

DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES LTD.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT STUDY
OF LAND AT WOODGATE NURSERIES, LIDSEY ROAD,
WOODGATE, ALDINGBOURNE, WEST SUSSEX.

[Site Centred at National Grid Reference SU 9353 0421]

PREPARED FOR HANBURY PROPERTIES LTD



By

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June 2024

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Summary

- *This archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for Hanbury Properties to inform an application for a proposed new residential development with associated access and landscaping on land at Woodgate Nurseries, Lidsey Road, Woodgate, Aldingbourne, West Sussex.*
- *Any assessment of the likely archaeological potential of this assessment site could be considered to be governed and to be informed by the results of an archaeological field evaluation and subsequent area archaeological excavation, at the Lidsey landfill site that took place in 2005, to the west of this assessment site. This had identified evidence for multi-period archaeological activity and finds from the Neolithic period onwards.*
- *The excavation of 2005 recorded finds of Neolithic worked flints, but no evidence for associated occupation or settlement activity. So, it is considered that the potential for further Neolithic archaeological activity and finds to be encountered on this assessment site will be **low**.*
- *The previous archaeological investigations of 2005 found evidence for Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British occupation/settlement activity and finds. So, it is concluded that the potential for further archaeological activity and finds from these various prehistoric and historical periods to be found on this assessment site, will be **moderate to possibly high**.*
- *Finds of several sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were made by these archaeological investigations of 2005. On this basis, it is considered that the potential for further finds and of associated archaeological activity from this period, to be encountered on this assessment site, will be **low**.*
- *Similar considerations may apply for the assessment of the potential for medieval archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site, which is also considered to be **low**. The archaeological investigations of 2005 had recorded limited evidence for archaeological activity from this period.*
- *These 2005 archaeological investigations had also recorded various undated archaeological features such as ditches and pits, it is considered that the potential for further such undated archaeological features to be found on this assessment site, could be considered to be **moderate**.*

- *The 2005 archaeological investigations had recorded evidence for post-medieval and early modern field boundaries. The map regression undertaken for this study has also identified a number of parliamentary enclosure field boundary ditches of probable late post-medieval origin, (which continued in use through the early modern period), some of which had been removed along with the site of a lane and a possible outfarm or barn within the area of this assessment site. So, it is considered that the potential for post-medieval and early modern archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site will be **high**, though the early modern potential is not considered to be significant.*
- *A significant factor which should also be taken into consideration in relation to this assessment of the likely archaeological potential of this assessment site, has been provided by the results of other further previous archaeological investigations comprising further archaeological evaluations of 2022 and 2023, that took place both within the southern portion of this assessment site and also to its immediate south. Both of these prior archaeological investigations did not identify any significant archaeological activity or finds. It is considered possible that similar results may be obtained from the further archaeological field assessment of this proposal site.*
- *It should also be noted, that from previous experience of working on the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain, where this assessment site is located, that there is always the potential for previously unknown and unforeseen discoveries to be made on a site such as this, particularly from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British periods as this area was extensively settled and exploited during these times.*
- *The groundworks associated with any proposed development such as the excavation of foundations and services along with the cut and fill techniques associated with landscaping and the ground reduction associated with the creation of new road accesses can directly impact on any buried archaeological potential.*
- *It is considered that the impact of development on the identified **low** archaeological potential will be **low** and conversely the potential impact of development on the identified **high** archaeological potential will be **high**, based on the currently available data.*
- *There is also always the potential for unexpected and previously unforeseen archaeological results to be obtained. These further considerations are informed by prior experience of working on the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain, where previously*

unexpected and unforeseen archaeological findings particularly from the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods can be made.

- *It is suggested that on archaeological grounds there should be no case for refusing the application. However, it is suggested that site investigation may be undertaken, post determination, though in advance of development. The details of any investigation to be determined after consultation with the LPA's appointed archaeological advisor. Such a process may be secured by the placing of an appropriate Condition on any forthcoming permission.*

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment study was commissioned by Hanbury Properties. Its purpose is to assess, without the use of intrusive methods, the archaeological potential of a proposed new residential development with associated access and landscaping on land at Woodgate Nurseries, Lidsey Road, Woodgate, Aldingbourne, West Sussex. This will form the basis for a decision-making process that will seek to address the interests of the developer, while ensuring that archaeological resources, if present, are not needlessly compromised as a result of developing the site.

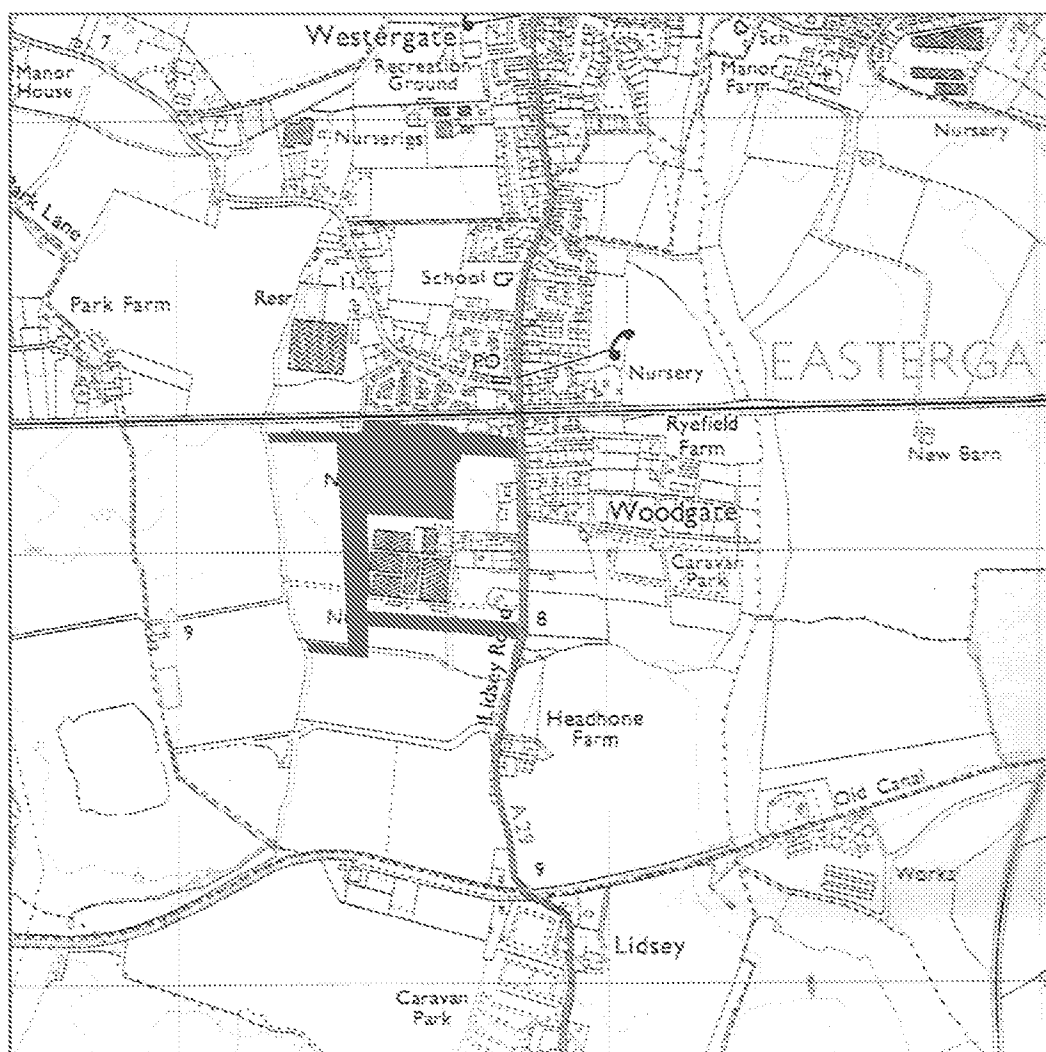


Figure 1: General site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The area of the assessment site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

2.0 Location and description [See Figures 1 and 2]

- 2.1 The assessment site is situated on land to the west of the Lidsey Road at Woodgate. The modern settlement of Woodgate is located within the modern civil parish of Aldingbourne, administrative district of Arun, county of West Sussex.
- 2.2 The set is presently occupied by a number of now derelict 'commercial' glass house units within the north east of the site area with the remainder of the site seen as rough pasture / fallow agricultural land with variable scrub and grass cover [See Appendix 1]
- 2.3 The assessment site is situated on deep, stoneless silty soils of the Park Gate Series, which have developed on aeolian silty drift deposits of brickearth. These in turn overlie Oldhaven, Blackheath, Woolwich, Reading and Thanet gravel beds of the Palaeocene [Soil Survey, 1983; BGS, 1996].
- 2.4 The site is centred at approximately Central National Grid Reference: SU 9353 0421.

