In this room there is an arch-plate castiron fireplace. The other first floor room is still ceiled (above eaves level). There are some pole-rafter lengths visible over the rear range although much of the roof is rebuilt. There is an ornate arch-plate cast-iron fireplace with bar grate to the rear of this first floor room.

The rear range appears to be a rebuild and extension of a lean-to or out-shot along the elevation. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Dr A. F. Hughes. 2005. Laurel Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording.

Associated Monuments

MWS13879 Laurel Cottage, Walberton - Historic Building Recording (Building MWS13879)

Event ID: EWS1758 **Name:** Rosslyn Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1758	Rosslyn Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording	Historic Building Recording

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/2005 - 31/12/2005, between (Sometime during 2005)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Building Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

BUILDING SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Dr A F Hughes

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Rosslyn Cottage
The Street

Grid Reference

SU 97165 06061 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Walberton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Rosslyn Cottage, The Street, Walberton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An historic building survey was carried out at Rosslyn Cottage, Walberton, as part of a Walberton History Group "House Detective" project. Rosslyn Cottage, Walberton, lies north of and parallel to The Street. It was built around the late 17th century / early 18th century and has used as a Grocer's shop, post-office and "Dame School." It is single-pile, with a very wide, integral outshot under a catside roof, now interrupted with a flat-roof dormer. It has a façade of brickwork using burnt headers in a chequer pattern, with a three-brick string course. The end gables are a mixture of flint and brick-work. There is a door-high brick arch on the back of the eastern chimney (also visible from inside at the back of the hearth) above a small relieving arch, which suggests a cellar, but at present there seems no complete explanation for these. There is a datestone now on the eastern wall, which appears to have been removed from the front stating 1705-and another found in the garden with a late 17th century date.

The house was originally divided into two room spaces at each level, and the outshot divided from the body of the house. There may have been a bread oven to the north of the eastern stack. The ground floor windows on the front façade retain their folding shutters. The stair rises within the outshot. Each of the ground floor room spaces is divided by a transverse ceiling girder, chamfered and stopped. At first floor, there is a finely decorated basket grate to the eastern room. Although it is likely that one of the ground floor rooms would have operated as the main living room with some cooking functions, many other "service" activities could have been banished to the wide outshot.

The roof is constructed in three bays with staggered butt-purlins and butted rafters, with a pegged apex and flying collars. There is evidence in the outside masonry of the western gable for an earlier window beside the stack, strengthening the case for regular use of the attic space, but at present there is no indication of the form or position of any earlier access. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Dr A. F. Hughes. 2005. Rosslyn Cottage, The Street, Walberton, Historic Building Record.

Event ID: EWS1758 **Name:** Rosslyn Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording

Associated Monuments

MWS13881 Rosslyn Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording (Building MWS13881)

Event ID: EWS1773 **Name:** Pear Tree Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1773	Pear Tree Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording	Historic Building Recording

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/2005 - 31/12/2005, at some time (2005)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Building Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

BUILDING SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Dr A F Hughes

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Pear Tree Cottage
The Street

Grid Reference

SU 96987 06122 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Walberton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Pear Tree Cottage, The Street, Walberton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An historic building survey was carried out on Pear Tree Cottage, Walberton, as part of a Walberton History Group "House Detective" project. The building lies parallel to and to the north of The Street. It is brick faced with a thatched roof and two large brick buttresses. It has lean to additions to the east and west. There is one central stack and one to the eastern end. The building was restored after a period of dereliction in the 1960s.

Pear Tree Cottage originally formed a fully framed 4-bay house with the plan suggesting a two-bay hall flanked by floored"solar" and "service." Where the hall bays are unequal, the narrower bay will generally abut the "service" end,. The larger bay was the "solar." However while this building contains medieval diagnostic elements (jowl profiles, longitudinal flat joisting, plan) there are other elements which place it in the transitional period of the sixteenth century: 1)The longitudinal joists are not as wide as at an earlier period, and appear to be contemporary with the axial girder and joists, the girder being supported by the mid_tie. 2) The roof had clasped side-purlins. 3) The sooting pattern indicates the fire (and its smoke) was confined within the narrower bay. 4) The mid-tie at C is supported by studs, which arrangement appears to pre-date the hearth, 5) Original glazed window All this would suggest that the original build had a half-floored hall. There would have been some kind of 'reredos.' This could be dated to the period 1500-20.

Towards the end of the 1500s a solid stack was built into the 'smoke-bay, providing the opportunity for a single access to both first floor parts of the house and a bread oven, and creating a 'baffle entry'.' An outshot may have been added within a short period to compensate for the loss of space in the 'service' end. Subsequent additions were added towards the end of the 1600s and could be associated with the move towards multiple occupancy. There is a fine painting of a Tudor ship on the plaster panel of the western downstairs room. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Dr A. F. Hughes. 2005. Pear Tree Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording.

Associated Monuments

Event ID: EWS1773 **Name:** Pear Tree Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording

MWS14174 Pear Tree Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording (Listed Building
MWS14174)

Event ID: EWS1776 **Name:** Old Hall Cottage, Walberton - Historic Building Recording

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1776	Old Hall Cottage, Walberton - Historic Building Recording	Historic Building Recording

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/2005 - 31/12/2005, at some time (2005)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Building Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

BUILDING SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Dr A F Hughes

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Old Hall Cottage
The Street

Grid Reference

SU 97204 06026 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Walberton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Old Hall Cottage, The Street, Walberton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An historic building record was carried out on Old Hall Cottage, Walberton as part of a Walberton History Group "House detective" project. The house is parallel to and on the north side of The Street. It has a thatched roof which is hipped at each end and extends over a narrow northern outshot. There is a modern wing at right angles to the north-west of the building.

Evidence for bracing and cambered tie as well as the plan of the building suggests that the building was originally a two-bay hall, open from ground to rafters and flanked by floored ends. Where the bays are unequal, the narrower bay will generally abut the 'service' end, the larger bay the 'solar'; the cross-entry would be within the narrower bay. Lack of any evidence for bracing or posts on the ties suggests that the original roof was simply collared rafters. These features suggest a dating of 1350-75 for the original build. There is no visible / surviving evidence for the access to the first floor that would have existed at each end.

There is evidence for the remains of a tie (introduced) across the face of a hearth in the centre of the building suggesting that there was a stage when smoke was confined to the narrower bay with a wattle-and-daub partition from first floor level. This is supported by the concentration of sooting within the bay. This 'smoke-hood' phase could have been c.1500-20.

There is evidence for scantling and finish of the flooring girder and joists suggesting a date in the range 1560-80, and this flooring of the hall bay appears to be contemporary with the brick stack and facing/casing of the upper end of the house.

There is flint and brick casing of the lower end and these emphasise the lesser function, or a period of divided occupation, and with the outshot under a catslide roof. These are thought to date to the mid 1600s or later.

A hatch opens in the eastern section of the building and leads to a deep cellar with brick stairs rising towards the rear. Cellars are highly unusual beneath framed houses, and are nearly always subsequent excavations. In this case it has been excavated beneath the solar end, and the steps would suggest within the late 18th/early 19th century. Documentary work may be able to identify a local reason. {1}

Sources

Event ID: EWS1776 **Name:** Old Hall Cottage, Walberton - Historic Building Recording

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Dr. A. F. Hughes. 2005. Old Hall Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS14179 Old Hall Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording (Listed Building MWS14179)

Event ID: EWS1780 **Name:** 47 Park Lane, Slindon - Historic Building Recording

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1780	47 Park Lane, Slindon - Historic Building Recording	Historic Building Recording

External Reference:

Dates: 17/09/2008 - 31/01/2009, between (17th -22nd September 2008 and January 2009)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Building Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

BUILDING SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

47 Park Lane

Grid Reference

SU 96446 07934 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Slindon, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

47 Park Lane, Slindon, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

During a watching brief at 45 Park Lane (see EWS68) a supplementary historic building record was carried out at 47 Park Lane, Slindon. Although apparently of a single late 18th century date as suggested by the external fabric and the internal layout of the structure, the house retains the evidence of several phases of construction. The first in situ phase is dated to c. 1700 and includes the mass constructed walls to each end of the house and the large inglenook fireplace. It is also probable that the roof dates from this period but was altered when the building underwent modification in the late 18th century. The 18th century phase saw the refronting of the building, the addition of the angle-set chimney stack and the construction of internal partition walls of timber with brick and chalk in-fill. The late 19th century saw the addition of ancillary structures to the main build in addition to a re-building of the main staircase and alterations to the south timber framed wall of the upstairs room to the west. Numerous small cosmetic changes took place in the late 19th century with the reduction in the sizes of the fireplaces throughout the house, addition of new grates, new doors and new windows. The house contains a Living Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Bathroom and two bedrooms. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2009. An Archaeological Watching Brief at 45 Park Lane with a Supplementary Historic Building Record during Repair and Refurbishment work at 45 and 47 Park Lane, Slindon, West Sussex. Project Number: 3492.

Associated Monuments

MWS14201 47 Park Lane, Slindon (Listed Building MWS14201)

Event ID: EWS1788 **Name:** Land at Yapton Road, Barnham - Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1788	Land at Yapton Road, Barnham - Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 01/10/2004 - 31/10/2004, between (October 2004)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Yapton Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 96343 04263 (196m by 251m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Barnham, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Yapton Road, Barnham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A desk based assessment was carried out on land to the north of Yapton Road, Barnham, in advance of redevelopment of the area. The site (approximately 2.6 ha) consists of overgrown waste ground, disused nursery and a field in arable use. The site is located on brickearth and lies at a height of approximately 10m aOD. The north boundary of the site is formed by a railway line, and the south boundary by Yapton Road. Barnham Primary School occupies land to the south and west and a nursery to the east.

A site visit revealed that the northern half of the site contains a crop and the southern half is scrub and woodland with some concrete bases and dumped rubbish associated with its former use as a nursery. Several small buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey maps are in an advanced state of collapse.

Prehistoric - Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork has been recovered from the edge of the study site though there is some doubt as to the accuracy of the location of these finds. The potential for Mesolithic and Neolithic archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site was thus considered to be unknown. More securely provenance are a Bronze Age urn recovered more or less intact from south-east of the site at Dove Lane, Yapton and late Iron Age pottery recovered by a metal detectorist from south-west of the site near Barnham Court. The potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeological activity is considered to be low to moderate. Roman and Saxon - There are no records for finds or sites from the Roman or Saxon period and therefore archaeological activity for these periods are considered to be very low.

Medieval - St Mary's Church lies south-west of the site. It has a Normal nave and Early English chancel and numerous later additions. In a meadow opposite Bonham's Farm, Yapton a 13th century steelyard weight was found in 1923.

Post-medieval and Modern - Barnham Court to the south-west of the site dates to the 17th century. It was completed around 1640, both house and outbuildings are original and largely unaltered. It is in an unusual style called 'Artisan 7 Mannerist.' A tithe barn associated with Barnham Court was demolished in the 1960s but is believed to have been a 16th-century construction. A windmill to the east of the site was built in 1790 to replace one from perhaps as early as 1724; it was still in use in the 1950s. Finally, the greater part of the remains of an iron canal bridge, built 1820, were discovered near the line of the abandoned Portsmouth and Arun canal. A

brickfield is marked on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1912. The tithe map for the parish of Barnham of 1846 along with the 1st Edition O.S. map of 1878 both show the site under arable cultivation. The 2nd Edition O.S. map of 1896 shows the site as being laid out as a nursery with two buildings present on the eastern boundary. The 3rd Edition O.S. map of 1910 shows some modification to the nursery layout with greenhouses on the eastern site boundary. The subsequent 1932 Edition and 1962 Edition O.S. maps for the site show a similar arrangement of greenhouses. The O.S. map of 1974 shows development with additional greenhouses on the eastern side of the assessment site. A similar and unchanging site arrangement is shown throughout the 1980s and 1990s. A significant change is seen in an aerial photograph of 2005 that shows the greenhouses having been removed by this time and that the main area of the assessment site as being under cultivation as an arable field. The potential for post medieval and modern archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site was thus considered to be low.

Overall, the desk based assessment suggests that there was a generally low archaeological potential on this site for all periods. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2004. Land at Yapton Road, Barnham, West Sussex - An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.
-

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS1798 **Name:** Westergate Phase 1, Aldingbourne - Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1798	Westergate Phase 1, Aldingbourne - Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 01/02/2017 - 28/02/2017, between (February 2017)

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

Westergate Phase 1
Westergate Street

Grid Reference

Centred SU 94126 04725 (470m by 909m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Westergate Phase 1, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A desk based assessment was carried out on land at Westergate (Phase 1) in advance of a proposed residential development. The site occupies a number of enclosed fields. A watercourse (Lidsey Rife) forms the eastern boundary of the assessment site and the railway line from Chichester to Brighton forms the southern site boundary. The site lies at a height of approximately 8m aOD. The site lies on deep stoneless silty soils of the Park Gate Series which overlie aeolian silty drift deposits of brickearth.

A Mesolithic flint working site has been found in the garden of Croft Cottages at Westergate, to the north-west of the assessment site. Other finds of late Mesolithic worked flint were found at an evaluation at Ivy Lane, Westergate in 2000 to the north of the assessment site. These finds indicate the potential for similar such activity and finds to be made on this site, though this is considered to be low.

An assemblage of Neolithic worked flints was found to the north of the assessment site in a ploughed field in 2005. This appears to be a relatively isolated find. It is considered that the potential for further archaeological activity and finds from this period to be found here is low.

Evidence for Bronze Age settlement activity and finds have been made to the north of the assessment site at 23-27, Ivy Lane, Westergate in 2000 and at two further evaluations at the Westergate Community College in 1996 and 1998 also to the north of the assessment site. The consistency of such finds and activity in this area to the north of this assessment renders the potential for such activity and finds to be made on this site to be low to possibly moderate.

Evidence for archaeological activity and finds from the Iron Age period has been limited so it is considered that the potential for such activity and finds to be made on this site is low.

The site of a Roman villa has been plotted from aerial photographic sources to the east of the assessment site. This is considered to be significant. Finds associated with this site comprising roof tile, pottery, animal bone etc. have also been found here. Sherds of Roman pottery have been found to the north of the assessment site at Westergate School in 1975 along with further settlement activity during two evaluations in 1996 and 1998 at the Westergate Community College, also to the north of the assessment site. These findings suggest a greater

potential for similar activity and finds to be made on this site, the potential for which is considered to be moderate. The settlements of both Eastergate and Westergate would appear to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. Finds and activity from this period have also been made to the north of the assessment during an evaluation at Ivy Lane, Westergate in 2000 and also during a further two evaluations at the Westergate Community College in 1996 and 1998. Despite this, it is considered that the potential for similar such activity and finds to be made here is low as this assessment site may lie within the peripheral areas of such activity. Finds of medieval pottery have been made to the east of the assessment site. Settlement activity and finds from this period were made during an evaluation at Church Lane, Eastergate in 2000. Further activity and finds from this period were made during an evaluation at Ivy Lane, Westergate in 2000. The assessment site probably lies within peripheral areas associated with medieval archaeological activity, so this potential is considered to be low. The map regression undertaken for this study has identified a number of removed fields boundaries within the area of this assessment site. So the potential for similar such finds to be made here is moderate to high, though is not considered to be significant. Other finds and activity from this period have been made to the north during two evaluations in 1996 and 1998 at the Westergate Community College. It is considered that there is low to moderate potential for other finds from the post-medieval period aside from the field boundary ditches to be made on this site.

The Grade II* listed parish church of St George at Eastergate is situated to the east of this assessment site. The setting of this listed building in relation to the assessment site will be a material consideration in respect of any proposed residential development here.

