

West Sussex County Council Monument Full Report

28/03/2022

Number of records: 26

Historic Environment Record Data

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS2252	The Parish Church of St. George, Eastergate	Listed Building
St. George's Church, Eastergate, has Norman walling but with Roman tile and brick built into the S. wall of the nave		

Monument Types and Dates

CHURCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

WAR MEMORIAL (Constructed, (post) WW I - 1915 AD)

Main Building Stained Glass
Material

Evidence ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT

WINDOW (Constructed, (post) WW I - 1915 AD)

Component Sub- STAINED GLASS
Classifications

WAR MEMORIAL (Constructed, (post) WW I - 1916 AD)

Main Building Stained Glass
Material

Evidence ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT

WINDOW (Constructed, (post) WW I - 1916 AD)

Component Sub- STAINED GLASS
Classifications

WINDOW (Constructed, (post) WW I - 1916 AD)

Component Sub- STAINED GLASS
Classifications

WAR MEMORIAL (Constructed, (post) WW I - 1918 AD)

Main Building Stained Glass
Material

Evidence ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT

WINDOW (Constructed, (post) WW I - 1918 AD)

Component Sub- STAINED GLASS
Classifications

LIGHT (Constructed, (post) WW II - 1945 AD)

PLAQUE (Constructed, (post) WW II - 1945 AD)

WAR MEMORIAL (Constructed, (post) WW II - 1945 AD)

Evidence ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT
Main Building BRASS
Material

Description and Sources

Description

St. George's Church, Eastergate, has Norman walling but with Roman tile and brick built into the S. wall of the nave. {1}{2}

St. George's Church. In the chancel the small window and the wall are early Norman work (? Pre-conquest). The lower part of the south wall is largely composed of Roman bricks in herring-bone work. {3}

For a possible villa site nearby see 1406.

St George. Nave, chancel and frilly C19 bell-turret, but too heavily restored to be attractive. The walling probably entirely Norman - see the herringbone masonry on the S side of the chancel, and a narrow primitive window on the N side. Later windows, more or less renewed: C14 in the nave, three-light C15 at the E end, three-light C15 at the W end - built with a bequest of 1534, and already with simple arched and uncusped heads. {4}

War Memorials {5}:

MonFullRpt

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UKNIWM Ref: 42722

Type: Lamp or Lighting

Inscription: None Recorded

Physical Description: LIGHT IN CHURCH ALONG WITH BRASS PLAQUE

Wars Commemorated: Second World War (1939-1945)

Ceremony: Not known

Craftsmen: Not known

UKNIWM Ref: 42721

Type: Window

Inscription: CENTRAL LIGHT DEDICATION : BE THOUGH FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH / AND I WILL GIVE THEE / A CROWN OF LIFE

INSCRIPTION : TO THE HONOUR OF CHRIST AND HIS SAINTS AND IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HORATIO HERBERT EARL KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM / HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR FROM AUG 1914 - JUNE 1916 HIS GENIUS AND INDOMITABLE ENERGY AND THE IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE REPOSED IN HIM BY HIS KING AND COUNTRY ENABLED HIM TO RAISE THE VAST ARMIES THAT PROVED THE SALVATION OF / THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR WHICH HE LAID DOWN HIS LIFE + COFFINED IN A MAN OF WAR HE PASSED INTO THE GREAT BEYOND

Physical Description: FIVE LIGHT, GOTHIC DECORATED WINDOW

TRACERY LEFT LIGHT : JOSEPH AND MARY ASTRIDE CAMELS

TRACERY RIGHT LIGHT : JESUS CALMING THE SEA OF GALILEE

LEFT LIGHT : ST GEORGE

CENTRE LIGHT : JESUS IN HIS KINGLY FORM

RIGHT LIGHT : ST MICHAEL

Wars Commemorated: Egypt and the Sudan (1882-1899) and First World War (1914-1918)

Ceremony: Not known

Craftsmen: MESSRS HEATON, BUTLER& BAYNE Designer

UKNIWM Ref: 42719

Type: Window

Inscription: GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN / THAN THIS THAT A MAN LAY / DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIENDS / TO THE GLORY OF GOD / AND AS AN ENDURING / MEMORIAL TO ALL FROM / THIS PARISH WHO / GAVE THEIR SERVICES / IN THE GREAT WAR 1914 - 18

Physical Description: THREE LIGHT STAINED GLASS WINDOW

LEFT HAND LIGHT : A KNEELING INFANTRYMAN IN FIELD GEAR

CENTRAL LIGHT : THE CRUCIFIXION

RIGHT HAND LIGHT : A KNEELING SAILOR, GAZING AT THE CENTRAL LIGHT

Wars Commemorated: First World War (1914-1918)

Ceremony: Not known

Craftsmen: Not known

UKNIWM Ref: 42718

Type: Window

Inscription: WILLIAM MILLER WARNE / TEMP. LT. R.G.A / NEUVE CHAPPELLE 21 MAY 1915

Physical Description: THREE LIGHT DECORATED WINDOW

TWO DECORATED LANCET LIGHTS WITH CENTRAL LIGHT ABOVE

LEFT HAND LIGHT : FEMALE SAINT HOLDING CROSS SCEPTRE AND BOOK

RIGHT HAND LIGHT : ARMoured SAINT HOLDING SWORD AND SHIELD

CENTRE LIGHT : MADONNA HOLDING GOLDEN CRIB

Wars Commemorated: First World War (1914-1918)

Ceremony: Not known

Craftsmen: MESSRS HEATON, BUTLER& BAYNE Designer

UKNIWM Ref: 42717

Type: Window

Inscription: 2LT STANLEY C. J. MARTIN / 15TH HAMPSHIRE REGT. / KILLED 25 JULY 1916 AT BAILLEUL

Physical Description: STAINED GLASS WINDOW

TWIN FIGURES OF JESUS IN BOTH LIGHTS :

LEFT HAND LIGHT : JESUS HOLDING A LAMB

RIGHT HAND LIGHT : JESUS IN HIS KINGLY FORM, HOLDING A LAMP

Wars Commemorated: First World War (1914-1918)

Ceremony: Not known

Craftsmen: MESSRS HEATON, BUTLER& BAYNE Designer

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Harrison F. 1920. Notes on Sussex Churches. 106
- (2) Bibliographic reference: 1907. VCH (Sussex). 362
- (3) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1961. Ordnance Survey Record Card - SU90NW18.

- (4) Bibliographic reference: Nairn, I & Pevsner, N. 1985. The Buildings of England: Sussex. The Buildings of England.
- (5) Web Site: Imperial War Museum. 2016. United Kingdom National Inventory of War Memorials. <http://www.iwm.org.uk/>.

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

SU 9451 0509 (point)

SU90NW

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Eastergate, Arun, West Sussex

District

Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

The Church of St George, Church Lane, Eastergate, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations**

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 028	The Parish Church of St George, Eastergate	Active	DWS8474
Listed Building (II*) - 297850	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	Active	DWS932

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1266	Active
Imperial War Museum Number - 42717	Active
Imperial War Museum Number - 42718	Active
Imperial War Museum Number - 42719	Active
Imperial War Museum Number - 42721	Active
Imperial War Museum Number - 42722	Active
OS Number - SU90NW18	Active
Archaeologically Sensitive Area	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records**

HWS25243 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

Other Land Classes - None recorded**Related Monuments**

MWS2364 Possible site of a Roman Building, Eastergate Geographical

Finds - None recorded**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded****Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded**

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS2364	Possible site of a Roman Building, Eastergate	Monument

Fragments of Roman pottery, some animal bone and oyster shells were identified in a field to the south of St. Georges Church, Eastergate. Roman tile was also identified in another field and in the Nave of the St. Georges Church, Eastergate. A 1925 aerial photograph shows a crop mark where the finds were made possibly indicating the site of a Roman building.