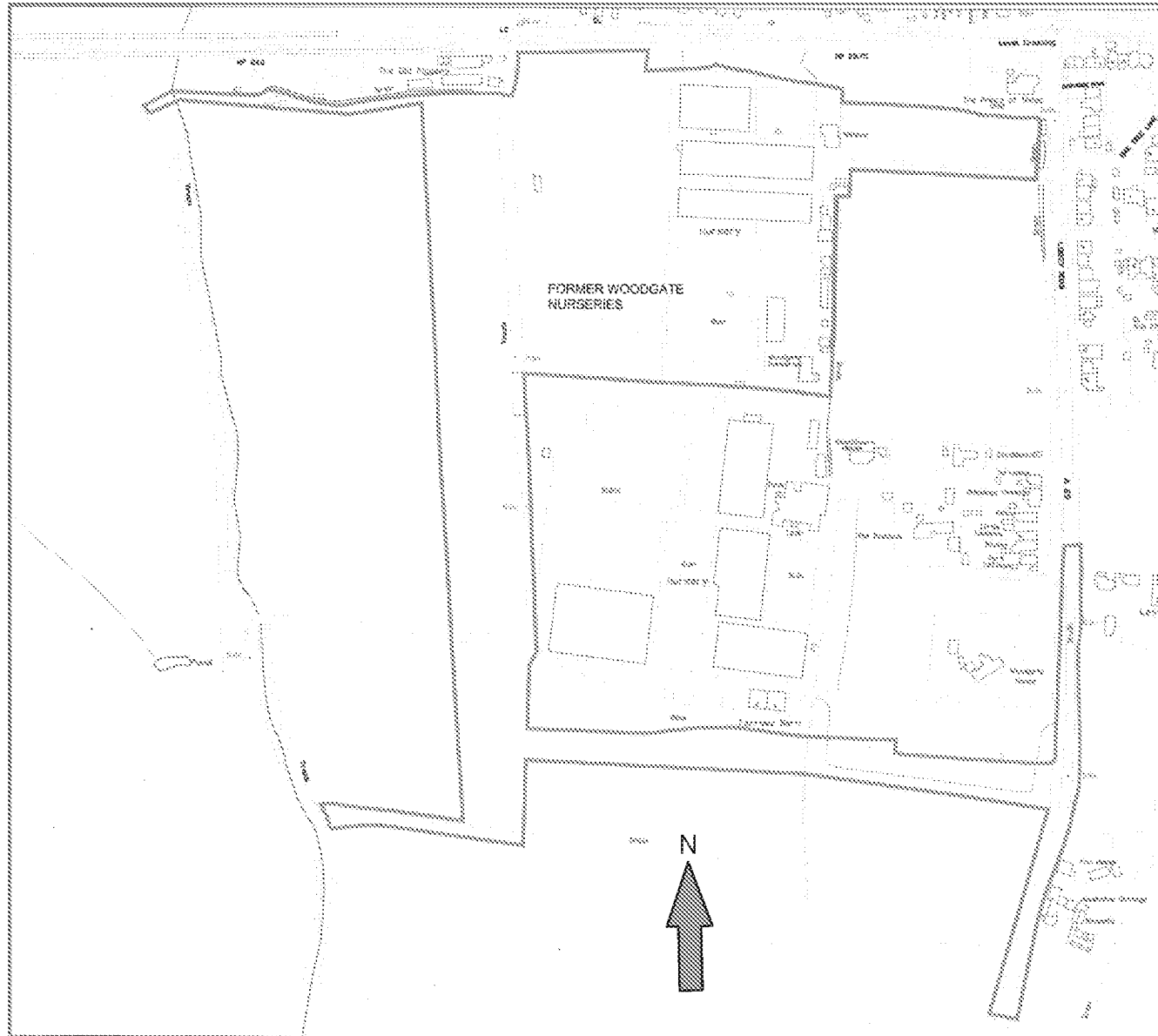


Figure 2: Plan showing the site location at an original scale of 1:2,500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan). The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

3.0 Objectives and methods

- 3.1 The purpose of this report is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be vulnerable to groundworks associated with the proposed development; to assess their potential significance and the extent to which development works are likely to affect them.
- 3.2 The report is based on information derived from the following sources: -
- The West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER);
 - The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL);
 - Maps from the online National Library of Scotland and other online sources;
 - Consultation of published local histories of the area; and
 - A site visit by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd.
- 3.3 A search of the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken for previous archaeological investigations, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, archaeological sites and findspots within the vicinity of this assessment site. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted. The results of these searches are presented below and tabulated as **Appendix 2** and their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figure 11**.
- 3.4 Copies of manuscript and published Ordnance Survey maps of the area of the assessment site were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland and from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) and comprise **Figures 4-10** of this study. The results of a map regression exercise of the area of the assessment site are presented in **Section 6.1** of this study.
- 3.5 A site walkover survey of the area of the assessment was carried out by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd on the 8th June 2024. The results of this site walkover survey are presented in **Section 6.2** of this study.

4.0 Planning Background

- 4.1 It is understood that an outline application with all matters reserved for a proposed new residential development for up to 130 new residential dwellings with associated informal and formal public open spaces, landscaping, drainage and other associated works on land at Woodgate Nurseries, Lidsey Road, Woodgate, Aldingbourne, West Sussex will be submitted to Arun District Council (the Local Planning Authority) in due course [Figure 3].
- 4.2 This archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for Hanbury Properties in advance of this forthcoming planning application and will be submitted to Arun District Council (the Local Planning Authority) in support of and to inform this forthcoming planning application.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 5.1 A search was made of the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER) for previous archaeological investigations, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, archaeological sites and findspots within the vicinity of this assessment site. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted.
- 5.2 The site of a medieval chapel occurs at Lidsey (**Site No. 4**, HER MWS5839). The chapel was in existence by AD1282 and services were still being held there in 1544. It went out of use by 1583. No trace of this site has been found on the ground, though some ground disturbance may suggest the presence of buildings here. An alternative site for this chapel lies to the south-east, where finds of much glass and stone are thought to have been a more likely situation for this chapel.
- 5.3 The line of the former Portsmouth-Arundel Canal lies to the south of this assessment site (**Site No. 3**, HER MWS5754). A barge canal was originally projected to extend from the River Arun at Ford to Salterns in Chichester Harbour with a branch from Hunston to Chichester. The western section from Salterns to Chichester was finally cut as a ship canal. From Hunston, the barge canal ran for nearly 10 miles to Ford, where two locks took it down to the level of the River Arun. Work began in 1818 and the canal was opened in 1822. However, by 1833, it had fallen into disuse. It survives as an earthwork along much of its length, except where it has been removed by modern development and by agriculture.

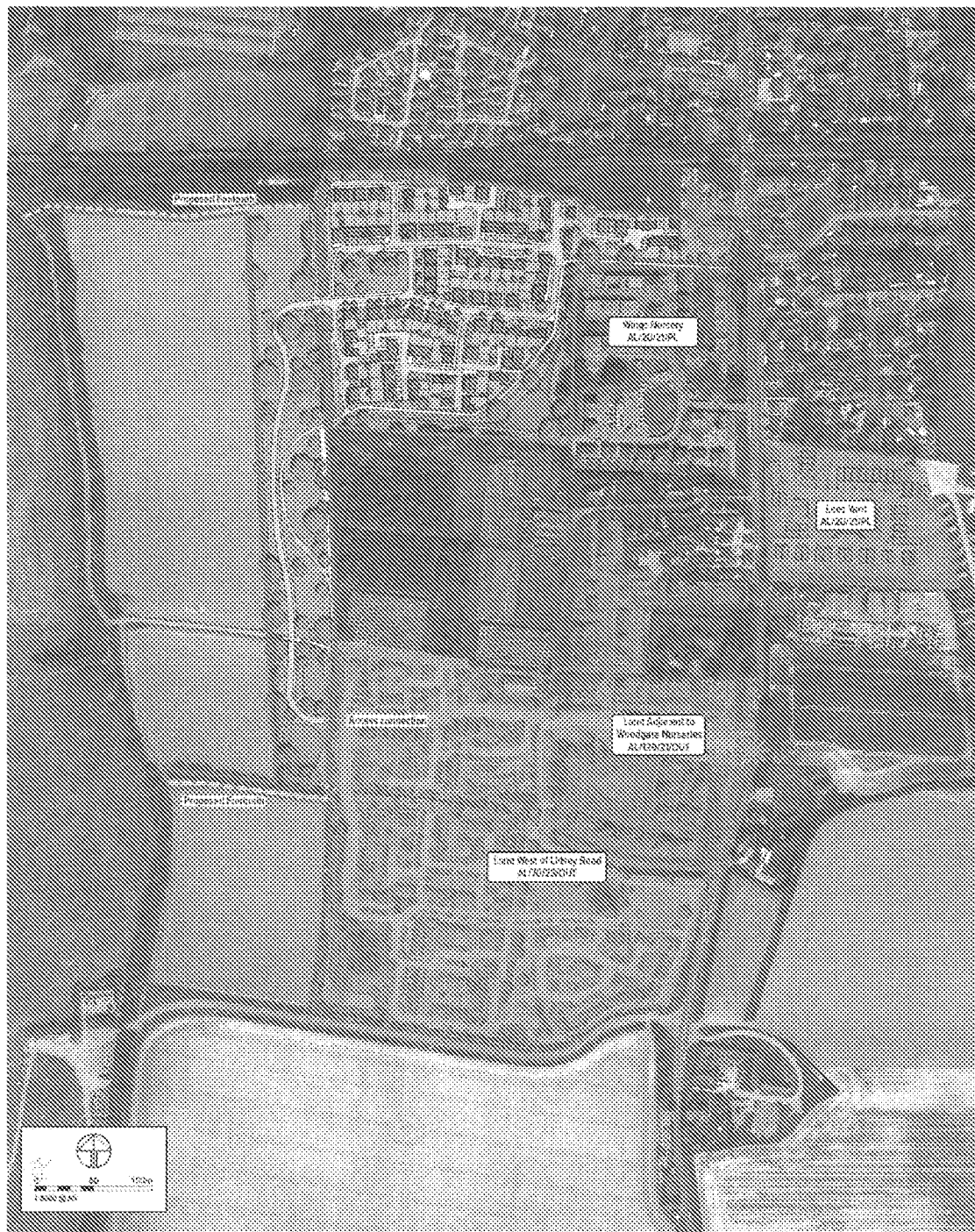


Figure 3: Plan showing the proposed, indicative, layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:3,000 at A3, (extract from Architects plan).