The impact of development on low archaeological potential is considered to be low and conversely the potential impact of development on the identified moderate and high archaeological potential will be high based on the currently available data. It is advised that a program of investigation, post determination, though undertaken in advance of development, at each phase, should be implemented. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeological Services. 2017. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for Proposed Development at Phase 1, Westergate, Westergate, West Sussex.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

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 additional 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: EWS1827 **Name:** Excavation of a Medieval Tile Kiln, North of Church Farm, Walberton

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1827	Excavation of a Medieval Tile Kiln, North of Church Farm, Walberton	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 01/08/2005 - 31/08/2005, between (Undertaken)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Full Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

EXCAVATION

SYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Worthing Archaeological Society

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

North of Church Farm
Hedgers Hill
Binsted

Grid Reference

SU 98012 06617 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Walberton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

North of Church Farm, Hedgers Hill, Binsted, Walberton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A tile kiln, dating to the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, was excavated to the north of Church Farm, Binsted. The kiln (referred to in the 1960s as a "Sussex Type") was first discovered by Worthing Archaeological Society in 2001 and then excavated in 2005. The northern wall was no longer in situ, but excavation uncovered a floor with the springing for the arches. The kiln is a rectangular structure consisting of walls made from tile fragments, with eight kiln bars supported on a central spine. Each kiln bar had two inverted "V" shaped arches, with stoke hole located at the northern end of the kiln.

Photographs taken by John Mills, WSCC Archaeologist, when he visited the site in 2005. {2}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Worthing Archaeological Society. 2005. Binsted Excavation. Worthing Archaeological Society Journal, 3(5): 5-6.
- (2) Photograph: John Mills. 2005. Photographs of the Medieval Tile Kiln, North of Church Farm, Binsted, Walberton. JPEG Images.

Associated Monuments

MWS8594 Tile Kiln to the North of Church Farm, Binstead, Walberton (Monument MWS8594)

Event ID: EWS1828 **Name:** Test Pits, Surface Collection and Targeted Excavations at Church Farm,

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1828	Test Pits, Surface Collection and Targeted Excavations at Church Farm, Binsted, Walberton	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/1999 - 31/12/1999, between (1999)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Field Walking
Geoarchaeological Test Pits
Part Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

SYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY
TEST PIT
TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Worthing Archaeological Society

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Church Farm
Binsted Lane
Binsted

Grid Reference

Centred SU 97982 06580 (57m by 93m) SU90NE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Walberton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Church Farm, Binsted Lane, Binsted, Walberton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

40 1m x 1m test pits were had excavated to varying depths between 1.6m and 0.5m. In some cases the pits were deep enough to expose the sands of the underlying raised beach deposits. The test pits were chosen to locate any features or structures associated with the known Medieval pottery and tile kilns situated immediately to the west (MWS5937), to sample associated topsoil artefact densities and to record a transect across the substantial linear earthwork that is aligned approximately north-south across the site.

The only structure encountered was a short length of 'wall' aligned approximately north-south. {1}

A second season of excavations was completed at Church Farm, Binstead. Following on from the test pit survey, two areas were chosen for more extensive investigations: one, measuring 10m x 10m located to examine the probable dry-stone wall, and the second, 18m x 3m targeted to provide a section across the bank and ditch of a major linear earthwork of possible late prehistoric date. No evidence was recovered for the dry stone wall, and it seems likely that it lies between the trench and the hedge to the west. Several shallow post holes, dated to about 1400 by pottery finds, were recovered indicating a possible structure; the flint wall might be linked to the post holes by proximity.

The second trench successfully exposed a section across the ditch and bank of the linear earthwork. The ditch was approximately 2.5m deep and 7m wide at the top; the bank was 7m wide. No datable material was recovered from the ditch silts or bank material. The absence of pottery or tile from the ditch is surprising given its proximity to the Medieval tile kilns and perhaps suggests that at this location the feature was already substantially infilled prior to the 14th century. {2} {3}

Event ID: EWS1828 **Name:** Test Pits, Surface Collection and Targeted Excavations at Church Farm,

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Worthing Archaeological Society. 1999. Church Farm, Binsted - Interim Report for 1999.
 - (2) Unpublished document: Worthing archaeological Society. 2000. Church Farm, Binsted - Excavations August/September 2000 Interim Report.
 - (3) Unpublished document: Worthing Archaeological Society. 2000/1. Report on excavations at Church Farm, Binsted - August/September 2000. Worthing Archaeological Society Newsletter.
-

Associated Monuments

- MWS14420 Earthworks of a Linear Boundary Bank and Ditch, Hundredhouse Copse and Barn's Cope, Walberton (Monument MWS14420)
- MWS6978 Wall and Medieval Pottery, Church Farm, Binsted (Monument MWS6978)

Event ID: EWS1829 **Name:** Resistivity Survey and Field Walking carried out to the North of Church

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1829	Resistivity Survey and Field Walking carried out to the North of Church Farm, Binsted, Walbnerton	Survey

External Reference:

Dates: 01/08/2001 - 30/09/2001, between (Undertaken)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Field Walking - Systematic Collection
Geoarchaeological Test Pits
Geophysical Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

EARTH RESISTANCE (RESISTIVITY) SURVEY
SYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY
TEST PIT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Worthing Archaeological Society

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Church Farm
Binsted Lane
Binsted

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9801 0659 (103m by 103m) SU90NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Walberton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Church Farm, Binsted Lane, Binsted, Walberton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A resistivity survey was undertaken over the site, covering the area of the test pits and Trench 1. The results offered no obvious anomalies.

Field walking was carried out to the east of the earthwork to investigate a significant spread of ceramic tile. A 5m x 5m grid was set out over a 50m x 60m area with the baseline running east-west over the earthwork and along a slight ridge in the field. This identified a distribution of tile concentrated over the centre of the grid. Two 1m test pits were excavated and, although one revealed only a large concentration of tile but no features, the other revealed a chalk feature described as rough-hewn angular blocks. These were interpreted as chalk rubble over a possible kiln. Below this was a regular structure of tile and vitrified tile and brick, bonded by mortar and showed signs of voids within. The structure was described as the right inner wall of a kiln but the extent could not be determined. {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Worthing Archaeological Society. 2002. Plan of Approach for the Post-Excavation Phase of Worthing Archaeological Society's Binsted Excavations (1999-2001).

Associated Monuments

MWS6978 Wall and Medieval Pottery, Church Farm, Binsted (Monument MWS6978)

Event ID: EWS1829

Name: Resistivity Survey and Field Walking carried out to the North of Church

Event ID: EWS214 **Name:** Part excav, Brewster TCM & A, 1961-2

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS214	Part excav, Brewster TCM & A, 1961-2	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 9227 0477 (point)	SU90SW	Point
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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

MWS3511 Tote Copse Castle (Monument MWS3511)

Event ID: EWS238 **Name:** Part Excav, CDAU, 9-1993

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS238	Part Excav, CDAU, 9-1993	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Part Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: CDAU

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SU 9800 0610 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS4189 Iron Age Earthworks, Binsted Lane (Monument MWS4189)

MWS4190 Medieval Bell Pit, Binsted Lane (Monument MWS4190)

MWS4347 Binsted Parish Offices (Monument MWS4347)

Event ID: EWS277 **Name:** Part excav, Dixon J, -

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS277	Part excav, Dixon J, -	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 9558 0827 (point)	SU90NE	Point
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS2294 Roman activity - Slindon Park (Monument MWS2294)

Event ID: EWS281 **Name:** Part excav, Down A & Cook, c.1970

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS281	Part excav, Down A & Cook, c.1970	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 97472 01252 (point)	SU90SE	Point
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS2407 Roman site - Bilsham (Monument MWS2407)

Event ID: EWS33 **Name:** Field Obs, Taylor M, Feb 96

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS33	Field Obs, Taylor M, Feb 96	Survey

External Reference:

Dates:

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

SZ 9291 9947 (point)	SZ99NW	Point
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS4216 Archaeological Intervention - Servite Close (Negative Evidence MWS4216)

Event ID: EWS422 **Name:** Part excav, Pitts M, 1975

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS422	Part excav, Pitts M, 1975	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 93190 01020 (point)	SU90SW	Point
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS2383	Beaker settlement - North Bersted (Monument MWS2383)
MWS2384	Mesolithic settlement - North Bersted (Find Spot MWS2384)
MWS5841	Iron Age settlement - North Bersted (Monument MWS5841)

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
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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: EWS557 **Name:** Part excav, Woodcock A, -

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS557	Part excav, Woodcock A, -	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 950 080 (point)	SU90NE	Point
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS5868 Slindon raised beach, Slindon (Monument MWS5868)

Event ID: EWS618 **Name:** Walberton Field Walk

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS618	Walberton Field Walk	Survey

External Reference:

No dates recorded

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Field Walking

Thesaurus Event Types - None recorded

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Worthing Archaeological Society

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SU 97091 05630 (point)	SU90NE	Point
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS7315 Flintwork, Walberton (Find Spot MWS7315)

Event ID: EWS68 **Name:** 45 Park Lane, Slindon - Watching Brief

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS68	45 Park Lane, Slindon - Watching Brief	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 17/09/2008 - 31/01/2009, between (17th - 22nd September 2008 and January 2009)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

45 Park Lane

Grid Reference

SU 96424 07906 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Slindon, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

45 Park Lane, Slindon, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 45 and 47 Park Lane, Slindon. The watching brief involved the monitoring of repair works within the living room (16.2 square metres) at 45 Park Lane. The floor was badly cracked and the proposed work included breaking this up and removing it to allow for the underlying ground level to be reduced, enabling the installation of a new limecrete and terracotta tiled floor. The floor was broken out by hand, lifted and removed.

The natural geological deposit was variable across the excavated area, comprising in some places fairly clean brickearth and in others a gravelly clay with frequent flint nodules. It was encountered at a height of between 37.13m OD and 37.05m OD. Two 1m x 1m test pits were excavated but no Palaeolithic artefacts or ecofacts were revealed. A small number of sherds of early to mid 13th to 14th century pottery and ceramic building material dating from the 14th to 17th century were recovered from the surface of the natural / interface material.

Three sub-circular pits cut the natural deposits on the southern edge of the excavated area. The fills contained frequent fragments of flint as well as several sherds of medieval pottery, fragments of 14th – 15th century tile and a piece of 17th century clay pipe stem. A small pit / post hole was also identified and was smaller and circular in plan with a shallow u-shaped profile. It was filled by yellowish greyish brown clayey sandy gravel with occasional flint, moderate pieces of chalk and flecks of chalk and fragments of 12-13th century tile.

A deposit was identified in the southern part of the excavated area. It is thought to represent a remnant of a former soil that survived above the area of softer ground and overlay the fill of the pits. The layer contained a Neolithic flaked axe, several sherds of early/mid 13th to mid 14th century pottery and two spindle whorls of probable medieval date. The deposit was truncated by the construction cut for the exterior wall of the current house. This cut was sealed by the make-up layer and compacted former floor surface of the current building. Six small, shallow sub-square and rectangular features were identified in the centre of the excavated area and directly above the former floor layer. The fills contained fragments of tile dating from the 14th - 17th centuries. These may represent post-hole or pads relating to a phase of repair or propping of the building or could be impressions from some other activity within the house.

Another deposit was situated in front of the fireplace in the western wall of the room. It was triangular in plan. It is likely to be related to the alteration of the fireplace in the 18th century, converting the usual rectangular plan

fireplace to one with a rounded plan, typical of an 18th century date.

The features recorded directly above the former floor layer were sealed by the bedding layer for the concrete floor above. It contained fairly frequent small stones, small fragments of Ceramic Building Material and moderate flecks of chalk in addition to pottery sherds of 12th - 13th and 15th - 16th century date and a fragment of clay pipe dating from the 17th to 18th century.

A watching brief was also carried out during the removal of the floor in the outshot to the rear of the living room. The natural deposits were overlain by a shallow deposit of made ground comprising of silty clay sand with few fragments of concrete, Ceramic Building Material and flint, pottery and glass dating from the 17th to 19th centuries. This was overlain by a clean sand bedding layer for a brick floor. The floor comprised red brick of 18th or 19th century date. The floor was patched with concrete and finally resurfaced in concrete.

Seven samples were taken during the watching brief at 45 Park Lane, Slindon to establish evidence for environmental remains. Sampling has confirmed the presence of environmental remains including wood charcoal fragments, a small quantity of charred macrobotanicals, some animal bones as well as some land molluscs. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2009. An Archaeological Watching Brief at 45 Park Lane with a Supplementary Historic Building Record during Repair and Refurbishment work at 45 and 47 Park Lane, Slindon, West Sussex. Project Number: 3492.
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Associated Monuments

MWS14200 45 Park Lane, Slindon (Listed Building MWS14200)

Event ID: EWS683 **Name:** Fieldwalking

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS683	Fieldwalking	Survey

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Field Walking

Thesaurus Event Types - None recorded

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SU 97044 01009 (235m by 172m) SU90SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS6962	Flint finds - Sheepwash Barn, Middleton-on-Sea (Find Spot MWS6962)
MWS7404	Possible Burnt Mound, Sheepwash Barn, Middleton-on-Sea (Find Spot MWS7404)
MWS7405	LBA flint tools, sheepwash barn, Middleton on sea (Find Spot MWS7405)

Event ID: EWS714 **Name:** Land at Barnham Road, Barnham - Desk-Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS714	Land at Barnham Road, Barnham - Desk-Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 01/06/2003 - 30/06/2003, between (June 2003)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: CgMs Consulting

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Barnham Road

Grid Reference

SU 95732 04652 (point) SU90SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Eastergate, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Barnham Road, Barnham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological desk based assessment was carried out on Land at Barnham Road, Eastergate, in advance of residential development. The underlying geology is brickearth overlying raised beach deposits. The site is relatively flat at around 8.8m aOD.

The archaeological potential of the study site for the Palaeolithic period is uncertain due to the presence of raised beach deposits which have previously revealed a wealth of Palaeolithic artefacts and late Pleistocene ecofacts. A number of finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic material have been recorded near to the study site. Therefore, the archaeological potential for the Mesolithic period can be defined as good and the Neolithic as moderate. Eight Bronze Age celts were recovered around half a mile from the study site. However, no other certain finds of Bronze Age material are recorded in the immediate vicinity so the archaeological potential of the study site can be defined as moderate.

Few Iron Age finds have been recorded from the immediate vicinity of the study site and therefore the archaeological potential of the study site for this period can be defined as low to moderate.

The archaeological potential of the study area for the Roman, Anglo-Saxon/ Early medieval and late medieval periods is thought to be low, though evidence of land division and agricultural activity may be present. The study site is thought to have a low archaeological potential for the Post medieval period, though evidence for land division, agricultural and horticultural activity may be present.

Past impacts on any archaeological remains within the study site will generally have been caused by past agricultural and horticultural activity. The proposed development is likely to have a very limited impact on any Pleistocene archaeological deposits within the raised beach deposits on the study site because of the use of piled foundations. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: CgMs Consulting. June 2003. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment - Land at Barnham Road, Barnham, West Sussex.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS721 **Name:** Old Scrap Yard - Excavation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS721	Old Scrap Yard - Excavation	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling
Part Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Development Archaeology Services

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SU 93895 00283 (point)	SU90SW	Dispersed
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
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Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources

Unpublished document: Development Archaeological Services. 2002. Assessment Report of an Archaeological Excavation at 'The Old Scrap Yard', Old Shripney Lane, South Bersted, West Sussex.

Associated Monuments

MWS6751	'The Old Scrapyrd' - Archaeological Intervention - Medieval (Monument MWS6751)
MWS7427	'The Old Scrapyrd' - Archaeological Intervention - Postmed. (Monument MWS7427)
MWS7428	'The Old Scrapyrd' - Archaeological Intervention - IA (Monument MWS7428)
MWS7429	'The Old Scrapyrd' - Archaeological Intervention - Roman (Monument MWS7429)

Event ID: EWS722 **Name:** Old Scrap Yard - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS722	Old Scrap Yard - Evaluation	Interpretation

External Reference:

Dates: 14/06/2001 - 15/05/2001

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

Grid Reference

SU 93868 00297 (point) SU90SW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources

Unpublished document: Development Archaeology Services. 2001. Summary report of an archaeological evaluation at 'The Old Scrapyard', Old Shripney Lane, South Bersted, West Sussex.

