

West Sussex County Council Monument Full Report

01/03/2021

Number of records: 21

HER Data

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS2368	Medieval pottery - Shripney	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Medieval - 1200 AD to 1299 AD)

Evidence	FIND
Main Building	CERAMIC
Material	

Description and Sources

Description

Iron Age (see 1413) and Roman pottery has been found in the garden of Parson's grocer's shop at Shripney. The finds are in Lewes Museum.{1}

The first finds of 'Anglo-Saxon' pottery were made whilst digging a pit at a depth of about c.5ft in 1924 at SU93810196. Associated with the pottery were unidentified bones and evidence of a fire. The second find, some 10 years later, was of probable Roman pottery (see 1414) and a pit filled with oyster shells. The pottery cannot be located. Trial excavation in 1974 revealed C13 pottery but no sign of structures. Below this was a layer of flint cobbles with animal bones and a single sherd of Roman pottery (see 1414) {2}

Examination of the material in Barbican House Museum suggests that nothing need be pre-Roman in date.{3} Activity Reference - 3 = WS442

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Page W. 1929. Sussex Arch Colls. 70:217
- (2) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1961-1975. Ordnance Survey Record Card - SU90SW10.
- (3) Article in serial: Sussex Archaeological Collections. 1979. A Gazetteer of Roman Sites and Finds on the West Sussex Coastal Plain. Volume 117, Page 63-83. 76 No 73

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 9380 0201 (10m by 10m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, 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 (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1412	Active
OS Number - SU90SW10	Active
Archaeologically Sensitive Area	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25761 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

HER Number MWS2368

Site Name Medieval pottery - Shripney

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS2369 Iron Age pottery - Shripney

Geographical

MWS2370 Roman pottery - Shripney

Geographical

Associated Finds

FWS1180 POT (Medieval - 1200 AD to 1299 AD)

POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

EWS442 Part excav, Reed M, 1974 (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS2369	Iron Age pottery - Shripney	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	FIND
Main Building	CERAMIC
Material	

Description and Sources

Description

Iron Age and Roman (see 1414) pottery has been found in the garden of Parson's grocer's shop at Shripney. The finds are in Lewes Museum.{1}

The first finds of 'Anglo-Saxon' pottery were made whilst digging a pit at a depth of about c.5ft in 1924 at SU93810196. Associated with the pottery were unidentified bones and evidence of a fire.Trial excavation in 1974 revealed mainly Medieval pottery (see 1412).{2}

Examination of the material in Barbican House Museum suggests that nothing need be pre-Roman in date. {3}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Page W. 1929. Sussex Arch Colls. 70:217
- (2) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1961-1975. Ordnance Survey Record Card - SU90SW10.
- (4) Article in serial: Sussex Archaeological Collections. 1979. A Gazetteer of Roman Sites and Finds on the West Sussex Coastal Plain. Volume 117, Page 63-83. 76 No 73

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 9380 0201 (10m by 10m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1413	Active
OS Number - SU90SW10	Active
Archaeologically Sensitive Area	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25761 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

HER Number	MWS2369	Site Name	Iron Age pottery - Shripney
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MWS2368	Medieval pottery - Shripney	Geographical
MWS2370	Roman pottery - Shripney	Geographical

Associated Finds

FWS1179	POT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)	POTTERY
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Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS2370	Roman pottery - Shripney	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence	FIND
Main Building	CERAMIC
Material	

Description and Sources

Description

Iron Age (see 1413) and Roman pottery has been found in the garden of Parson's grocer's shop at Shripney. The finds are in Lewes Museum.{1} The first finds of 'Anglo-Saxon' pottery were made whilst digging a pit at a depth of about c.5ft in 1924 at SU93810196. Associated with the pottery were unidentified bones and evidence of a fire. The second find, some 10 years later, was of probable Roman pottery and a pit filled with oyster shells. {1}

The pottery cannot be located. Trial excavation in 1974 revealed C13 pottery (see 1412) but no sign of structures. Below this was a layer of flint cobbles with animal bones and a single sherd of colour-coated Roman pottery. {2}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Page W. 1929. Sussex Arch Colls. 70:217
- (2) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1961-1975. Ordnance Survey Record Card - SU90SW10.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 9380 0201 (10m by 10m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1414	Active
OS Number - SU90SW10	Active
Archaeologically Sensitive Area	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25761 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS2368	Medieval pottery - Shripney	Geographical
MWS2369	Iron Age pottery - Shripney	Geographical

