

West Sussex County Council Monument Full Report

21/09/2022

Number of records: 30

Historic Environment Record Data

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS2367	Shripney Manor	Monument

Shripney Manor House, is an early 17th century building reconstructed in 1675. It was originally timber framed.

Monument Types and Dates

MANOR HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Shripney Manor House, an early C17 building reconstructed in 1675, was originally timber framed. Some of the framing survives in the N. wall.{1} {2}

Shripney Manor House, an early 17th century building reconstructed in 1675. Originally of timber framing, some of which survives in the north wall. In 1962, Shripney Manor House survives as a large farmhouse and it is in fairly good condition.{3}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: 1953. VCH (Sussex). 223
- (2) List: 1958. MHLG Chichester.
- (3) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1961- 1962. Ordnance Survey Record Card - SU90SW9.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 9354 0212 (point) SU90SW

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 (Probable)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1411	Active
OS Number - SU90SW9	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 - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

HER Number MWS2367

Site Name Shripney Manor

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS2368 Site Name Medieval pottery - Shripney

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)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

HER Number MWS2368

Site Name Medieval pottery - Shripney

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 MWS2369 Site Name Iron Age pottery - Shripney

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, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses 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

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 MWS2370

Site Name Roman pottery - Shripney

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, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses 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 MWS2390 Site Name Medieval park - Shripney

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS2390	Medieval park - Shripney	Landscape

Monument Types and Dates

PARK (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

A Medieval park at Shripney, owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was mentioned in 1328.{1}

Sources

(1) Bibliographic reference: Cantor L. 1983.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 930 020 (point) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 004	Multi-Period Site, North Bersted, Bersted	Active	DWS8448
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
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Sites & Monuments Record - 1438	Active
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OS Number - SU90SW30	Active
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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 MWS3484 Site Name Possible chapel site - Sack Lane

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 MWS4129 Site Name Archway - Shripney

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS4129	Archway - Shripney	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (Unclassified, Unknown date)
Evidence STRUCTURE

Description and Sources

Description

An archway was observed at OS Grid ref SU 9385 0181 A near Shripney in the 1920s, 2-3ft below the ground. {1}

Sources

(1) Verbal communication: Parsons MD.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 9385 0181 (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 (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5526	Active
OS Number - SU90SW33	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 MWS4132

Site Name Tranchet Axe - Shripney

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 MWS6511

Site Name Archaeological Intervention at Rowan Way , Bognor

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS6511	Archaeological Intervention at Rowan Way , Bognor	Negative Evidence

An investigation was carried out prior to a housing development, at Rowan Way, Bognor. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were observed.

Monument Types and Dates

Negative Evidence (Archaeological Intervention, Unknown date)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

An investigation was carried out prior to a housing development , between 27th August and the 3rd September. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were observed. A large fragment of roughly shaped timber at the base of layer 12 in trench 1(and probably dragged into that position by the machine) is almost certainly the remains of a relatively recent fencepost. (1)

Sources

- (1) Excavation archive: Kenny J.. 1997. Archaeological Investigation of Land at Rowan Way , Bognor Regis. Southern Archaeology. P97.041

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 9350 0117 (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 (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 6677	Active
OS Number - SU90SW49	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 MWS6757 **Site Name** Shripney Lane, Shripney, Bognor Regis - archaeological evaluation

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS6757	Shripney Lane, Shripney, Bognor Regis - archaeological evaluation	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

WALL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Excavation revealed the north wall of a 19th century farm building and a cut of unknown extent probably representing a brickearth quarry (or possibly part of a moat relating to Shripney Manor). (1)

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Archaeology South-East. Jun 1999. An archaeological evaluation at Shripney Lane, Shripney, Bognor Regis, West Sussex..

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 93486 02148 (1m by 1m) 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 (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 6738	Active
OS Number - SU90SW52	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
MWS7987	Multiperiod Occupation at North Bersted	Monument

An extensive programme of archaeological works were carried out on Land at North Bersted, Bersted. They revealed a multi-period landscape in use from the Neolithic to World War II including the burial of a Late Iron Age "warrior."

Monument Types and Dates

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Neolithic - 4000 BC to 3001 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

FLEXED INHUMATION (Laid Out, (between) Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 1501 BC?)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

OCCUPATION SITE (Occupation Site, (between) Early Neolithic to WW II - 4000 BC to 1945 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence Survey

HEARTH? (In Use, (between) Late Neolithic - 3000 BC to 2351 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Neolithic - 3000 BC to 2351 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

BURNT MOUND? (In Use, (between) Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

CREMATION BURIAL (In Use, (between) Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

ENTRANCE (Built, (between) Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PORCH? (Built, (between) Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC) (Built, (between) Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

BURIAL (Laid Out, (between) Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

GULLY (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

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Entrance (Constructed, (between) Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE (Enlarged, (between) Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

EXTENDED INHUMATION (Laid Out, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GRAVE (Constructed, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PADDOCK (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 299 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Entrance (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 299 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 299 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 299 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 299 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

TRACKWAY (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 299 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Entrance (In Use, (between) Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

HOLLOW (In Use, (between) Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING (Built, (between) Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Main Building TIMBER?