Associated Monuments

MWS6751	'The Old Scrapyard' - Archaeological Intervention - Medieval (Monument MWS6751)
MWS7427	'The Old Scrapyard' - Archaeological Intervention - Postmed. (Monument MWS7427)
MWS7428	'The Old Scrapyard' - Archaeological Intervention - IA (Monument MWS7428)
MWS7429	'The Old Scrapyard' - Archaeological Intervention - Roman (Monument MWS7429)

Event ID: EWS725 **Name:** Bersted Street - Excavation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS725	Bersted Street - Excavation	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 15/03/2002 - 05/04/2002, between (Spring 2002)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling

Part Excavation

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

EXCAVATION

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Former Site of Tribe's Yard

Bersted Street

Grid Reference

SU 93720 00266 (point)

SU90SW

Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex

District

Arun, West Sussex

Address

Former Site of Tribe's Yard, Bersted Street, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

Investigations at the Former Site of Tribe's Yard, Bersted Street, identified a group of features ranging in date from the Middle Saxon to later medieval periods from which assemblages of pottery, stone, animal bone and environmental remains were recovered. Residual flint suggests evidence of Mesolithic and later prehistoric activity at the site or in the immediate vicinity.

Sources

- (1) Article in serial: Sussex Archaeological Collections. 2006. Excavations at the Former Site of Tribe's Yard, Bersted Street, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. Volume 144, Page 115-127.

Associated Monuments

MWS6988 Former Site of Tribe's Yard, Bersted Street, Bognor Regis (Monument MWS6988)

Event ID: EWS726 **Name:** Bersted Street - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS726	Bersted Street - Evaluation	Interpretation

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SU 93725 00259 (point)	SU90SW	Dispersed
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
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Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS6988	Former Site of Tribe's Yard, Bersted Street, Bognor Regis (Monument MWS6988)
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Event ID: EWS729 **Name:** Upper Bognor Road - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS729	Upper Bognor Road - Evaluation	Interpretation

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SZ 93988 99745 (point) SZ99NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS6754	43-47 Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - Archaeological evaluation (Monument MWS6754)
MWS7437	Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - Mesolithic Occupation (Monument MWS7437)
MWS7438	Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - Neolithic/Bronze Age finds (Find Spot MWS7438)
MWS7439	Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - Anglo-Saxon occupation (Monument MWS7439)
MWS7440	Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - Post-medieval activity (Monument MWS7440)

Event ID: EWS730 **Name:** Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - Excavation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS730	Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - Excavation	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 01/11/2001 - 30/11/2001, between (2001)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling
Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Upper Bognor Road

Grid Reference

SZ 93984 99740 (point) SZ99NW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An excavation carried out at Upper Bognor Road, BognorRegis identified Mesolithic features and flintwork, including evidence for a possible structure. Neolithic/Bronze Age and Roman activity was also represented within the finds assemblages and a single Roman feature was identified. A Saxon building associated with late sixth-to early/mid seventh century pottery was also identified. {1}

Sources

- (1) Article in serial: Sussex Archaeological Collections. 2006. Excavation of a Mesolithic Occupation Site and a Saxon Building to the rear of Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. Volume 144, Page 51 -67.

Associated Monuments

MWS6754	43-47 Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - Archaeological evaluation (Monument MWS6754)
MWS7437	Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - Mesolithic Occupation (Monument MWS7437)
MWS7438	Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - Neolithic/Bronze Age finds (Find Spot MWS7438)
MWS7439	Upper Bognor Road , Bognor Regis- Anglo-Saxon occupation (Monument MWS7439)
MWS7440	Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - Post-medieval activity (Monument MWS7440)

Event ID: EWS81 **Name:** Fully excav, -, 1982

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS81	Fully excav, -, 1982	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Full 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 9668 0238 (point)	SU90SE	Point
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS2417 Middle Bronze Age Hoard - Bilsham (Find Spot MWS2417)

Event ID: EWS85 **Name:** Fully excav, Barber L, 1992

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS85	Fully excav, Barber L, 1992	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Full 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 9701 0061 (point)	SU90SE	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Middleton-On-Sea, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS3758	Late Bronze Age pottery - Marlowe Close (Find Spot MWS3758)
MWS3759	Middle-Late Iron Age pottery - Marlowe Close (Find Spot MWS3759)
MWS5842	Roman farmstead - Marlowe Close (Monument MWS5842)

Event ID: EWS886 **Name:** Barnham Lane, Barnham - Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS886	Barnham Lane, Barnham - Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference:

Dates:

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

Barnham Lane

Grid Reference

Centred SU 96276 04837 (250m by 332m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Barnham, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Barnham Lane, Barnham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A desk based assessment was carried out on land to the west of Barnham Lane, Barnham. The site is around 8.96 hectares of open grassland. The underlying geology of most of the site is clayey head gravel. Overlying this deposit are "islands" of brickearth. Overlying this geology are the silty loam textured weakly gleyed soils. The eastern boundary of the site is marked by a continuous thin exposure of London clay. The location and altitude of the site strongly suggests that key palaeogeographic Pleistocene sequences including marine derived sands and graves may be present within the site area. Historical and Archaeological evidence proximal to the study site indicates that it is likely that prehistoric remains lie within the site area. No archaeology pertaining to the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval period have been recorded within or proximal to the site suggesting that these periods have little/no archaeological potential on this site. However, this may be artificial and reflect a lack of archaeological investigations in this area and in particular for the medieval period it is clear that the underlying alluvium associated with the Barnham Rife has provided an important local economic resource in the medieval period. A great deal of historical information exists for the post-medieval period and suggests that the archaeological potential to be moderate to high. Aerial photographs evidence for the site shows it to have been used for agriculture from 1946. {1}

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeology Services. 2005. An Archaeological Desktop Assessment for Proposed Development at Barnham Lane West Sussex.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS887 **Name:** Evaluation at Chalcroft Nurseries, North Bersted

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS887	Evaluation at Chalcroft Nurseries, North Bersted	Interpretation

External Reference:

Dates: 02/07/2005 - 04/07/2005, between (2005)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment
Excavation
Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
EXCAVATION
GEOTECHNICAL TEST PIT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Development Archaeology Services

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Chalcroft Nurseries
Chalcroft Lane

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9175 0053 (251m by 186m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Chalcroft Nurseries, Chalcroft Lane, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

This site is considered to have regional low to medium archaeological potential for all archaeological periods excluding the Post-Medieval period. An underlying archaeology may be affected by redevelopment of the study site. {1}

Eight trenches and two geoarchaeological test pits were excavated across the site. In total five features were identified which included four shallow linear features, some of which contained ceramic building material fragments. No purpose or function could be ascribed to any of these shallow linears, but they could relate to the use of the site as a nursery. In addition a section of a coke/ash filled foundation was uncovered – this was considered to be the footings to a greenhouse. The geoarchaeological test pits recorded sands, preliminarily interpreted as marine derived sands with upper contact to sands at depths of between c.1.50 and 2.50m below ground level. It is considered that these deposits have the potential to correlate with previously investigated key palaeogeographic marine sequences within the Lower West Sussex Coastal Plain. {2}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeological Services. 2005. An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of Proposed Development at Chalcroft Nurseries, Chalcroft Lane, North Bersted, West Sussex..
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeological Services. 2005. Summary Report of the Archaeological Evaluation [Phase 1] at Chalcroft Nurseries, Chalcroft Lane, North Bersted, West Sussex.

Event ID: EWS887

Name: Evaluation at Chalcroft Nurseries, North Bersted

Associated Monuments

MWS8100 Chalcroft Nurseries Site, Chalcroft Lane, North Bersted - Evaluation (Monument MWS8100)

Event ID: EWS896 **Name:** Investigations at the Butlins Hotel Site, Bognor Regis

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS896	Investigations at the Butlins Hotel Site, Bognor Regis	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/2004 - 31/12/2005, at some time (2004-2005)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Sampling

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: University of Wales, Lampeter

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Butlins Siteq

Grid Reference

SZ 94535 99211 (point) SZ99NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Butlins Siteq, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A desk based assessment for the site revealed that although no archaeological records survive for the site itself, work carried out on the modern shoreline to the south has established that it lies within the wide ancient channel of the Aldingbourne Rife and its meanderings. Thick Holocene sediment sequences fill this channel and associated peat sequences have been demonstrated to contain organic remains which have high palaeoenvironmental potential, most notably for the period of rising sea levels and local change from a freshwater to a saltwater regime in the late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Artefacts and structures recorded during archaeological work on the nearby beach have shown intermittent activity in the immediate vicinity of the site during the Bronze Age and good preservation allowed the use of scientific dating techniques on these and other remains apparently washed down from further inland. The site is also near to medieval fisheries owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the mouth of the Aldingbourne Rife. Considerable erosion by the sea in the 18th and 19th centuries brought the beach closer to the site and the only building known to have been erected within the footprint of the development proposal is a small isolation hospital on stilts, built in the 1890s and subsequently used as a sports pavilion. Nearby excavations and geotechnical investigations not only have shown the potential for good survival of artefacts and structures, but also have demonstrated the presence of important archaeological and geological material. {1}

Evidence of changing patterns of local vegetation across the Mesolithic-Bronze Age; local inundation, possibly during the Mesolithic/Neolithic, suggests that changes in the nature of the archaeological record may be expected. {2}

A purpose geoarchaeological borehole investigation was undertaken at the Butlins site, Bognor Regis. The survey demonstrated that the upper 4.00m of the study area was considered to be modern fill and therefore had limited archaeological potential.

Previously 'peats' had been recorded on the site however analysis indicated that no peat bed/fen carr deposits were present suggesting that previously logs had been recorded incorrectly.

The main recorded sediment unit consisted of sand and silts laid down under a low to moderate water driven depositional regime typical of Holocene tidal/sub tidal depositions. There was no apparent change in the depositional environment or breaks in sedimentation in the recovered cores though concentrations of shell material suggesting localised episodic variation in water regime may have occurred.

At boreholes 1 and 2, immediately overlying bedrock, a thin c.0.30m deep basal organic silt unit was recorded.

The mollusc fraction seen within this unit at Borehole 2, on initial observation appeared to be terrestrial. This basal organic complex was considered comparable to silt rich organic units previously recorded in lower sections of major river systems such as the Thames, and the Solent although a lack of a major gravel unit at the base of the sequence suggest infilling of the rife channel occurred in a different depositional regime.

Overall the sequences at Bognor was seen to be of considerable regional significance as at present relatively little is known of the landscape units associated with the rife system of West Sussex.

It is considered that analysis of recovered samples would allow landscape/ environmental variation and development at a regional level to be modelled. It was anticipated that the results would greatly assist in placing local and regional early to mid-Holocene archaeology within a defined environmental context. {3}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeological Investigations Ltd. 2004. Butlins Hotel, Bognor Regis, West Sussex Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.
 - (2) Unpublished document: University of Wales, Lampeter. 2005. Palaeoenvironmental investigations at the Butlins Hotel site, Bognor, West Sussex.
 - (3) Grey Literature Report: C. A. Pine. 2004. Summary Report on Stratigraphic Survey Undertaken at Butlins Site Bognor Regis.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS8177 Palaeoenvironmental investigations at the Butlins Hotel Site, Bognor Regis (Negative Evidence MWS8177)

Event ID: EWS949 **Name:** Two Pillboxes at North Bersted

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS949	Two Pillboxes at North Bersted	Historic Building Recording

External Reference:

Dates: 01/06/2008 - 01/06/2008, throughout (June 2008)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Building Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

BUILDING SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Pill Box
Berry Lane

Grid Reference

Centred SU 92544 01583 (153m by 35m) SU90SW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Pill Box, Berry Lane, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

Building Recording at North Bersted on two Second World War pillboxes that stand on the site

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2008. Two Pillboxes at North Bersted, Bognor Regis, West Sussex.

Associated Monuments

MWS5195	Type 24 Pill Box, North Bersted (Monument MWS5195)
MWS6968	Pill Box, North Bersted (Monument MWS6968)

Event ID: EWS993 **Name:** Bronze Age Remains on the Foreshore at Bognor Regis

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS993	Bronze Age Remains on the Foreshore at Bognor Regis	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/1998 - 31/12/1998, between (1998)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Borehole log
Desk-Based Assessment
Excavation
Field Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

BOREHOLE SURVEY
DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
EXCAVATION
FIELD SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Wessex Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Bognor Regis Foreshore

Grid Reference

Centred SZ 9454 9906 (774m by 346m) SZ99NW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Felpham, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Bognor Regis Foreshore, Felpham / Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

Tree trunks and branches were radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age. Bronze Age activity in the form of pottery, worked flints and a fence line were found along the western side of the ancient channel. Pollen evidence and dendrochronological analysis suggest that there had been a wood in the area, its demise being due to rising relative sea levels. [Approximate extent of site shown in mapping.] {1}

Sources

- (1) Article in serial: Sussex Archaeological Collections. 2004. Tree trunks, Bronze Age remains and an ancient channel exposed on the foreshore at Bognor Regis, West Sussex. Volume 142, Page 7-23. 142: 7-23
-

Associated Monuments

MWS6758 Bronze Age Remains on the Foreshore at Bognor Regis (Monument MWS6758)

Event ID: EWS1258 **Name:** Slindon Forge, Slindon, West Sussex, historic building record of brick floor

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1258	Slindon Forge, Slindon, West Sussex, historic building record of brick floor and archaeological watching brief	Historic Building Recording

External Reference: 2012117

Dates: 01/05/2012 - 04/05/2012

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Building Survey
Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

BUILDING SURVEY
WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Slindon Forge
Reynolds Lane

Grid Reference

SU 96568 07894 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Slindon, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Slindon Forge, Reynolds Lane, Slindon, West Sussex, BN180QT

Description and Sources

Description

In May 2012 Archaeology South-East carried out a historic building record and archaeological watching brief at Slindon Forge, Slindon, West Sussex, BN180QT. The work was commissioned by the National Trust.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2012. Slindon Forge, Slindon, West Sussex, historic building record of brick floor and archaeological watching brief. ASE ref: 2012117.

Associated Monuments

MWS11278	Slindon Forge, Slindon - Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief (Monument MWS11278)
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Event ID: EWS1127 **Name:** Land to the Rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate, West Sussex

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1127	Land to the Rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate, West Sussex	Intervention

External Reference: 2754

Dates: 01/11/2006 - 30/11/2006, between

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Post Excavation Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land to the Rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane,
Ivy Lane
Westergate

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9406 0527 (86m by 49m) SU90NW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land to the Rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Ivy Lane, Westergate, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

Eleven trenches were excavated in total. Archaeological features were discovered across the development site, particularly in trenches 1 and 2, dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Late Medieval period.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South East. 2007. Archaeological Investigations at Land to the Rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate, West Sussex - Post Excavation Assessment and Project Design for Publication. Project Number: 2754.

Associated Monuments

MWS9493 Land to the Rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate - Post Excavation Assessment (Monument MWS9493)

Event ID: EWS1384 **Name:** Archaeological Investigation at Bognor Community College, Bognor Regis

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1384	Archaeological Investigation at Bognor Community College, Bognor Regis	Intervention

External Reference: 2972 , 3503

Dates: 01/01/2006 - 19/01/2010, between (January 2006 - January 2010)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation
Excavation
Geoarchaeological Test Pits
Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
EVALUATION
EXCAVATION
WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Bognor Community College

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9209 0006 (696m by 531m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Bognor Community College, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Bognor Regis Community College. The site comprises three areas (zones 1-3). Zone 1 consists of the north-eastern part of the Lower School playing fields. Zone 2 is a playing field immediately to the south-west of the Glade Nursery School and Zone 3 is a playing field immediately to the south-west of the Michael Ayers Junior School. The underlying geology consists of brickearth. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 34 trial trenches measuring 30m long and 1.8m wide. The archaeological remains identified were considered under five general phases.

Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age: A small truncated late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pit was identified in Trench 15. It is possible that the feature represents a plough-damaged cremation, although no cremated bone was recovered. A ditch of the same period was identified in Trench 32 on the eastern edge of the site. The ditch may have been an element of an Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age field system, suggested by ditches identified on previous investigations. A ditch was dated by ceramics to the Early Iron Age. It ran North-East-South-West and may have been an element of the suggested Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age field system.

Early Iron Age – Middle Iron Age: No features dated to this period were identified. However, a significant quantity of Early Iron Age / Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 32. This suggests that possible settlement activity continued in the immediate area after the infilling of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age ditch.