Associated Finds

HER Number MWS2370

Site Name Roman pottery - Shripney

FWS1181 POT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

EWS442 Part excav, Reed M, 1974 (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3484	Possible chapel site - Sack Lane	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

CHAPEL (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)
Evidence CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Possible site of Early English chapel. Early English stonework was incorporated within Headhone House (see 1408) to the NW at SU 9395 0348, now demolished. {1}{2} Much glass and stone has been found in a small field at SU 9460 0245, standing above the surrounding area.{3}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Salzman FL. 1953. VCH Sussex IV 134-8.
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Philpot WB. 1888. On Certain Ecclesiastical Remains in Lidsey. Sx A C 36 249.
- (3) Bibliographic reference: PAS. 1971.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 9460 0245 (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 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4953	Active
OS Number - SU90SW32	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

MWS5839	Chapel - Lidsey	Geographical
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Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS17	Field obs, Langmead Mr. (Survey)
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Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS3484

Site Name Possible chapel site - Sack Lane

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS4132	Tranchet Axe - Shripney	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Tools, Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources**Description**

A mesolithic 'tranchet' axe was found at NGR SU 9370 0203 A, near Shripney. It is quite translucent and glossy, it is two-toned and smooth, containing 2mm dia. 'bubbles' throughout. {1}{2}{3}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Wedmore B. 24-4-91. Axes from Aldingbourne Rife Catchment Area.
- (2) Unpublished document: Woodcock A. 20-5-92. Axes from the Aldingbourne Rife Catchment Area. ESCC.
- (3) Unpublished document: Wedmore B. 2-4-92. Axes from Aldingbourne Rife Catchment Area.

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

Centred SU 9378 0203 (10m by 10m)

SU90SW

Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Bersted, 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 - 5529

Active

OS Number - SU90SW36

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
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, Statutes 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 Shrunken Medieval Village, Ford	Active	DWS8484

Other Statutes 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	Burndell 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
MWS9845	Oldlands Farm, Bersted- Evaluation	Monument

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

Monument Types and Dates

CREMATION ((between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)	Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE
DITCH (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)	Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE
FIELD SYSTEM? (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)	Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE
PIT (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)	Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE
POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)	Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE
CREMATION ((between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)	Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE
DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE
DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE
FIELD SYSTEM? (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE
DITCH (In Use, (between) Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE
POND (Demolished, (between) Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD)	Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

The evaluation was undertaken at Oldlands Farm, prior to the determination of an outline planning application for residential development on the site. The area is 8.83ha. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 38 trenches, each 50m long and 1.8m wide. Archaeological deposits throughout the site were identified dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the Roman Period. Bronze Age activity was represented across the site, with Iron Age activity concentrated in the centre and Roman activity confined to the south-western portion of the site.

Bronze Age: The majority of the features identified were ditches, aligned north-west/south east or broadly perpendicular on a north-east/south-west alignment and are possibly representative of field systems. A small number of post holes were identified which possibly are indicative of structures. Pits containing heat affected unworked flint were also identified. A cremation was located in the southern portion of the site outside the main foci of Bronze Age activity.

Iron Age: Iron Age activity was concentrated in the centre of the site. No definitive structural evidence was identified. A cremation was located in the southern portion of the site outside the main foci of Iron Age activity. It was deposited within a large, undefined deposit interpreted as a former pond/watercourse and was located close to the Bronze Age cremation.

Roman: The majority of the features identified were ditches, and are possibly representative of field systems. A curvi-linear ditch was identified and may be representative of occupation.