- 5.4 Both the former railway station at Woodgate and an old railway crossing keeper's cottage at Woodgate survive (**Site No. 2**, HER MWS5682). Both date from the opening of the railway line to Bognor in 1864.
- 5.5 The site of the former Headbone Farm is shown on the First Edition O.S. map (**Site No. 5**, HER MWS8025). The farmstead moved further to the west in the last quarter of the 19th century. The site may have a medieval origin as the first documentary reference to *Hedebone* dates from AD1271.
- 5.6 Headbone Farm, Aldingbourne is a 19th century 'U'-plan regular courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements to the main plan (**Site No. 7**, HER MWS11289). The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead was within an isolated location and is extant.
- 5.7 The site of a single sided 19th century single sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn occurred to the south of Park Farm (**Site No. 8**, HER MWS13097). This was in an isolated location and has been demolished.
- 5.8 Park Farm, Aldingbourne is a 19th century 'E'-plan regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse that is set away from the yard (**Site No. 9**, HER MWS13291). The farmstead was within an isolated location and has undergone a significant loss of traditional buildings.
- 5.9 Woodgate Farm, Aldingbourne is a 19th century regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse that is set away from the yard (**Site No. 10**, HER MWS14028). The farmstead was in an isolated location and has undergone a significant loss of traditional buildings.
- 5.10 The site of a brickworks occurs at Woodgate that was operated by the Woodgate Brick Co, from the late 1930s onwards (**Site No. 1**, HER MWS4705).
- 5.11 The site of a temporary WWII 'Starfish' fire decoy site for Chichester was set up in 1942 and was situated to the east of the Aldingbourne Rife (**Site No. 6**, HER MWS8272).
- 5.12 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the search area utilised for this study. In 2015, an archaeological evaluation of seventeen trenches took place on land to the west of Westergate (**Site No. 11**, HER MWS13955, EWS1765). This identified a small quantity of residual struck flints of Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date. A large sub-rectangular shaped enclosure was also recorded, which was

attributed to the Middle-Late Iron Age. Within the enclosure were other associated archaeological features that comprised pits, ditches, gullies and postholes. Other findings from this period consisted of three enclosure ditches, two gullies and a pit, which all produced finds of contemporary pottery. A single medieval pit was also identified, which yielded finds of two fragments of peg tile of 14th century date along with a number of post-medieval field boundary ditches. The ditches were dated to the 17th-18th centuries.

5.13 In 2005, an archaeological evaluation took place at the Lidsey Landfill site (**Site No. 12**, HER MWS14730, EWS1891). This identified a wide range of archaeological features dating from the late Bronze Age through to the Roman period. Stray finds from the evaluation consisted of one struck flint, two sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of burnt flint. In the south-central part of the site, an area of occupation that comprised a series of postholes, a curvilinear gully with various nearby pits and ditches were recorded. These features dated from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age and up to the Roman period. Other isolated archaeological features were also found that included a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit with an associated spread of burnt flint. Several undated archaeological features were also recorded, which included a ditch and three pits. A number of linear features were recorded within the western part of the site, one of which was a Late Bronze Age gully. Two others were undated, while a fourth appeared to be of post-medieval/early modern origin. The eastern half of the site was characterised by a number of relatively large ditches, which dated from the Iron Age or Roman periods. They appeared to have a drainage function. An associated pond was also recorded. Two of the smaller ditches appeared to be possibly earlier, dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age.

5.14 This was followed by an open area excavation on the same site (**Site No. 12**, HER MWS14730, EWS1890). The earliest activity recorded was indicated by the presence of a collection of struck flints. Some of these were of Bronze Age and Iron Age date, but others were clearly earlier, from the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The earliest deposits were represented by a Middle Bronze Age occupation site. This took the form of a small cluster of pits/postholes without any obvious structural layout. The Later Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age were represented by a further series of deposits with a wider spread across the site and a post-built roundhouse. This appeared to have been an occupation site with the roundhouse, various pits, postholes and a possible water hole, but no field systems. This was followed by two phases of Middle Iron Age activity. The first phase, dated from the late 6th-late 4th centuries BC was represented by a ring gully, which was linked to a field system. These fields or small paddocks were defined by sinuous gullies, not all aligned or regular in plan. The second phase of activity was dominated by the construction of three rectilinear enclosures, all of which

seemed to be on the same alignment. Two of the enclosures were dated to the 4th-2nd centuries BC. The largest enclosure contained few internal features, none of which were of Iron Age origin. The enclosure was closely linked to the earlier field system and incorporated part of the boundaries into it. The other two smaller enclosures contained a number of internal features. These were thought to represent occupation sites. These enclosures partly overlay elements of the field system, but other field elements continued in use. Elsewhere another smaller enclosure/ring gully complex was present to the south-east of the site, and was perhaps loosely associated with field boundary features. These were dated to the 4th-3rd centuries BC. The Middle Iron Age enclosures and fields had gone out of use by the early Roman period, which saw a rearrangement of the landscape using rectilinear fields and trackways. The large fields were more regular in plan than before. The fields showed some enhancement and modification, but the 1st century AD layout was the same up to the 3rd century AD, when the fields went out of use. Subsequent archaeological activity was only represented by a few sherds of Saxon pottery, a medieval pit and post-medieval and early modern field boundaries.

- 5.15 Geoarchaeological test pitting took place in 2007 at the Lidsey Landfill site ahead of a proposed extension to the landfill site (**Site No. 13**, HER EWS1617). The test pitting did not reveal any potential for Palaeolithic archaeology/deposit horizons.
- 5.16 A geoarchaeological watching brief was carried out at the Lidsey Well Site, Lidsey Road, Aldingbourne in 2011 (**Site No. 14**, HER EWS1282). This took place ahead of the construction of a new oil well. This identified a deposit sequence that consisted of made ground, alluvium and marine deposits. This was sampled, and produced a pollen assemblage of mid-late Holocene Age. The marine deposits were thought to relate to the Pagham raised Beach.
- 5.17 In 2022, an archaeological evaluation of 21 trial trenches was undertaken on land off Lidsey Road, Woodgate within a portion of a proposed new access to the assessment site to the south-east and to the immediate north and south of this proposed new access (**Site No. 15**). This identified a simple site deposit sequence of a topsoil horizon overlying a natural horizon of brickearth silts. This evaluation did not identify any significant archaeological activity and there were no finds [Pine & Hall, 2022].
- 5.18 In 2023, an archaeological evaluation of 33 trial trenches was carried out on land off the Lidsey Road, Woodgate to the immediate south of this assessment site and also included a southern portion of this assessment site. This evaluation took place within two survey areas that were designated as Areas A and B (**Site No. 16**). This evaluation recorded a site deposit sequence of a topsoil horizon that overlay a natural horizon of

brickearths. No significant archaeological activity was identified within either designated survey area. The few findings were unimportant and comprised a single 19th century ceramic land drain, a series of modern chalk filled land drains and modern service trenches [Hall & Pine, 2023].

6.0 Site-specific search/investigation results

6.1 Documentary information

6.1.1 A copy of the manuscript tithe map of the parish of Aldingbourne of 1847 was obtained from the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record and comprises **Figure 4** of this study. This map shows the area of this assessment site as occupying four whole enclosures along with portions of a further ten enclosures all to the west of the Lidsey Road. A series of probable parliamentary enclosure field boundaries dating to the late post-medieval period on both north-south and east-west alignments also occupy the area of this assessment site. A north-south orientated lane extended along the west central area of this site.

6.1.2 An extract from the First Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1880 forms **Figure 5** of this study. This map shows little change to the internal layout of the assessment site having taken place between 1847 and 1880. One east-west aligned field boundary within the western portion of the assessment site had been removed by 1880 and the aforementioned north-south aligned lane within the west central portion of the site did not extend so far to the south on this later map.

6.1.3 An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1899 comprises **Figure 6** of this assessment. This map similarly shows little alteration having taken place to the layout of the assessment site between 1880 and 1899. Several east-west aligned field boundaries within the western portion of the assessment site had been removed by this time to create larger fields. A small possible outfarm or barn is shown on the eastern frontage of the north-south aligned lane.

6.1.4 An extract from the Third Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1914 comprises **Figure 7** of this study. This map shows the same layout to the area of this assessment site as featured on the earlier map of 1899 and that no change to this layout had taken place between 1899 and 1914.

6.1.5 An extract from the Fourth Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1938 forms **Figure 8** of this assessment. This map shows the same layout to

the area of this assessment site as featured on the earlier map of 1914 and that no change to this layout had taken place between 1914 and 1938.

6.1.6 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1962 forms **Figure 9** of this study. This map similarly shows the same layout to the area of this assessment site as featured on the earlier map of 1938 and that no change to this layout had taken place between 1938 and 1962. The former Woodgate Nursery site is featured for the first time within the vicinity of the assessment site.

6.1.7 An extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1979 comprises **Figure 10** of this study. This map shows further change having taken place to the layout of this assessment site between 1962 and 1979. The former Woodgate Nursery site had expanded in extent both within the vicinity of this assessment site and also within the area of this assessment site itself. A further east-west aligned field boundary had also been removed within the western portion of the assessment site. The former barn or outfarm shown on the earlier maps had also gone by this time.

6.1.8 **Figure 2** features the current layout of the assessment site.

6.2 Site visit [Appendix 1; Plates 1-.20.]

6.3.1 A site visit was made by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd. on the .8th June 2024, for the purpose of recording the present appearance of the assessment site, and noting any features which might indicate surviving archaeological remains. This included a digital photographic record, which are reproduced in **Appendix 1** [and see **Figure 12**]. The weather conditions were sunny and warm with good visibility.

6.3.2 The main north east portion of the site is occupied by now derelict greenhouses [X 3 units within this sub site areas]. Ground levels within this area appear to have been levelled and probably truncated to allow for the greenhouse construction within a levelled area [see Plates 1,4 and 17].

6.3.3 To the south and south east of the green house areas the land is currently levelled and laid to grass / scrub. The variable weed cover suggests intermittent though not regular 'topping' of vegetation has occurred [see Plates 2-12]

6.3.4 The western north south boundary of the site is bounded by a north south orientated 'holloway' defined on its eastern north south orientated boundary by mature oak

trees. The western boundary is defined by a mature north south orientated mixed shrub hedge line. [Plate 9 and 12 and see also Plate 20].

- 6.3.5 Within the north western quadrant of the site a c. early C20th 'farm' shed of brick construction was noted. [Plates 13 and 16].
- 6.3.6 The northern access to the site is by way of a single track east west aligned cindered single carriage trackway [Plate 15] with a new residential development skirting directly to the south. Similarly, the to the extreme south of the site is serviced by a single carriage 'farm' track way [Plate 18].
- 6.3.7 During the walkover no surface anomalies or features were observed suggesting the presence of any 'structural' archaeology being present within the site area.
- 6.3.8 It is suggested that the current surface topography indicated that the site area is likely to have been subject to a variable arable husbandry regime potentially resulting in impact / truncation to any near surface archaeology that may be present within the site area.

7.0 Assessment of archaeological potential

- 7.1 Any assessment of the likely archaeological potential of this assessment site could be considered to be governed and to be informed by the results of an archaeological field evaluation and subsequent area archaeological excavation, at the Lidsey landfill site that took place in 2005, to the west of this assessment site. This had identified evidence for multi-period archaeological activity and finds from the Neolithic period onwards.
- 7.2 The excavation of 2005 recorded finds of Neolithic worked flints, but no evidence for associated occupation or settlement activity. So, it is considered that the potential for further Neolithic archaeological activity and finds to be encountered on this assessment site will be **low**.
- 7.3 By contrast, the previous archaeological investigations of 2005 found much evidence for Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British occupation/settlement activity and finds. So, it is concluded that the potential for further archaeological activity and finds from these various prehistoric and historical periods to be found on this assessment site, will be **moderate to possibly high**.
- 7.4 Finds of several sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were made by these archaeological investigations of 2005. On this basis, it is considered that the potential for further finds and of associated archaeological activity from this period, to be encountered on this assessment site, will be **low**.
- 7.5 Similar considerations may apply for the assessment of the potential for medieval archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site, which is also considered to be **low**. The archaeological investigations of 2005 had recorded limited evidence for archaeological activity from this period.
- 7.6 These 2005 archaeological investigations had also recorded various undated archaeological features such as ditches and pits, it is considered that the potential for further such undated archaeological features to be found on this assessment site, could be considered to be **high**.
- 7.7 The 2005 archaeological investigations had recorded evidence for post-medieval and early modern field boundaries. The map regression undertaken for this study has also identified a number of parliamentary enclosure field boundary ditches of probable late post-medieval origin, (which continued in use through the early modern period), some of which had been removed along with the site of a lane and a possible outfarm or barn within the area of this assessment site. So, it is considered that the potential for post-

medieval and early modern archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site will be **high**, though the early modern potential is not considered to be significant.

- 7.8 A significant factor which should also be taken into consideration in relation to this assessment of the likely archaeological potential of this assessment site, has been provided by the results of other further previous archaeological investigations comprising further archaeological evaluations of 2022 and 2023, that took place both within the southern portion of this assessment site and also to its immediate south. Both of these prior archaeological investigations did not identify any significant archaeological activity or finds. It is considered possible that similar such results may be obtained from the further archaeological field assessment of this proposal site.
- 7.9 It should also be noted, that from previous experience of working on the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain, where this assessment site is located, that there is always the potential for previously unknown and unforeseen discoveries to be made on a site such as this, particularly from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British periods as this area was extensively settled and exploited during these times.

8.0 Impact on archaeological resources

- 8.1 The groundworks associated with any proposed development such as the excavation of foundations and services associated may directly impact on any buried archaeological potential.
- 8.2 It is considered that the impact of development on the identified **low** archaeological potential will be **low** and conversely the potential impact of development on the identified **high** archaeological potential will be **high**, based on the currently available data.
- 8.3 However, these conclusions should also take into account, the results of the previous archaeological investigations of 2005, that took place to the west of this assessment site which recorded multi-period archaeological activity and finds and also by contrast the lack of significant archaeological activity and finds identified by the more recent archaeological evaluations, that took place within the southern portion of this assessment site and also to its immediate south. There is also always the potential for unexpected and previously unforeseen archaeological results to be obtained. These further considerations are informed by prior experience of working on the Lower Sussex

Coastal Plain, where previously unexpected and unforeseen archaeological findings particularly from the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods can be made.

- 8.4 It is suggested that on archaeological grounds there should be no case for refusing the application. However, it is suggested that site investigation may be undertaken, post determination, though in advance of development. The details of any investigation to be determined after consultation with the LPA's appointed archaeological advisor. Such a process may be secured by the placing of an appropriate Condition on any forthcoming permission.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Development Archaeology Services Ltd. would like to thank Hanbury Properties for commissioning this archaeological desk-based assessment study. Thanks, are also extended to Rachel Salter of the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record for her kind assistance in accessing selected reviewed data.

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Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), *Soils of South East England*, map sheet no. 6, 1:250,000 scale.

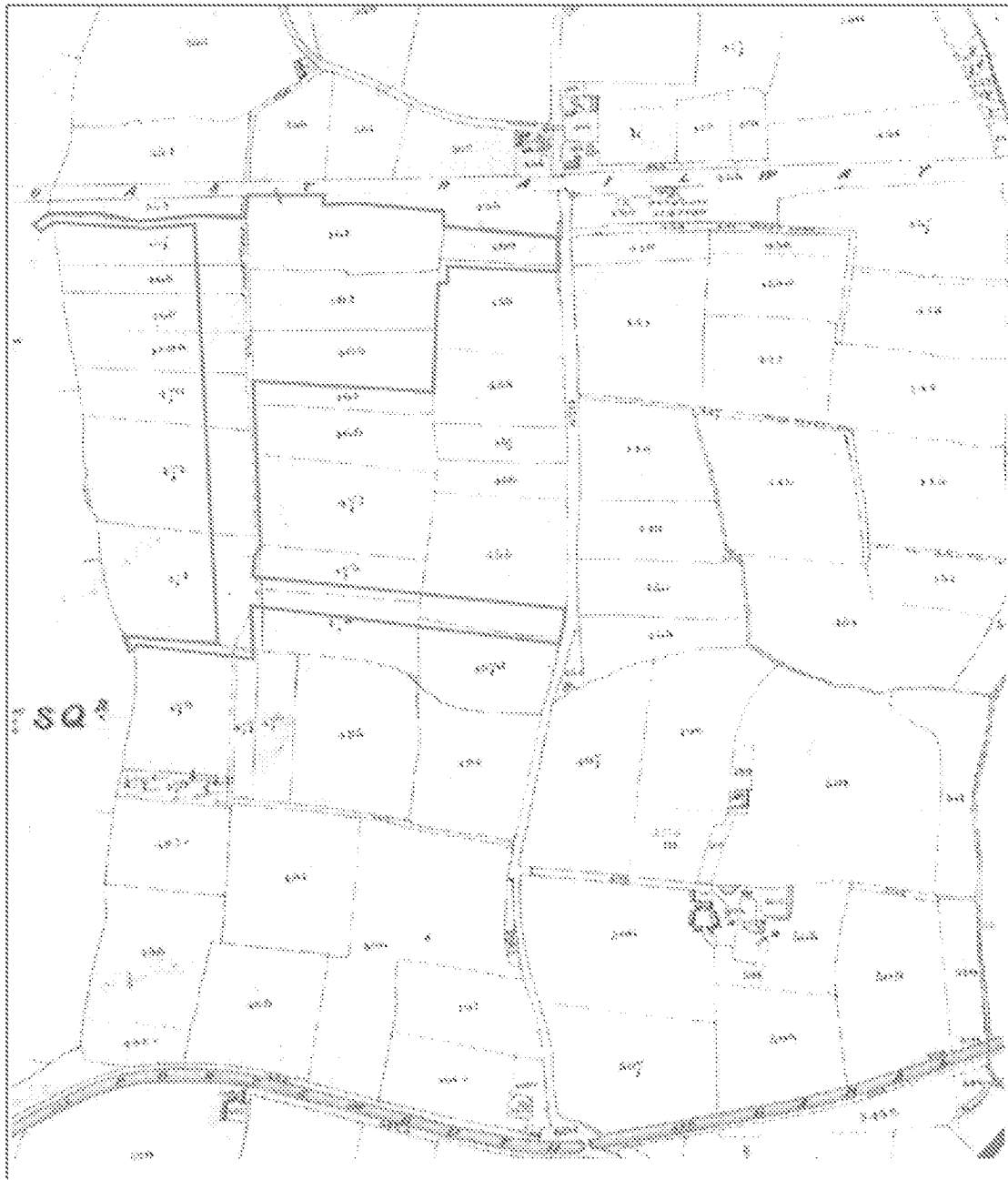


Figure 4: Extract from the tithe map for the parish of Aldingbourne of 1847. The approximate boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.



Figure 5: Extract from the First Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1880, map sheet no. Sussex 61SE. The approximate boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

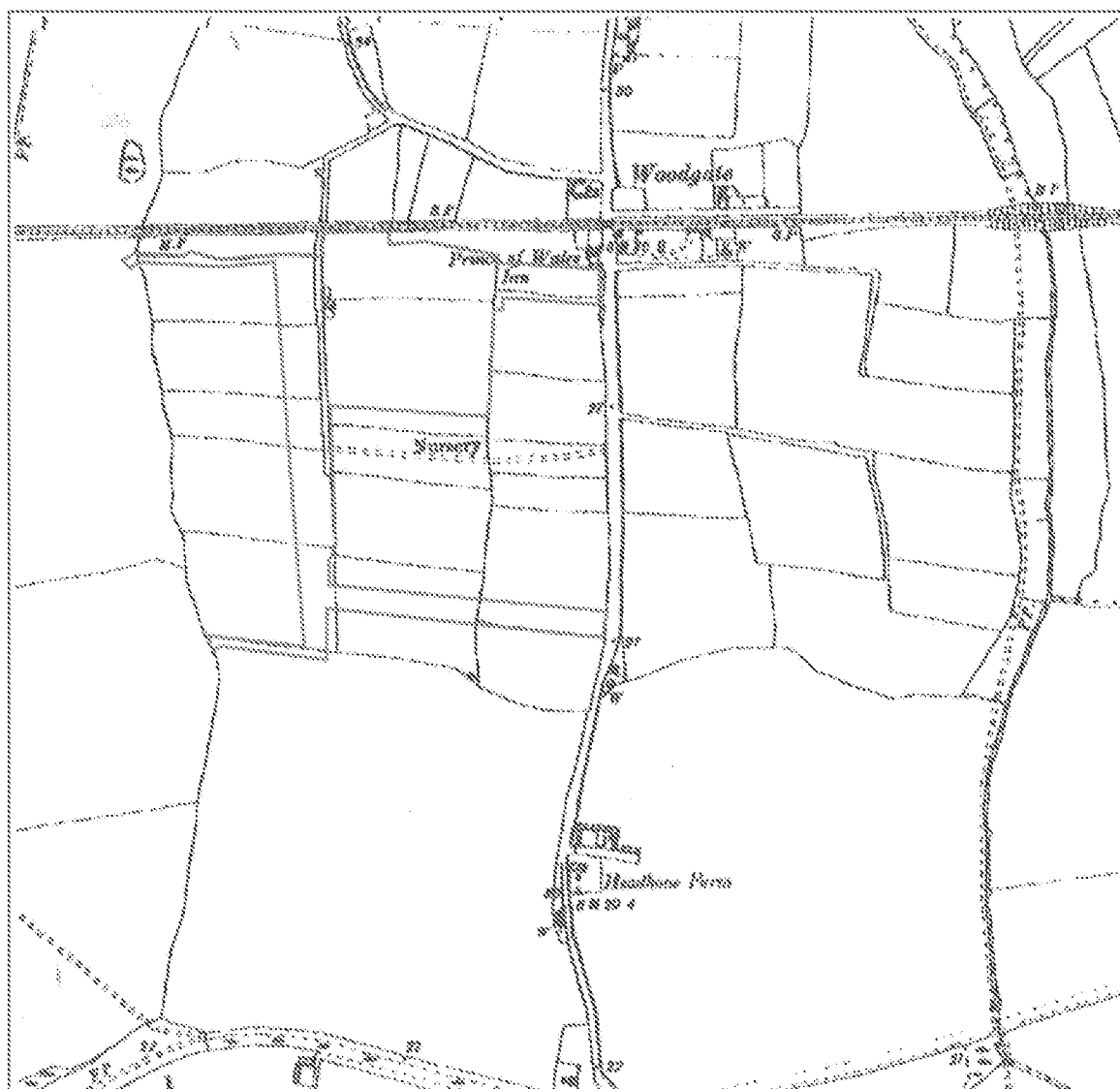


Figure 6: Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1899, map sheet no. Sussex 61SE. The approximate boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

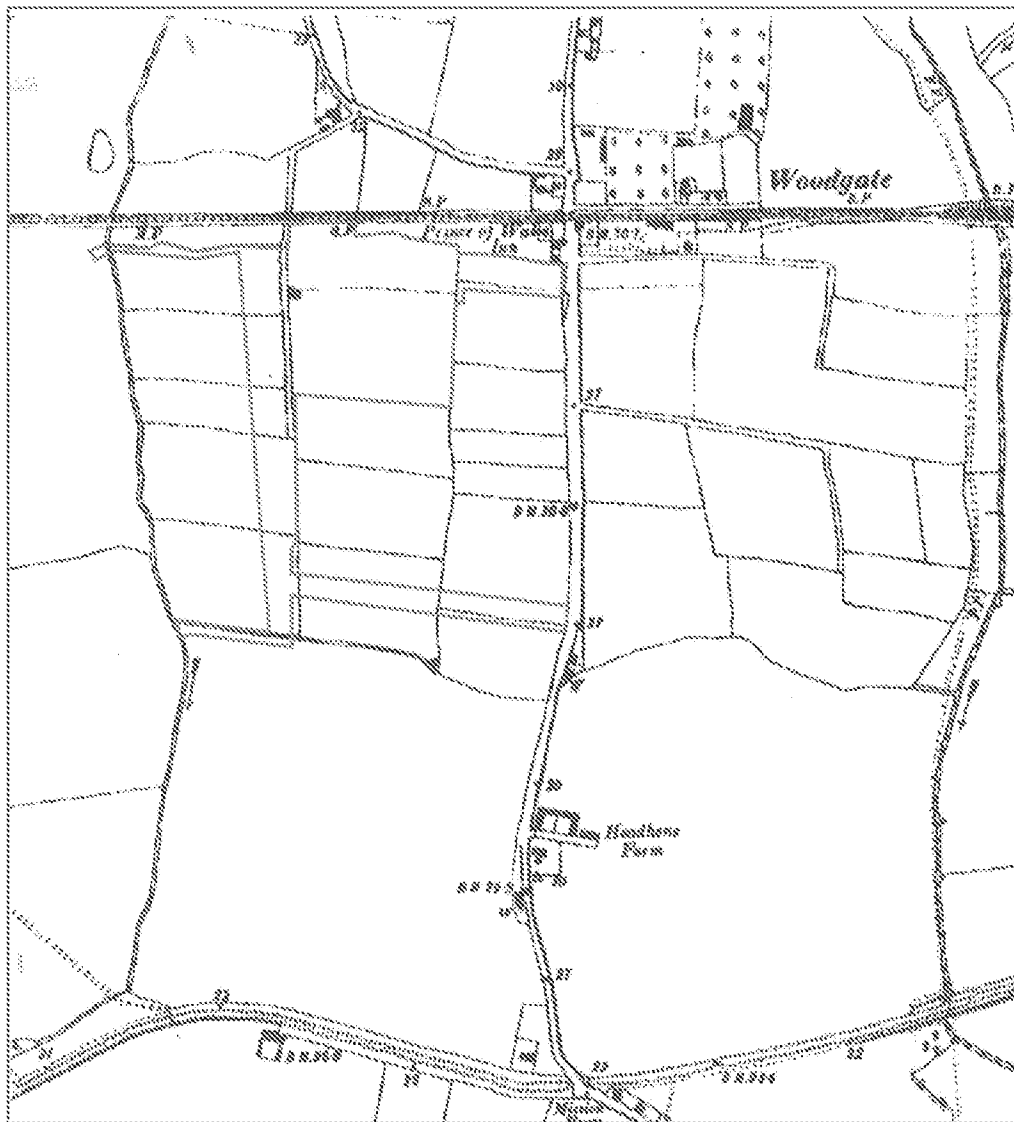


Figure 7: Extract from the Third Edition six inch to one-mile scale O.S. map of 1914, map sheet no. Sussex 61SE. The approximate boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