Middle Iron Age – Late Iron Age: A single sherd of Middle Iron Age / Late Iron Age pottery was identified in a ditch which may have been related to the original establishment of what would become an extensive Romano-British

field system. A single sherd of Middle Iron Age / Late Iron Age pottery was residual in a 19th century feature. Romano-British: A ditch was traced for around 60m running south-west – north-east and was probably an element of the Romano-British field system identified in previous work in the immediate area. The north-east-north-west return of the ditch respected another broad ditch, suggesting that this ditch may have been a principal element of the field system. The single sherd of Middle Iron Age / Late Iron Age pottery identified from the ditches is an indication of the Iron Age origins of the system.

Medieval – post Medieval: Three ditches identified in the Glad School Zone were remnants of a south-west-north-west aligned medieval open/strip field system. The block of strip fields of which these ditches were elements, survived intact until at least 1844 when the fields appear on the Plan of the Manor of Bersted; five of the strip fields within the blocks are still shown as discrete plots on the OS map of 1912. A ditch was identified which represented part of the boundary between the manors of Aldwick to the north-west and South Bersted to the south-east. Although the origin of the boundary is unclear, by the late 18th century it is certainly a well-established feature of the landscape. It is shown on Yeakell and Gardner's survey of 1778 and the 1786 plan of the Manor of Aldwick. It was still open in 1947 but had been infilled by 1963.

Overall the evaluation identified prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval/post medieval remains. The identified features were predominately boundary/drainage ditches related to successive regimes of land division carried out in three broad phases during the Late Bronze Age, the Late Iron Age/Romano British, and the medieval/post-medieval periods. {1}

A report presenting the results from a number of archaeological investigations at the site of the Bognor Regis Community College between July and October 2008 was out together.

The report highlighted that the investigations had revealed agricultural occupation of the site from the Mid-Bronze Age to the Post-Medieval period.

The investigations at the college have allowed a picture of the changing use of the site in the last 3000 years. Evidence for Bronze Age occupation in close relationship to a field systems was suggest to possibly represent the initial colonisation of the coastal plain and the start of the near continual occupation of the site until the present day.

Later features included small amount of Iron Age features and a Roman field system. Later medieval ditches were also observed as were post-medieval field boundaries which were visible on 18th century mapping. {2}

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at the Bognor Regis Community College. During the monitoring no archaeological finds or features were identified. {3}

A geoarchaeological survey was carried out at the Bognor Community College site.

The survey revealed that first order correlation based on sediment and sequence characteristics and altitude strongly indicates that marine derived sediments located within the study area present at depths between c. +5.50m to bedrock contact, at c. +2.50m OD below ground level are likely to correlate with lower level marine deposits recorded within The Lower Coastal Plain particularly Pagham raised Beach.

Given the significance of the results it was recommended that selected samples recovered during this first phase evaluation should be processed to confirm presence/absence of micro faunal/micro floral content/ level of preservation and assess suitability of samples to be submitted for Amino Acid Geochronology and OSL dating. {5}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2007. An Archaeological Evaluation at Bognor Regis Community College, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. Project Number: 2972.
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2009. Archaeological Investigation at Bognor Community College, Bognor Regis: A Post-Excavation Assessment. ASE Report No: 2008168.
- (3) Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeological Services. 2006. Report on Archaeological Monitoring at Bognor Regis Community College [Upper School]: Extension Building Within Existing Courtyard.
- (4) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2010. Bognor Community College: Area 4: Summary Report.
- (5) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2008. Summary Report on the Results of Geoarchaeological Survey undertaken as a Component Part of Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Bognor Community College (Upper School) West Loats Lane, Bognor Regis. Project No. 2972.

Associated Monuments

MWS11698 Archaeological Investigation at Bognor Community College, Bognor Regis: (Monument MWS11698)

Event ID: EWS1495 **Name:** Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis: Archaeological Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1495	Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis: Archaeological Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: 65710.02

Dates: 16/05/2007 - 19/05/2007, between (May 2007)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Wessex Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Upper Bognor Road

Grid Reference

Centred SZ 9386 9972 (82m by 49m) SZ99NW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken taken on land at Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis. Although the evaluation encountered no archaeological features a sherd of prehistoric pottery and four prehistoric flints were recovered.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Wessex Archaeology. 2007. Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis: Archaeological Evaluation. 65710.02.

Associated Monuments

MWS12043 Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis: Archaeological Evaluation (Place MWS12043)

Event ID: EWS1115 **Name:** Butlins Spa Hotel, Bognor Regis

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1115	Butlins Spa Hotel, Bognor Regis	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference: 772

Dates: 01/12/2007 - 31/12/2007, between (2007)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeological Investigations Ltd.

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Butlins Spa Hotel

Grid Reference

SZ 9448 9941 (point) SZ99NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Butlins Spa Hotel, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

The site lies within the wide Pleistocene channel of the Aldingbourne Rife. Unlike many of the early channels on the south coast the Aldingbourne Rife's initial sedimentation occurred in marine rather than freshwater conditions. This has been taken to indicate a catastrophic event that destroyed the barriers that once stood further out to sea and prevented the inundation of seawater. Deposition appears to commence around the Mesolithic/Neolithic periods on the basis of pollen evidence. From the Bronze Age onwards the site lay within a low-lying tidal floodplain, the scene of constant battles against ingress by the sea. The site is near to medieval fisheries owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the mouth of the Aldingbourne Rife. Cartographic evidence from the late 16th century onwards shows the new hotel lying on the north side of the later historic rife. Considerable erosion by the sea in the 18th and 19th centuries brought the beach close to the site. In 1959 Butlins built on the site, involving diversion and infilling of the loop of the Aldingbourne Rife, together with the introduction of overburden for levelling. The area of the proposed new hotel was occupied by an artificial boasting lake.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeological Investigations Ltd. 2007. Butlins Spa Hotel, Bognor Regis, West Sussex Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Hereford Archaeology Series 772.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS1261 **Name:** Ivy Cottage Nursery, Flansham Lane, Felpham, West Sussex:

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1261	Ivy Cottage Nursery, Flansham Lane, Felpham, West Sussex: Archaeological Trail Trench Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: 83700.03

Dates: 09/01/2012 - 12/01/2012, between (January 2012)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Wessex Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Ivy Cottage Nursery, Flansham Lane

Grid Reference

Centred SU 963 005 (102m by 131m)	SU90SE	Area
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Felpham, Arun, West Sussex
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District	Arun, West Sussex
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Address

Ivy Cottage Nursery, Flansham Lane, Felpham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An Archaeological evaluation took place at Ivy Cottage Nursery, Flansham Lane, Felpham.

An archaeological evaluation took place at Ivy Cottage Nursery, Flansham Lane, Felpham. The evaluation consisted of 9 trenches however only 4 of these produced any archaeological features. A number of pits and ditches were identified within these 4 trial trenches along with a number of archaeological finds. The finds suggested that there had been low level activity during the Middle-Mate Bronze Age and Romano-British periods.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Wessex Archaeology. 2012. Ivy Cottage Nursery, Flansham Lane, Felpham, West Sussex: Archaeological Trail Trench Evaluation. 83700.03.

Associated Monuments

MWS11298	Ivy Cottage Nursery, Flansham Lane, Felpham, West Sussex: Archaeological Trail Trench Evaluation (Monument MWS11298)
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Event ID: EWS1450 **Name:** Butlins Hotel A, Bognor Regis: Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1450	Butlins Hotel A, Bognor Regis: Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference: 860

No dates recorded

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Headland Archaeology Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Butlins

Grid Reference

Centred SZ 9446 9930 (693m by 410m) SZ99NW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Butlins, Bognor Regis

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out of the Butlins site at Bognor Regis ahead of the construction a new hotel.

The desk based assessment suggested there was a high potential for discovering archaeology dating over a wide range of periods as the proposed site lies on the edge of a Pleistocene channel.

The new hotel and car park lie to the west of the Holocene Aldingbourne Rife and straddle the edge of the earlier Pleistocene channel. Previous work within the channel has demonstrated that unlike other water courses along the south coast, the Aldingbourne Rife became a marine environment very early in its life, other channels being fresh water. The assessment work has identified a focus of past occupation along the edges of the channel including Bronze Age activity immediately to the south of the site.

Whilst there is little likelihood of occupation within the Pleistocene channel; there is a good chance for occupation debris to find its way into the silts and a potential for high levels of preservation of organic material. More significantly, the location of the current proposals on the edge of this channel could be viewed as having a high potential for uncovering occupation sites from a wide range of periods.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Headland Archaeology Ltd. 2010. Butlins Hotel A, Bognor Regis: Desk Based Assessment. HAS Ref: 860.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS1320 **Name:** Archaeological Investigation at Butlin's Bognor

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1320	Archaeological Investigation at Butlin's Bognor	Intervention

External Reference: BR/106/11/DOC

Dates: 01/12/2010 - 30/04/2011, between (April 2011)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

GEOTECHNICAL TEST PIT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Headland Archaeology Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Butlins

Grid Reference

Centred SZ 9420 9934 (136m by 116m) SZ99NW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Butlins, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An evaluation was undertaken at Butlins, Bognor Regis ahead of the proposed building of a new hotel and an associated car park.

During the investigations targeting what was believed to be the edge of the Pleistocene channel the bank of the Pagham Raised Beach was identified. The sediment sequence associated with the bank is seen to be rare for the south coast as normally only the high energy deposits survive. In addition to this the preservation of foraminifera is also seen to be rare and similarly supports high energy deposition. The samples from the peat showed that pollen was poorly preserved, but plant macrofossils had survived in good condition. The peat overlying the Holocene alluvial deposits that filled the channel may imply the area was a boggy wetland during the Medieval/post-medieval period. {1}

An investigation was undertaken into the Pleistocene sediment beneath the Butlins site in Bognor Regis. During the investigation parts of the final phase of marine sedimentation in the interglacial were recovered for the first time, elements of the regressive sequence (period of sea level fall) were also documented. Cold or cool freshwater faunas, seen elsewhere on the coastal plain but very rarely superimposed on marine sediments, indicate a transition into a cold climate period. However, the relationship between this and the marine regressive elements of the faunal evidence may be a result of post depositional mixing of deposits.

More globally it appears that elements of the true marine faunas found patchily preserved at the base of a number of the test pits indicate a complex reworking history from older, higher raised beaches. Carbon dating places upper levels of peat deposition between 1640 and 1800 AD. {2}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Headland Archaeology Ltd. 2011. Butlins, Bognor Regis: Evaluation. BUBR10.
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Headland Archaeology Ltd. 2012. An Investigation into the Sediments at Butlin's Bognor: The Pagham Raised Beach. BR/106/11/DOC.

Event ID: EWS1320

Name: Archaeological Investigation at Butlin's Bognor

Associated Monuments

MWS11618 An Investigation into the Sediments at Butlin's Bognor: The Pagham Raised Beach
(Monument MWS11618)

Event ID: EWS1321 **Name:** Palaeoenvironmental Investigations at Butlins Ocean Hotel Site, Bognor

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1321	Palaeoenvironmental Investigations at Butlins Ocean Hotel Site, Bognor	Intervention

External Reference: BUBR10/003

Dates: 01/07/2010 - 31/07/2010, between (July 2010)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Borehole log

Pollen Analysis

Thesaurus Event Types

BOREHOLE SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Headland Archaeology Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Ocean Hotel, Butlins

Grid Reference

SZ 9450 9936 (point) SZ99NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Ocean Hotel, Butlins, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An investigation was undertaken in order to address the nature of the sediments beneath the ocean hotel at Butlins Bognor Regis.

A borehole was drilled from which samples were taken which were seen to contain microfossils however the sequence encountered was seen to be shallower than other found in nearby studies within the area. A lack of dating material was seen to pose a problem to reconstructing a chronology of the sediment deposition.

A pollen assessment was also undertaken with the samples all found to contain pollen grains.

Overall it was deemed that the site should not be subjected to further work.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Headland Archaeology Ltd. 2010. Palaeoenvironmental Investigations at Butlins Ocean Hotel Site, Bognor. BUBR10/003.

Associated Monuments

MWS11619 Palaeoenvironmental Investigations at Butlins Ocean Hotel Site, Bognor (Monument MWS11619)

Event ID: EWS1412 **Name:** Land at North-West Bognor Regis: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1412	Land at North-West Bognor Regis: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference: CA Project: 2489

Dates: 01/01/2008 - 31/01/2008, between (January 2008)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Cotswold Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9101 0096 (1988m by 2355m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Several areas of prehistoric activity were recorded within the study area, most of which date to the Bronze Age and Iron Age however Mesolithic flints and other prehistoric features were also identified. Extensive Bronze Age activity and later prehistoric settlement have been identified at the north-eastern part of the study area and Bronze Age cremations were also recorded to the north-west of the site. Prehistoric features have also been identified adjacent to the south-eastern edge of site. The limits of these areas of prehistoric activity have not been identified and thus there is potential for previously unrecorded associated features to be present within the site.

The site lies between two known foci of Roman activity, one to the north-west and a second to the south-east of the study area. Roman surface material has been recorded within the site. The nature of the activity which this material represents is unclear but there is potential for associated features to survive below-ground within the site. A Roman ditch has been recorded within the north-eastern corner of site although no associated focus of activity was identified during the extensive evaluation further to the northeast of this area.

Where hedgerows survive along boundaries shown on the pre-1845 cartographic sources they may also be considered to be of some local value by the Local Authority. Any remains present below ground level relating to the modern brickworks, identified at the north-eastern edge of site are likely to be of, at most, local value. Bognor Regis WWII airfield was located within the southern half of the site and although no remains of the airfield exist there may be some potential for below-ground archaeology associated to the airfield within the site. These are unlikely to be of no greater value than local. The use of the site as an airfield may have also adversely impacted on any previously unrecorded belowground archaeological features previously present.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Cotswold Archaeology. 2008. Land at North-West Bognor Regis: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. CA Report: 08017.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS1314 **Name:** Bognor Regis Eco-Quarter West Sussex, Archeological Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1314	Bognor Regis Eco-Quarter West Sussex, Archeological Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: CA Report: 09171

Dates: 24/08/2009 - 14/10/2009, between (August - October 2009)

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

Bognor Regis Eco-Quarter

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9117 0089 (1110m by 2489m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Bognor Regis Eco-Quarter, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land north of Bognor Regis at the proposed site of the Bognor Regis Eco-Quarter development.

In total 410 trenches were excavated revealing a range of archaeology dating from the early Neolithic period to the Second World War when the site was used as an Advanced Landing Ground by the R.A.F.

The earliest deposits included a possible Pleistocene lake with preserved charcoal and a residual handaxe fragment was identified which was seen to date to the Lower – Middle Palaeolithic period. A substantial amount of worked flint was also recovered.

Across the site evidence for occupation was also evident in a number of periods, namely in the Roman period where evidence of occupation was identified on an area of high ground.

Remains of the former Bognor Advanced Landing Ground airfield was also identified in the southern area of the site.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Cotswold Archaeology. 2009. Bognor Regis Eco-Quarter West Sussex, Archeological Evaluation. CA Report: 09171.

Associated Monuments

MWS11545 Bognor Regis Eco-Quarter West Sussex, Archeological Evaluation (Monument MWS11545)

Event ID: EWS1649 **Name:** Land to the East of Garden Crescent, Barnham - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1649	Land to the East of Garden Crescent, Barnham - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: DAS EVAL 2015:2917

Dates: 25/04/2015 - 25/04/2015, throughout (April 2015)

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

Land to the East of Garden Crescent

Grid Reference

Centred SU 96341 04261 (197m by 249m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Barnham, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land to the East of Garden Crescent, Barnham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land East of Garden Crescent, Barnham in advance of residential development. The proposed development site currently comprises an enclosed field under pasture on Land to the east of Garden Crescent and a modern residential development on the north-eastern outskirts of Barnham. A railway line forms the northern boundary. The site lies approximately at a height of 10 AOD. The site lies on deep stoneless silty soils of the Park Gate Series, which overlie aeolian silty drift deposits of brickearth. Fifteen trial trenches, 20m x 2m, were excavated within the proposed development area. No archaeological features and/or deposits were identified during the evaluation and no finds were made. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeological Services. 2015. An Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the East of Garden Crescent, Barnham, West Sussex. DAS EVAL 2015:2917.