Post Medieval/Modern: Limited evidence of activity is represented. A ditch and a modern in-filled pond were identified. {1}

Sources

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

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 94194 01521 (350m by 388m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Oldlands Farm, Beeding Close, Bersted, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Multi-Period Site, North Bersted, Bersted Active DWS8448
Arun 004

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25772 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS5666	POTTERY SHERDS (Medium quantity) (Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age - 1600 BC to 101 BC)	CLAY
FWS5667	POTTERY SHERDS (Medium quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CLAY
FWS5668	WORKED FLINT (Small quantity) (Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1600 BC to 401 BC)	FLINT
FWS5669	QUERN (>10) (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)	SANDSTONE

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1147 Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis - Archaeological Evaluation (Intervention. Ref: Project Number 2605)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS9849	Coiners Cottage Historic Farmstead, Bersted	Monument

Coiners Cottage, Bersted, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the 18th century.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING
Evidence	Survey

L SHAPE PLAN (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Coiners Cottage, Bersted, 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.

Coiners Cottage is an 18th century L-Plan regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set side on to the yard. It is located within a Hamlet 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 93655 02180 (97m by 90m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Coiners Cottage, Shripney Lane, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 297782	SHRIPNEY HOUSE	Active	DWS1310
Listed Building (II) - 297783	STUDIO BARN	Active	DWS1425

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Conservation Area	Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Historic Farmstead Number - 150891	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25761 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

HER Number MWS9849

Site Name Coiners Cottage Historic Farmstead, Bersted

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
MWS10422	Fattening Ground Barn Historic Outfarm, Barnham	Monument

Fattening Ground Barn, Barnham, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm dating to the 19th century.

Monument Types and Dates

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

Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING
Evidence	Survey

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

Description and Sources

Description

Fattening Ground 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.

Fattening Ground Barn is a 19th century U-Plan regular courtyard outfarm or field barn. It is in an isolated location and has suffered partial loss (less than 50% loss). {1} {2}

Sources

- (1) XY Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex. [Mapped feature: #457]
- (2) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1895-1898. Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" Map.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 95212 03104 (63m by 57m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Fattening Ground Barn, Fattening Ground Lane, Barnham, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Historic Farmstead Number - 150993	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25486 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

HER Number MWS10422

Site Name Fatting Ground Barn Historic Outfarm, Barnham

Associated Events/Activities

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

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS11277 **Site Name** Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis - Archaeological Evaluation

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS11277	Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis - Archaeological Evaluation	Monument

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

Monument Types and Dates

PIT (Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation consisting of three trial trenches was carried out by Development Archaeology Services Ltd in 2011 on land at Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. The evaluation took place in advance of residential development. The evaluation identified a single, apparently isolated archaeological feature, which comprised a shallow pit; the fill of which yielded an assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery, fragments of fire-cracked flint and a single worked flint. {1}

Sources

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

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 93914 01925 (82m by 37m)	SU90SW	Area
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Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

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

HWS25766 Settlement - Expansion - other (Type Code: SET-Sexot)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS5926	FLINTS (1) (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)	FLINT
FWS5927	POTTERY SHERDS (>10) (Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)	CERAMIC

HER Number MWS11277

Site Name Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis -
Archaeological Evaluation

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1257 Richmond Lodge, Bognor Regis - Summary Report on Archaeological Evaluation (Intervention.
Ref: DAS Ltd BE/10/10)

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

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

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

District

Arun, West Sussex

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)

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
MWS11973	Lidsey Lodge Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne	Monument

Lidsey Lodge, 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

Lidsey Lodge, 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.

Lidsey Lodge is a 19th century dispersed multi-yard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set away from the yard. It is in an isolated 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 94519 02587 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Lidsey Lodge, Sack Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Probable)	Active
Historic Farmstead Number - 150933	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25420 Settlement - Historic dispersed (Type Code: SET-Shstd)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

HER Number MWS11973

Site Name Lidsey Lodge Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne

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

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS11974	Lidsney Farm Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne	Monument

Lidsney 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

Lidsney 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.

Lidsney Farm is a 19th century dispersed regular multi-yard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set away from the yard. It is in an isolated 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 93836 02813 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Lidsney Farm, Shripney Road, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 297689	LIDSEY HOUSE	Active	DWS681
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Historic Farmstead Number - 150888	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25413 Settlement - Historic dispersed (Type Code: SET-Shstd)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

HER Number MWS11974

Site Name Lidsney Farm Historic Farmstead, Aldingbourne

Associated Events/Activities

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

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS12157 **Site Name** Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne -Archaeological Investigations (Mesolithic to post-medieval activity)

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS12157	Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne -Archaeological Investigations (Mesolithic to post-medieval activity)	Monument

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne. Archaeological features were identified within 12 of the 17 trenches excavated. These comprised field boundary ditches, gullies and pits dating to the Late Bronze Age and Roman period.