Monument Types and Dates

OCCUPATION SITE (Occupation debris, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence	CROPMARK
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Many fragments of Romano-British pottery (coarse ware, sherds of New Forest Ware, possible fragments of tegula), some animal bone and oyster shells were found in 1952, on the surface of a ploughed field to the South of St. Georges Church, Eastergate. In 1962, the site was within a field under grass and nothing further was found. However, Roman tile was found in the ploughed field immediately to the North. Further finds of Roman tile were made in 1971, together with some Medieval pottery (see 1407). A cropmark on the RAF Aerial Photograph 60802 (dated 1925) shows a crop/soil mark where the finds were made, possibly indicating a villa site. Although the farmer was unaware of the site and had made no further finds, he stated that the crops in the area showed poor growth, suggesting buried foundations. In 1986, it was noted that St Georges Church, Eastergate (1266), to the North of the site, has a large quantity of Roman tile built into the South wall of the nave (said to be Norman), including apparently complete tegulae {1}

Crop mark of a possible Roman villa and tile built into the church.{2}

Romano-British Pottery found AD. 1952. Area centred SU 9464 0463. Many fragments of R.B. coarse ware, sherds of New Forest ware, possible fragments of tegula, some animal bone and oyster shells were found on the surface of a ploughed field to the south of St. George's Church, Eastergate. The above siting falls within a field at present under grass and nothing further was found, but Ro. tile is to be found in the ploughed field immediately to the N. Further finds of Roman tile were made in the area at the time of investigation together with some Md glazed pottery. The RAF AP dated 1925 shows a crop/soil mark where the finds were made, indicating a possible villa site. Although the farmer was unaware of the site, and had made no further finds, he stated that the crops in the area showed poor growth, suggestive of buried foundations. {3}

Sources

- (1) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1961-86. Ordnance Survey Record Card - SU90SW6.
- (2) Article in serial: British Archaeological Reports. 1987. The Roman Villas of South-East England. Series 171. 154
- (3) Web Site: English Heritage. 2007. PastScape. <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 9464 0463 (point) SU90SW

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Field to the South of St. Georges Church, Church Lane, Eastergate, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 027	Possible Roman Villa Site, Eastergate	Active	DWS8473
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

Pastscape - 249222	Active
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1406	Active
OS Number - SU90SW6	Active
Archaeologically Sensitive Area	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25237 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS2252	The Parish Church of St. George, Eastergate	Geographical
MWS2365	Medieval pottery - Eastergate	Geographical

Associated Finds

FWS1170	POTTERY SHERDS (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FWS1171	TEGULA? (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	
FWS1172	ANIMAL REMAINS (Small quantity)	BONE
FWS1173	OYSTER SHELL (Small quantity)	SHELL
FWS1174	TILE (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
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MWS2365	Medieval pottery - Eastergate	Find Spot
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Medieval green-glazed pottery was found on the surface of a ploughed field south of Eastergate Church on the site of a possible Roman villa.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence	FIND
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Description and Sources

Description

Medieval green-glazed pottery was found on the surface of a ploughed field south of Eastergate Church on the site of a possible Roman villa (see 1406). {1}

Sources

(1) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1961-86. Ordnance Survey Record Card - SU90SW6.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 9464 0463 (point)	SU90SW
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Eastergate, Arun, West Sussex
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District	Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
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Sites & Monuments Record - 1407	Active
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OS Number - SU90SW6	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25237 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS2364	Possible site of a Roman Building, Eastergate	Geographical
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Associated Finds

FWS1175	POT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	POTTERY
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Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS4705 Site Name Woodgate Brick Co.

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS4705	Woodgate Brick Co.	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

BRICKWORKS (Post Medieval to Modern - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Dating from late 1930`s.{1}

Sources

(1) Bibliographic reference: M. Beswick. 2001. Brickmaking in Sussex: A History and Gazetteer.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 941 040 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 6030 Active

OS Number - SU90SW46 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS5682	Woodgate Railway Station	Monument

The old crossing-keeper's cottage at Woodgate, Aldingbourne.

Monument Types and Dates

RAILWAY (Railway feature, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

The old crossing-keeper's cottage at Woodgate. A tiny brick and flint building dating to the construction of the railway, c.1846. Survives as a private house, as does the well-preserved single-storey station building to the E., which served Bognor until the resort's branch line was opened in 1864. {1}

Woodgate former station. The old crossing keeper's cottage, one of a few tiny brick-and-flint cottages dating back to the line's construction. It survives as a private house, as does the well-preserved single storey station building to the east, which served Bognor until the resort's branch was opened in 1864. {2}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: 1973. Sussex Ind Archaeol. 13
- (2) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1972. Ordnance Survey Record Card - SU90SW14.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 939 043 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 1418 Active

OS Number - SU90SW14 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25411 Settlement - Expansion - other (Type Code: SET-Sexot)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS5754	Portsmouth - Arundel Canal	Canal

A barge canal was originally projected to run from the River Arun at Ford to Salterns in Chichester Harbour, with a branch from Hunston to Chichester. The W. section from Salterns to Chichester was finally cut as a ship canal.

Monument Types and Dates

BRIDGE (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CANAL (Canal feature, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Evidence STRUCTURE

Description and Sources

Description

A barge canal was originally projected to run from the Arun at Ford to Salterns in Chichester Harbour, with a branch from Hunston to Chichester. The W. section from Salterns to Chichester was finally cut as a ship canal. From Hunston the barge canal ran for 9.75 miles to Ford, where two locks took it down to the Arun. Work began in 1818 and the canal opened in 1822, but by 1833 it had fallen into disuse.{1}

It survives as an earthwork along most of its line except where destroyed by agriculture or development. At least one bridge across the canal survives, at SU97630323, and another, at SU98300315, was demolished in c. 1983.{2}

Map. {3}

Correspondence relating to the restoration of a short length of track at the north abutment of the former tramway bridge abutment. {4}

Correspondence relating to the restoration of a short length of track at the north abutment of the former tramway bridge. (5)

A project is under way to restore through navigation to Chichester Ship Canal from Chichester Canal Basin to Chichester Harbour and is being managed through a partnership between the Chichester Ship Canal Trust, West Sussex County Council and Chichester District Council. Restoration of the Salterns Lock is being undertaken and the balance beams were replaced very recently. (6)

Also see (7) for Salterns Lock and Poyntz Bridge. The latter has been relocated to the site of the former Padwick Bridge (some 200 m south of the canal basin) and is now in working order.