Associated Monuments

MWS12922 Land to the East of Garden Crescent, Barnham - Evaluation (Negative Evidence MWS12922)

Event ID: EWS1257 **Name:** Summary report on the results of an archaeological evaluation at Richmond

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1257	Summary report on the results of an archaeological evaluation at Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex	Intervention

External Reference: DAS Ltd BE/10/10

Dates: 10/08/2011 - 10/08/2011, at some time (2011)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Development Archaeology Services

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 93914 01925 (81m by 37m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

Written by Neville Hall on behalf of Globe Estates Southern Ltd

An archaeological evaluation revealed a single pit was identified which yielded an assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery, fragment of fire-cracked flint and a single worked flint.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeology Services. 2011. Summary report on the results of an archaeological evaluation at Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. DAS Ltd BE/10/10.

Associated Monuments

MWS11277 Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis - Archaeological Evaluation (Monument MWS11277)

Event ID: EWS1248 **Name:** An Archaeological Evaluation at Pollards Nurseries, Lake Lane, Barnham,

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1248	An Archaeological Evaluation at Pollards Nurseries, Lake Lane, Barnham, West Sussex	Intervention

External Reference: JMHS Project No: 2413

Dates: 05/05/2010 - 07/05/2010, between (May 2010)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: John Moore Heritage Services

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Pollards Nurseries, Lake Lane

Grid Reference

Centred SU 966 044 (168m by 138m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Barnham, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Pollards Nurseries, Lake Lane, Barnham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation took place at Pollards Nurseries, Barnham. Several flints dating to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period were identified.

The discovery of the Mesolithic/Neolithic flints could suggest that known prehistoric activity to the south of the site could have extended northwards to the site itself. The site also yielded some small pits and post holes but these were updateable. A button and a single musket ball were also recovered but due to redistribution of the topsoil the significance of these finds were felt not to be that great. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: John Moore Heritage Services. 2011. An Archaeological Evaluation at Pollards Nurseries, Lake Lane, Barnham, West Sussex. JMHS Project No: 2413.

Associated Monuments

MWS11249 An Archaeological Evaluation at Pollards Nurseries, Lake Lane, Barnham, West Sussex (Monument MWS11249)

Event ID: EWS1664 **Name:** Land at Lower Farm, Binsted - Archaeological Investigations

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1664	Land at Lower Farm, Binsted - Archaeological Investigations	Survey

External Reference: Project Code: LBS141

Dates: 01/01/2015 - 10/12/2015, between (January 2015 - December 2015)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling
Evaluation
Geophysical Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
EVALUATION
MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: ArchaeoPhysica Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Lower Farm
Binsted

Grid Reference

Centred SU 98313 04777 (429m by 426m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Walberton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Lower Farm, Binsted, Walberton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A magnetometer survey (01/01/2015-31/1/2015) was carried out on land at Lower Farm, Binsted. The survey site is approximately 9.8ha and is pastoral.

The data has been affected by intermittent and variable electromagnetic interference, thought to be TETRA masts within the vicinity. It is possible that without such interference, further anomalies would have been identified. However, a series of enhanced magnetic field anomalies may be of archaeological interest within the south-eastern quadrant of the survey area, and seem to form a series of interlinking ditches. It is noted that structures that might equate with anomalies identified within the previous earth resistance survey have not been identified within the magnetic survey. {1}

An archaeological evaluation (30/11/2015 - 10/12/2015) was carried out by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology on Land at Lower Farm, Walberton, in advance of a solar farm being constructed on the site. The site comprises pasture and arable land at Lower Farm. Eleven trenches, 50m by 1.8m, were excavated across the proposed development area. The trenches were placed to target a circular cropmark shown on aerial photographs, a series of linear anomalies highlighted during the previous geophysical survey and also to test blank areas in the geophysical survey results.

Iron Age activity was concentrated to the east of the north-south paeleochannel that ran across Trench 3. Trench 4 and 5 contained the highest concentration of archaeologically significant features in the study area. The features identified were Iron Age ditches, an Iron Age to Romano-British ditch, a small Iron Age pit and a Romano-British pit surrounded by four postholes. No dating evidence was recovered for the post holes but they may have formed part of a structure within an enclosure formed by ditches to the south, east and north. The ditches and post-holes

encountered in this area also point to this being an area of concentrated human activity and probable habitation. The presence of the small pit indicates continued activity in this area of the site during the Romano-British period. Iron Age features were also recorded to the north-west of the study area (Trench 9). Two north-east to south-west aligned ditches and a pit containing Iron Age pottery sherds show that activity in this period continued across the proposed development area although less intensively than further south-east.

No definitive evidence was found for the circular feature identified in aerial photographs. An undated curving ditch may have related to this but as only one was found within the trench this is not considered likely. The two east-west aligned ditches running across Trenches 7 and 8 have been interpreted as a post-medieval or modern relict hedgeline and a drainage ditch.

Environmental samples were taken during the course of the evaluation. All of the samples produced plant remains, but in some cases these were identified as being possibly intrusive modern material. Two of the samples, from Romano-British features, produced concentrated numbers of charred cereal remains. In both these cases grains were identified which appeared to be emmer wheat type grains. The wild plant remains consisted of seed species which can be preserved for long periods in the soil seed bank. Seeds of goosefoots were quite common as well as seeds of fat-hen. These are likely to be the result of manuring activities rather than the economic collection of these plants. {2}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: ArchaeoPhysica Ltd. 2015. Lower Farm, Binsted, West Sussex - Geophysical Survey Report. Project Code: LBS141.
 - (2) Grey Literature Report: Wardell Armstrong Archaeology. 2016. Land at Lower Farm, Yapton Lane, Walberton, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation Report.
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Associated Monuments

MWS13106 Land at Lower Farm, Binsted - Archaeological Investigations (Monument MWS13106)

Event ID: EWS742 **Name:** Archaeological Investigations at Land to the Rear of 98 Barnham Road,

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS742	Archaeological Investigations at Land to the Rear of 98 Barnham Road, Barnham	Intervention

External Reference: Project No. 1793

Dates: 01/06/2003 - 22/01/2004, at some time (June 2003-Jan 2004)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SU 95786 04686 (point) SU90SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Eastergate, Arun, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Three linear features provisionally dated to the Early Iron Age-Late Iron Age period were cut by features from the Late Iron Age-Romano-British period.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2004. Archaeological Investigations at Land to the rear of No. 98 Barnham Road, Barnham, West Sussex. Project No. 1793.

Associated Monuments

MWS7451 Land to the Rear of 98 Barnham Road, Barnham Iron Age Activity (Monument MWS7451)

Event ID: EWS1133 **Name:** An Archaeological Evaluation at the Bognor Regis Community College,

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1133	An Archaeological Evaluation at the Bognor Regis Community College, South Way, Bognor Regis, West Sussex	Intervention

External Reference: Project No. 2062

Dates: 13/04/2005 - 17/05/2005, between (June 2005)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling
Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Bognor Regis Community College
South Way

Grid Reference

SU 9219 0019 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Bognor Regis Community College, South Way, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in two phases and revealed truncated linear ditches/gullies and post holes probably dating from the Late Bronze Age to Roman period.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2005. An Archaeological Evaluation at the Bognor Regis Community College, South Way, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. Project No. 2062.

Associated Monuments

MWS7945 Bognor Regis Community College, Bognor - Archaeological Evaluation (Monument MWS7945)

Event ID: EWS1001 **Name:** Bognor Regis Community College Swimming Pool Extension Watching Brief

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1001	Bognor Regis Community College Swimming Pool Extension Watching Brief	Intervention

External Reference: Project No. 2245

Dates: 24/04/2006 - 12/07/2006, occasionally (2006)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Bognor Regis Community College
Collyer Avenue

Grid Reference

SU 92251 00180 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Bognor Regis Community College, Collyer Avenue, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken - no archaeological remains or artefacts were observed.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2006. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Bognor Regis Community College Swimming Pool Extension, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. Project No. 2245.

Associated Monuments

MWS8540 Bognor Regis Community College Swimming Pool Extension, Bognor Regis (Negative Evidence MWS8540)

Event ID: EWS933 **Name:** Land at Newlands House, Arundel Road, Fontwell

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS933	Land at Newlands House, Arundel Road, Fontwell	Intervention

External Reference: Project No. 2657

Dates: 01/11/2006 - 03/11/2006, between (2006)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

GEOTECHNICAL TEST PIT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Newlands House
Arundel Road
Fontwell

Grid Reference

Centred SU 95342 07073 (116m by 95m) SU90NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Walberton, Arun, West Sussex

Address

Newlands House, Arundel Road, Fontwell, Walberton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on Land at Newlands ouse, Arundel Road, Fontwell. Eight trial trenches were excavated and reavealed two burnt tree throws but no archaeological features or finds of archaeological significance were encountered. In conjunction with the archaeological evaluation geoarchaeological investigations were undertaken by Chris Pine (Development Archaeology Services) which comprised three geoarchaeological test pits within three evaluation trenches. Sediments associated with a Riased Beach were identified, however it was not possible to clearly identify this with the Aldingbourne Raised Beach or the Goodwood-Slindon Riased Beach. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2006. An Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Newlands House, Arundel Road, Fontwell, West Sussex. Project No. 2657.
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Associated Monuments

MWS8106 Land at Newlands House, Fontwell - Evaluation (Negative Evidence MWS8106)

Event ID: EWS908 **Name:** Elizabeth House, Bognor Regis

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS908	Elizabeth House, Bognor Regis	Intervention

External Reference: Project No. 7517

Dates: 23/03/2006 - 29/03/2006, between (2006)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Excavation

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

EXCAVATION

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: AOC Archaeology Group

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Elizabeth House

Victoria Drive

Grid Reference

Centred SZ 93013 99551 (87m by 96m)

SZ99NW

Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex

Address

Elizabeth House, Victoria Drive, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A watching brief followed by excavation, carried out by AOC Archaeology Group in March 2006, revealed no archaeological features, deposits or finds. (1)

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: AOC Archaeology Group. 2006. Elizabeth House, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report. Project No. 7517.

Associated Monuments

MWS9100 Elizabeth House, Bognor Regis - Evaluation and Watching Brief (Negative Evidence MWS9100)

Event ID: EWS1151 **Name:** Land at North Bersted - Archaeological Investigations

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1151	Land at North Bersted - Archaeological Investigations	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number 2093

Dates: 25/04/2005 - 31/10/2008, between (April 2005 - October 2008)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Borehole log
Evaluation
Excavation
Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Thesaurus Event Types

BOREHOLE SURVEY
EVALUATION
EXCAVATION
TEST PIT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

North Bersted

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9234 0147 (1746m by 966m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

North Bersted, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A geotechnical and geoarchaeological assessment was carried out at Land at North Bersted in advance of proposed residential development. The Geotechnical and Geoarchaeological assessment involved British Geological Survey Data (using boreholes), Test Pit Data, Purposive Geoarchaeological Survey (boreholes) and archaeological trenching. The results show that marine deposits lie at around 2 metres below ground level; alluvial deposits are extensive within the area; these have been demonstrated to have moderate to high palaeoenvironmental potential. {1}

An archaeological evaluation (25th April 2005 to 16th June 2005) was carried out at land at North Bersted, Bersted, in advance of residential development. 168 trial trenches revealed a concentration of archaeological remains, dating mostly from the Late Bronze period. These included a middle Bronze Age cremation urn, four probable Bronze Age burnt mounds as well as two Late Bronze Age ditches. In addition to this a Late Iron Age / Early Romano-British parallel ditched track way was identified. A Late Bronze Age and Middle to Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British settlement was also identified as well as the entrance to two possible livestock enclosures dating from the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age. Traces of an 18th century barn were found and some remains of post medieval field boundaries were also located. A previously unknown World War 2 Anti-Tank Trap was also identified. {2}

An excavation (20th November 2007 to 31st October 2008) was carried out at Land at North Bersted in advance of residential development across eight separate areas. The excavation identified Bronze Age occupation and

landscape features, a Bronze Age roundhouse, Iron Age and Roman field systems, a Roman timber building and an Iron Age Warrior Burial. {3}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2005. North Bersted Evaluation, Bognor Regis, Summary Review of Geotechnical and Geoarchaeological Data for the Site. Project No 2093: Site Code NBB 05.
 - (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2005. An archaeological Evaluation on Land at North Bersted, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. Project Number: 2092.
 - (3) Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2009. Land at North Bersted, Bognor Regis, West Sussex - An Archaeological Excavation Interim Report. Report 07/135.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS12552	Late Iron Age "Warrior Burial," North Bersted (Monument MWS12552)
MWS12733	Early Bronze Age Cremation, North Bersted (Monument MWS12733)
MWS12734	Early Bronze Age Roundhouse, North Bersted (Monument MWS12734)
MWS12748	Middle Bronze Age Burnt Mound, Bersted (Monument MWS12748)
MWS12775	Neolithic? Burial, North Bersted (Monument MWS12775)
MWS12776	Possible Middle-Late Bronze Age Occupation Site, North Bersted (Monument MWS12776)
MWS12777	Middle-Late Bronze Age? Occupation Site (Monument MWS12777)
MWS12778	Middle - Late Bronze Age Enclosed Occupation Site, North Bersted (Monument MWS12778)
MWS12795	Late Roman Timber Framed Building, North Bersted (Monument MWS12795)
MWS12800	Early Roman Enclosure Complex, Bersted (Monument MWS12800)
MWS12860	Middle Iron Age Enclosure Complex, North Bersted. (Monument MWS12860)
MWS12861	Middle Iron Age Enclosure Complex, North Bersted (Monument MWS12861)
MWS6967	Middle Bronze Age Burnt Mound, Bersted (Monument MWS6967)
MWS7987	Multiperiod Occupation at North Bersted (Monument MWS7987)
MWS7995	Neolithic vessel?, North Bersted, Bersted (Find Spot MWS7995)
MWS7996	Middle Bronze Age Enclosure, North Bersted (Monument MWS7996)
MWS7997	Possible Burnt Mounds, North Bersted (Monument MWS7997)
MWS7998	World War II Anti-Tank Defensive Ditches (Monument MWS7998)

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 (2008)

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: EWS63 **Name:** Manor Farm Solar Park, Shripney - Watching Brief

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS63	Manor Farm Solar Park, Shripney - Watching Brief	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number 7841

Dates: 11/12/2015 - 03/02/2016, between (December 2015 - February 2016)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Manor Farm Solar Park
Shripney Lane
Shripney

Grid Reference

Centred SU 92859 02496 (985m by 1236m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Manor Farm Solar Park, Shripney Lane, Shripney, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at the Manor Farm Solar Park, Shripney, in advance of the construction of a Solar Farm at the site. The site consists of two large fields divided by a trackway running westwards from Shripney Lane to a reservoir. To the south-east the site is bounded by Shripney Lane and elsewhere by hedged field boundaries and drainage ditches. The site lies on the Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver Chalk Formations.

Cable trenching machine and excavations for a substation were monitored during the watching brief. No archaeological finds or features were identified during the watching brief. Although all groundworks were monitored, these comprised a small area of the site and the results of this watching brief should perhaps not, therefore be considered as an accurate a characterisation of the archaeological potential of the site. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2016. Archaeological Watching Brief Report Manor Farm Solar Park, Shripney, West Sussex. Project Number: 7841.