Material

DITCH (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

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

TANK TRAP (Built, (between) WW II - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey showed that the site lies in an archaeologically rich area. {1}

Excavations were carried out across nine areas on land North of North Bersted from 2007-2010. The site is located on the northern outskirts of North Bersted and consisted of arable land, which at the time was not in use. The site lies at a height of 4m above Ordnance Datum and the geology consists largely of Aeolian deposits (Brickearth). A small valley formed by a now canalized tributary of the Aldingbourne Rife traverses the development area west to east and is infilled with peat and alluvium. The archaeological potential of the site was highlighted by a desk-based assessment and subsequent field evaluation. The evaluation identified features dating from the Neolithic (one pit), Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods, with a few medieval features and a Second World War ditch. A Bronze Age palaeochannel/valley with waterlogged deposits including buried soils, wooden stakes, burnt mounds and charcoal seeds was also identified. This was sealed by alluvium on the central part of the site. Based on these results a mitigation strategy was adopted, with the emphasis on preservation in situ of areas not directly threatened by development. The entire development area covered around 60ha. Excavation took place in phases, across nine discrete areas, totalling 18.8ha. Several phases of archaeological deposits were identified from the Upper Palaeolithic through to the medieval period. Iron Age and Roman use was extensive.

Upper Palaeolithic:

This period is represented by one (or possibly two) struck flints. A curved back blade was identified in a medieval ditch and a large blade segment was recovered from a Roman ditch.

Mesolithic:

There are no artefacts unambiguously of Mesolithic date but nearly 8% of the flint flake total is comprised of narrow flakes and are therefore probably of Mesolithic date.

Neolithic:

Six (possibly seven), Neolithic pits were identified during the excavation. One of these is possibly of Earlier Neolithic date, four of later Neolithic date and two are difficult to ascribe to either phase. Three of the features' fills were sieved and oak; hazel and alder charcoal was recorded. One of the pits had an intensely burnt basal layer suggesting it was a hearth. Its upper fill returned a later Neolithic radiocarbon date.

A burial containing the articulated remains of a skeleton was also identified (see MWS12775). The grave was of a sub-oval plan about 1.2m long, 0.9m across and 0.1m deep. The body was tightly flexed on its left side, and orientated with the head to the north-west. Its preservation was poor and it was not possible to determine sex. No dating evidence recovered from the nature of the burial suggests it could be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. It was entirely isolated and cut into the backfilled palaeochannel, which could also suggest a possible Iron Age date for the burial.

Early Bronze Age:

The clearest evidence for the period is that of two pits containing Beaker pottery with additional Beaker and Early Bronze Age pottery present as residual finds elsewhere. An isolated pit (MWS12733) contained the remains of an inverted biconical urn of Early Bronze Age date. The urn contained cremated bone representing an adult individual of unknown sex. A roundhouse (see MWS12734) was also identified dating to this period. The roundhouse consisted of a near perfect circle of eleven postholes with a diameter of 6.1m, with the possibility of a porch on the eastern side and an entrance. Two pits were identified with the feature containing Middle Bronze Age pottery and a third pit/scoop contained Late Bronze Age pottery. A flint scraper was recovered from one of the post holes. A single radiocarbon date of 2292-2195 cal BC was obtained on a wheat grain from one of the postholes.

A cluster of pits and posthole sized features were identified at the south-western end of Area C. They had been infilled largely with burnt flint in a clayey silt and comminuted charcoal matrix. These features were of variable form with shallow irregular scoops. None of the features contained artefacts and most had single fills. One of the pits returned a radiocarbon date of 2036-1890 cal BC on alder charcoal and it is therefore suggested that the other similar features nearby are of broadly the same Early Bronze Age date. It is thought that the pits reflect similar activity to the later burnt mounds in this area of the site, but perhaps isolated episodes rather than the concerted re-use considered to be required to create the burnt mound proper.

Middle Bronze Age – Middle-Late Bronze Age:

This period is represented at several locations across the site with a range of features such as pits, postholes, burnt mounds, enclosures and linear features. There is a notable absence of easily recognisable Middle Bronze Age roundhouses despite the widespread presence of Middle Bronze Age artefacts. An oval enclosure was exposed during the excavations, within the road corridor to the north of the site. It was initially considered to be an Early Bronze Age ring ditch/round barrow or even a Neolithic oval barrow but there is no indication of a burial and it is firmly associated with Middle Bronze Age pottery. In the excavated portion there were no entrance gaps or internal features. It may be that this represents a stock enclosure, rather than an occupied area.

Five discontinuous rectilinear enclosures were recorded at the site (see MWS12776, MWS12777 and MWS12778). They were defined by shallow gullies and were not well dated. Two of the enclosures contained a range of pottery of Middle Bronze Age – Late Bronze Age date. A pair of L-shaped ditches was identified in another of the enclosures.

Three burnt mound complexes were exposed during the excavation. A probable burnt mound was also located by the evaluation trenching further east in the valley of the feeder stream but lay within an area that was not subsequently developed and therefore not excavated. All three complexes have been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age. One of the mounds (5313 – see MWS6967) is isolated and is located on the banks of the stream in Area C, with a pit that could have functioned as a trough. Another of the mounds (10060) may have also have had a trough but was not located next to the stream. Another of the mounds (215 – see MWS12749) lies within a zone of pits and posthole, suggesting it was located within an occupation complex.