A summary of works carried out on the Portsmouth and Arundel Navigation Canal by the Canal Group was written up. The report gave an update on works that had been carried out on the group on infrastructure along the former canal's route which included St.Giles Bridge Merston, Merston Culvert, Marsh Lane Culverts Runcton, Rush Pieces Culvert Yapton, Bridge remains at Park Lane Merston, Poyntz Bridge, New Hollinsworth Bridge and Coultershaw Pump. The report also highlighted the plans for 2011.{8}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Hadfield C. 1969. The Canals of South and South East England. 235-146
- (2) Verbal communication: Kenny J. 1986. LIN2.
- (3) Map: Portsmouth - Arundel Canal. (WSCC source files).
- (5) Unpublished document: Various. 2008. Track restoration - Selsey tramway crossing at Hunston. (Copy in WSCC source files under SMR 1906).
- (6) Digital Communication: Tony Bathmaker (WSCC). Dec 2009. Chichester Ship Canal Restoration (Stakeholder Briefing Note no 1).
- (7) Bibliographic reference: Hoare, J & Upton, J (compilers). 1972. Sussex Industrial Archaeology - A Field Guide. Sussex Industrial History - Summer 1972 (Special Issue). p. 9
- (8) Grey Literature Report: Sussex Industrial Archaeological Society. 2010. A Summary of Works Carried out on the Portsmouth and Arundel Navigation by the Canal Group (Formerly The Bridge Team).

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 915 025 (17717m by 3184m)

SU90SW

Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Barnham, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Ford, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Hunston, Chichester, West Sussex
Civil Parish	North Mundham, Chichester, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Oving, Chichester, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Yapton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded**Designations, Statuses and Scorings****Associated Designations**

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 003	Roman Settlement and a section of the Portsmouth to Arundel Canal, Bersted	Active	DWS8447
Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 022	Bronze Age Activity and Roman Occupation, Yapton Deserted Medieval Village and the Parish Church of St Mary, Yapton	Active	DWS8515
Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 038	The Church of St Andrew, Ford Castle or Moated House and Ford Shrunkn Medieval Village, Ford	Active	DWS8484

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1924	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW67	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments**

MWS7926	Merston Bridge on the Portsmouth & Arundel Navigation	All Groups
MWS7927	Tack Lee Bridge, Yapton on the Portsmouth & Arundel Navigation	All Groups
MWS7928	Burdell Bridge on the Portsmouth & Arundel Navigation, Yapton	All Groups

Finds - None recorded**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded****Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded**

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS5839	Chapel - Lidsey	Monument

There was a chapel at Lidsey in 1282, services were still held there in 1544. It was out of use by 1583.

Monument Types and Dates

ARTEFACT SCATTER (Unknown date)

CHAPEL (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1200 AD to 1599 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

There was a chapel at Lidsey in 1282, services were still held there in 1544. It was out of use by 1583.{1}

During the building of the school at Bersted in 1884 some of the stone used came from a house, Headhone House, pulled down in a field called the Headhone (shown at SU93680335 on the tithe map for Aldingbourne, 1846). This included several pieces of Early English architecture, a font and a corbel. It is not likely that the stones were brought from far for reuse in the house. In 692 King Nothelm made grants to his sister, Nothgitha, of land at Lidsey and Aldingbourne for building a monastery and a church.{2}

A group of buildings is shown at SU93970348 on Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778 which may represent the chapel site.{3}

There was a chapel at Lidsey in 1282 and services were still held there in 1544. It was out of use by 1583 and its site is unknown.

During the building of the schools at Bersted in 1884, some of the stone material used came from a house, Headhone House, pulled down in a field called Headhone. This included several pieces of Early English architecture, a font and a corbel. It is not likely the stones were brought from any great distance to build the house.

Lidsey is now a hamlet of Aldingbourne. In 692, Nothelm, King of the South Saxons, made grants to his sister, Nothgitha, of land at Lidsey and Aldingbourne for building a monastery and a church. These stones and font may have come from a Early English building erected on the site of, or in place of, earlier buildings in pursuance of the above grants.

A group of buildings is shown at SU 9395 0348, a short distance east of the present Headhone Farm.

By 1962, the field in which the siting given is under pasture. No trace of buildings remain here or in what was Headhone Field on the other side of the modern road. Local enquires regarding the chapel were negative.

By 1971 the field is under permanent pasture and ground disturbance indicates the existence of former buildings. No significant finds have been found there, but at SU94600245 much glass and stone has been found in a small field standing above the surrounding area, which would seem a more likely site for the chapel.{4}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: 1953. VCH (Sussex). 134-138
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Philpot WB. 1888. Sussex Arch Colls. 36:249
- (3) Map: Yeakell & Gardner. 1778.
- (4) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1971. Ordnance Survey Record Card - SU90SW7.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 9395 0348 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 024	Site of the Medieval Chapel at Lidsey, Aldingbourne	Active	DWS8470
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

HER Number MWS5839 **Site Name** Chapel - Lidsey

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1408	Active
OS Number - SU90SW7	Active
Archaeologically Sensitive Area	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS3484	Possible chapel site - Sack Lane	Geographical
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Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS6997	Church Lane - archaeological intervention	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Description and Sources**Description**

Two evaluation trenches revealed the presence of two adjacent north-south ditches, the more substantial of which contained pottery of 11th-13th century date. These may represent earlier churchyard boundaries c. 2-3m east of the present churchyard wall.

Two further parallel linear features, aligned east-west, probably confirm the position of a post-medieval field boundary/drain and a more recent garden boundary.

The presence of burnt and worked flint indicate a probable prehistoric activity in the area. A single fragment of tegula was recovered from the subsoil. (1)

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Archaeology South-East, Proj. No. 1273 (N. Griffin). Aug 2000. An archaeological Evaluation of Land Adjacent to St. George's Church, Church Lane, Eastergate, West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

SU 94564 05070 (point)

SU90NW

Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Eastergate, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded**Designations, Statuses and Scorings****Associated Designations**

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - The Parish Church of St George, Eastergate Active DWS8474
Arun 028

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 6950 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded****Associated Finds**

FWS4442 LEAF ARROWHEAD (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC FLINT
to 1501 BC)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded**

HER Number MWS7101 Site Name Flint working site, 1 Croft Cottages, Westergate

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS7101	Flint working site, 1 Croft Cottages, Westergate	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)

Description and Sources

Description

A Mesolithic Flint working site was found by P. Allen, 1 Croft Cottages, Westergate Street, Westergate, in herback garden. They were brought to Chichester Museum for identification late in 1999. (1)

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: J. Kenny. 2000. Email correspondance.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 93807 05078 (point) SU90NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 7048	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS8025 Site Name Site of former Headhone Farm

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS8025	Site of former Headhone Farm	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Site of Headhone Farm in late 19th century, as shown on 1st ed. Ordnance Survey map. Farmstead shifted further to the west in last quarter of 19th century. (1) "Hedehone", 1271, 1341 & 1342. (2)

Sources

- (1) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1869-1875. Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" Map.
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Mawer, A & Stenton, F M. Reprint 2001. The Place-Names of Sussex. p. 63

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 94010 03457 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 024	Site of the Medieval Chapel at Lidsey, Aldingbourne	Active	DWS8470
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 7916	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS9493 **Site Name** Land to the Rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate - Archaeological Investigations

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS9493	Land to the Rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate - Archaeological Investigations	Monument

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

Monument Types and Dates

GULLY? (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

LINEAR FEATURE (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

LINEAR FEATURE (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Medieval - 1000 BC to 1539 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD? to 1065 AD?)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval - 410 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval - 1000 AD to 1199 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval - 1000 AD to 1399 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

LINEAR FEATURE (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1200 AD to 1399 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1200 AD to 1399 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

LAYER ((between) Medieval - 1200 AD to 1399 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT? (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1200 AD to 1399 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1200 AD to 1399 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1300 AD to 1499 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

Eleven trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 145 metres. Archaeological features were discovered across the site, and particularly in trenches 1 and 2.