Associated Monuments

MWS14360 Manor Farm Solar Park, Shripney - Watching Brief (Negative Evidence MWS14360)

Event ID: EWS397 **Name:** Land off Burndell Road, Yapton - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS397	Land off Burndell Road, Yapton - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 114890

Dates: 21/11/2016 - 25/11/2016, between (November 2016)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Wessex Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land off Burndell Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 98491 02796 (221m by 200m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Yapton, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land off Burndell Road, Yapton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the south of Burndell Road, Yapton in advance of residential development. The site comprises a single agricultural field, around 2.3ha in size. The underlying geology of the site is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation with superficial river terrace deposits.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 18 trenches. Two possible inter-cut features of uncertain origin were identified. A large assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery and worked flint was recovered from the features. The presence of these remains indicates that there is some potential for the presence of further archaeological features of Early Neolithic date to be encountered within the site.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Burndell Road, Yapton, West Sussex - Evaluation Report. Reference: 114892.02.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS14362 Land off Burndell Road, Yapton - Evaluation (Monument MWS14362)

Event ID: EWS1578 **Name:** Land to the North of North Bersted, Bersted - Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1578	Land to the North of North Bersted, Bersted - Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference: Project Number: 1197 and 1281

Dates: 01/03/2000 - 31/08/2000, between (March 2000 - August 2000)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Field Walking - Systematic Collection

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

WALKOVER SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land to the North of North Bersted

North Bersted Street

Grid Reference

Centred SU 92373 01516 (2667m by 985m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land to the North of North Bersted, North Bersted Street, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological desk based assessment and walkover survey was carried out at land to the North of North Bersted in advance of a proposed new housing development. The site covers some 96ha. On the south-west side it is bounded by the A259 Chichester Road, on the south-east by Shripney Lane and Rowan Way and it immediately adjoins the rear of properties built along these three roads. The northern boundary runs across open farmland. Permission to enter the eastern spur of land (Area B) was not granted at the time of the visit. Therefore this parcel of land was largely viewed from Rowan Avenue which delineates its southern boundary. The three fields at the western end of Area B, however, were entered owing to footpath access. Running north-east – south-west across the site, a narrow stretch of Alluvium, now bounded on north and south by two small streams, crosses the lower half of the site. This stretch evidences the former existence of a rivulet which drained into the Aldingbourne Rife. Alluvium gives rise to a ground-water gley soil which is always liable to become waterlogged. Elsewhere on the site the geological base to soil is brickearth.

Palaeolithic – No Palaeolithic finds have been recorded from the immediate area, although important finds have been made in the Chichester and Lavant areas. There is a possibility that marine deposits may underlie the Brickearth. Of interest is the possible palaeochannel noted during the Walkover survey. However, in view of the current paucity of local finds the potential of this area for the Palaeolithic period is low.

Mesolithic – On-going work suggests that greater use was made of the Coastal Plain during the Mesolithic era than had been thought. Therefore the potential of the area for this period is considered as moderate.

Neolithic – No Neolithic settlement sites are recorded within 1km of the study site, but the finding of a Neolithic handaxe to the south-east of the site suggests some nearby Neolithic activity. In addition to this a number of prehistoric flints have also been identified in the area. Therefore, based on current evidence the potential for this period is low to moderate.

Bronze Age – Finds of Bronze Age material have been made across the general area and an important Beaker

site was excavated in the immediate vicinity of the present study site. This, plus the widespread occurrence of burnt flint and mounds noted in the Walkover survey suggests the potential Bronze Age activity at the site is high. Iron Age – There is evidence of two Iron Age sites, within 1km radius of the study area and a series of ditches plus a hut site suggesting settlement in the area. Therefore the potential for this period is high.

Roman – Spot finds of Roman material and evidence of four Roman occupation sites of which two were multi-period indicate that this area was intensively used during the Roman period. One of the sites is actually within the study area. Therefore, the potential for this period is considered high.

Medieval – Evidence for medieval settlement in the area has come from one excavated site, one findspot and from documentary sources. Given the intensive cultivation documented the discovery of further sites is probable. The most likely areas are considered to be adjacent to the bordering roads; however, isolated farmsteads may have existed further in to the appraisal area.

Post-medieval – The area is known to have been extensively cultivated and well-populated throughout the post-medieval period. The sites identified are exclusively related to either brick manufacture in the 19th and 20th centuries or are of a 20th century defensive nature. None of the brickfields appear to have been in the study area. However, earlier brickfields may have existed within the study area. The potential of the area for this period is moderate to high in terms of industrial and defensive and low to moderate in terms of occupation sites.

Walkover –

A systematic walkover survey was undertaken at the site. The object of the walkover was to identify historic landscape features, together with other archaeological surface anomalies or artefact scatters. At the time of the survey the fields the land units (A-J and L-N) were in the main mixture of pasture and arable (winter wheat at varying stages of growth and rape crops). The majority of the fields are enclosed by ditched boundaries with narrow strips of hedgerow. Land Unit B was an unkempt plot of land which had been used as a nursery.

It was only from the cultivated fields (A, AA, D, E and F) that a small sample of artefactual evidence was retrieved from the surface. Land Units H could only be partially observed from the adjacent trackway through gaps in the hedge and no observations could be made in Land Unit G, I and J.

The walkover yielded few concentrations of artefacts and other surface features. However, it is apparent from the small quantities of flint flakes both observed and collected and from pottery evidence that the area was almost certainly utilised during later prehistory as well as the Roman, Medieval and post-Medieval periods.

A number of fire-cracked flint was identified across the site. In the absence of other associative evidence a date is difficult to define. The absence of artefactual evidence such as pottery/brick/tile etc., suggests the burnt flint might derive from the later prehistoric period. Mounds were identified in Land Unit/ Field AA and appear to be associated with fire-cracked flint. Burnt mounds are normally dated to the Late Bronze Age and it may be possible that the mounds identified might represent such structures. The possibility is enhanced by their proximity to the two streams which abut the northern and southern margins of this field.

A broad shallow depression which tracks along Lane Unit A, appears to line up precisely with a similar feature in Land Unit D and can be seen passing in a north-westerly direction across the northern part of Land Unit DD. This may possibly be a former watercourse which silted up or was infilled prior to the 18th century. This may prove to be a palaeochannel and may relate to two features identified as former braided stream channels. Similarly in Land Unit L a narrow channel crosses the southern part of the field.

A trackway which runs approximately south-east/north-west immediately to the east of Land Unit A could be of some antiquity. At the northern and southern ends of the eastern boundary of Land Unit A the lane is between 1.5 and 2m below field level which suggests that the trackway has been lowered through use over a very long period. It could originate in the late prehistoric period but equally could have originated as part of the open-field system which developed in medieval times.

Second World War defensive structures were identified; a machine gun post and two pillboxes, suggesting that the area is of military importance.

A line of trees was identified in Land Unit C, which on map is evidence for a former boundary. It represents a survival of former medieval strip fields.

Land Units FF, E and EE in the far east of Area A of the study site are within the westerly alluvial fan of the River Rife System. The low lying nature of this area and the change in habitat where reeds and willow begin to predominate indicate that this area may have some potential for containing waterlogged deposits of prehistoric date.

Mound-like structures were identified in Land Units D and F may well represent former activity sites and could be medieval/ post medieval, or earlier in date; the presence of oyster in association with one of them might be an indicator of domestic food refuse.

A piece of flint/stone walling was found on the boundary of Land Units F/N is the remains of a barn. The associated flint cobbling possibly represents the floor of a stable or yard.

Overall, the study site lies in an archaeologically rich area. There is a high archaeological potential for a number of different chronological periods. Due to the size of the area a targeted evaluation phase of intrusive fieldwork conducted in stages is suggested as a potential next step forward. The mounds located during the Walkover survey in Land Unit AA may be of prehistoric date. These will need to be subjected to disturbance during development. Similarity the mounds located in Land Unit F also needs clarification by trial trenching. The search

of Aerial Photographs located several features which need clarification. It may be advisable to subject these to targeted trial trenching to establish their exact nature. The three World War 2 defensive structures are in good condition and form an associated group. Two of them are of unique design while the third is of a standard type. It is considered preferable to preserve the two unique examples in situ. A rapid survey should be undertaken of them and a full drawn and photographic survey should be undertaken. Past arable cultivation is likely to have had the most adverse impact on the archaeological resources of the appraisal area (to an unknown degree). The acidic ground conditions are also likely to have destroyed or badly damaged certain classes of artefact {1} {2}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2000. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey at Land to the North of North Bersted, West Sussex. Project Number 1197.
 - (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2000. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey at Land to the North of North Bersted, West Sussex. Project Number: 1197 and 1281.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS6972	Mound - Walkover Survey at Land to the North of North Bersted - Field F (Monument MWS6972)
MWS6973	Mound - Walkover Survey at Land to the North of North Bersted - Field F (Monument MWS6973)
MWS7987	Multiperiod Occupation at North Bersted (Monument MWS7987)

Event ID: EWS487 **Name:** St. Mary's Church, Walberton - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS487	St. Mary's Church, Walberton - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 1992/40

Dates: 01/10/1992 - 31/10/1992, between (October 1992)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: South Eastern Archaeological Services

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

St. Mary's Church
Church Lane

Grid Reference

SU 97100 05700 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Walberton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

St. Mary's Church, Church Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A trench was excavated at OS Grid ref SU 9710 0570 A1 for a septic tank at St. Mary's Church. This uncovered 15 graves, the absolute dating of which was not possible. It is thought that the majority are C19 cut into Anglo-Saxon/ medieval archaeological deposits. There were up to four levels, ten of the graves are pre C19. A large quantity of late Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered (AD 900-1100). {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: South Eastern Archaeological Services. 1992. St. Mary's Church, Walberton - An Archaeological Evaluation in Advance of The Installation of a Septic Tank. Project Number: 1992 /40.

Associated Monuments

MWS4234 15 Graves, St Mary's Church, Walberton (Monument MWS4234)

Event ID: EWS882 **Name:** Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Bognor Regis Community College,

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS882	Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Bognor Regis Community College, Bognor Regis	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 2078

Dates: 17/05/2005 - 17/05/2005

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Bognor Regis Community College
Collyer Avenue

Grid Reference

SU 92407 00098 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Bognor Regis Community College, Collyer Avenue, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation, where a trial trench 1.8 x 12 m was excavated, revealed no archaeological finds or features. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2005. An archaeological evaluation on land at Bognor Regis Community College (Upper School), Learning Support Unit, South Way, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. Project Number: 2078.

Associated Monuments

MWS9745 Land at Bognor Regis Community College, Learning Support Unit, Bognor Regis - Evaluation (Negative Evidence MWS9745)

Event ID: EWS1824 **Name:** Land at East Yapton - Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1824	Land at East Yapton - Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference: Project Number: 3031

Dates: 01/08/2010 - 31/08/2010, between (August 2010)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Cotswold Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at East Yapton
Burndell Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 98565 03105 (567m by 273m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Yapton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at East Yapton, Burndell Road, Yapton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A desk based assessment was carried out on Land at East Yapton. The site is approximately 7ha in area and comprises four fields, one of which is partially arable and the remainder being wasteland. The site includes a small area of overgrown woodland. The site is situated on the West Sussex Lower Coastal Plain, an area of Palaeolithic potential. Palaeolithic material is recorded in the study area around 200m to the east of the site, but none is recorded within the site.

Current evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement lies to the east of the site, with a few findspots recorded elsewhere in the study area. No evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity is recorded within or in the immediate vicinity of the site. The assessment has not identified potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets of these dates within the site.

Medieval activity in the study area appears to be focussed around the Grade 1 Listed Church of St. Mary, to the north-west of the site. Post-medieval settlement is recorded at Brindell Farm, immediately south of the site, and in the wider study area at Yapton Place in the north-eastern part of the study area. The site appears to have been used for agricultural purposes in the post-medieval and modern periods. A pond is recorded within the site in post-medieval documents. The assessment has not identified potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets of these dates within the site.

The Portsmouth-Arundel Navigation was constructed through the northern part of the site in the early 19th century. This feature survives as earthworks in the central part of the site and evidence of it is likely to survive below-ground elsewhere in the site. The remains of the Portsmouth-Arundel Navigation is thought to be a heritage assets of archaeological and historic interest. Burndell Bridge crossed the line of the canal at the western edge of the site and is also considered to be a heritage asset for historic and architectural reasons.

The main complex of Ford airfield lay immediately to the south-east, and peripheral activity extended to within the site. On extant structure which was probably associated with the airfield, survives in the eastern part of the site, and is considered to be a heritage asset of historic interest.

There is potential for the remains, of three now-removed probable airfield buildings, to survive below ground within the site. Any such remains are not considered to be heritage assets.

Now-removed temporary structures associated with D-Day are shown on aerial photographs within the site but it is considered very unlikely that below-ground remains of these structures survive. Hedgerows within the site present along the historic Yapton/Ford Parish boundary and flanking the line of the Portsmouth-Arundel Canal are considered to have statutory protection under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Hedgerows present along other boundaries shown on the late 18th and early 19th century maps do not have statutory protection but may be considered to be of some cultural heritage interest as they pre-date 1845. These hedgerows are considered to be heritage assets of historic interest.

Burrndell Bridge and the Airfield Structure (water tank) are two heritage assets that will be significantly impacted upon by the proposed development which will involve their demolition. The structures will be subject to building recording prior to their removal. No other major impacts to the significance of heritage assets have been identified. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Cotswold Archaeology. 2010. Land at East Yapton, Arun District, West Sussex - Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Heritage Statement. Report Number: 10149.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS14177 Land off Burndell Road, Ford - Archaeological Evaluation (Monument MWS14177)

Event ID: EWS1579 **Name:** The Lamb Inn, Yapton - Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1579	The Lamb Inn, Yapton - Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief	Intervention

External Reference: Project number: 32436

Dates: 27/08/2013 - 18/10/2013, between (August 2013 and October 2013)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Building Survey
Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

BUILDING SURVEY
WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: AOC Archaeology Group

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

The Lamb Inn
Bilsham Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 97762 02422 (77m by 90m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Yapton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

The Lamb Inn, Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An historic building survey (27th - 28th August 2013) was carried out at The Lamb Inn, Yapton, in advance of demolition to enable a new housing development. The land around the Inn is roughly rectangular, covering approximately 3,800 sq. m, with the Lamb located at the northwest corner. The underlying geology is sedimentary chalk dating to the Cretaceous Period. The site lies at around 10mOD, with slight gradient downhill southwards. The Lamb Inn shows nine clear stages of building, including the initial phase. Most of the changes date to the 20th century, but the first four phases are 18th and 19th century in date. The dates given for each phase are suggested through material and style. There is clear re-use of some timbers, and there are some pastiche elements added to give the interior an older look.

The original function of the building is most likely a dwelling: its earliest phase being a two storey cottage with a room in each floor, with a kitchen at the southern end; the fireplace contains the probable remains of ovens within the patched and repaired brickwork. A chimneystack was at each end. The use of brick quoins with panel work is a typical local mid-18th century style, and this is most likely the date of the building. Also typical of the mid-18th century is a basic wooden frame used to support internal floors, and the plank wooden doors are most likely early features. The location of a partition between the kitchen and the rest of the ground floor is marked by an angled beam and a change in brick flooring. During later changes, around 30% of the structures of the ground floor and around 20% of the first floor have been removed, plus internal features such as walls, décor and windows. The earliest part of the Lamb Inn is the same building that is described in the Tithe Map of 1778 as a "Cottage with Cider House." The barn previously on site to the south could have been the cider house. A traditional cider house would have sold a product that was usually fermented on the premises from apples grown in a local cider orchard. The next phase is of 19th century date. The cottage was doubled in size, with additional rooms and a new staircase. The exterior wall of this phase is constructed of yellow stock bricks with red brick dressings. New, narrower sash windows were added at the front at this time. The evidence does not show when The Lamb was

first used as a public house, but it appears to have occurred by 1870. The conversion to a public house may have been in response to the Beerhouse Act of 1840.

The later additions have removed around 60% of the ground floor of phase 2. Phase 3 is only marked by the northern extension with its catslide roof; whilst Phase 4 appears to address public needs by expanding kitchens, and private needs by adding toilet facilities. The 20th century additions were to provide for more customers, as well as the addition of new toilet blocks. The most removal of historic fabric occurred in the late 20th century, with the advent of a more open-plan bar by removal of the southeast wall of Room 3, and supporting the walls above with steel joists supported by an I-beam. The addition of a bay window to the front wall also removed fabric. The first floor has seen infilling of two windows. This may have occurred when the partition wall was removed.

The 20th century additions have obscured and significantly altered a well-proportioned cottage which developed into a beer house, so that when it was considered for listing, too many fixtures, fittings and historic fabric had been removed. One popular décor apparent in the pub is an attempt to make the building appear older by adding beams and brackets with rusticated, axe cut edges. {1}

An archaeological watching brief (14 - 18th October 2013) was carried out at land formerly used as The Lamb Inn, Yapton, in advance of residential development. The site is rectangular in plan, totalling approximately 3,800 sq. metres. The Lamb Inn was located towards the northern end of the site. The plot includes the former beer garden and car park areas. The underlying geology is sedimentary chalk. The site lies at around 10m aOD and slopes gently north to south.