An archaeological excavation was carried out at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne, in advance of development. Archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period were encountered including Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features associated with occurrences of Grooved Ware pottery. Also found at the site was evidence of Middle and Late Bronze Age occupation, land division, enclosure and funerary activity as well as Middle Iron Age-Later Romano-British remains and a medieval strip field system.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1501 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

BURNT MOUND (Constructed, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

CREMATION CEMETERY? (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

Double Ditch (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DRAINAGE DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

HER Number	MWS12157	Site Name	Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne -Archaeological Investigations (Mesolithic to post-medieval activity)
PIT (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 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		
STRUCTURE (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
TRACKWAY (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
TRACKWAY (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
WATERHOLE (Constructed, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
FIELD BOUNDARY (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
GULLY (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
PIT (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age to Roman - 400 BC to 169 AD)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
DRAINAGE DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age to Roman - 400 BC to 169 AD)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		
PIT (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age to Roman - 400 BC to 169 AD)			
Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation		
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE		

HER Number MWS12157 **Site Name** Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne -Archaeological Investigations (Mesolithic to post-medieval activity)

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 169 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DRAINAGE DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 49 AD to 169 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

FIELD BOUNDARY (In Use, (between) Roman - 49 AD to 169 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

FIELD SYSTEM (In Use, (between) Roman - 49 AD to 169 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE (Replaced, (between) Roman - 200 AD to 369 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

ANIMAL BURIAL (Buried, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

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

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

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

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

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

Trench 6: Two parallel gullies, oriented on a north-south alignment, were identified in this trench. A small sherd of prehistoric

pottery (probably LBA c.1150-800) was retrieved from the manganese-rich silt fill of one of the gullies. A possible pit containing fire-cracked flint and a possible ditch were also present.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An archaeological excavation was carried out at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne, in advance of development. The site is bounded by the A29 to the west, the relief road easement to the south and agricultural land to the north and east. The fieldwork comprised a borehole survey and evaluation of the wider development area as well as strip, map and sample excavations of the Flood Compensation Area which lies entirely to the north of the relief road. The underlying geology of the wider development area comprises Cretaceous Chalk of the Culver Formation, overlain by cryoturbated Middle-Late Pleistocene Calcareous Basin Deposits. The drift sediments comprise loessic brickearth and raised marine deposits. The site lies on the interfluvium between the Aldingbourne and Lydney Rife. The excavation area totalled around 3.3m with additional trenching, test pitting and borehole survey. The work was conducted prior to the creation of a Flood Compensation Area. The excavation revealed evidence of activity at the site dating from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval periods. The earliest evidence for occupation in the vicinity of the site dates to the Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic periods. This comprised residual finds of flintwork indicating a very light background scatter attesting to transient activity. Five phases of activity, based on archaeological features were identified.

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

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

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

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

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

HER Number MWS12157

Site Name Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne -Archaeological Investigations
(Mesolithic to post-medieval activity)

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

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

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

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

Samples from Mid-Late Bronze Age cremation features contained large amounts of uncharred modern rootlets and other uncharred material. A few of the samples contained large quantities of wood fragments. Several fragments were identified as hazel/alder. A large number of burnt bones were also recovered from the deposits.

Ten samples produced large wood charcoal assemblages. They derive from pit features dating to the Mid-Late Bronze Age (Phase 2.2). Oak and Maloideae were relatively common across many of the features while ash and hazel were recorded more sporadically.