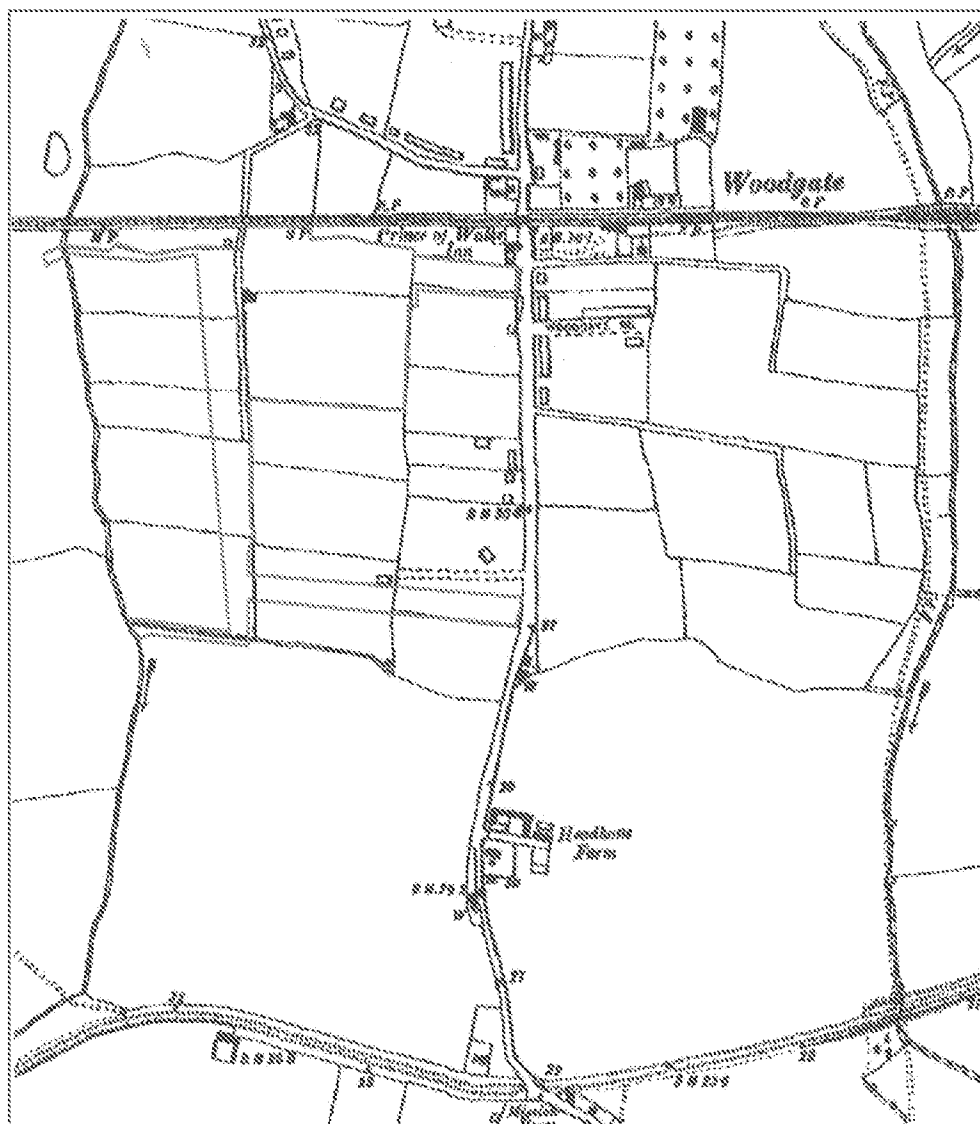


Figure 8: Extract from the Fourth Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1938, map sheet no. Sussex 61SE. The approximate boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.



Figure 9: Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1962, map sheet no. SU 90 SW. The approximate boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

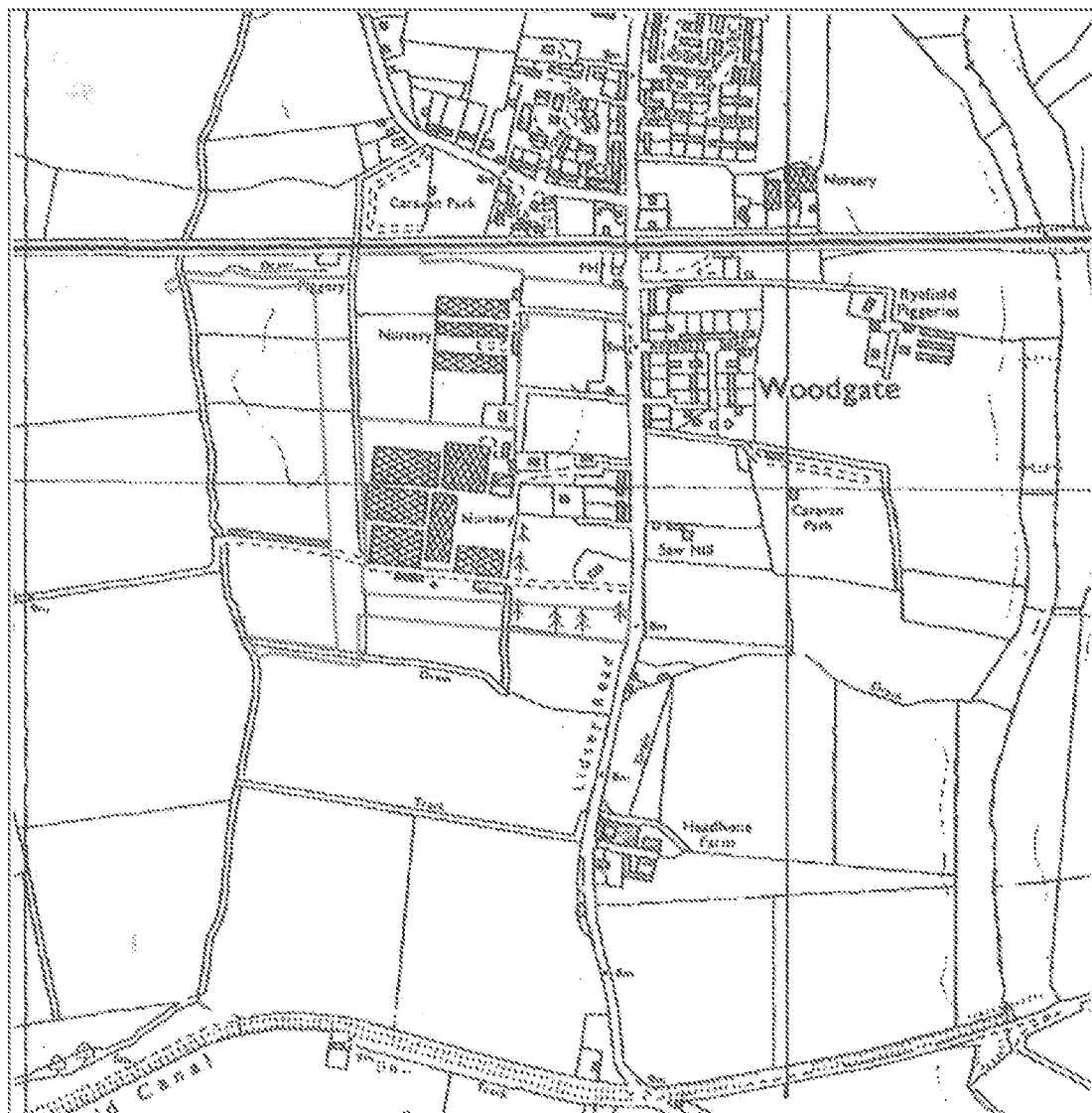


Figure 10: Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1979, map sheet no. SU 90 SW. The approximate boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