The watching brief monitored the post demolition ground works on the site, specifically the grubbing out of the footings and foundations of the Lamb Inn and the reduction of the area formerly utilised as a beer garden. No archaeology was observed within the limits of the site. The ground below the former Lamb Inn had been disturbed extensively by previous work particularly the pouring of substantial concrete footings and the laying of a brick foundation. Due to the lack of archaeological deposits it is recommended that no further archaeological work be undertaken. {2}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: AOC Archaeology. 2013. The Lamb Inn, Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex - Historic Building Record. Project Number: 32436.
 - (2) Grey Literature Report: AOC Archaeology. 2013. The Lamb Inn, Bilsham Road, Yapton: A Watching Brief Report. Project Number: 32436.
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Associated Monuments

MWS12311 The Lamb Inn, Yapton - Archaeological Investigations (Building MWS12311)

Event ID: EWS1774 **Name:** Land off Burndell Road, Ford - Archaeological Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1774	Land off Burndell Road, Ford - Archaeological Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 3405

Dates: 04/04/2011 - 20/04/2011, between (April 2011)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling
Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Cotswold Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land off Burndell Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 98565 03105 (567m by 273m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Ford, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Yapton, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land off Burndell Road, Yapton / Ford, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land off Burndell Road, Ford. The site is approximately 7ha in area and comprises four fields. The site also includes a small area of overgrown woodland. The site lies at between approximately 6.5m aOD and 7.5m aOD. The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Aeolian Brickearth.

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 50 trenches measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width. Three distinct areas of archaeological activity were revealed during the evaluation, with prehistoric activity being confined to the west and eastern parts of the site. The western part of the site revealed a number of Late Bronze Age to Early/Middle Iron Age ditches reflecting a pattern of prehistoric land enclosure on a broad north-east/south-west alignment. Postholes identified close to the ditches are thought to be contemporary in date and may suggest the presence of peripheral settlement activity or agricultural buildings.

The eastern part of the site revealed Middle Bronze Age pits and a contemporary burnt flint filled trough. Finds recovered from the features suggest an area of possible settlement focus where food was cooked or processed. A number of undated ditches and gullies were also identified in the eastern part of the site. These are thought to be contemporary with an Early to Middle Iron Age ditch orientated on a broad north-east/south-west alignment also in this area. They are likely to have formed part of a contemporary prehistoric field system.

Prehistoric features were generally absent from the central part of the site with the possible exception of two undated gullies which follow the same general broad north-east/south-west alignment of the prehistoric enclosures/field boundaries to the east and west.

The majority of the post-medieval features recorded in the evaluation area consist of linear ditches reflecting the present day north-south/east-west trend of land boundary. Some of the ditches are aligned with field boundaries depicted on 18th-century and 19th-century historic mapping. One of the ditches was possibly re-used during World War II.

Environmental samples were taken from three different deposits. Sample one was from the fill of a pit dating to

the Middle Bronze Age. The material consisted of charcoal (oak, hazel, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, wild cherry). The charcoal recovered is typical of the range of fuels used during the Bronze Age. Sample two was from the subsoil surrounding a large pot dating to the Middle Bronze Age. The material recovered consisted of charcoal (oak, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, wild cherry), burnt clay, burnt flint and pottery. Sample three was recovered from the upper fill of a pit dating to the Middle Bronze Age. The material recovered consisted of charcoal (oak) and burnt flint. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Cotswold Archaeological Trust. 2011. Land off Burndell Road, East Yapton, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation. Project Number: 3405.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS14177 Land off Burndell Road, Ford - Archaeological Evaluation (Monument MWS14177)

Event ID: EWS1250 **Name:** Archaeological Evaluation Report, Site 1, Bognor Community College,

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1250	Archaeological Evaluation Report, Site 1, Bognor Community College, Bognor Regis	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 5464

Dates: 01/10/2012 - 31/10/2012, between (October 2012)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Bognor Community College

Grid Reference

Centred SZ 9188 9981 (154m by 62m) SZ99NW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Bognor Community College, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation report was carried out on site 1, Bognor Community College, Bognor Regis. 7 evaluation trenches were excavated however only 1 trench produced any finds or features. A ditch was identified in which a small amount of fired cracked flint recovered from the fill.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2012. Archaeological Evaluation Report, Site 1, Bognor Community College, Bognor Regis. ASE Project No. 5464.

Associated Monuments

MWS11252 Archaeological Evaluation Report, Site 1, Bognor Community College, Bognor Regis (Monument MWS11252)

Event ID: EWS1810 **Name:** Land at Westergate, Aldingbourne - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1810	Land at Westergate, Aldingbourne - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 5981

Dates: 11/03/2018 - 28/03/2013, between (March 2013)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling
Evaluation
Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
EVALUATION
GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Westergate

Grid Reference

Centred SU 94124 05794 (588m by 404m) SU90NW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Land at Westergate, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at Westergate, Aldingbourne, in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the site. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 72 trial trenches. 25 of these trenches contained archaeological features. Three periods of archaeological activity were identified:

Period 1: Early Neolithic (around 3650-3300BC): All of the Neolithic activity was identified at the northeast of the site and was represented by two possible pits. One was a sub-circular feature with clear sides and undulating base. It consisted of a single fill containing a small group of possible Early Neolithic pottery. Burnt food residue adhered to one of the sherds was radiocarbon dated and confirmed a C14 date of 3777-3652CalBC (SUERC-46777:4937±30BP). The other pit was a sub-circular small pit of probable Early Neolithic date. The feature contained two fills containing four large probable Early Neolithic pottery bodysherds from a plain bowl, worked flints and fire-cracked flints.

A possible tree bole was also identified that contained probable Early Neolithic bodysherds (from a plain bowl) and worked flints.

Period 2: Late Bronze Age (around 1150-800BC): Morphologically similar ditches, on the same west-northwest to east-southeast alignment were found in six of the Trenches. Dating evidence from this group of ditches was sparse; single sherds of 'prehistoric' date were recovered in three of the Trenches. Similarly aligned (west-northwest to east-southeast) ditches were found in two of the Trenches which were also morphologically similar to the first ditch group. However, no dating evidence was recovered was this second ditch group. A third ditch group consisting of two ditches on broadly the same west-northwest to east-southeast were morphologically similar to the first two ditch groups. Dating evidence was better for these ditches, with 13 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery recovered from one of the ditches, and late prehistoric (with residual Neolithic sherds) found in another. The final two ditch groups were all on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment and found in four of the Trenches.

Again these were morphological similar to the other groups. Limited dating evidence was recovered from the ditch

in one of the trenches, two sherds of later Bronze Age date.

Taken together, ditch groups 1 to 5 appear to form a coherent, but intermittently surviving, field system, broadly aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It is probable that where undetected, much of the system has been removed by later ploughing and it is notable that the best survival is broadly focussed on the two areas where the 'relict' subsoil also remains. Although sparse, the dating evidence would suggest that the field system was infilling sometime in the Late Bronze Age.

Period 3: Post-medieval (Late 18th Century): Morphologically similar ditches on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment were found in four of the trenches. No dating evidence was recovered from them but they appear to be a good fit with plots recorded on the 1778-1783 Yeakell and Gardner map, suggesting that these boundaries were in use until at least the 18th century. The archaeological, combined with the cartographic evidence, suggests that the site remained in use as agricultural land throughout the post-medieval period, initially being divided up into several, relatively small, holdings until the 19th century when the holdings were 'rationalised' into larger plots.

Ten environmental samples were taken during the evaluation. The majority of the samples came from ditches which have been interpreted as possible prehistoric field ditches. Sampling has confirmed the presence of a limited amount of environmental remains including bones, shells, charcoal and charred macroplant remains. It has also produced evidence for the presence of roots and uncharred weed seeds.

The assemblage of charred macrobotanical remains is very small and is limited to two grains of wheat, a single grass seed and a single small hazel nutshell fragment.

The wood charcoal remains recovered from the environmental samples were in general poorly-preserved, and the assemblages small. The range of taxa identified suggests that wood for use as fuel was procured primarily from oak-dominated deciduous woodland, with woodland margin environments also being exploited as evidenced by the presence of Leguminosae wood. However, as the samples originate from ditch and pit features the charcoal assemblage is likely to be composed of amalgams of wood remains from numerous burning events, and as such cannot contribute to a more detailed discussion of fuel wood procurement and use. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2013. An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Westergate, West Sussex. Project Number: 5981.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS14353 Land at Westergate, Aldingbourne - Evaluation (Monument MWS14353)

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: 28/05/2014 - 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
Shripton 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, Shripton 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, Aldingbourne, 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 Aldingbourne 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 as 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 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

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

- (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: EWS1650 **Name:** Land at Angels Nursery, Barnham - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1650	Land at Angels Nursery, Barnham - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 6912

Dates: 01/08/2014 - 31/08/2014, between (August 2014)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling
Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Angels Nursery
Yapton Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 96260 04031 (272m by 234m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Barnham, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Angels Nursery, Yapton Road, Barnham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at Angels Nursery, Barnham. The 3.5ha site lies on the south side of the Yapton Road. Following the demolition of the nursery structures, the site is currently open grassland dissected by shallow ditches and hedgelines. It is bounded to the south by a further abandoned nursery, to the east by an on-going development and to the west by a caravan park. The underlying bedrock is London Clay with superficial deposits of river terrace sand, silt and clay.

Thirty-two evaluation trenches were excavated on the site. Archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded in twelve of the trenches, the vast majority positively dating from the Romano-British period. Features consisting of gullies and ditches containing often sizeable assemblages of pottery suggest occupation spanning much of the Romano-British period. Other finds included limited assemblages of flintwork and prehistoric, medieval and postmedieval pottery. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2014. Archaeological Evaluation Report Land at Angels Nursery Barnham, West Sussex. Project Number: 6912.

Associated Monuments

MWS12923 Land at Angels Nursery, Barnham - Evaluation (Monument MWS12923)

Event ID: EWS1707 **Name:** Comet Corner, Middleton-On-Sea - Watching Brief

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1707	Comet Corner, Middleton-On-Sea - Watching Brief	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 7102

Dates: 24/11/2014 - 12/05/2017, throughout (November 2014 and March - May 2017)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Comet Corner
Worms Lane / Gravett's Lane

Grid Reference

Centred SU 97485 01259 (280m by 288m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Middleton-On-Sea, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Comet Corner, Worms Lane / Gravett's Lane, Middleton-On-Sea, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A watching brief (24/11/2014-24/11/2014) was carried at Comet Corner, Middleton-on-Sea during the geotechnical pitting in preparation for the proposed realignment of the road junction. The underlying geology comprises Upper Chalk overlain by superficial deposits of undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits of sand, silt and clay. The site lies at approximately 4m aOD.

A single trial pit was monitored. The pit measured 1.4m by 0.70m and was excavated to a depth of 0.56m. No archaeological finds or features were identified and the natural geology was not observed. {1}

A watching brief (08/03/2017-12/05/2017) was carried out at Comet Corner, Middleton-on-Sea, during road improvement works. The site is located at the junction of Worms Lane and Yapton Road. The site is relatively flat and lies at a height of around 4m aOD. The underlying geology consists of Aeolian deposits.

Two areas were observed during the watching brief. Area A - excavation of a new section of roadside drainage ditch on the west side of the B2132, to the south of the A259 and Area B - widening of the eastern splay of the B2132 on the south side of the A259.

A small amount of finds (five pottery sherds, two struck flints and six burnt flints) were recovered from Area A. Subsequent investigation by hand established that these finds came from patches of the subsoil layer which had been disturbed by rooting. No archaeological features were observed in this area. No archaeological features or finds were identified from Area B which had been heavily disturbed in the past by previous roadworks and the excavation of service trenches. {2}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2014. An Archaeological Watching Brief Comet Corner, Middleton-On-Sea, West Sussex. Project Number: 7102.
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services South. 2017. Comet Corner (A259) road improvements, Middleton-on-Sea. Report: 17/02.

Associated Monuments

EventFullRpt

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Event ID: EWS1707 **Name:** Comet Corner, Middleton-On-Sea - Watching Brief

MWS13425 Comet Corner, Middleton-on-Sea - Watching Brief (Negative Evidence MWS13425)

Event ID: EWS1674 **Name:** Land off Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1674	Land off Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 7286

Dates: 16/02/2015 - 27/02/2015, between (February 2015)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling
Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land off Fontwell Avenue
Fontwell

Grid Reference

Centred SU 95174 06799 (701m by 520m) SU90NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Eastergate, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Walberton, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land off Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell, Eastergate / Walberton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land off Fontwell Avenue, in advance of residential and industrial development. The site is irregular in shape and lies on a gentle south facing slope. The site is bounded by Arundel Road to the north, pasture fields to the east, rear gardens to the south and Fontwell Avenue to the west. The majority of the site comprises pasture with a small area of scrubland to the east.

46 trenches were excavated and 16 of these were devoid of any archaeological features. 58 archaeological features were identified across the remaining 30 trenches and four periods were identified. A possible Early Neolithic isolated charcoal-rich pit was identified as well as a heavily truncated Early Bronze Age enclosure. A probable Roman field boundary was located within the site area and a post medieval structure of unknown function. Finds include a small assemblage of struck flints of Mesolithic to Mid Neolithic date.

10 geoarchaeological test were also excavated within the footprint of the excavation trenches. The test pits demonstrated that deposits related to the Aldingbourne raised beach is present in the part of the site investigated. Significant palaeo-environmental deposits with probable biological material potentially exists in the locations investigated, the depths of which may vary across the site. Overall, it is thought that the impact of any groundworks on the site is likely to vary due to the variable nature of the depth of the overburden across archaeological deposits. {1}

Sources

(1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2015. An Archaeological Evaluation at Land off Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell, West Sussex. Project Number: 7286.

Associated Monuments

MWS13195 Land off Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell (Monument MWS13195)

Event ID: EWS1765 **Name:** Land West of Westergate, Aldingbourne - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1765	Land West of Westergate, Aldingbourne - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 7487

Dates: 13/07/2015 - 21/07/2015, between (July 2015)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land West of Westergate
Hook Lane

Grid Reference

Centred SU 93581 04671 (244m by 195m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Land West of Westergate, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An evaluation was carried out on land west of Westergate in advance of proposed residential development. Of the 17 trenches excavated during the evaluation, 16 contained archaeological features of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date. Four archaeological periods were identified.

Later Prehistoric: Small quantities of residual flints were recovered on the site. A large proportion of the pieces were not closely datable, however, it was considered that the bulk of the assemblage exhibited technological traits characteristic of a Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date. In addition a Mesolithic core was identified.

Middle to Late Iron Age: Prehistoric flint-tempered body sherds were recovered from three ditch fills, three enclosure ditch fills, two gully fills and a pit fill. The dating of the pottery is uncertain but it is thought that the assemblage is probably of Middle or Late Iron Age in date.

The Middle to Late Iron Age activity is characterised by a large sub-square enclosure, with internal ditches, pits and post-holes. External to the enclosure is possible field boundary ditches of contemporary date along with two possible parallel trackway ditches.

Medieval: A single medieval pit was identified within the middle of the site area and dated by two fragments of peg tile of 13th to 14th century date.

Post-medieval: Post-medieval artefacts were recovered from three ditch contexts within the north half of the site. Two west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditches were dated to the 17th to 18th century. Two parallel north to south aligned ditches in the middle east of the site have been dated to the 18th century as well as two ditches in the south-west corner of the site. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South East. 2015. An Archaeological Evaluation on Land West of Westergate, West Sussex. Project Number: 7487.

Associated Monuments

MWS13955 Land West of Westergate, Aldingbourne - Evaluation (Monument MWS13955)

Event ID: EWS1820 **Name:** Park Farm Solar Park, Pagham - Watching Brief

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1820	Park Farm Solar Park, Pagham - Watching Brief	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 7899

Dates: 08/01/2016 - 25/01/2016, between (January 2016)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Park Farm Solar Park
North of Lower Bognor Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 90578 01522 (597m by 517m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Pagham, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Park Farm Solar Park, North of Lower Bognor Road, Pagham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on a solar photovoltaic park development at Park Farm, Pagham. The site comprises a large former agricultural field. It is bounded to the south-east by Shripney Lane and elsewhere by hedged field boundaries and drainage ditches. The site lies on River Terrace deposits. Prior to groundworks commencing at the site, eleven trial trenches were excavated. These were sited along the route of the LV cable. All trenches proved to be archaeologically negative. A trenching machine was then used to excavate and lay cables along the evaluated portion of site. Further cable trenches were then monitored. These also proved to be archaeologically negative.

Overall, the archaeological evaluation and watching brief at the site did not identify any archaeological finds or deposits. However, due to the small scale of the works, archaeological observations are not representative of the site as a whole. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2016. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Park Farm Solar Park, north of Lower Bognor Road, Lagness, near Pagham, West Sussex. Report Number: 2016084.

Associated Monuments

MWS14377 Park Farm Solar Park, Pagham - Watching Brief (Negative Evidence MWS14377)

Event ID: EWS1433 **Name:** Policy Site 6: Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis:

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1433	Policy Site 6: Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference: RB2472

Dates: 01/12/2000 - 31/12/2000, between (December 2000)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: CgMs Consulting

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9564 0091 (1082m by 549m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Felpham, Arun, West Sussex

Civil Parish Yapton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken on land between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis ahead of the purposed building of the Bognor Regis relief road.

The desk-based assessment established that the site had a medium potential for archaeology to be present dating to the Palaeolithic period in relation to raised beach deposits as it was believed that the site was submerged during this period.

The archaeological potential for the Mesolithic and Neolithic period was seen to be low.

The sites archaeological potential for the Bronze Age period was seen to be high. The site is known to contain flint assemblages dating to this period, possible settlement sites are also known to exist in the Bognor area.

The archaeological potential for the Iron Age was hard to quantify due to the lack of evidence in the general area dating to this period.

The archaeological potential for the Roman period was seen to be medium to high. Occupation of the coastal plain in the area around Bognor was fairly dense with at least three settlements/farmsteads known within 1.5km of the site. It is therefore a reasonable assumption that the study site has the potential to contain similar settlement sites.

The sites archaeological potential for the Saxon and Medieval periods were both seen to be low as was the post-medieval period.

It was recommended that a form of archaeological evaluation taken place in order to establish the presence or absence of any archaeology.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: CgMs Consulting. 2000. Policy Site 6: Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. RB2472.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS1433

Name: Policy Site 6: Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis:

Event ID: EWS969 **Name:** Bognor Regis Community College Campus, West Sussex - magnetometer

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS969	Bognor Regis Community College Campus, West Sussex - magnetometer survey for Archaeology South East	Survey

External Reference: Ref no 188

Dates: 16/06/2007 - 16/06/2007, throughout

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Geophysical Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeological Surveys Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SU 92100 00100 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Magnetometry survey by Archaeological Surveys (for Archaeology South East) found widespread magnetic noise across the survey area. Several low magnitude anomalies were found but their archaeological potential could not be determined from the geophysics. (1)

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: Archaeological Surveys. 2007. Bognor Regis Community College Campus, West Sussex - Magnetometer survey for Archaeology South East.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS1655 **Name:** Land at Fellows Gardens, Yapton - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1655	Land at Fellows Gardens, Yapton - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Ref: 105240.01

Dates: 11/08/2014 - 26/08/2014, between (August 2014)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Wessex Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Fellows Gardens
Burndell Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 98372 02902 (211m by 111m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Yapton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Fellows Gardens, Burndell Road, Yapton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Fellows Gardens, Yapton, in advance of residential development. The site comprises a rectangular parcel of land orientated on a northwest-southeast axis, measuring approximately 1.03ha in size. It currently consists of scrubland with a few extant trees located on the periphery. The site lies to the south of a small private housing area and is bounded to the west by a footpath and to the south and east by arable fields. The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Lewes nodular chalk with superficial deposits and river terrace sands, silts and clays.

A total of eight trial trenches, each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m wide were excavated across the site. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in any of the trenches during the evaluation. Three early prehistoric struck flint artefacts and a very small quantity of burnt flint were identified from the topsoil of the trenches. {1}

Sources

(1) Grey Literature Report: Wessex Archaeology. 2014. Fellows Gardens Yapton, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation Report. Ref: 105240.01.

Associated Monuments

MWS13020 Land at Fellows Gardens, Yapton - Archaeological Evaluation (Negative Evidence MWS13020)

Event ID: EWS1512 **Name:** West Sussex Bulk Transfer, Slindon to Hardham: Archaeological Watching

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1512	West Sussex Bulk Transfer, Slindon to Hardham: Archaeological Watching Brief	Intervention

External Reference: Ref: 53778.01 / 53681.01

Dates: 01/06/2003 - 04/04/1931, between (June 2003 - April 2004)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Wessex Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Little Heath Reservoir to Hardham Water Supply Works

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9968 1203 (8402m by 9207m) SU91SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Bury, Chichester, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Coldwaltham, Horsham, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Houghton, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Madehurst, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Slindon, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex
District	Chichester, West Sussex
District	Horsham, West Sussex

Address

Little Heath Reservoir to Hardham Water Supply Works, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake archaeological mitigation works associated with the construction of the West Sussex Bulk Transfer, a new water supply pipeline between Slindon and Hardham, West Sussex.

The 17km route runs from Little Heath Reservoir, Earham, Chichester District (National Grid Reference 49490 10830), to Hardham Water Supply Works, Coldwaltham, Horsham District (National Grid Reference 50350 11770).

The archaeological works identified a number of archaeological remains along the route of the pipeline which provided an indication of the archaeological potential for the immediate landscape.

One of the most significant finds recovered was a Palaeolithic flint hand axe which was found within a test pit located immediately to the north of Littleheath Reservoir Slindon.

A concentration of undated features was identified north of Whiteways Lodge. The features consisted of heaths, pits and postholes. Although these were undated it was suggested that they could date to the prehistoric period. A buried section of the earthwork known as Cross Dyke was identified in the form of a ditch in the pipeline easement to the north of Whiteways Lodge. Its fill deposits most probably derive from an eroded bank. The ditch appears to have been re-cut in the post-medieval/modern era.

Several features thought to be of a Romano-British date were also located 300m north-east of Hardham Roman Camp. The presence of these features would appear to indicate that activities associated to the camp extended significantly beyond its boundaries.

Event ID: EWS1512 **Name:** West Sussex Bulk Transfer, Slindon to Hardham: Archaeological Watching

Several undated linear features were also located across the length of the pipeline with the majority of these seemingly associated to land management.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Wessex Archaeology. 2006. West Sussex Bulk Transfer, Slindon to Hardham: Assessment Report on Archaeological Watching Brief. Ref: 53778.01 / 53681.01.

Associated Monuments

MWS12088 West Sussex Bulk Transfer, Slindon to Hardham: Archaeological Watching Brief (Monument MWS12088)

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, theostracod 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

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

in places intercalate with, the sands. These were also cold stage sediments; formed dominantly of solifluction deposits, moved across the landscape by periglacial water and heave into low-lying areas where they were relaid 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: EWS1751 **Name:** Land East of Goodacres, Barnham - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1751	Land East of Goodacres, Barnham - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Reference: 105011.01

Dates: 09/10/2014 - 04/11/2014, between (July 2014 & November 2014)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Wessex Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land East of Goodacres

Grid Reference

Centred SU 96344 04468 (214m by 245m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Barnham, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land East of Goodacres, Barnham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land east of Goodacres, Barham, in advance of a proposed residential development. The site occupies a parcel of agricultural land measuring approximately 2.88ha in size. It is bound to the north and west by residential properties. The main railway line between Chichester and Brighton lies immediately south of the site, with agricultural land to the east, mainly occupied by nursery glasshouses. The underlying geology comprises London Clay Formation.

The evaluation comprised fifteen trenches measuring 40m by 2m, with two measuring 25m by 2m. Only two of the fifteen trenches contained archaeological features. Trench 13 contained three incutting pits which lay towards the north-east end of the trench. The fills of two of the pits contained pottery probably dating to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. A gully or shallow ditch measuring 0.50m wide, 0.28m in depth and orientated north-south lay towards the south-west extent of the trench. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature and it remains undated. Trench contained a circular feature, 0.4m in diameter, at least 0.15m deep was identified at the north-east end of this trench. It has been interpreted as a pit and contained two fragments of medieval roof tile. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Wessex Archaeology. 2015. Land East of Goodacres, Barnham, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation Report. Reference: 105011.01.

Associated Monuments

MWS13850 Land East of Goodacres, Barnham - Evaluation (Monument MWS13850)

Event ID: EWS1740 **Name:** Land at New Barn Lane, Bersted - Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1740	Land at New Barn Lane, Bersted - Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference: Reference: 20023

Dates: 01/07/2015 - 31/08/2015, between (July 2015 - August 2015)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment
Field Observation

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
FIELD SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: CgMs Consulting

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at New Barn Lane

Grid Reference

Centred SU 91560 01059 (268m by 322m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Land at New Barn Lane, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A desk based assessment was carried out on Land at New Barn Lane, Bersted, in advance of proposed residential development. The site is approximately 3.72ha in extent and lies at a height of 5m aOD. The site is bound to the north, west and south by a drainage channel and lies on a Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation.

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic: Numerous finds dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic have been recorded in the wider landscape. There is a moderate potential for isolated Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic artefactual evidence within the ploughsoil. However, the likelihood of in situ remains is considered to be low.

Bronze Age and Iron Age: There is clear evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation recorded in the vicinity of the study site. Evidence for activity includes ditched field systems, a cremation urn, burnt mounds, ditched trackways, pits and postholes. However, a previous evaluation close to the site did not record any evidence of activity extending into the study site. Based on the available evidence, the site lay within an extensive prehistoric landscape with occupation areas and small enclosures set amongst field systems. Overall, the archaeological potential of the study site for Bronze Age and Iron Age evidence is considered to be low to moderate.

Roman: The site lies within an extensive Roman agricultural landscape with occupation areas and small enclosures set amongst field systems. A small number of linear features identified during an evaluation close to the site may potentially extend into the study site and may represent a localised area of activity in the north of the study site. Based on the available evidence, the site is considered to have a moderate to good potential for Roman evidence of occupation in the north of the site, but a low to moderate potential across the remainder of the site.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval: The site's location is away from the historic core of Bersted and is thought to comprise of agricultural land during these periods. Therefore, the archaeological potential of the study site for Anglo-Saxon and Medieval settlement evidence is considered to be low.

Post-medieval and Modern: During the post-medieval period the site comprised part of three agricultural fields bounded to the south by New Barn Lane. There was no change to the site by the early 19th century and by the late 19th century the former field boundaries had been removed and the site comprised of a single field. Land to the south-west of the site was used during World War II as part of the site of an Advanced Landing Ground (ALG) airfield. It was built as a temporary structure and did not extend into the study site. Overall, the archaeological potential for evidence of significant archaeological remains dating to these periods is considered to be low. A site visit was carried out on the site in July 2015. The site comprised pasture land currently under hay crop. Overall, centuries of arable agricultural activity on the site will have had a moderate but widespread damaging below-ground impact. However, the potential for late prehistoric and Roman sub-surface evidence (ditches of field systems) is considered to be moderate to good, particularly in the north-west of the site. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: CgM Consulting. 2015. Land at New Barn Lane, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. CgMs Reference: 20023.
-

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS1538 **Name:** Land Adjacent to Flansham Lane, Felpham: Archaeological Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1538	Land Adjacent to Flansham Lane, Felpham: Archaeological Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Report No. 474

Dates: 01/04/2006 - 06/04/1931, between (April 2006)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Foundations Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Worms Lane

Grid Reference

Centred SU 9651 0117 (333m by 185m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Felpham, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Worms Lane, Felpham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Flansham Lane, Felpham, Bognor Regis. In total 19 trenches were excavated during which a number of features were identified, one of these being a ditch which contained pottery dating to the Iron Age period. Undated features were also identified. The site was seen to have moderate to high potential for containing more archaeology.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Foundations Archaeology. 2006. Land Adjacent to Flansham Lane, Felpham: Archaeological Evaluation. Report No. 474.

Associated Monuments

MWS12169	Land Adjacent to Flansham Lane, Felpham: Archaeological Evaluation (Monument MWS12169)
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Event ID: EWS1202 **Name:** Newlands Nurseries, Pagham - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1202	Newlands Nurseries, Pagham - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: SAS 177

Dates: 01/11/1999 - 01/12/1999, between (November 1999)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Newlands Nurseries
Lagness Road

Grid Reference

Centred SU 8981 0162 (353m by 424m) SU80SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Pagham, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Newlands Nurseries, Lagness Road, Pagham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Southern Archaeological Services on a field at Newlands Nurseries, Pagham. The evaluation identified features of Roman date - pits, ditches, gullies, postholes and stakeholes. Two Late Bronze Age cremations were found. The rest of the site was largely devoid of archaeological remains.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Southern Archaeological Services. 1999. Summary Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at Newlands Nurseries, Lagness, Pagham, West Sussex. SAS 177.
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Associated Monuments

MWS6260 Possible Roman Occupation Site, Newlands Nursery, Pagham (Monument MWS6260)

Event ID: EWS1035 **Name:** An Archaeological Evaluation at Barnham Manor, 150 Barnham Road

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1035	An Archaeological Evaluation at Barnham Manor, 150 Barnham Road	Intervention

External Reference: Site Code BRB10/39

Dates: 27/04/2010 - 27/04/2010, throughout (2010)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Barnham Manor,
150 Barnham Road

Grid Reference

SU 9544 0506 (point) SU90NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Barnham, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Barnham Manor, 150 Barnham Road, Barnham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A single gully of Roman date was found which also contained Middle Iron Age pottery.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2010. Barnham Manor, 150 Barnham Road, Barnham, West Sussex Archaeological Evaluation. Site Code BRB10/39.

Associated Monuments

MWS8615 Barnham Manor, 150 Barnham Road - Evaluation (Monument MWS8615)

Event ID: EWS1002 **Name:** Aldwick End, 262 Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1002	Aldwick End, 262 Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex	Intervention

External Reference: Site Code: HRB08/83

Dates: 21/07/2008 - 22/07/2008, between (2008)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

262 Hawthorn Road

Grid Reference

Centred SZ 92018 99320 (101m by 98m) SZ99NW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bognor Regis, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

262 Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

No features of archaeological interest were recorded. A small collection of unstratified finds of Iron Age, Middle Saxon and medieval pottery and two Neolithic or Bronze Age struck flints were recorded

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Arch. Services. 2008. Aldwick End, 262 Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation. Site Code: HRB08/83.

Associated Monuments

MWS8541 Aldwick End, 262 Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis - Evaluation (Negative Evidence MWS8541)

Event ID: EWS1251 **Name:** Archaeological Evaluation: Land at North Bersted Phase 6, Bognor Regis

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1251	Archaeological Evaluation: Land at North Bersted Phase 6, Bognor Regis	Intervention

External Reference: Site Code: NB

Dates: 15/02/2012 - 21/02/2012, between (February 2012)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Chichester Road,
Land at North Bersted

Grid Reference

Centred SU 921 010 (114m by 140m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Chichester Road, Land at North Bersted, Bersted, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the lands at North Bersted Phase 6, Bognor Regis. The evaluation revealed a number of archaeological features spanning from the Bronze Age to the Medieval period. The evaluation also revealed a number of archaeological finds dating from the Early Neolithic period to the Medieval period.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2012. Archaeological Evaluation: Land at North Bersted Phase 6, Bognor Regis. Site Code: NBWS07/135.

Associated Monuments

MWS11255 Archaeological Evaluation: Land at North Bersted Phase 6, Bognor Regis (Monument MWS11255)

Event ID: EWS1239 **Name:** Land at Yapton Road, Barnham, West Sussex

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1239	Land at Yapton Road, Barnham, West Sussex	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference: YRB04/84

Dates: 01/10/2004 - 31/10/2004, between (October 2004)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Yapton Road

Grid Reference

SU 96400 04200 (point) SU90SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Barnham, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Yapton Road, Barnham, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An Archaeological Desk-based assessment identified that there was a possibility that the site had already produced some prehistoric finds and that it still may contain intact prehistoric remains however further information on the potential of the site would be needed to confirm this. As the site has remained undeveloped since the 1920's any archaeological features below the top soil should have remained relatively undisturbed. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2004. Land at Yapton Road, Barnham, West Sussex: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment. Site Code: YRB04/84.
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Associated Monuments - None recorded