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

A magnetometer survey was carried out on land at Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis. The survey covered 12.8 hectares across 3 arable fields. The survey identified various weakly enhanced linear anomalies within the dataset which may be of archaeological interest and were mainly confined to the south-western extents of the surveyed areas. These are mostly thought to represent ditches. The most prominent features within the dataset consist of a series of weakly enhanced linear features at approximate right-angles. These may form a series of ditches enclosing a rectangular area. Unfortunately no excavation trenches were placed in this area for verification. A very weak anomaly within the magnetic dataset, possibly relates to a pit which during an excavation on the site was found to contain heat affected stone. {4}

Sources

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

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 94312 01761 (644m by 737m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Oldlands Farm, Shripney Road, Bersted, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

HER Number MWS12157

Site Name Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne -Archaeological Investigations
(Mesolithic to post-medieval activity)

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Multi-Period Site, North Bersted, Bersted Active DWS8448
Arun 004

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25423 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)

HWS25772 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS6490	POTTERY SHERDS (Medium quantity) (Late Bronze Age to Roman - 1000 BC to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FWS6491	POTTERY SHERDS (1) (Medieval - 1200 AD to 1299 AD)	POTTERY
FWS6492	SPRING (1) (Late Iron Age to Roman - 0 AD to 99 AD)	COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1531 Oldlands Farm, Bersted - Archaeological Investigations (Intervention. Ref: Project Number: 6594 and 7006)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS12237

Site Name Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis:
Archaeological Evaluation Report

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS12237	Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis: Archaeological Evaluation Report	Monument

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in land between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis ahead of a proposed residential development.

In total 245 evaluation trenches were excavated within six separate areas.

Evidence of land management dating from the mid Bronze Age to the present day was recorded and it was noted that there was increased activity on areas of higher ground.

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

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

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

Within the machine excavated test pits an underlying intended to investigate the pre-Devensian, Pleistocene age deposits, a variable series of deposits occurred between the Brickearth and the basal Chalk. Although clean sands of variable thickness were observed, and initially believed to be of marine (raised beach) origin, the ostracod assemblage indicated that these were freshwater deposits. Thick mixed calcareous silty clays with pockets of sand, rounded beach pebbles and flint nodules derived from the Chalk were also found to underlie, or in places intercalate with, the sands. These were also cold stage sediments; formed dominantly of solifluction deposits, moved across the landscape by periglacial water and heave into low-lying areas where they were relaid by pooled freshwater which might be described as lake (lacustrine) conditions.

Monument Types and Dates

LINEAR FEATURE (Built, Unknown date)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (Built, Unknown date)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

SETTLEMENT (Built, Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (Built, Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

LINEAR FEATURE (Built, (between) Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (Built, Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (Built, Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

LINEAR FEATURE (Built, (between) Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (Built, Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (Built, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

FARMSTEAD (Built, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

LINEAR FEATURE (Built, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (Built, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (Built, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources**Description**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in land between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis ahead of a proposed residential development.

In total 245 evaluation trenches were excavated within six separate areas.

Evidence of land management dating from the mid Bronze Age to the present day was recorded and it was noted that there was increased activity on areas of higher ground.

Within the first area linear features dating to the Middle Bronze Age were identified. Within these features pottery sherds dating to the period were recovered. Within the same area features dating to the Late Bronze Age were also recovered. Again these were mainly linear and were also seen to contain pottery sherds but of a Late Bronze Age date. Four small pits of the same date were also identified with pottery sherds and worked flint being recovered from the fills.

The same area also revealed features dating to the Roman period. One of these was seen to be a linear feature while the other was seen to be a pit. Undated features were also recorded in this area.

Within another area of the site Middle Bronze Age activity was also recorded. Although no features dating to this period were identified a spread of pottery, worked flints and burnt flints of this date was recorded. Features were however identified that were seen to be of a Late Bronze Age date. Two of these were seen to be linear while three pits of the same date were also identified. Roman features were also identified within this area with a ditch and two linear features being recorded.

A subsequent area of the site was also seen to contain archaeological features. Features of a Middle Bronze Age date were once again identified consisted of ditches and a layer of burnt flint, Middle Bronze Age pottery and charcoal. A single Roman ditch was also identified in this area as was a Medieval ditch containing a small quantity of Medieval pottery.

Another area of the site was again seen to contain features dating to the Middle Bronze Age these were made up of a small group of post-holes as well as a single ditch. A number of ditches dating to the Late Bronze Age were also identified furthermore ditches dating to the Roman period were also recorded within this area.

Within the final area of the site a ditch dating to the Late Bronze Age was recorded as was a ditch which was dated to the Roman period.

From the results of the evaluation it was suggested that some areas of the site could indicate Bronze Age settlement activity and that some of the undated linear features could indicate a field system associated with the possible Bronze Age settlement. It was also suggested that in another area of the site some of the Roman features could well indicate evidence of small scale occupation, possibly a Roman farmstead. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Wessex Archaeology. 2007. Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis: Archaeological Evaluation Report. Ref: 64260.02.