Late Bronze Age:

Eleven clusters of pits and postholes with occasional post-built structures and lengths of gully, are recorded for Areas A, B and H. Five clusters on Area H are tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age with the remainder to the Middle Bronze Age or Middle

/ Late Bronze Age.

Fourteen features contained cremated human bone, with a further 37 deposits containing burnt animal or unidentifiable bone. Few of these deposits can be dated but four of them are of certain Middle Bronze Age or Middle-Late Bronze Age date. A hoard of four Middle Bronze Age palstaves were recovered during the topsoil stripping of Area H. The hoard was located well away from areas of obvious Middle Bronze Age occupation, on the north bank of the stream. The palstaves were presumably buried in a pit. They are typical of the Middle Bronze Age and can be dated to 1400-1200 BC. The condition of the objects suggests they were collected more for their metal content than for either functional or display purposes, and they may have been intended for re-working.

The excavation did not reveal any definite field system for this period, however, there were some areas that where boundary ditches had been dug, primarily located on the eastern side of Area B. Other possibilities are a segmented boundary and a pair of parallel ditches on Area F.

Faunal remains have rarely survived and nothing specific can be deduced as to the nature of animal husbandry. Charred plant remains were few and wood charcoal was uncommon. An environmental sample was taken from the alluvial (peat) deposits in the stream valley that broadly correspond with the later Bronze Age occupation of the site. Two radiocarbon dates bracket the environmental sequence. The lower part of the sequence indicates the presence of some deciduous woodland cover for the drier areas of the site but within a largely open grassland environment. There is a hint of arable production with some cereal pollen present at the base of the sequence and a second presence at the top.

Iron Age:

Little pottery and few features, datable to the earliest part of the Iron Age were recorded during the excavations. The Middle Iron Age use can be described as a series of intensively used and remodelled enclosure complexes with loosely defined relationships to the surrounding landscape. The majority of the Middle Iron Age settlement deposits are located in Area H and B of the excavated site and could almost be constructed as a single complex were it not for the stream valley occupying Area C which lies between the two. The stream may have been used as a boundary between the two. The two sites differ in layout. In Area H, the complex starts with a well-defined rectangular enclosure H1 (10239). The enclosure had a simple entrance to the south-east. 13 pits were present within the interior in addition to two of earlier prehistoric date. Four postholes were present within the interior and did not form any obvious structural remains. Immediately inside the entrance to the enclosure was a curvilinear gully. It was considered to be part of a ring gully house. It contained Middle and Late Iron Age pottery. It is likely that the ring gully post-dated the enclosure. A three post structure lay to the south-west of the main enclosure complex along with several other undated postholes within the area. The original enclosure was re-defined, and enlarged with the addition of a series of rectilinear paddocks.

Enclosure H2 was an elongated rectilinear enclosure formed by a ditch (10237) which followed and recut the north-western ditch of enclosure H1. The south-eastern boundary of enclosure H2 was either formed by the natural edge of the valley stream or was lost beneath the baulk. An area containing two fields lay to the south-west of enclosure H2.

Enclosure H4 was also a rectangular enclosure formed by two ditches. It was 13m across. It had an entrance, 3m wide. A collection of 13 postholes or small pits lay within the enclosure, none of which produced dating evidence. None of the postholes formed any structures, other than pairings.

Area B appears to lie within an extensive field system linked to the settlement complex of Area B.

The enclosure in Area B is not as clearly defined as Area H. It lay adjacent to the south side of a small valley. It comprised a rectangular area mostly defined by a ditch. A number of small paddocks or mini-enclosures were identified within the main enclosure and may be amongst the first structures to be used. The paddocks were used to subdivide the enclosure. A possible ring gully house was identified to the north of the enclosure. 24 pits and 14 postholes lay within the interior of the enclosure. None of the postholes formed obvious structural arrangements. The pits were spread across the enclosure.

Late Iron Age:

The two Middle Iron Age enclosure complexes in Area B and H continued in use, with modifications into the Late Iron Age. A third complex in Area E/F was founded on a new site which continued into the Roman period. It was not clear whether all three complexes were in use at the same time.

A Late Iron Age paddock complex was identified in Area E. A relatively small amount of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the features in this area but it was always accompanied by Late Iron Age material. The main features were a rectilinear pair of paddocks with a main ditch being subdivided. The south-west portion is linked to a set of gullies considered to be field boundaries, with a number of smaller off-shoots. A further gully was parallel to and 10m away from the north-eastern edge of the paddock complex. No ring gully, post-built structures or any deep storage pits were recognised, suggesting this area was not occupied.

A rectangular feature (thought to be a grave) was identified during the stripping of Area E. Iron works were visible on the surface. Three pottery vessels were identified at the north western end of the feature resting against one of the iron "bars." The fill of the grave was dug out between the iron bars, which identified grave goods placed alongside a skeleton. The skeleton was that of a male, between 35 and 45 years old. He was buried with many grave goods, including three complete pottery vessels, a shield boss, a helmet, a ring and a sword (see MWS12552).

Roman:

Roman land use at North Bersted is well represented and contains elements reflecting both continuity of sites and infrastructure existing in the preceding late Iron Age, along with new settlement foundations.

Early Roman: The Middle to Late Iron Age enclosure complexes on Areas B and H have gone out of use before the Roman period. The Late Iron Age complex in Area E, however, was refined on a broadly similar alignment suggesting continuity although for how long is uncertain.

Enclosure F (see MWS12800) lies adjacent to Area E and comprises a rectangular enclosure complex (aligned SW- NE) thought to be built in the later 1st century. No pre-enclosure features were recorded. It had a single entrance (4.5m wide) on its south-eastern corner. 19 slots dug across the enclosure ditch provided a wealth of artefactual remains of pottery sherds, animal bone, fired clay and burnt flint. The pottery includes types in use up to the 3rd century AD and it seems likely that the complex had gone out of use well before the end of the Roman period. The enclosure contained an internal four post structure and gullies. However, no house sites were identified. It appears to have been approached by an elongated trackway, 360m long, from which a number of field boundaries have been offset at right angles. The enclosure is linked to additional field

boundaries including the enclosures on Area E.

Charred plant remains have been recovered from deposits associated with enclosure E. Samples are dominated by wheat with relatively little barley. Peas are also well represented. One quernstone was recorded from a Roman deposit within Area E but no structures such as corn driers or granaries were identified. The faunal remains indicate a mix of domesticated species with cattle and sheep dominant followed by pig and some horse. The age of the cattle indicate dairying whereas the sheep and pig were fore meat.

Later Roman:

A settlement complex in Area B includes a probable house site of Late Roman date (see MWS12795). The house was extensively used producing a floor that was so worn it formed a hollow below the plough depth. It was a rectangular hollow with rounded corners aligned north-south and is considered to be a timber framed building dating to the 3rd or 4th centuries. There appears to have been an entrance porch, around 2m wide. Cut into the floor of the hollow were four postholes and one pit. Their function is unclear. A small volume of roof tile was recorded from the structure and it is possible the building was roofed with these. The pottery recovered from the infill of the abandoned house suggested it had gone out of use by the early 4th century. The house lies within an enclosure complex surrounded by a paddock with larger fields beyond. Only a few samples contained charred plant remains from the late Roman complex in Area B and few faunal remains were recovered. Samples from the house infill only contained a single cereal grain. However pit 129 produced a moderate volume of cereal with oats, barley and peas present. A small number of quernstones were identified.

Another Roman settlement complex was identified on the north-west side of the stream (Area H) and comprises a complex of enclosure or field boundaries, which partly respect boundaries established in the Late Iron Age. A small amount of finds including pits and postholes were identified.

Roman use of the site as a whole appears to have ceased before the early 5th century. A few sherds of pottery date to the mid-4th century but there is neither new infrastructure nor rubbish disposal in existing settlements of this date.

Medieval:

After the Roman period, there is virtually no evidence for settlement or any use of the land until the medieval period. Only a small number of features were dated to this phase and these were distributed widely across the excavated area. None of the features suggest the proximity of any settlement sites. There are a small number of isolated pits, whose function is unknown. There are also a number of linear features and boundaries and therefore it is assumed that the land was farmed and ploughed as open fields under ridge and furrow.

Post-medieval:

Post-medieval activity on the site was wholly agricultural and represented by a number of field boundaries. All of the boundaries correspond with those present on the 18th century map of Yeakell and Gardner. In the mid-20th century a ditch was dug to deter airborne landings by glider at the start of World War II (see MWS7998). This ditch was accompanied by several pill boxes. The final act of land use at the site is the fields forming Area H were reportedly used as an emergency landing field for damaged aircraft too dangerous to land at nearby RAF Tangmere.

Environmental samples:

Charcoal remains from 242 samples, and plant macrofossils from 64 samples probably represent the domestic waste associated with fires. These charcoal remains showed the exploitation of several species with the prevalence of oak and hazel being selected and used as fire wood. Alder was also well represented in the samples.

The archaeobotanical evidence shows the consistent predominance of bread wheat. Hulled barley, oats and spelt were also present in low numbers. Overall the low numbers of grains, chaff and weed seeds in the majority of the samples indicates the accidental burning of cleaned grain. {2} {3}

The Geotechnical and Geoarchaeological assessment involved British Geological Survey Data (using boreholes), Test Pit Data, Purposive Geoarchaeological Survey (boreholes) and archaeological trenching. The results showed that marine deposits that may correlate with deposits of the Merston Raised Beach are absent from the site. However, the site's location and altitude strongly suggests that deposits that would correlate with Merston Beach deposits previously recorded to the west of the site would have existed in the site area. The reviewed data sets suggests that combinations of cold climate processes and down cutting within the rife channel and associated tributaries will have impacted upon, and in some areas replaced, pre-existing marine deposits. It is likely that key marine deposits lie at around 2 metres below ground level. It is clear that alluvial deposits seen in association with multi-phase period archaeology are extensive within the area; these have been demonstrated to have moderate to high palaeoenvironmental potential. {3}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2000. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey at Land to the North of North Bersted, West Sussex. Project Number 1197.
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2005. An archaeological Evaluation on Land at North Bersted, Bognor Regis, West Sussex. Project Number: 2092.
- (3) Bibliographic reference: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2014. RESERVED REPORT - DO NOT SEND OUT: Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman Landscapes of the Coastal Plain, and a Late Iron Age Warrior Burial at North Bersted, Bognor Regis, West Sussex - Excavations 2007 - 2010. Monograph 19.
- (4) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2005. North Bersted Evaluation, Bognor Regis, Summary Review of Geotechnical and Geoarchaeological Data for the Site. Project No 2093: Site Code NBB 05.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 92542 01468 (point)

SU90SW

Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

District

Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

North Bersted, Bersted, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations**

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 004	Multi-Period Site, North Bersted, Bersted	Active	DWS8448
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 7891

Active

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

HWS25770 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)

HWS25787 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-lfld)

HWS25788 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)

HWS25789 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-lfld)

HWS25791 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-lfld)

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

MWS7996	Middle Bronze Age Enclosure, North Bersted	Hierarchical
MWS7998	World War II Anti-Tank Defensive Ditches	Hierarchical
MWS12552	Late Iron Age Warrior Burial, North Bersted	Hierarchical
MWS12748	Middle Bronze Age Burnt Mound, Bersted	Hierarchical
MWS12749	Late Bronze Age Burnt Mound, Bersted	Hierarchical
MWS12776	Possible Middle-Late Bronze Age Occupation Site, North Bersted	Hierarchical
MWS12777	Middle-Late Bronze Age? Occupation Site	Hierarchical
MWS12778	Middle - Late Bronze Age Enclosed Occupation Site, North Bersted	Hierarchical
MWS12795	Late Roman Timber Framed Building, North Bersted	Hierarchical
MWS12800	Early Roman Enclosure Complex, Bersted	Hierarchical
MWS12860	Middle Iron Age Enclosure Complex, North Bersted.	Hierarchical
MWS12861	Middle Iron Age Enclosure Complex, North Bersted	Hierarchical
MWS14703	North Bersted, Bognor Regis - Palynological Assessment	Hierarchical

MWS12733	Early Bronze Age Cremation, North Bersted	All Groups
MWS12734	Early Bronze Age Roundhouse, North Bersted	All Groups
MWS12775	Neolithic? Burial, North Bersted	Chronological

Associated Finds

FWS5199	POTTERY SHERDS (Small quantity) (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC)	POTTERY
FWS5959	SHERDS (2) (Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC)	POTTERY
FWS6659	POTTERY SHERDS (Large quantity) (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)	POTTERY
FWS6660	PALSTAVE (4) (Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)	COPPER ALLOY
FWS6661	WORKED FLINTS (Medium quantity) (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC)	FLINT
FWS6668	POTTERY SHERDS (Medium quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FWS6669	SPINDLE WHORL (3)	CERAMIC
FWS6670	SADDLE QUERN (3) (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC)	STONE
FWS6671	ROTARY QUERN (5) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	STONE
FWS6672	WHETSTONE (1) (Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)	QUARTZITE
FWS6674	ANIMAL REMAINS (Large quantity) (Early Bronze Age to Roman - 2350 BC to 409 AD)	BONE
FWS6675	POTTERY SHERDS (Large quantity) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)	POTTERY
FWS6676	BROOCH (4) (Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)	COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1578	Land to the North of North Bersted, Bersted - Desk Based Assessment (Desk Based Assessment. Ref: Project Number: 1197 and 1281)
EWS1151	Land at North Bersted - Archaeological Investigations (Intervention. Ref: Project Number 2093)

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

HER Number MWS9845

Site Name Oldlands Farm, Bersted- Evaluation

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-lfld)

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 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

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

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

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	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 MWS12136

Site Name Site of Lower Barn Historic Outfarm, Bersted

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS12136	Site of Lower Barn Historic Outfarm, Bersted	Monument

Lower Barn, Bersted, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm dating to the 19th Century - the Outfarm has been totally demolished / lost.

Monument Types and Dates

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

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

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Lovells Farm, 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.

Lower Barn 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} {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 9383 0148 (53m by 71m) SU90SW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Lower Barn, Rowan Way, Bersted

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Historic Farmstead Number - 150893	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

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

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

HER Number MWS12136

Site Name Site of Lower Barn Historic Outfarm, Bersted

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 of 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.

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

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-lfld)

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
MWS12726	Oldlands Farm Historic Farmstead, Bersted	Monument

Oldlands Farm, Bersted, 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

Oldlands Farm, 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.

Oldlands Farm is a 19th century regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set away from the yard. It is in an isolated location and is extant (no apparent alteration). Large modern sheds are on the site of the historic farmstead and may have destroyed or obscure historic buildings. The yard is now fully covered. {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 94341 01408 (point) SU90SW Point

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 - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 150936 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25760 Settlement - Historic dispersed (Type Code: SET-Shstd)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

HER Number MWS12726

Site Name Oldlands Farm Historic Farmstead, Bersted

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

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS13090

Site Name Historic Outfarm South of Lidsey Lodge, Aldingbourne

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 MWS13151

Site Name Site of Historic Outfarm South East of Shripney, Bersted

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-lfld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

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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 MWS13550

Site Name Shripney House Historic Farmstead, Bersted

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13550	Shripney House Historic Farmstead, Bersted	Monument

Shripney House, Bersted, 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

Shripney House, 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.

Shripney House is a 19th century 4 sided loose courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. It is located within a Hamlet and has suffered significant loss (more than 50% alteration). {1}

Sources

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

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SU 93487 02145 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Shripney House, Shripney Lane, 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

Historic Farmstead Number - 150890 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 - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

HER Number MWS13550

Site Name Shripney House Historic Farmstead, Bersted

Associated Events/Activities

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

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13985	Site of Whitehouse Farm Historic Farmstead, Bersted	Monument

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

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (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 Whitehouse Farm, 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.

Whitehouse Farm was a 19th century L-Plan regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set away from the yard. It was in an isolated location but the farmstead 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 94008 01345 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Site of Whitehouse Farm, A260/A29, Bersted, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 150937 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS25756 Settlement - Expansion - other (Type Code: SET-Sexot)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

HER Number MWS13985

Site Name Site of Whitehouse Farm Historic Farmstead, Bersted

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

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS14114

Site Name Yard on the North edge of Shripney, Bersted

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS14114	Yard on the North edge of Shripney, Bersted	Monument

Yard on the North edge of Shripney, Bersted, 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

Yard on the North edge 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.

Yard on the North edge of Shripney is a 19th century 3 sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn. It is located within an Hamlet 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 93482 02264 (point) SU90SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Yard on the North edge of Shripney, Shripney Lane, Bersted, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 150889 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 - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

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

HER Number MWS14114

Site Name Yard on the North edge of Shripney, Bersted

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-lfld)

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

HER Number MWS15263 **Site Name** Land at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne - Geophysical Survey and Evaluation

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS15263	Land at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne - Geophysical Survey and Evaluation	Monument

A magnetometer survey was carried out on land at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne, in advance of proposed development. Several magnetic responses have been recorded as being of possible archaeological interest. Two separate enclosures have been recorded in Area 2; the northernmost is close to the site of a possible early Medieval chapel and as such may be associated. The southernmost enclosure is larger but its function is unknown. A former field boundary has also been identified. Numerous magnetic anomalies are of unknown function, some of these could be anthropogenic but may also be the result of natural or agricultural processes.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne, in advance of a proposed commercial development. Out of the 68 trenches excavated few archaeological features were observed, this included a small prehistoric pit and a post-medieval field boundary ditch. There was a shallow depth of cover of topsoil across the site, which would suggest erosive activity, such as ploughing, which may have removed any archaeological potential.

Monument Types and Dates

ENCLOSURE? (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

PIT (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 1600 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

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

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

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

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

LINEAR FEATURE (In Use, (between) Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

A magnetometer survey was carried out on land at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne, in advance of a proposed development. The survey area is located south of Sack Lane, north of the Rolls Royce Warehouse 1 and Felpham Relief Road passes through the survey areas. The site is currently in use for arable agriculture.

The site has been divided into three survey areas (Areas 1-3). An area of marshland and modern debris rendered parts of Area 1 unsuitable for survey. A potato crop in Area 2 also made parts of the areas unsurveyable.

In the north of Area 2 a discrete ditch-like response, linear trends and pit-like responses have been recorded which appear to form a small rectilinear feature, possibly an enclosure. A possible early Medieval chapel is recorded in close proximity and as such the responses could be associated. A well-defined rectangular enclosure has been recorded in the middle of Area 2. The enclosure measures 45m by 38m and weaker linear trends extend beyond the enclosure to the south and to the west.

In the north-east of Area 2 broad linear responses could be another enclosure with associated ditches; however, the responses are weak and ill-defined and may be the product of natural processes. Elsewhere, linear and isolated pit-like responses have been detected. They lack the defined morphology of anomalies that would normally be interpreted as being of archaeological interest. It is likely reflect variations in the underlying geology or agricultural processes.

HER Number MWS15263

Site Name Land at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne - Geophysical Survey and Evaluation

A linear ferrous response has been recorded in the north of Area 2 and corresponds to the location of a former field boundary that is recorded on historic mapping.

Sinuuous and amorphous anomalies are visible throughout the survey results. They are weak and from no obvious archaeological patterns. Therefore, they are likely to be natural, relating to pedological or geological variations.

Large areas of magnetic disturbance have been recorded in the north of Area 1 and the south of Areas 2 and 3. The disturbance is likely to have been caused by a spread of debris in connection with the construction of the Felpham Relief Road. Smaller scale ferrous anomalies ("iron spikes") are present throughout the data and are characteristic of small pieces of ferrous debris (or brick / tile /) in the topsoil; they are commonly assigned a modern origin.

Overall, the magnetometer survey revealed several magnetic responses that could be of possible archaeological interest. {1}

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne, in advance of a proposed commercial development with associated landscape and access in the southern area with the northern area being utilised for flood compensation measures. The site is approximately 33ha in size and is divided into two separate land parcels by the Flansham to Bersted bypass. The underlying bedrock geology of the Site comprises undifferentiated chalk formations, overlain by raised marine deposits across the majority of the Site, with river terrace deposits recorded along the western boundary.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 68 30m x 2m trial trenches across the site. Some trenches were positioned to test the reliability of the geophysical survey results. Of the 68 trenches excavated, a few archaeological features were observed. A pit was discovered within the eastern half of Trench 7. It was a small subcircular feature, measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.06m deep. It had gentle sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained fragments of burnt flint and two sherds of Prehistoric pot dated Middle Bronze Age – Iron Age.

A large, possible, borrow pit was uncovered with Trench 36. It was large and rectangular in plan, measuring over 4m wide and 1.2m deep. It had steep stepped sides on the north-western edge and a concave base. Finds recovered from its fill include fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material and an iron chain link.

A linear feature was uncovered within Trench 42. It was orientated northeast to southwest and was a wide and shallow feature, measuring c.3m wide and 0.15m deep. Post-medieval material was recovered from its single fill, including a pot sherd dated to 1650-1900. The feature is thought to be a natural depression in which material has settled over time, rather than a deliberately dug feature.

A ditch was observed in the eastern end of Trench 61, orientated northeast to southwest. It measured 1.38m wide and 0.4m deep. Post-medieval material was recovered from its single fill. The ditch has been interpreted as a field boundary ditch as it appears to correspond with a field boundary recorded on the 1876 historic mapping.

Overall, the evaluation revealed limited archaeological potential within the site. The shallow depth of cover of topsoil across the site, which would suggest that erosive activity within the site, such as ploughing, may have removed any archaeological potential. {2}

Sources

- (1) XY Grey Literature Report: RPS Group. 2021. Land at Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis - Geophysical Survey. Survey Report: 02461. [Mapped feature: #17245]
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2021. Land at Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation. Report Number: R14752.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 94464 02154 (774m by 925m) SU90SW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Land at Oldlands Farm, Sack Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 004	Multi-Period Site, North Bersted, Bersted	Active	DWS8448
Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 023	Site of an Early English Chapel, Sack Lane, Aldingbourne	Active	DWS8469

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

HER Number MWS15263

Site Name Land at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne - Geophysical Survey and Evaluation

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

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

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

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS7467 POTTERY SHERDS (5) (Middle Bronze Age to Post Medieval - 1600 BC to 1900 AD) POTTERY

FWS7468 WHETSTONE (1) (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD) STONE

Associated Events/Activities

EWS2087 Land at Oldlands Farm, Aldingbourne - Archaeological Investigations (Intervention. Ref: Project Code: K7422)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS15267	Land to the east of Shripney Road, Bersted - Evaluation	Monument

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the east of Shripney Road, Bersted, in advance of a proposed residential development. The earliest archaeological feature identified on the site was a Bronze Age pit which produced six sherds of early Bronze Age pottery typical of early Bronze Age collared cinerary urns. However, no calcined human bone was recovered from the pit. The main archaeological feature that was identified comprised a Romano-British field system, which consisted of a series of enclosure ditches, which are thought to have provided a dual function of boundaries and drainage. Pottery assemblages from this field system, appeared to fairly tightly dated to the mid to late 3rd to 4th centuries.

Monument Types and Dates

CREMATION PIT? (Created, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
Evidence	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE

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

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 2350 BC? to 42 AD?)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

BOUNDARY FENCE (In Use, (between) Roman - 170 AD to 400 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 170 AD to 400 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DRAINAGE DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 170 AD to 400 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

FIELD SYSTEM (In Use, (between) Roman - 170 AD to 400 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Roman - 170 AD to 400 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the east of Shripney Road, Bersted, in advance of a proposed residential development. The site is situated on land off and to the east of Shripney Road. The modern A29 trunk road forms the western boundary of the site, whilst to the north and south are modern residential developments along with an open field lying to the east. The site is currently under grass/rough pasture.

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of fifteen trenches. A number of archaeological features were identified.

The earliest archaeological feature discovered on the site was the cut of a deep, 'bucket-shaped' pit identified at the north-eastern end of Trench 11. Six sherds of early Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the fill of this pit. Although the pottery sherds were not diagnostic, they were typical of Early Bronze Age collared cinerary urns, from the nature of their fabric. Therefore, the pit cut identified in Trench 11 is interpreted as being a possible, isolated cremation burial pit. However, although significant quantities of burnt flint were recovered from this feature no calcined human bone was recovered from the pit fill, so this interpretation is conjectural.

The main landscape feature that was identified during the evaluation was a Romano-British field / drainage system, which consisted of a series of possible enclosure ditches, which may have provided a dual function of boundaries and drainage. The pottery sherds recovered from this field system appeared to fairly tightly dated to the period c.AD270-AD300, or of late third century AD origin.

The main component part of this Romano-British field system was a north-south aligned ditch, which was identified within Trenches 11, 9 and 15 (from north-south respectively). This ditch was excavated and sectioned within Trenches 9 and 15. The

three fills of the ditch recorded within Trench 9 produced finds of sixteen sherds of Roman pottery with a date range of c.AD180-AD400. The ditch here exhibited a deep and substantial profile with no evidence of recuts. The continuation to the south of this ditch within Trench 15 revealed a similar profile, which was similarly deep and substantial, again with no evidence of recuts here also. The three fills of this second ditch section yielded finds of a further fourteen sherds of pottery of between c.AD180-AD300, or second-third centuries AD. The northern component part of this ditch within Trench 9 remained unexcavated. This ditch appeared to terminate to the south to a relatively low-lying area of the site, which presumably acted here as a natural low-lying sump or depression or small pond area, into which this ditch and others in this field system possibly drained into. Although no datable pottery finds were recovered from the fill of this low lying sump or depression, it is thought that this was an integral part of this Romano-British field / drainage management system.

Towards the southern end of Trench 8, the cut of an east-west aligned linear ditch was recorded. The ditch was relatively shallow and thus may have been truncated to a certain extent by later ploughing activity. The fill of this ditch produced finds of four sherds of pottery with a date range of c.AD270-AD300; a coin of c.AD274-AD286 and fifteen fused iron hobnails also of Roman date. It is considered that this ditch was contemporaneous with and was thus a component part of the Romano-British field / drainage system identified on this site. It is also considered that this east-west orientated ditch would have met the north-south aligned ditch identified in Trenches 11, 9 and 15, to the west.

Towards the north-eastern end of Trench 10, an east-west orientated linear ditch cut was recorded and excavated in section. This ditch was relatively shallow with a truncated profile (probably the result of later ploughing activity). The fill of this feature yielded one sherd of pottery dated to c.AD200-AD400. This ditch cut is thought to be contemporaneous with and was thus a component part of the Romano-British field system identified on this site. It is also considered that this east-west orientated ditch would have extended to the north-south aligned ditch identified in Trenches 11, 9 and 15, to the west.

Situated to the south of this ditch cut and also within Trench 10, was the cut of a further east-west aligned linear ditch. This ditch exhibited evidence of a later recut. The ditch was deep and substantial and similar in form to the two sections of the north-south aligned ditch of the field system that were recorded to the south within Trenches 9 and 15. The ditch would have run into the northern section of this north-south aligned ditch, which was identified within the nearby Trench 9, and was thus a component part of this field system. The fill of the earlier ditch (pre later recut) produced finds of five sherds of Roman pottery with a date range of c.AD250-AD370, and so these two ditches are thus considered to be contemporaneous.

The cuts of three further linear and undated ditches were revealed in Trench 5. They were on the same and parallel north east-south west alignment. Towards the south-eastern end of Trench 5, the first of these ditches exhibited a deep and a substantial profile, which was similar in form to that of the north-south aligned ditch recorded to the north within Trenches 9, 11 and 15. Although this ditch is undated, it is considered that by its similar form and profile, that this ditch is contemporaneous with the north-south aligned ditch and thus a further component part of the Romano-British field / drainage management system identified on this site. The remaining two undated linear ditch cuts that were also recorded within Trench 5, by contrast exhibited shallower and probably truncated profiles, the probable product of later ploughing activity. These two ditches were also similarly undated. Despite this, it is considered that these two undated ditches were probably similarly contemporaneous with the remainder of this field system and were probably also further component parts of it.

Within Trench 7, the cut of a north west-south aligned linear gully with a rounded terminal butt end to the north-west was identified. This gully had a very shallow and a heavily truncated profile, which appears to have been truncated perhaps by later ploughing activity. The fill of this shallow gully produced finds of twelve sherds of Roman pottery with a date range of c.180AD-AD350, and so may have been associated with the Romano-British field system identified on site. This very shallow gully probably did not have a drainage function, but perhaps served as a probable fence line delineating a property boundary.

To the north and at the north-eastern end of Trench 9, a second gully was identified. This similarly had a rounded terminal butt end to the south-west and exhibited a similar very shallow and a heavily truncated profile, probably as the result of similar later ploughing activity. The fill of this shallow gully produced finds of three sherds of Romano-British pottery dating to c.180AD-AD300. Both features are thus broadly contemporaneous. It is thought that this gully also formed a similar property delineating function, comprising a probable fence line, by the similarity of its form and profile, and so did not have a drainage function. These possible fence lines probably delineated secondary boundaries within the overall Romano-British field system with its primary drainage function.

At the southern end of Trench 8, the cut of a third linear gully with a rounded terminal butt end to the north-west was recorded. The profile of this gully exhibited a similar shallow and heavily truncated profile as the other two gullies. Its fill also did not yield any datable finds; however, it is considered that this feature will also be probably contemporaneous with the gullies located within Trenches 7 and 9, with a similar interpretation, function and purpose.

At the southern end of the survey area and within Trench 3, the cuts of two and relatively isolated and undated pits were identified. Both features exhibited relatively shallow and truncated profiles. The fills of either feature did not produce any datable finds. Both features appeared to have been truncated perhaps by later ploughing activity. These features are tentatively assigned a pre-historic [Bronze Age / Iron Age date].

Overall, the evaluation identified a Romano-British field system of 3rd to 4th century date and a few isolated pit features which may be of earlier, prehistoric, date – one at least of these contained Bronze Age pot including what was thought to be a cinerary urn (although no bone was recovered). {1}

Sources

- (1) XY Grey Literature Report: Development Archaeological Services. 2019. Report on the Results of a Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the east of Shripney Road, Bersted, West Sussex. [Mapped feature: #17249]

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

HER Number MWS15267

Site Name Land to the east of Shripney Road, Bersted - Evaluation

National Grid Reference

Centred SU 93905 02134 (132m by 215m) SU90SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Bersted, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Land to the east of 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

HWS25767 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-lfd)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS7346 POTTERY SHERDS (Small quantity) (Early Bronze Age to Roman - POTTERY
2350 BC to 300 AD)

FWS7347 ANIMAL REMAINS (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?) BONE

Associated Events/Activities

EWS2091 Land to east of Shripney Road, Bersted - Evaluation (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded