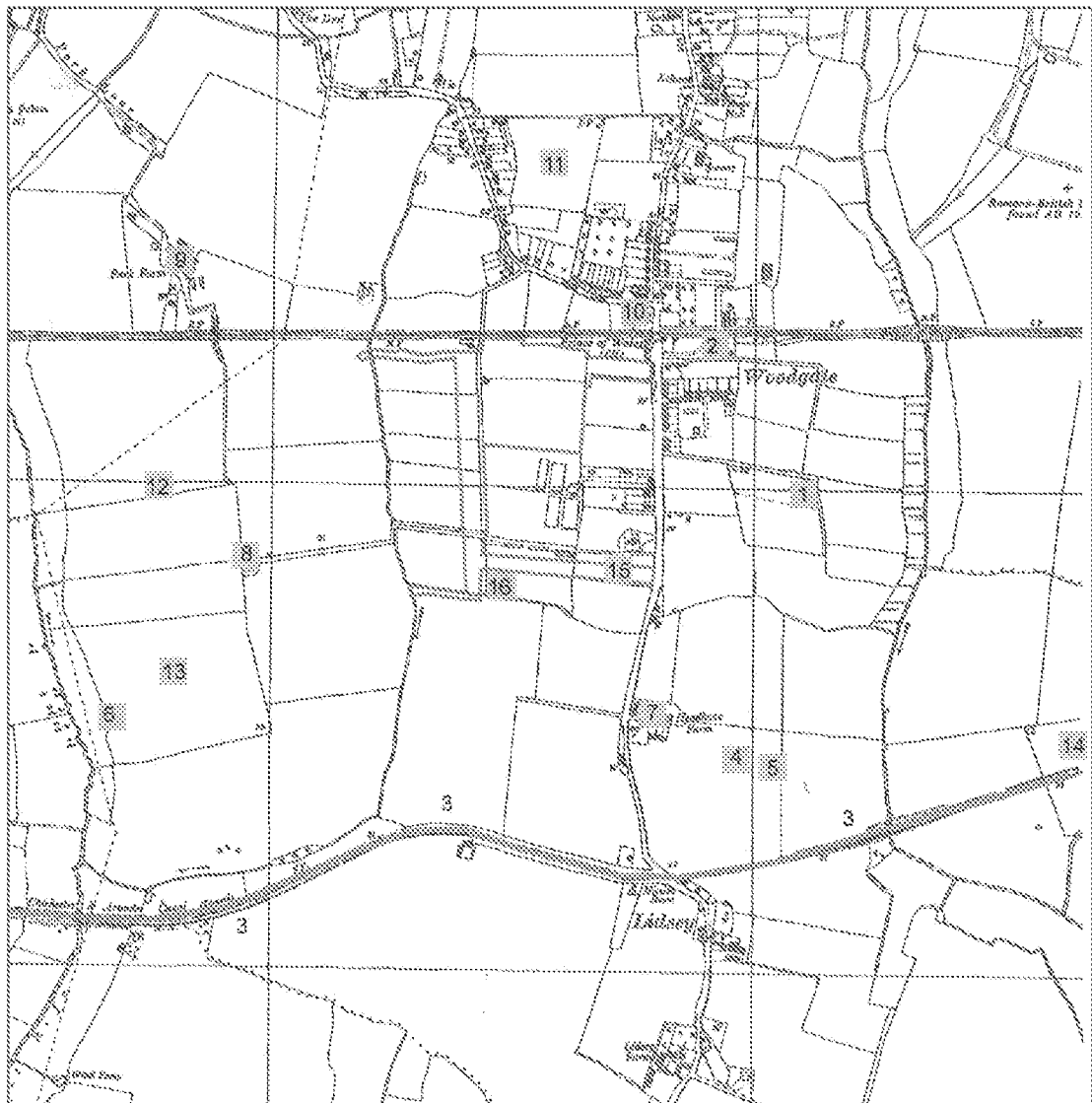


Figure 11: Cultural heritage sites within the vicinity of the assessment site at an original scale of 1:10,000. The approximate boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates [Walkover Plates 1-20].

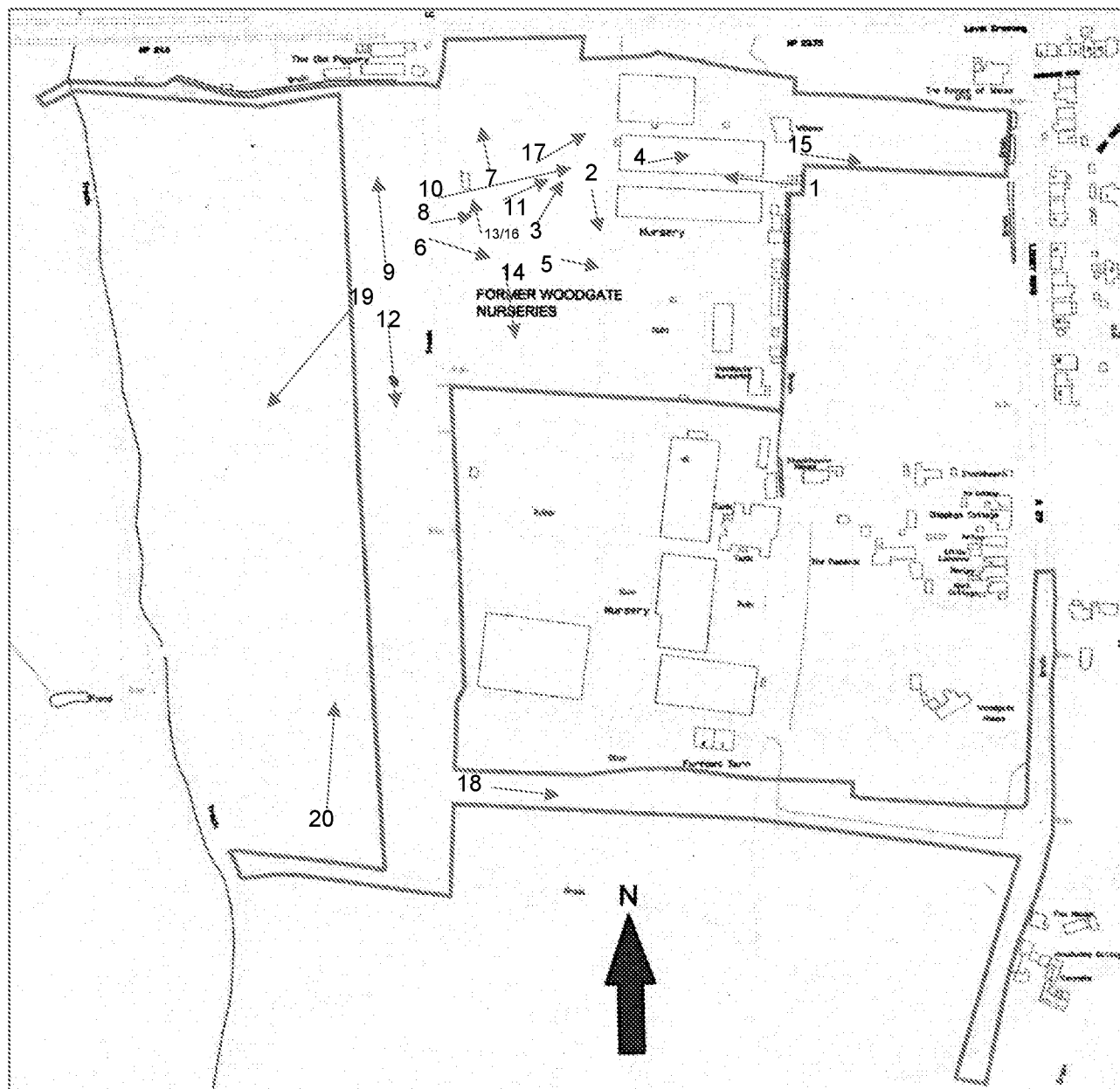


Figure 12: Location and direction Plates 1-20 were taken from

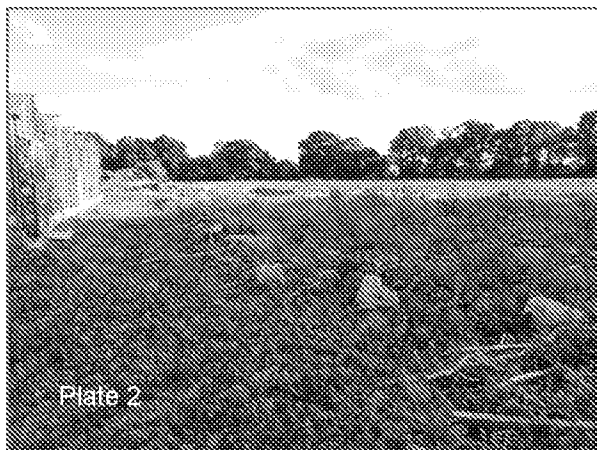


Plate 1: Main green house complex corridor viewed from the east looking to the west

Plate 2: View from the eastern end of main green house complex looking to the south

Plate 3: View from the approx. centre of the site looking north towards eastern end of green house complex.

Plate 4: Example of internal view within existing green house unit

Plate 5: View from approximate site centre looking to the east

Plate 6: As Plate 5.

For location and direction plates were taken from refer to **Figure 12**.