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

Centred SU 9531 0129 (2323m by 1456m) SU90SE Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Land between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

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**

HER Number MWS12237 **Site Name** Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis:
Archaeological Evaluation Report

HWS25419 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)

HWS25423 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)

HWS25608 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

HWS25609 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)

HWS25676 Recreation - Golf courses (Type Code: REC-Golfc)

HWS25677 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)

HWS25772 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS6503 POTTERY SHERDS (Large quantity) (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC) POTTERY

FWS6504 POTTERY SHERDS (Medium quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) POTTERY

FWS6505 POTTERY SHERDS (Small quantity) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) POTTERY

FWS6506 POTTERY SHERDS (Small quantity) (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD) POTTERY

FWS6507 Ceramic Building Material (Small quantity) (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD) CERAMIC

FWS6508 WORKED FLINT (Large quantity) (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC) FLINT

FWS6509 BURNT FLINT (Large quantity) (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC) FLINT

FWS6510 ANIMAL REMAINS (Large quantity) (Early Bronze Age to Roman - 2350 BC to 409 AD) BONE

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1559 Land Between Felpham and Flansham, Bognor Regis: Archaeological Evaluation Report
(Intervention. Ref: Ref: 64260.02)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13090	Historic Outfarm South of Lidsey Lodge, Aldingbourne	Monument

Outfarm South of Lidsey Lodge, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm dating to the 19th century.

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

Outfarm South of Lidsey Lodge, Aldingbourne, 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.

Outfarm South of Lidsey Lodge is a 19th century double sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn. It is in an isolated location and has suffered partial loss (less than 50% loss). Large modern sheds are on the site of the historic outfarm and may have destroyed or obscure historic buildings. {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 94520 02403 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Outfarm, South of Lidsey Lodge, Sack Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 150934 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25421 Settlement - Expansion - other (Type Code: SET-Sexot)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

HER Number MWS13090

Site Name Historic Outfarm South of Lidsey Lodge, Aldingbourne

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

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13133	Historic Outfarm South East of Lidsey Lodge, Aldingbourne	Monument

Outfarm South East of Lidsey Lodge, Aldingbourne, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm dating to the 19th century.

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

Outfarm South East of Lidsey Lodge, Aldingbourne, 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.

Outfarm South East of Lidsey Lodge is a 19th century single sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn. It is in an isolated location and is extant (no apparent 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 94717 02316 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Outfarm, South East of Lidsey Lodge, Sack Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 150935 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25422 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

HER Number MWS13133 **Site Name** Historic Outfarm South East of Lidsey Lodge, Aldingbourne

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

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13151	Site of Historic Outfarm South East of Shripney, Bersted	Monument

Site of Outfarm South East of Shripney, Bersted, 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 Outfarm South East of Shripney, Bersted, 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.

Outfarm South East of Shripney was a 19th century L-Plan regular courtyard 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 93891 01826 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Site of Outfarm, South East of Shripney, Shripn Road, Bersted, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 150892 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25772 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

HER Number MWS13151 **Site Name** Site of Historic Outfarm South East of Shripney, Bersted

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

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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
MWS14430	The Oldlands Farm Site, Bersted - Evaluation	Monument

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the Oldlands Farm site, Bersted, in advance of a proposed commercial development at the site. The evaluation identified a number of features dating to the Bronze Age / Middle Bronze Age, consisting of linears and pits. The linears are thought to be associated with stock control within defined boundary areas. The function of a large pit is unknown.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT? (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the Oldlands Farm site, Bersted, in advance of a proposed commercial development at the site. The site is situated on an interfluvium between the Aldingbourne and Lydney Rifes at a maximum height of c. +2.02.10-3.00m OD. The solid geology comprises the heavily weathered Chalks of the Culver Chalk Formation. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in two phases (Phase 1a and Phase 1b).

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

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

Another shallow linear was also identified, orientated approximately east west. The linear contained two fragments of burnt flint. A small shallow ovoid pit was also revealed.

It is thought that the linears were probably associated with stock control within defined boundary areas.