An area of 50 metres squared was opened around trenches 1 and 2. The excavation around trench 2 revealed a series of features dating to the medieval period (11th - 14th Centuries). A curvilinear gully/ditch was traced and one terminal end was seen. To the south, a layer of possible occupation debris was recorded sealing another possible ditch/gully and a large pit. One pit contained worked flint and a single small sherd of Bronze Age pottery, whilst the remaining pits contained medieval

pottery. The area opened around trench 1 revealed more features all dated to the Saxo-Norman and later medieval periods. One feature contained small sherds of residual prehistoric pottery.

Trench 11, 7 metres in length, was cut to trace the alignment of a large ditch uncovered in trench 7. Finds recovered from Trench 7 date to the 12th or early 13th Century. A piece of Roman pottery was also retrieved. Trench 11 was successful in locating the continuation of this ditch.

Subsequently, an additional area (c. 162 metres squared) was opened beneath the old Caretaker's Lodge, linking the areas around trenches 1 and 2. This area contained further features dating to the medieval period. Five linear features, four pits and five postholes were excavated. Refuse pits and an occupation layer provides further evidence that this part of the site may once have been occupied.

Although the samples taken have confirmed the presence of environmental remains, botanical remains are limited and there is strong evidence for modern disturbance within the samples. These samples therefore hold no potential for further analysis. {1}

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate, in advance of a new housing development. The site is situated to the rear of Ivy Lane and to the west of Westergate Community College. A housing development lies to the north of the site with gardens and grass land surrounding the rest of the site. The underlying geology at the site is Velley Gravel. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of ten trial trenches across the site. An additional 50m2 of contingency trenching was opened around Trenches 1 and 2 and an additional Trench (11) was also opened to establish the presence of a Prehistoric ditch. Archaeological features were mainly contained within the south-western part of the site, within the grounds of the previous caretaker's lodge.

Trench 1: A linear gully/ditch terminal 1.3m wide and 120mm in depth was identified in this trench. It had gradual sloping sides and a gently rounded base. Its fill contained angular flint and fire-cracked flint nodules as well as pottery dating to the Saxo-Norman period. Some residual sherds of Prehistoric pottery were also found within its fill.

A possible post hole was also identified in this trench. It contained two pieces of fire cracked flint. In the northern part of the trench a possible pit of unknown date was identified. It was 1.40m in diameter and 140mm in depth, circular with shallow concave sides forming a gently rounded base. Another possible pit or tree bowl was also revealed. It contained one sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery, one piece of worked flint and two pieces of fire cracked flint.

Area 1: On the north-western side of Trench 1 a contingency area was excavated approximately 12m2 in size. The earliest feature was a linear feature with shallow gently concave sides and flat base. It was 700m in length with a width of 610mm and a depth of 40mm. It contained occasional small and irregular flint nodules but no dating evidence. This feature was cut by another linear feature. It had a minimum length of 2.8m and was 840mm in width and 180mm in depth. Its fill did not contain any finds.

A sub-circular pit was also revealed. It had a width of 2.3m and a maximum depth of 630mm, with gradually curved concave sides forming a rounded base. Its fill contained seven sherds of pottery dated to between the Saxon period and the 13th/14th-centuries AD. Nine pieces of worked flint were also recovered and eleven pieces of fire cracked flints.

A V-shaped ditch was observed, orientated north east – south west. This ditch is likely to be of post medieval date, as it was seen cutting through the subsoil. This ditch was cut by a modern post hole. The post hole was sharp sided and U shape in profile. Its fill contained packing stones and flints of irregular shape.

The terminal end of a gully was identified continuing beneath the edge of the excavation area. It had a width of 340mm and a depth of 50mm. It had gentle, gradually sloping sides forming a rounded base. Its fill was disturbed by roots throughout and contained no dating evidence.

A possible shallow pit/post hole was also revealed. It had gently curved sides and a flat base. Its fill contained no finds and the roots from a tree had disturbed the fill of this feature.

Area 2: The archaeological investigations were extended east and west of Trench 2. This revealed further archaeological deposits and features. On the eastern side of Trench 2 the curvilinear gully / ditch was seen to terminate and possibly cut an earlier pit. The terminal had gentle concave sides forming a flattish base. Its fill contained three sherds of pottery dated to the 11th/12th century, one piece of worked flint and one piece of fire cracked flint. A sub-circular pit with shallow concave sides and a flat base was seen to cut through this curvilinear gully. Its fill contained three sherds of pottery dating to the medieval period (13th/14th century AD). Another sub-circular pit also cut this gully. This pit had concave gradually sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill contained one sherd of Bronze Age pottery, four pieces of worked flint, one fire cracked flint and one iron object. It is thought that this pit dates to the medieval period.

On the western side of Trench 2 the contingency area revealed more of the curvilinear ditch. Here the ditch was 900mm in width and 100mm in depth. It had gradually sloping sides and a roughly flat base. A probable post hole was seen to cut through this section of the gully. It had steep, almost straight sides and a roughly flat base. No finds were recovered from its fill.

A later ditch was recorded cutting the curvilinear ditch at its western most extent. This feature was very shallow and disturbed by root activity. Its fill contained two pieces of worked flint.

The remains of a post-hole were also seen cutting through the western end of the curvilinear ditch. This feature was sub-circular in shape.

On the edge of the curvilinear ditch, a large subcircular shaped pit was recorded which had steep concave sides. The pit has been interpreted as a large medieval pit. The pottery recovered from its fill was spot dated to the 11th/ 12th-century. Five pieces of worked flint and seven pieces of fire cracked flint were also recovered. On the south western side of this pit was a c. 100mm thick layer of organic material of a mid brownish grey colour. The eight pottery sherds recovered from this deposit were dated to between the Saxon and later medieval period. Nine pieces of worked flint and ten fragments of burnt flint were also recovered. This deposit has been interpreted as a layer of occupational debris.

Beneath this occupational debris layer was another gully/ditch. It had gradually sloping concave sides and a gently rounded base. Not enough was seen of this feature to distinguish whether it was curving. Its fill contained pottery which was very abraded and consequently could only be identified as either prehistoric or 11th to 12th century. Three pieces of worked flint were also recovered from this fill. Cut into the base of this feature was a probable post hole. This feature had steep concave sides and a rounded base. Its fill contained five fragments of fire cracked flint.

Trench 7: A linear feature was noted at the northern end of this trench. Initially this feature was only partially visible as it was

HER Number MWS9493**Site Name** Land to the Rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate -
Archaeological Investigations

cut by a modern electricity cable. A contingency area was opened to try and expose more of this feature. As a result a large enough part of this ditch was revealed. The ditch was 1.60m in width and 750mm in depth. It had concave sides and a rounded base. Its fill contained pottery dating to 12th/13th-century AD (with one residual sherd of Roman pottery). Five pieces of worked flint were also recovered and five fragments of fire cracked flint. An environmental sample was taken from this feature. A possible shallow feature was also observed just below the topsoil at the southern end of this trench. It was 1.95m in width and had a depth of c. 500mm. It is thought that this feature may represent the remains of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture. However, no further evidence has been seen of this.

Overall, archaeological features were identified within the southwestern part of the site, within the grounds of the previous caretaker's lodge. The two areas (Area 1 & 2) in which the archaeological features were present seem to represent medieval settlement activity. The features which include pits, ditches, post holes, gullies and a general organic spread of material indicate an intense occupation of this area. Prehistoric flintwork was also found within some of same features. Where modern truncation and imported waste materials are present outside the caretaker house property boundary, no archaeological remains are present. Due to the depth of ground disturbance in this area any archaeological remains would have been destroyed (had they been present). {2}

Sources

- (1) 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.
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2007. An Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the Rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate, West Sussex - Stage 1.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 94060 05276 (87m by 49m) SU90NW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

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

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 029	Multi-Period Activity and Medieval Settlement, Westergate Community College, Aldingbourne	Active	DWS8475
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25455 Settlement - Expansion - other (Type Code: SET-Sexot)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS5607	POTTERY SHERDS (1) (Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?)	CLAY
FWS5608	POTTERY SHERDS (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CLAY
FWS5609	POTTERY SHERDS (4) (Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval - 600 AD to 1199 AD)	CLAY

HER Number	MWS9493	Site Name	Land to the Rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate - Archaeological Investigations
FWS5610	POTTERY SHERDS (>10) (Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval - 1000 AD to 1199 AD)		CLAY
FWS5611	POTTERY SHERDS (>10) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)		CLAY
FWS5612	POTTERY SHERDS (1) (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)		CLAY
FWS5613	NAIL (1) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)		METAL
FWS5614	WORKED FLINT (Small quantity) (Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 7000 BC to 1501 BC)		FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1127 Land to the Rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate, Aldingbourne - Archaeological Investigations
(Intervention. Ref: Project Numbers: 2530 and 2754)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS10205 **Site Name** Site of Farmstead (unnamed) Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS10205	Site of Farmstead (unnamed) Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne	Monument

Site of Farmstead, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the 19th century - the Farmstead has been totally demolished/lost.

Monument Types and Dates

L SHAPE PLAN (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

(Former Type) FARMSTEAD (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DEMOLISHED BUILDING
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	Survey

Description and Sources

Description

Site of Farmstead, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895.

Farmstead was a 19th century L-Plan regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set away from the yard. It was within a village location but the farmstead has been totally demolished/lost. {1} {2}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.
- (2) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1895-1898. Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" Map.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 93903 05188 (40m by 30m) SU90NW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Site of Farmstead, Rosvara Avenue, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Historic Farmstead Number - 150882	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25463 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

HER Number MWS10205

Site Name Site of Farmstead (unnamed) Historic Farmstead,
Aldingbourne

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS11289	Headphone Farm Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne	Monument

Headphone Farm, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the 19th Century.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	Survey
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING

U SHAPE PLAN (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Headphone Farm has been identified as a historic farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895.

Headphone Farm is a 19th century U-Plan regular courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. It is in an isolated location and is extant (no apparent alteration). Large modern sheds are on the site of the historic farmstead and may have destroyed or obscure historic buildings. It is formed of a large U-Plan farmstead which is now a half covered yard. {1} {2}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.
- (2) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1895-1898. Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" Map.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 937 035 (101m by 100m) SU90SW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Headphone Farm, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Probable)	Active
Historic Farmstead Number - 150887	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25402 Settlement - Expansion - other (Type Code: SET-Sexot)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

HER Number MWS11289

Site Name Headphone Farm Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS11450 **Site Name** Lidsey Well Site, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne:
Geoarchaeological Assessment Report.

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS11450	Lidsey Well Site, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne: Geoarchaeological Assessment Report.	Monument

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.

Monument Types and Dates

Raised Beach (Unknown date)

Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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Description and Sources

Description

A Geoarchaeological watching brief was undertaken at Lindsey Well, Aldingbourne ahead of the construction of an oil well. Groundworks were initiated across the 4mx4m area to a depth 1.1m. At this level the stepped 3.3m was taken down to 2.2m to the top off the water table. Because the hole was considered to be unsafe samples were taken directly from the machine bucket.

The recorded sequence appears to show facies of marine, head and alluvial origin. The basal marine deposits had the general characteristics of sands associated with raised beach deposits known to underlying the coast plain.

The marine sands were overlain by compact head deposits comprising silty clay brickearths with seams of small frost pitted flints.

The head deposits were overlain by disturbed and contorted alluvium with a small but variable organic component and evidence of gleying. The disturbance appears to have occurred during the original preparation of the site for oil well construction although there was no clear evidence for actual contamination of the alluvial sequence to any great extent. The alluvium has modest potential for surviving pollen and small plant macrofossil remains charcoal flecks and brunt fragments may attest to human activity and intervention in the landscape at this level.

The entire site was covered in 1.1m of rounded flint gravel, obviously imported to raise the level of the site above the flood plan of the Lindsey Rife in advance of oil well contribution.

At no stage was any significant archaeology, in there form of features and artefacts identified.

Taken together field observations and palaeoenvironmental analysis allows only tentative interpretation of the recorded sedimentary sequences at the Lindsey oil field site. The lack of microfossil evidence severely impedes any attempt to characterise the fluvial regime for the upper parts of the sequence.

Pollen analysis is able to confirm that no early Holocene alluvium is present at the site.

The alluvium that rests on the deposits of apparent marine sand with occasional rounded flint gravel is indicative of a medium to high energy marine environment.

As the marine deposits appeared to be both disturbed and truncated at their upper contact with the overlying alluvium a high degree of reworking and mixing was suggested.

At no stage was any significant archaeology, in there form of features and artefacts identified and with this it was suggested that given the lack of archaeology for human activity the no further analysis was needed. {1}

Sources

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

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 9446 0339 (point)	SU90SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex
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District	Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names

Lidsey Well Site, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

HER Number MWS11450

Site Name Lidsey Well Site, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne:
Geoarchaeological Assessment Report.

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25484 Industry - Processing (Type Code: IND-Proc)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS6044 ALLUVIUM (Small quantity)

MINERAL

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1282 Lidsey Well Site, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne: Geoarchaeological Assessment Report.
(Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS12317	Manor Farm Historic Farmstead, Eastergate	Monument

Manor Farm, Eastergate, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the medieval period.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Built, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Manor Farm, Eastergate, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895.

Manor Farm is a medieval dispersed multi-yard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set away from the yard. It is located within a Hamlet with partial loss (less than 50% loss). {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 94475 05111 (point) SU90NW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Manor Farm, Church Lane, Eastergate, West Sussex

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 297851	MANOR FARMHOUSE	Active	DWS1476
Listed Building (II) - 297852	GRANARY/OUTBUILDING AT MANOR FARM TO THE NORTH WEST OF THE FARMHOUSE	Active	DWS933
Listed Building (II) - 297853	BARN AND CART SHED AT MANOR FARM TO THE SOUTH WEST OF THE FARMHOUSE	Active	DWS621

Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active
Historic Farmstead Number - 150930 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HER Number MWS12317

Site Name Manor Farm Historic Farmstead, Eastergate

HWS25243 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

HWS25244 Settlement - Expansion - other (Type Code: SET-Sexot)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS12470	New Barn Historic Outfarm, Eastergate	Monument

New Barn, Eastergate, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm dating to the 19th Century.

Monument Types and Dates

L SHAPE PLAN (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

OUTFARM (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

New Barn, Eastergate, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895.

New Barn is a 19th century L-Plan regular courtyard outfarm or field barn. It is in an isolated location and is extant (no apparent alteration). {1} {2}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.
- (2) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1895-1898. Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" Map.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 9474 0426 (31m by 37m) SU90SW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

New Barn, South of Railway Line, Eastergate, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Possible Roman Villa Site, Eastergate Active DWS8473
Arun 027

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active
Historic Farmstead Number - 150931 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25237 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

HER Number MWS12470

Site Name New Barn Historic Outfarm, Eastergate

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS13572 **Site Name** Site of Small Field Historic Outfarm, East of Headhone Farm, Barnham

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13572	Site of Small Field Historic Outfarm, East of Headhone Farm, Barnham	Monument

Site of Small Field Barn, Barnham, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm dating to the 19th century - the Outfarm has been totally demolished/lost.

Monument Types and Dates

OUTFARM (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	DEMOLISHED BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Site of Small Field Barn, Barnham, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895.

Small Field Barn East of Headhone Farm was a 19th century single outfarm or field barn. It was in an isolated location but the outfarm has been totally demolished/lost. {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 94579 03508 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Site of Small Field Barn, East of Headhone Farm, Lidsey Road, Barnham, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 150932	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25487 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

MonFullRpt

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HER Number MWS13572 **Site Name** Site of Small Field Historic Outfarm, East of Headhone Farm, Barnham

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13727	The Homestead Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne	Building

The Homestead, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the 19th century - Only the Farmhouse survives.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMHOUSE (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING?

(Former Type) FARMSTEAD (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

The Homestead, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895.

The Homestead is a 19th century U-Plan regular courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. It is within a village location but only the farmhouse survives. {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 93894 04888 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

The Homestead, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 150885 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25463 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

HER Number MWS13727

Site Name The Homestead Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13733	The Old Farm Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne	Building

The Old Farm, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the 19th century - Only the Farmhouse survives.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMHOUSE (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING?

(Former Type) FARMSTEAD (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

The Old Farm, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895.

The Old Farm is a 19th century double sided loose courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set side on to the yard. It is within a village location but only the farmhouse survives. {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 93867 05035 (point) SU90NW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

The Old Farm, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 150884 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25463 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

HER Number MWS13733

Site Name The Old Farm Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13736	The Old Manor House Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne	Monument

The Old Manor House, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the 19th century.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

The Old Manor House, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895.

The Old Manor House is a 19th century double sided loose courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set side on to the yard. It is within a village location and has suffered partial loss (less than 50% loss). {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 93857 05096 (point) SU90NW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

The Old Manor House, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 150883 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25463 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

HER Number MWS13736 **Site Name** The Old Manor House Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13955	Land West of Westergate, Aldingbourne - Evaluation	Monument

An evaluation was carried out on land west of Westergate. A small quantity of residual struck flint dating from the Neolithic to Late Bronze Age was identified as well as a large sub-rectangular enclosure of probable Middle-Late Iron Age date, with a range of internal associated features including pits, ditches, gullies and post-holes. A single medieval pit and post-medieval field boundary ditches were also identified.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

FIELD BOUNDARY (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

SQUARE ENCLOSURE (Constructed, (between) Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

TRACKWAY (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1200 AD to 1300 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

FIELD BOUNDARY (In Use, (between) Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

An evaluation was carried out on land west of Westergate in advance of proposed residential development. The site is approximately 3.2 hectares and roughly rectangular in shape. It is currently under pasture. The site is bounded to the south by paddocks, to the north by arable fields, to the east by Aldingbourne Primary School and the rear gardens of properties to the west. The site is flat and its underlying geology comprises London Clay formation. 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 resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

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

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

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

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 002	Multi-Period Site dating to between the Mesolithic Period and the early 20th Century, Aldingbourne	Active	DWS8446
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25447 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-lfld)

HWS25449 Settlement - Expansion - other (Type Code: SET-Sexot)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS6855	WORKED FLINT (Small quantity) (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 3500 BC to 701 BC)	FLINT
FWS6856	POTTERY SHERDS (Small quantity) (Lower Palaeolithic to Roman - 500000 BC to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FWS6857	POTTERY SHERDS (2) (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD)	POTTERY

HER Number MWS13955

Site Name Land West of Westergate, Aldingbourne - Evaluation

FWS6858 Ceramic Building Material (4) (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1200 AD CLAY
to 1899 AD)

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1765 Land West of Westergate, Aldingbourne - Evaluation (Intervention. Ref: Project Number: 7487)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS14028	Woodgate Farm Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne	Monument

Woodgate Farm, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the 19th century.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Woodgate Farm, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895.

Woodgate Farm is a 19th century regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set away from the yard. It is in an isolated location and has suffered significant loss (more than 50% alteration). {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 93756 04369 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Woodgate Farm, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 150886 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25479 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

HER Number MWS14028

Site Name Woodgate Farm Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS14730	Lidsey Landfill, Aldingbourne	Monument

Open area excavation took place across an area of 7.85ha following evaluation of an area of 18.7ha. The fieldwork revealed predominantly prehistoric occupation with the Middle Bronze Age through to Middle Iron Age being the principal periods represented by clusters of pits and postholes followed by enclosures and small area of fields. The area was overlain by a series of Roman field boundaries which commenced early in the Roman period but had gone out of use by later Roman times. Subsequent activity was only represented by a few sherds of early Saxon Pottery, a Medieval pit and Post-Medieval and Modern field boundaries.

Monument Types and Dates

POST HOLE (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

MIDDEN? (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC) (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT CLUSTER (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1600 BC to 401 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age - 407 BC to 204 BC) + Sci.Date

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE
Sci. Date: 0 +/- 0 RadioCarbon

DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

FIELD BOUNDARY (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE
Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

FIELD SYSTEM (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GATE PIER? (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

RING DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 370 BC to 204 BC) + Sci.Date

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Sci. Date: 0 +/- 0 RadioCarbon

GULLY (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 360 BC to 166 BC) + Sci.Date

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Sci. Date: 0 +/- 0 RadioCarbon

GULLY (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 360 BC to 154 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

ANNEXE ENCLOSURE (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 326 BC to 204 BC) + Sci.Date

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Sci. Date: 0 +/- 0 RadioCarbon

GULLY (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 316 BC to 208 BC) + Sci.Date

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Sci. Date: 0 +/- 0 RadioCarbon

DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

FIELD BOUNDARY (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

TRACKWAY (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

HEARTH? (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1200 AD to 1399 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

A wide range of features, dating from the late Bronze Age through to the Roman period, were identified. These included ditches, pits, gullies and post-holes.

Despite the fact that archaeological trial trenching, by its very nature, only samples a percentage of any given site, it is likely that the information presented here is a good indicator of the broad scope of the archaeology present. The evidence therefore needs categorizing and summarizing to accommodate both of these themes.

The field evidence has therefore been considered with reference to five categories :

Stray artefact finds (casually lost or discarded objects, or those dispersed during manuring):

The stray finds recovered during the evaluation were restricted to one struck flint, and two sherds of Roman pottery. However, fragments of burnt flint were noted throughout the site, in both the topsoil and subsoil, but were not retained.

Clusters of intensive activity (occupation sites):

Clustered areas within this category are limited to a small number of trenches in the southern, central part of the site. These have the clearest evidence of possible occupation, in the form of post-holes, a curvilinear gully, and various ditches and gullies found nearby. However, the date range of these features varies from the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age up to the Roman period. It is clear that occupation contemporary with the deposits of later Bronze Age through to Roman times is present on the site and that the trenching has identified some of these locations. However, the evidence does not appear to represent densely clustered, intensively occupied areas reused over several centuries, nor areas defined by settlement enclosures. Rather, the evidence would appear to indicate that occupation is small scale and dispersed amongst an organized landscape.

Isolated deposits:

There were a number of isolated features recorded, including a late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pit, and the burnt flint spread associated with it. This pit produced more pottery and burnt flint than any other feature, albeit all the pot did come from one vessel. The nearest feature to this was a large ditch at the opposite end of the trench, which produced no conclusive dating evidence. Three pits, with evidence of burning in-situ, were recorded in three of the outlying trenches to the north. Unfortunately, none of the pits contained any dating evidence.

Landscape features (field ditches and boundary features):

A number of linear features were investigated in the western part of the site, one of which seems to be a late Bronze Age gully. Two others are undated, whilst the fourth appears to be post-medieval or modern. The eastern half of the site was characterized by a number of relatively large ditches, some of which could be seen in more than one trench. Most of the bigger ditches seem to be either Iron Age or Roman in date. They seem to be too big to be mere boundary ditches, but possibly too small to have any defensive function, and may therefore have been dug for drainage purposes. It is likely that they are part of an agricultural landscape, and that the pond/depression found is also a part of this landscape. Two of the smaller ditches investigated appear to be possibly earlier, dating from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

Negative areas

There are large areas of the site with few or no archaeological finds or features.

In conclusion, this evaluation has successfully demonstrated the archaeological potential of the site. It has characterized the wide range of deposits encountered, and identified areas with high, low and no potential to provide detailed information which can be used to mitigate the effects of the proposed development on the archaeological heritage. {1}

Open area excavation took place across an area of 7.85ha following evaluation of an area of 18.7ha. The fieldwork revealed predominantly prehistoric occupation with the Middle Bronze Age through to Middle Iron Age being the principal periods represented by clusters of pits and postholes followed by enclosures and small area of fields. The area was overlain by a series of Roman field boundaries which commenced early in the Roman period but had gone out of use by later Roman times. Subsequent activity was only represented by a few sherds of early Saxon Pottery, a Medieval pit and Post-Medieval and Modern field boundaries.

The results of an archaeological excavation at Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, was commissioned by Lidsey Landfill Limited, and based on the results of the evaluation, full excavation of that part of the site due for imminent extraction was subsequently required. The site is located on relatively level ground with a gentle slope down from 10m above OD towards the Aldingbourne Rife to the west.

The entire development area covered around 18.7ha but the excavation examined only the first three phases of extraction on the western portion of the site, an area of 7.85ha.

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

The earliest activity on the site is not obviously represented by any cut features but is indicated by the presence of a collection of struck flints. Some of these flints are contemporary with the Bronze Age and even Iron Age activity on the site but others are clearly pre-MBA and reflect an early phase of landuse.

Middle Bronze Age

The earliest deposits present represent a single Middle Bronze Age (MBA) occupation site. This occupation takes the form of a small enclosed cluster of pits/postholes without any obvious structural layout and with no obvious house or infrastructure features such as four-post buildings. There is no evidence for organised field systems. Apart from an outlying pit that may have functioned as a waterhole, the distribution of MBA pottery is restricted to the area of the feature cluster. It is considered that such ephemeral evidence, with restricted extent, is evidence of a relatively short-lived occupation site. The ephemeral evidence for occupation is repeated elsewhere on the coastal plain, such as at North Bersted, and represents another component of MBA settlement to contrast with the more durable sites with well defined post-built roundhouses typical of the chalklands.

Later Bronze Age

The later Bronze Age (LBA), that is features of M/LBA, LBA and possibly into the LBA/EIA is represented by more deposits, a wider spread across the site and a post-built roundhouse. The principal feature appears to represent another enclosed occupation site with a roundhouse, various pits and postholes and a possible waterhole, but no field systems. The moderate volume of features again suggests a short lived site. The wider spread of artefacts (pottery) may indicate greater emphasis on manuring of surrounding (undefined) fields compared to the MBA even though there is no charred plant evidence to indicate

arable farming.

Middle Iron Age

There is little to suggest as early Iron Age component on the site with no pottery assigned to this period except for a few sherds assigned to the LBA/EIA transition and with little chance of the few LBA deposits having an extended chronology to cover the gap up to the Middle Iron Age. A two-fold sequence of development can be discerned based on stratigraphy and backed up by radiocarbon dating. The first phase, from the late 6th/late 4th centuries BC is represented by a ring gully, presumably representing a house site, which is linked to a field system. These fields or small paddocks are defined by discontinuous single sinuous gullies not all well aligned nor regular in plan and occupying an area of some 3-4ha. Iron Age fields are not common, at least before the very end of the period. The second phase of activity is dominated by the construction of three rectilinear enclosures all of which seem to be on the same alignment. The five radiocarbon dates from two of these enclosures place them broadly in the 4th-2nd centuries BC. The largest enclosure contained few internal features, none of which dated to the Iron Age. The enclosure was, however, closely linked to the earlier field system and incorporated part of the boundaries into it. Relatively few pottery finds were recovered and it is considered that this feature functioned to corral stock.

The other two smaller enclosures contained a number of internal features though none formed readily interpretable house sites or other structures. Nonetheless it is thought that these represent occupation sites. These enclosures partly overlie elements of the field system but other field elements could continue in use. Elsewhere another smaller enclosure/ring gully complex is present to the south-east of the site, perhaps loosely associated with field boundary features. A single radiocarbon date places the structure within the 4th-3rd century BC, contemporary with the rectilinear features. There was no obvious evidence for the presence of a roundhouse within nor, again any infrastructure features such as four-posters, storage pits, fences nor adjoining pens.

Roman

The Middle Iron Age enclosures and fields have certainly gone out of use by Early Roman times which saw a re-arrangement of the landscape using larger rectilinear fields with trackways. The large fields are more regular in plan than before, but their internal subdivisions remain less so. There is no direct sign of occupation but the distribution of the rather meagre pottery assemblage possibly suggests that the south and eastern side of the site was closer to the occupied area than the north and west. There are no occupation areas associated with the field boundaries.

The fields show some enhancement and modification over time but the 1st century layout is substantially the same up to the 3rd century when the fields seem to have gone out of use. {2}

*Pits are not depicted in GIS for this record - for pit locations see report.

Sources

- (1) XY Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2005. Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, An Archaeological Evaluation. LWS 05/94. [Mapped feature: #16400]
- (2) XY Monograph: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2014. Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age Occupation and Roman Fields at Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex. Occasional Paper 5. [Mapped features: #16371 ; #16395 ; #16396]

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 92884 04010 (671m by 435m) SU90SW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25393 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded**Related Monuments - None Recorded****Associated Finds**

FWS7103	POTTERY SHERDS (Large quantity) (Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC CLAY to 1001 BC)	
FWS7104	POTTERY SHERDS (Large quantity) (Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC CLAY to 701 BC)	
FWS7105	POTTERY SHERDS (Large quantity) (Late Bronze Age to Early Iron CLAY Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)	
FWS7106	Charcoal (Small quantity) (Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age - 536 WOOD BC to 364 BC)	
FWS7107	POTTERY SHERDS (Large quantity) (Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to CLAY 101 BC)	
FWS7108	POTTERY SHERDS (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CLAY
FWS7109	POTTERY SHERDS (Small quantity) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 CLAY AD)	
FWS7110	POTTERY SHERDS (Small quantity) (Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 CLAY BC to 409 AD)	
FWS7111	Burnt Clay (Small quantity)	CLAY
FWS7112	WORKED FLINTS (Small quantity) (Late Neolithic to Late Bronze FLINT Age - 3000 BC to 701 BC)	
FWS7113	BURNT FLINT (Large quantity) (Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - FLINT 1000 BC? to 401 BC?)	
FWS7114	HOOK (1)	IRON
FWS7115	COIN (1) (Roman - 138 AD? to 161 AD?)	SILVER
FWS7116	PLANT REMAINS (Small quantity)	

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1891	An Archaeological Evaluation at Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, Aldingbourne (Intervention. Ref: LWS 05/94)
EWS1890	Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, Aldingbourne (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS15216	Land West of Hook Lane, Aldingbourne - Evaluation	Negative Evidence

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land west of Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, in advance of a proposed residential development. Modern made-ground deposits were identified in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 in the northernmost part of the site. This has been interpreted as demolition debris from pre-existing buildings and consisted of modern materials, including plastic, concrete, tile and brick. The brick was sampled and indicates a modern date. No further archaeological finds or features were encountered during the evaluation.

Monument Types and Dates

Negative Evidence (Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land west of Hook Lane, Westergate, in advance of a proposed residential development. The site comprises a single pasture field lying to the west of Hook Lane on the western periphery of Westergate. It is bounded by residential plots to the north, a field and a reservoir to the south, Hook Lane to the east and agricultural fields to the west. A number of shed-like buildings are located in the northern part of the site and a pond is present in the south-west corner.

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of seven trenches, measuring between 16m and 30m in length by 1.80m in width. Modern made-ground deposits were identified in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 in the northernmost part of the site. This has been interpreted as demolition debris from pre-existing buildings and consisted of modern materials, including plastic, concrete, tile and brick. The brick was sampled and indicates a modern date. No further archaeological finds or features were encountered during the evaluation. {1}

Sources

(1) XY Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2019. Archaeological Evaluation Report Land West of Hook Lane, Westergate, West Sussex. Report Number: 2019007. [Mapped feature: #17192]

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 93368 04658 (point)	SU90SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex
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District	Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names

Land West of Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 002	Multi-Period Site dating to between the Mesolithic Period and the early 20th Century, Aldingbourne	Active	DWS8446
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25429 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

HER Number MWS15216

Site Name Land West of Hook Lane, Aldingbourne - Evaluation

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS7289 BRICK (1) (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

CLAY

Associated Events/Activities

EWS2070 Land West of Hook Lane, Aldingbourne - Evaluation (Intervention. Ref: Report Number: 2019007)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS15228 **Site Name** Land at Woodgate, Westergate, Aldingbourne - Geophysical Survey

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS15228	Land at Woodgate, Westergate, Aldingbourne - Geophysical Survey	Monument

A magnetometer survey was carried out on land at Woodgate, Westergate, in advance of residential development. The survey did not identify any magnetic responses that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest. Several linear trends, a curvilinear trend, an isolated discrete responses and areas of increased response have been recorded and categorised as being of uncertain origin. They are likely to be a result of modern agricultural processes or natural processes. The routes of service pipes have also been marked in several of the survey areas. The large number of ferrous responses and magnetic disturbance within the dataset is likely to reflect the current land use.

Monument Types and Dates

CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE? (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Evidence Survey

LINEAR FEATURE (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Evidence Survey

Description and Sources

Description

A magnetometer survey was carried out on land at Woodgate, Westergate, in advance of residential development. The site consists of 6ha of land currently used for horse pasture. It is bounded to the south by Willows Caravan Park and to the west by houses off Woodgate Close. The bedrock consists of London Clay Formation of clay, silt and sand.

The survey area was divided into 23 survey areas. One area in the survey was unsurveyable, the western part of the area was being used as car parking / vehicle storage but the majority of the area is taken up by spoil heaps, nettles and dumped material which is likely to be of recent origin.

The survey did not identified any magnetic responses that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest. However, several linear trends, a curvilinear trend, an isolated discrete responses and areas of increased response were recorded. The anomalies lack context and do not display sufficient patterning to support an interpretation of archaeological origin. They are likely to be due to modern agricultural or natural processes. Therefore, the responses have been assigned to the category of uncertain.

Several linear dipolar ferrous responses have also been recorded and these mark the routes of service pipes. Magnetic disturbances have been recorded in Areas 6 and 7 and are thought to be due to modern processes; possibly associated with the construction of the surrounding agricultural buildings / horse ménage. Ferrous responses within the survey areas are due to the presence of debris, fences, gates and are likely to be a by-product of the modern land usage. Smaller scale ferrous anomalies are present throughout the data and are characteristic of small pieces of ferrous debris (or brick / tile) in the topsoil; they are commonly assigned a modern origin. {1}

Sources

(1) XY Grey Literature Report: SUMO Survey. 2020. Land at Woodgate, Westergate, West Sussex - Geophysical Survey Report. [Mapped feature: #17205]

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 94157 04132 (402m by 268m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Land at Woodgate, Woodgate Road, Westergate, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

HER Number MWS15228 **Site Name** Land at Woodgate, Westergate, Aldingbourne - Geophysical Survey

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Possible Roman Villa Site, Eastergate Active DWS8473
Arun 027

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25406 Settlement - Non-historic isolated (Type Code: SET-Snhi)

HWS25407 Fieldsapes - Informal Fieldsapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS2077 Land at Woodgate, Westergate, Aldingbourne - Geophysical Survey (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS15265	Land at Springfield, Aldingbourne - Evaluation	Monument

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Springfield, Aldingbourne, in advance of redevelopment of the site for residential housing. Seven linear features were identified in the south-east corner of the site. One of these was dated to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age, and the others are potentially of a similar date range and may represent small paddock divisions on the edge of a settlement.

Monument Types and Dates

GULLY (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC? to 401 BC?)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Evidence FIND

LINEAR FEATURE (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC? to 401 BC?)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Springfield, Aldingbourne, in advance of redevelopment of the site for residential housing. The site is located on the eastern side of Hook Lane and currently comprises scrubland from the former garden of a demolished property. It is bounded by further properties to the north and south, a field to the east and a garden nursery to the west. The underlying geology is mapped as Brickearth.

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of six trenches across the site, measuring between 25.70m and 26.80m long.

Trench 5 was the only trench to reveal archaeological features. Four gullies were observed in this trench with two linear features also appearing intercut at the extreme south-east end of the trench. One sherd of Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age was recovered from one of the gullies. Other finds recovered were eight fragments of animal bone, two pieces of burnt clay and a small amount of burnt flint.

Bulk soil samples were taken from four gully slots. Charred plant macrofossils in the form of charcoal were present in just one of the samples. No seeds were present and the preservation of charcoal was poor and fragments were too small to fracture and therefore it was impossible to complete species identification.

Overall, the evaluation identified seven archaeological features. Only one produced datable material, a sherd of pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age. The other features are thought to be of a similar date and may represent small paddock divisions on the edge of a settlement. {1}

Sources

- (1) XY Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services South. 2021. Land at Springfield, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation. Report 21/05. [Mapped feature: #17247]

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 93529 04556 (122m by 55m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Land at Springfield, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

HER Number MWS15265 **Site Name** Land at Springfield, Aldingbourne - Evaluation

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 002	Multi-Period Site dating to between the Mesolithic Period and the early 20th Century, Aldingbourne	Active	DWS8446
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25447 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

HWS25449 Settlement - Expansion - other (Type Code: SET-Sexot)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS7338	POTTERY SHERDS (1) (Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)	POTTERY
FWS7339	ANIMAL REMAINS (6-10)	BONE
FWS7340	BURNT FLINT (Small quantity)	FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

EWS2089 Land at Springfield, Aldingbourne - Evaluation (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded