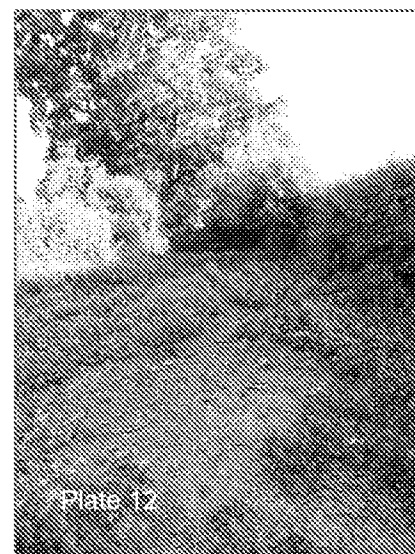
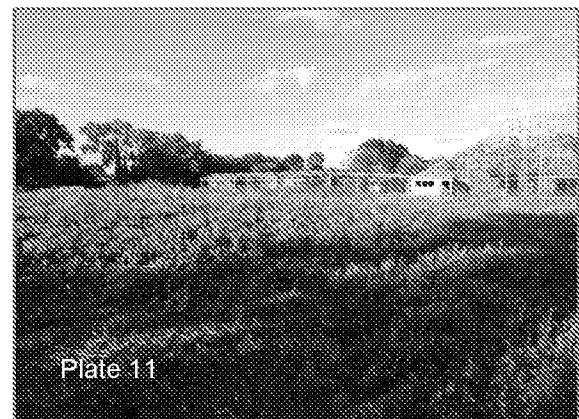
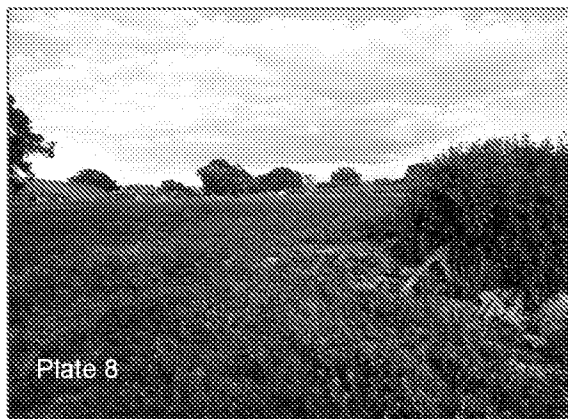
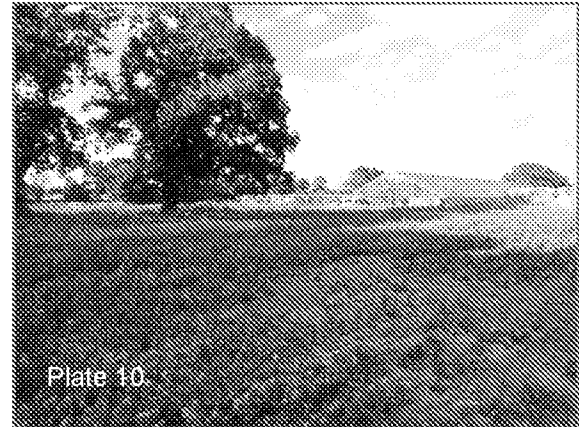
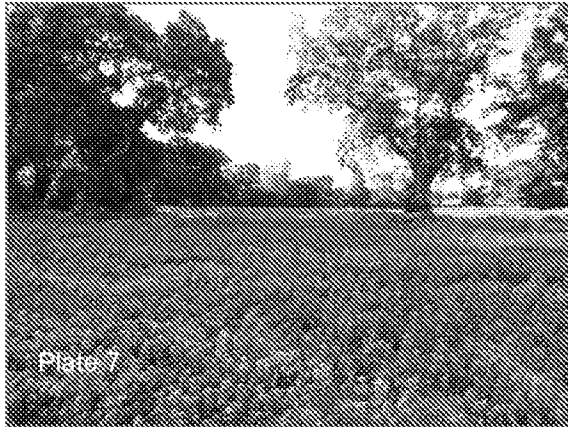


Plate 7: The north west site area viewed from the west of the site looking to the north

Plate 8: The west facing elevations of existing greenhouses viewed from the north western part of the site

Plate 9: View from the Holloway / trackway at the western boundary of the site looking to the north

Plate 10: View from the west area of the site looking towards west facing elevation of existing derelict greenhouses.

Plate 11: As Plate 10

Plate 12: As Plate 9 though looking to the south

For location and direction plates were taken from refer to **Figure 12**.

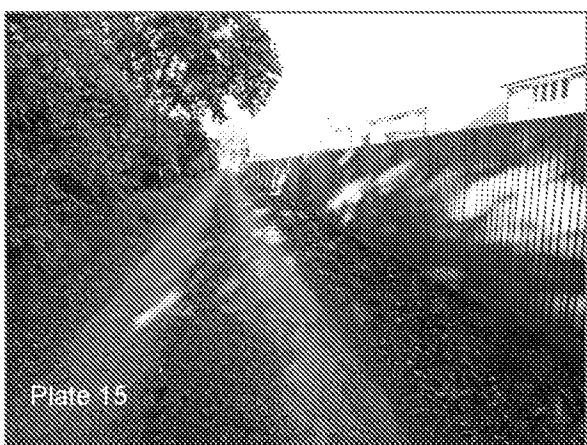


Plate 13: Detail [south facing elevation] of single agricultural storage shed located in the north west of the site area

Plate 14: Central / southern site area viewed from approximate site centre

Plate 15: Northern east west aligned site access track

Plate 16: Detail [east facing elevation] of single agricultural storage shed located in the north west of the site area

Plate 17: Detail of existing northern greenhouse unit

Plate 18: The southern site boundary access track viewed from the west looking to the east

For location and direction plates were taken from refer to **Figure 12**.

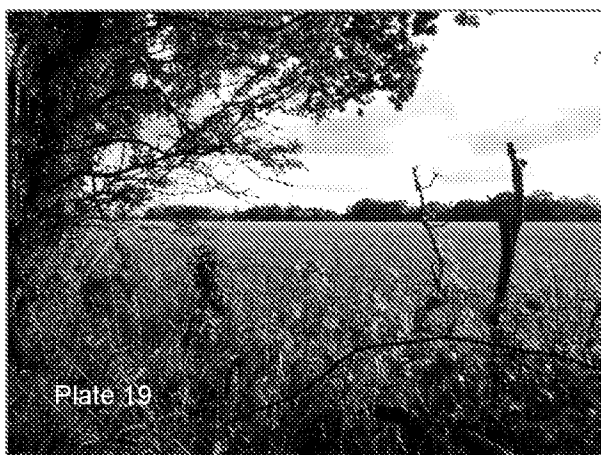


Plate 19: View form the western site boundary looking to the west.

Plate 20: The western site boundary looking north from the south west corner of the site.

For location and direction plates were taken from refer to **Figure 12**.

Appendix 2: Extracts from the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) [Refer to Figure 11 for site locations]

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (SU)	Description	Period
1	MWS4705	941 040	Site of a brickworks at Woodgate.	MO
2	MWS5682	939 043	Former Woodgate Railway Station & railway crossing keepers cottage at Woodgate, dated to 1864.	EM
3	MWS5734	Linear	Portsmouth-Arundel Canal.	PM
4	MWS5839	9395 0348	Site of a chapel at Lidsey.	MD
5	MWS8025	9401 0345	Site of Headbone Farm.	PM
6	MWS8272	9270 0340	Site of a WWII 'Starfish' fire decoy.	MO
7	MWS11289	937 035	Headbone Farm, Aldingbourne. 19th century farmstead.	PM
8	MWS13097	9294 0383	Site of 19th century outfarm to the S of Park Farm.	PM
9	MWS13291	9279 0446	Park Farm, Aldingbourne. 19th century farmstead.	PM
10	MWS14028	9375 0436	Woodgate Farm, Aldingbourne. 19th century farmstead.	PM
11	MWS14730, EWS1765	9358 0467	Evaluation on land to the W of Westergate in 2015 located settlement activity and finds.	NE/BA/IA/MD /PM
12	MWS14730, EWS1890-1	9288 0401	Evaluation & excavation in 2005 at the Lidsey Landfill site located settlement activity & finds.	NE/BA/IA/ RO/AS/MD/ PM/EM
13	EWS1617	9281 0347	Geoarchaeological test pitting at the Lidsey Landfill site extension in 2007 yielded negative archaeological results.	UN
14	EWS1282	9444 0340	Geoarchaeological watching brief at the Lidsey Well Site in 2011 identified raised beach deposits.	PA
15	No HER entry	9370 0384	Evaluation of land off Lidsey Road in 2022 did not identify any significant archaeological activity & and there were no finds.	UN
16	No HER entry	9354 0386	Evaluation of land off Lidsey Road in 2023 did not identify any significant archaeological activity & and there were no finds.	MO

ABBREVIATIONS

PA - Palaeolithic
 NE – Neolithic
 ME - Mesolithic
 BA – Bronze Age
 IA – Iron Age
 PR - Prehistoric
 RO – Romano-British
 AS - Anglo-Saxon
 MD –Medieval
 PM – Post-medieval
 EM – Early Modern