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

Sources

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

Associated resources - None recorded

Location**National Grid Reference**

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

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Aldingbourne, Arun, West Sussex

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic NamesOldlands Farm Site, Bersted, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations**Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Multi-Period Site, North Bersted, Bersted Active DWS8448
Arun 004**Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded****Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**

Land Use**Associated Historic Landscape Character Records**

HWS25772 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated FindsFWS7006 POTTERY SHERDS (Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC) POTTERY

Associated Events/ActivitiesEWS1832 The Oldlands Farm Site, Bersted - Evaluation (Stages 1a and 1b) (Intervention. Ref: Reference:
SLD/2016/2018)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS15091	Saltbox, Shripney Road, Bersted - Evaluation	Monument

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the Saltbox Site, Bersted, in advance of a proposed commercial development. The evaluation revealed that the Site retains very little archaeological potential. A small number of linear ditches and discrete features of possible Iron Age and Romano British date were identified but no clear evidence of significant previous land use was recorded. The Site would appear likely to have remained marginal land for considerable periods in the past. Geoarchaeological test pitting was also carried out in order to assess the Palaeolithic potential of the Pleistocene deposits present at the site. No Palaeolithic artefactual material or environmental indicators were identified.

Monument Types and Dates

FIELD BOUNDARY? (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DRAINAGE DITCH (In Use, (between) Prehistoric - 500000 BC? to 42 AD?)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

RUBBISH PIT (In Use, (between) Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

RUBBISH PIT (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the Saltbox Site, Bersted, in advance of a proposed commercial development. The site is approximately 11ha. It is bounded by farmland to the north, a caravan park and field to the south, the A29 Shripney Road to the east and the course of the Aldingbourne Rife to the west. The site is presently a flat arable field and lies at 3m aOD. The site lies on bedrock geology of White Chalk overlain with Brickearth. Localised deposits of alluvium may be anticipated within the former channel of the Aldingbourne Rife to the immediate west of the Site, and these may extend into the Site itself.

Forty-one trial trenches were excavated across the site as well as fifteen geoarchaeological test pits. A small number of archaeological features were identified. Trench 3 contained two north-south linear features thought to be drainage ditches. One of these ditches was not datable through finds material but a small amount of burnt flint could suggest it was prehistoric in origin. The other ditch can be provisionally dated as Romano-British based on a small amount of pottery recovered from its fill. Trench 4 contained a single east-west linear feature. This feature had a straight, steep northern side and a shallower steep southern side, with a concave base. It has been interpreted as a drainage ditch or possible field boundary. No finds were recovered from this feature.

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

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

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

Linear features were found in Trench 18 and Trench 29 and these have been interpreted as boundary or drainage ditches.

Finds recovered from their fills are Roman in date.

Geoarchaeological test pitting was also carried out in order to assess the Palaeolithic potential of the Pleistocene deposits present at the site. No Palaeolithic artefactual material or environmental indicators were identified.

Overall, the Site was found to contain sparsely distributed archaeological features. The linear ditches do not appear to represent a pattern suggestive of settlement or enclosure and the lack of discrete features limits any further interpretation of the Site. The ditches found across the Site may represent attempts to manage drainage. Though some features provided datable finds material, the assemblage was very small and contained few diagnostic pieces. {1}

Sources

(1) XY Grey Literature Report: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2019. Saltbox, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex - An Archaeological Evaluation Report. Report Number: R13517. [Mapped feature: #17058]

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

Centred SU 93823 01642 (441m by 423m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Saltbox Site, Shripney Road, Bersted, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations**

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Multi-Period Site, North Bersted, Bersted Active DWS8448
Arun 004

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded**Ratings and Scorings - None recorded****Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records**

HWS25772 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

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

FWS7240	WORKED FLINTS (>10) (Early Mesolithic to Late Iron Age - 10000 BC to 42 AD)	FLINT
FWS7241	POTTERY SHERDS (Small quantity) (Lower Palaeolithic to Roman - 500000 BC to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FWS7242	NAIL (1) (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	IRON
FWS7243	ANIMAL REMAINS (Small quantity)	BONE

Associated Events/Activities

EWS2011 Saltbox, Shripney Road, Bersted - Evaluation (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded