

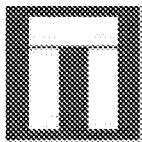
Palmer Recreational Ground, Decoy Drive, Angmering, Littlehampton

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mace Group to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the Palmer Recreational Ground, Decoy Drive, Angmering, West, centred on NGR 506529, 105120. This study is intended to support a planning application for enhancements to the recreation ground.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential archaeological resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource.

The effect of the development proposals on the archaeological resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area, defined by West Sussex County Council, following the discovery of Iron Age and Romano-British domestic remains in the vicinity of the site. As such, there is a known archaeological potential for similar remains within the site.

The site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Angmering from as early as the Saxon period, and there is broad potential for evidence of agricultural activity within the site from the Saxon period to the subsequent development of the Recreational Ground in the late-20th century.

It should be noted that the establishment of new sports pitches within the site would result in limited sub-surface impact, likely to affect only upper soil horizons as a result of levelling activities. The potential to encounter archaeological remains in these areas is limited. The proposed construction of a new sports pavilion and drainage improvements constitute the greatest sub-surface impacts.

Based on the available evidence, there is no indication that the potential archaeological resource within the Site would be so rare or complex that it would warrant consideration at the highest level of heritage significance nor that it would preclude the proposed alterations to the recreational ground.

However, as the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the remainder of the site cannot currently be confirmed, additional archaeological investigations may be required by the County Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Mace Group, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Edward Jenkinson in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank West Sussex County Council for supplying the Historic Environment Record data.



Palmer Recreational Ground, Decoy Drive, Angmering, Littlehampton

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mace Group (the client), to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the Palmer Recreational Ground, Decoy Drive, Angmering, West Sussex (hereafter 'the Site', **Fig. 1**), centred on NGR 506529, 105120.

1.1.2 The Site comprises an irregular-shaped parcel of land of approximately 4.1 ha, located at the northern edge of Angmering.

1.1.3 This study will support a planning application for the enhancement of the existing recreation site into a new community hub with improved facilities, to be submitted to Arun District Council.

1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF, DLUHC 2023): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

1.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

1.3 Aims

1.3.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;
- assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;



- assess the potential impact of development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets; and
- make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.

1.3.2 The setting of designated heritage assets and any non-physical harm which may result from the proposed development is outside the scope of this assessment.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

2.2.1 A designated heritage assets is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.'

2.2.2 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*;
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*; and
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

2.2.3 The *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953* makes provision for the compilation of a register of gardens and other land (parks and gardens, and battlefields). This duty was given to the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (then English Heritage, now Historic England) under the *National Heritage Act 1983*.

2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework

2.3.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) was published in December 2023 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.



2.3.2 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*, sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

2.3.3 The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.3.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;
- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets;
- places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and
- requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

2.3.5 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.3.6 Further additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF is provided in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource¹.

2.4 Local planning policy and guidance

2.4.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of Arun District Council, which adopted the *Arun Local Plan 2011-2031* on 18 July 2018 (2018).

2.4.2 The Local Plan forms the basis of the development plan for the district and sets targets for the provision of new housing and employment for a period up to 2031, as well as setting out general policies in relation to provision of facilities, transport, and protection of natural and historic features.

2.4.3 Local planning policies that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the proposed development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>



3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (ClfA 2014, revised 2020).

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1 km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

3.3.1 Several publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:

- the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;
- the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;
- relevant national, regional and thematic Research Frameworks (e.g., South East Research Framework (SERF));
- national heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;
- Aerial photography of the Site and the surrounding area available through Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer and Google Earth;
- Lidar imagery obtained from the Environment Agency;
- historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the West Sussex Record Office and available online; and
- relevant primary and secondary sources held at the West Sussex Record Office and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.

3.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in the references section of the report.

3.4 Site visit

3.4.1 The Site was visited on 3rd October 2024. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.



3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.5 Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'

3.5.2 The interests as listed in the NPPF are further defined in Historic England's (2019) *Statements of Heritage Significance: analysing significance in heritage assets*. These are:

- Archaeological Interest: there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
- Architectural and Artistic Interest: these are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture; and
- Historic Interest: An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.5.3 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: historic environment good practice advice in planning note 2* (2015).

3.6 Assumptions and limitations

3.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.6.2 The records held by the WSHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.



3.7 Copyright

3.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report. The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.

4.2 Landscape Context

4.2.1 The Site forms the Palmer Recreation Ground, which comprises three grass sports pitches surrounded by green open space (Photograph 4), a hard basketball court (Photograph 2), a small playground (Photograph 3), a sports pavilion housing the Angmering Sports and Social Club (Photograph 1), and a car park. Access to the Site is from Decoy drive which bounds it to the south, and further pedestrian access is via a footpath from Arundel Road to the east.

4.2.2 The Site is bound to the east and south by low-density residential streets, with boundaries formed of garden gates. To the north and west, a hedgerow boundary separates the Site from agricultural land.

4.2.3 The centre of Angmering lies approximately 700 m south of the Site, and the coast at East Preston/ Angmering-on-Sea lies 3.5 km to the south. The South Downs National Park extends c.450 m north of the Site, bound by the A27.

4.2.4 The bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as the London Clay Formation – clay, silt and sand; a sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago. This is overlain by superficial head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, formed during the Quaternary period (BGS, Geology of Britain Viewer).

4.2.5 A previous archaeological investigation adjacent to the Site observed a sandy clay natural encountered between 0.21 m and 0.42 m below ground level (bgl). Overlying the natural geology was a topsoil comprising a silty clay between 0.21 and 0.42 m thick (PCA 2022).



Photograph 1: View of the sports pavilion, looking east



Photograph 2: View of the basketball court in the centre of the Site, looking south-west



Photograph 3: View of the playground, looking north-east



Photograph 4: View west along the length of the recreation ground



4.3 Designated heritage assets

Site

4.3.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

Study Area

4.3.2 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 2**.

4.3.3 A total of 47 Grade II Listed and two Grade II* Listed Buildings lie within the Study Area, the majority of which are located within Angmering Conservation Area, which extends c.360 m south of the Site.

4.3.4 In closest proximity to the Site is the Grade II* Listed Newplace Farmhouse, situated c.390 m to the north.

4.3.5 The Scheduled Monument 'Romano-British villa and traces of Iron Age occupation 500m WSW of New Barn' (NHLE 1015886) lies immediately beyond the Study Area, 1.02 km south-west of the Site.

4.3.6 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.

4.3.7 The potential development effects upon these designated heritage assets are not considered here, and are discussed further only insofar as they inform the historic development and archaeological potential of the Site.

4.4 Previous studies

4.4.1 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Site and Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 3**.

Site

4.4.2 No records of any previous intrusive archaeological investigations within the Site have been identified during the preparation of this assessment.

Study Area

4.4.3 The surrounding Study Area has been well investigated, with a number of archaeological investigations undertaken including watching briefs, trial trench evaluations and geophysical survey

4.4.4 In 2022 an archaeological evaluation comprising 60 30x2 m trenches was undertaken immediately north of the Site (MWS15365). The evaluation concluded that there was low archaeological potential within the evaluated site. A small Mesolithic assemblage of struck and worked flint, including blades, scrapers and cores, was recovered from the topsoil across the evaluation area, suggesting that erosive activity such as ploughing, has had a negative effect on its archaeological potential. A ditch uncovered in trench 44 (0.3m bgl), contained sherds of Romano-British greyware and ceramic building material (CBM), including a fragment possibly from the superstructure of a kiln. Other features include a post-medieval ditch and line of postholes, two further undated ditches and an undated pit (PCA 2022).

4.4.5 Immediately adjacent to the Site (exact locations not noted), casual observation of a construction site in 1986 (EWS598) produced approximately 25 coarse sherds of Romano-



British pottery of 1st and mid-2nd century date, and fragments of tile, brick and quernstone were noted in footing trenches. A small scatter of struck and worked flint flakes were also recovered, as well as a few fragments of flint-tempered Iron Age pottery.

- 4.4.6 Another evaluation and excavation site in the vicinity of the Site (MWS15317), c.290 m to the east, recorded only three Bronze Age pits.
- 4.4.7 Extending c.380 m to the north of the Site, a vast area of land was subject to geophysical survey ahead of a proposed windfarm (MWS15677, MWS15757-8). Many geophysical anomalies suspected to be of archaeological origin were detected, including suspected field systems, enclosures and ring ditches of late prehistoric and/or Romano-British date, as well as post-medieval extraction pits. No further investigation here is recorded by the WSHER.
- 4.4.8 Where relevant, the results of investigations within the Study Area are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.6**.

4.5 Archaeological Notification Area (ANA)

- 4.5.1 Whilst Archaeological Notification Area (ANAs) are not a *formal* designation, these are areas defined by West Sussex County Council on the basis of the recorded archaeological resource, and are intended to highlight areas of known high archaeological potential.
- 4.5.2 The Site lies within an ANA (ref: DWS8502), depicted on **Figure 3**. This is associated with suspected Iron Age and Roman occupation, based on the discovery of artefacts recorded during the adjacent discoveries (EWS598). The ANA is described by the WSHER as a 'very sensitive area for archaeology'.

- 4.5.3 ANAs in the wider study area are discussed below where relevant.

4.6 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.6.1 The following section summarises the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.
- 4.6.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, DHER and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 4–5**.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (970,000–4000 BC)

- 4.6.3 Human activity throughout the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods was characterised by small bands of hunter-gatherers moving through the landscape. Coastal and riverside regions such as Angmering would have been favourable to these hunter-gatherer communities, due to the abundance of natural resources. Findspots of worked and struck flint within the Study Area attest to a human presence in the region during early prehistory.
- 4.6.4 A Palaeolithic lithics working site was recorded during the construction of the A27, c.530 m north of the Site (MWS1045), with flint flakes spread across an area of over 100 m. A further findspot of a single Levalloisian flake is also recorded approximately 190 m west of the Site (MWS3050).
- 4.6.5 The Mesolithic resource of the South East region is dominated by surface scatters of flint artefacts (SERF 2019), and within the Study Area, several such Mesolithic assemblages



are recorded, to the west (MWS3894, MWS4178), and north (MWS3004) of the Site (MWS3004). The latter, recovered in 1957, included a 'Thames pick', axeheads, a knife blade, worked flakes, a core and waste flakes and is unlikely to be accurately plotted (given the date of discovery). Further Mesolithic struck and worked flint was recorded across the same field during the 2022 evaluation (MWS15365).

4.6.6 Based on evidence recorded to the north, there is potential to encounter early prehistoric artefacts within the Site.

Neolithic (4000–2400 BC), Bronze Age (2400–700 BC) and Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

4.6.7 The Neolithic period saw gradually more sedentary lifestyles, associated with the arrival of arable cultivation and the domestication of animals. Whilst the archaeological record of this period is dominated by ceremonial and ritual landscape monuments, within the Study Area, this period is represented by a chance findspot of a Neolithic axe fragment (MWS3159) c.400 m south of the Site, and a flint assemblage of possible Neolithic date (MWS4181) c.670 m to the west.

4.6.8 The Bronze Age and Iron Age saw technological changes, a steady incline in population, intensification of woodland clearance for farming land, and formalising of territorial boundaries.

4.6.9 The Bronze Age is well represented within the Study Area, with the focus of activity lying south-east of the Site. Along the route of the Angmering bypass (MWS7050), a mid-late Bronze Age enclosed settlement was discovered, along with a large ditch of similar date, perhaps forming part of a defensive earthwork. Approximately 880 m south-west of the Site, a complex of enclosures and trackways were recorded dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and continuing in use into the early Romano-British period. A number of associated features were discovered, including extensive occupation spreads and possible evidence for salt production and small-scale metal working (MWS14966).

4.6.10 Elsewhere in the Study Area, Bronze Age features appear in small groups or individually. This includes a single ditch (MWS15460), three pits (MWS15317), and a small assemblage of pottery and burnt and worked flints (MWS7432).

4.6.11 Fewer finds and features of conclusive Iron Age date have been encountered during investigations within the Study Area, although the continuation of the settlements to the south-east of the Site (MWS7050, MWS14966) is apparent, with agricultural features such as trackways, field systems, and enclosures having been dated to this period. In closer proximity, sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered during casual observation of construction immediately east of the Site, though no associated features were recorded (MWS3646)².

4.6.12 Features as yet subject to intrusive investigation surveyed to the north of the Site (MWS15758) also have the potential to be of Bronze Age and Iron Age.

4.6.13 Given the surrounding archaeological resource, there is considered to be potential to encounter remains of Bronze and/or Iron Age date within the Site.

² Whilst a pottery findspot is plotted within the Site in the footprint of the pavilion (MWS1222), this appears to be a duplicate of findspots MWS3645-6 recorded beyond the Site boundaries



Romano-British (AD 43–410)

4.6.14 The Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43 was followed by the rapid implementation of centralised administration, based on towns and cities, and supported by a network of well-engineered roads which enhanced trade and communication. One such road, running east-west between Brighton and the Roman town of *Noviomagus Reginorum* at Chichester, is postulated to have passed along the route of the A27, approximately 380m north of the Site.

4.6.15 In the later Romano-British period, the roads acted as foci for settlement and industry and roadside burials were developed in close proximity. However, away from larger towns and roadside settlements, the region is likely to have been characterised by a dispersed pattern of farmsteads, villas and small rural settlements. Evidence within and surrounding the Study Area suggest that the region was well-settled during the Romano-British period, and settlement sites of the Bronze and Iron Ages saw continued activity.

4.6.16 The Angmering Roman Villa (NHLE 1015886), located 1.02 km south-west of the Site, was a high status complex of at least five stone buildings, including a bath house with mosaic floors and marble fittings, constructed around AD 65. Potential for a further Roman road is noted in the ANA associated with the villa (DWS8501). The ANA plotted at the centre of Angmering to the south of the Site (DWS8503) is associated with the site of a possible Roman building (MWS3146), findspots of pottery (MWS6436, MWS3134), and features thought to represent a small agricultural enclosure (MWS7431). In the south-east of the Study Area, Romano-British occupational evidence was recorded alongside that of the late prehistoric period (MWS14966) and enclosures detected in geophysical surveys in the north of the Study Area are also considered likely to be of Romano-British date (MWS15677).

4.6.17 The surrounding archaeological resource indicates there is potential for further remains within the Site of Romano-British origin. However, a short section of ditch recorded c.130m north of the Site (MWS15365) and a disturbed assemblage of fragmentary 1st-2nd century pottery, tile, and brick found to the east (MWS3645), make it difficult to characterise the nature of the activity within the Site and surrounds.

Saxon and Medieval (AD 410–1500)

4.6.18 The post-Roman period in South East England witnessed the blending of the domestic Romano-British culture with that of incoming Germanic migrants, and the establishment of regional hierarchies, whose territories may, in some cases, be broadly compared to present counties such as Kent (Cantware) and Sussex (South Saxons) (SERF 2019).

4.6.19 Little evidence of the Saxon period is recorded within the centre of Angmering, with the site of the former St Peter's church situated c.640 m to the south of the Site (MWS3127). However, several features of this date were encountered during archaeological investigations along the route of the Angmering Bypass to the south-west of the Site³, including a large rectilinear ditched enclosure, which may have been part of an enclosed Saxon field system, and several pits and post holes, mostly within the enclosure, that contained pottery dated to the mid and late Saxon periods (MWS7050).

³ Location of individual features and their distance from the Site is not known.



- 4.6.20 Angmering was recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as a village with a population of 20 households, two ploughlands, three acres of meadow and woodland for swine (Open Domesday).
- 4.6.21 The existing composition of settlement in the area likely has its origins in the medieval period, and the 13th century fabric of St Margaret's Church (MWS3147) indicates that the village was well established by this time. The historic farmstead at Newplace Farm, c.300 m north of the Site, also likely dates to the medieval period (MWS12598). An undated series of earthworks near the farm are tentatively interpreted as remnants of medieval moats (MWS3049), and beyond the farm to the north of the A27, linear features detected during geophysical survey have been assigned a medieval date (MWS15757).
- 4.6.22 Removed from the village centre, the Site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Angmering during the medieval period. Settlement remains within the Site of these dates are therefore considered unlikely, but there is potential to encounter medieval agricultural features within the Site.

Post-medieval to modern (AD 1500–present day)

- 4.6.23 The pattern of settlement in the Study Area established in the medieval period continued into the post-medieval period. Beyond the centre of Angmering, the landscape was largely agricultural, interspersed with farmsteads and pockets of woodland.
- 4.6.24 The majority of the Listed Buildings within the Study Area (**Figure 2**) were established during the post-medieval period, while recorded remains of post-medieval and 19th century date on the WSHER within the Study Area primarily relate to historic farmsteads. Whilst many of the farmsteads are still extant, the associated outfarms have since been demolished.
- 4.6.25 The first available map depicting the Site is the 1809 Angmering Inclosure map (not illustrated). This illustrates the Site as part of a very large area between Arundel Road and what is now the A27, which does not appear to have been enclosed. However, the area is labelled with the name of the owner, Richard Walker Esquire.
- 4.6.26 The 1839 Angmering Parish tithe map (**Figure 6a**) illustrates the Site as agricultural land, forming the majority of plot 242 'The New Field', and parts of plots 226 'The seven acres' and 243 'Little Hyde'. All the fields, in arable use, were owned by the Duke of Norfolk, and occupied by Thomas Amoore, who lived at Oldplace Farm approximately 500 m south of the Site (MWS12731). The map indicates that the western and southern site boundaries and the internal east-west field boundary had already been established by this period. With the exception of the field boundaries, no features are depicted within the Site.
- 4.6.27 By the publication of the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (**Figure 6b**) in 1879, the southern fields had been amalgamated into a single broad plot lying between Arundel Road to the east and a footpath to the west. Very little change occurred within the Site during the late-19th and early-20th centuries, although at some time between 1912 and 1939, the two fields within the Site, and a further two beyond it to the north were amalgamated to create a single large plot.
- 4.6.28 By the early 1960s, Angmering had expanded north along Arundel Road, and houses appeared to the east and south of the Site. Within the Site, a small building is first recorded in 1962 (**Figure 7a**), and whilst not labelled, is likely to be the first incarnation of the pavilion. At this time, in the rest of the large field, beyond the Site boundaries, a series of small



buildings and an access track from Arundel Road are visible, possibly an early form of New Place Nursery.

4.6.29 The 1972 OS edition (**Figure 7b**) is the first to label a recreation ground within the Site, although at this time, it was around half the size of the current one. In this map, the northern portion of the Site appears to have been associated with New Place Nursery, and the eastern portion was formed of three small plots which may have been paddocks (note a very small building likely to be a stable or shed). The south-eastern part of the Site formed part of another plot containing a trackway and several small buildings of uncertain function. This plot would later become the residential street Decoy Drive.

Undated

4.6.30 The majority of the undated features recorded within the Study Area have been detected through aerial photography or geophysical survey, and without intrusive investigation cannot be conclusively dated. In closest proximity to the Site, a single linear feature detected during geophysical survey was considered unlikely to be of archaeological origin (MWS15800).

4.7 LiDAR Imagery

4.7.1 LiDAR imagery of the Site (**Figure 8**) does not suggest the presence of any potential archaeological remains beyond former field boundaries that align with those seen on historic mapping. However, this does not necessarily preclude the presence of buried remains within the Site, and it is possible that later agricultural practices have obscured any potential archaeological remains.

4.8 Historic Landscape Character

4.8.1 The majority of the Site lies within the Historic Landscape Character (HLC) HWS24013: Post-medieval to modern sports fields. This accords with the above research.

5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Previous impacts and survival

5.1.1 Prior to the construction of Palmer Recreation Ground, the Site would have formed agricultural land. Impacts from this earlier activity would be fairly minimal, deriving from agricultural practices such as ploughing, fencing, and land drainage. Localised, higher areas of impact are anticipated to have been experienced within the footprint of former and current field boundaries, where represented by ditches and hedgerows.

5.1.2 The area beneath the pavilion building is anticipated to have experienced the highest level of impact. Whilst the depth of the foundations is uncertain, they are likely to have heavily truncated any archaeology within their footprint as would any services trenches associated with the pavilion and with lighting in the rest of the Site.

5.1.3 It is assumed that a certain amount of levelling of the ground surface will have been undertaken ahead of establishment of the car park, and grass and tarmac pitches⁴

⁴ Small bunds noted at the southern edge of the Site during the visit attest to this



(**Photographs 2 & 4**), but that this would impact only the upper soil horizons. Such impacts are unlikely to have destroyed potential archaeology completely.

5.2 Archaeological potential and significance

- 5.2.1 The archaeological evaluation immediately to the north of the Site provides reasonable insight into the type of archaeological finds and features that could be anticipated within the Site. On this basis, there is potential to encounter Mesolithic and Romano-British remains.
- 5.2.2 There is potential for Mesolithic flint artefacts to be recovered from the topsoil within the Site. Whilst the occasional ex situ find would have limited archaeological interest, more substantial and in-situ assemblages could be regionally significant.
- 5.2.3 The recorded Romano-British ditch segment in the field to the north of the Site, and artefacts of this date found immediately west of the Site do suggest the potential for further evidence of activity to be encountered. Given the proximity of Angmering Roman Villa and the potential higher-status building to the south of the Site near the village centre, the Site is unlikely to have formed an area of settlement. However, the presence of the ditch and the Site's proximity to the postulated Roman road suggests a potential for contemporary agricultural features such as field boundaries or trackways, as well as residual artefacts to be encountered. The significance of any Romano-British remains would depend on their extent and condition and would be associated with their archaeological interest.
- 5.2.4 The surrounding archaeological resource also provides insight into other types of evidence that could be encountered within the Site. Whilst isolated Palaeolithic artefacts are less likely than Mesolithic to be encountered within the Site, these too would likely comprise isolated findspots. Given their comparative rarity, any Palaeolithic finds would be of regional significance.
- 5.2.5 Given the surrounding archaeological resource, there is considered to be potential to encounter remains of Bronze and/or Iron Age date within the Site. It is uncertain as to what form these may take, but the discovery of Iron Age pottery in the immediate vicinity of the Site suggests potential for further evidence of activity beyond the known settlements to be encountered. It should be noted that no Bronze Age or Iron Age features were recorded during trenching immediately north of the Site.
- 5.2.6 The significance of any prehistoric remains would be associated with their archaeological interest, based on their ability to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric activity in the area (as per research aims of the South-East Research Framework 2019) and level of survival. Isolated artefacts and features would likely be of only local significance, whilst a greater concentration of remains would be of regional significance.
- 5.2.7 The Site is likely to have formed the agricultural hinterland of Angmering during the medieval period and possibly the Saxon period also. Post-medieval maps indicate that this continued to be the case until the construction of the recreation ground in the late 20th century. Any agricultural remains of medieval to modern date, such as former field boundaries, would have little to no heritage significance. Due to their comparative scarcity, remains of Saxon date would have an elevated significance and contribute to our understanding of the use and development of Angmering during this period.
- 5.2.8 The potential to encounter buried archaeological remains during the Proposed Development is dependent on the depth of the works. Works that do not extend beyond the topsoil would not reveal any archaeological features, though ex-situ artefacts may be encountered here.



5.2.9 Based on the current evidence, there is no indication that the archaeological resource would be so rare or complex that they would be considered heritage assets of the highest level of significance (Scheduled Monuments), and it is considered that the potential archaeological resource within the Site is unlikely to require preservation *in situ* or preclude its redevelopment.

6 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation to the historic environment resource.

6.2 Development proposals

6.2.1 The Proposed Development will comprise the demolition of the current sports pavilion and playground, and reconfiguration of the current grass pitches. Construction will include a new multi-use pavilion, a larger car park, additional sports pitches including a full size 3G (synthetic) pitch, a Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA), a new play area, an outdoor gym, new vehicular access from Arundel Road and improved drainage across the Site.

6.3 Statement of potential impact

6.3.1 The construction of the Proposed Development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- preliminary site investigation works such as geotechnical pits;
- construction activities such as setting up a secure compound within the Site, temporary access tracks and plant movement;
- demolition of current pavilion (particularly 'grubbing out' of foundations);
- topsoil stripping;
- piling and/or excavation of new foundation trenches;
- installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;
- establishment of new car parking areas and access points;
- hard landscaping (levelling, remodelling) and soft landscaping (environmental enhancement works, planting).

6.3.2 The most destructive elements of the development proposals in terms of below ground archaeology would be associated with demolition, and excavation of foundations and service trenches. Such activities have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets. Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature.

6.3.3 It should be noted that much of the Proposed Development would result in limited sub-surface impact likely to impact only upper soil horizons as a result of levelling. The adjacent



evaluation indicates that a topsoil of between 0.21 and 0.42m thick could be anticipated within the Site (PCA 2022).

6.3.4 Any potential adverse effect on buried archaeological remains could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological assessment and mitigation.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential archaeological resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

7.1.2 The Site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area defined by West Sussex County Council. This has been determined as the presence of Iron Age and Romano-British archaeology and is based on the recovery of Iron Age pottery during a casual observation of construction works directly to the southeast of the Site and the identification of a Romano-British ditch and pottery in the field immediately north of the Site. The same investigation also recovered a number of Mesolithic flints from the topsoil.

7.1.3 The wider archaeological resource suggests that the Site may have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Angmering as early as the Saxon period, and there is broad potential for evidence of agricultural activity within the Site from the Saxon period to the subsequent development of the first iteration of Palmer Recreational Ground in the late-20th century.

7.1.4 Based on the available evidence, there is no indication that the potential archaeological resource within the Site would be so rare or complex that it would warrant consideration at the highest level of heritage significance nor that it would preclude the proposed alterations to the recreational ground. However, given the wider archaeological resource, there is potential for archaeology to reside within the Site. As the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the remainder of the Site cannot currently be confirmed, it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required by the County Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council.

7.1.5 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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South East Research Framework (SERF) Resource Assessment and Research Agenda 2019 Kent County Council South East Research Framework - Kent County Council

Town and Country Planning Act 1990. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents>

UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1972. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>



Historic Environment Records

West Sussex Environment Record (WSHER)

Cartographic and documentary sources

1809 Angmering Inclosure Map (archive ref: Add MSS 5173)
1839 Angmering Parish Tithe Map (archive ref: Par 6/21/2)
1879 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale
1876 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale
1885 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale
1912 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale
1939 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale
1947 Air Photo Mosaic Sheet 1:10,560 scale
1962 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale
1971 Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 scale
1985-present Google Earth satellite imagery

Online resources

[Angmering Village Life](#)

[Roman Britain](#)

[Aerial Photo Explorer Historic England](#)

[Google Earth](#)

[OldMapsOnline](#)

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> – BGS Geology Viewer

<https://opendomesday.org/> – Domesday survey information

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> – information on designated assets

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk> – documentary resources

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk> – documentary resources

All URLs Accessed on 30/09/2024



APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000–10,000 BC	Romano-British	AD 43–410
Mesolithic	10,000–4000 BC	Saxon	AD 410–1066
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	Medieval	AD 1066–1500
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500–1800
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43	19th century	AD 1800–1899
		Modern	1900–present day



Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953</i> <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.



National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 200	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
Para. 201	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 203	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
Para. 205	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
Para. 206	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional ⁷² . ⁷² Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 207	Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
Para. 208	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.



NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

Para. 209	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Para. 211	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible ⁷³ . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted. ⁷³ Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.
Para. 212	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
Para. 213	Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
Para. 214	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.



Local Planning Policy

Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 (July 2018)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
DM6	Sites Archaeological Interest	<p>of</p> <p>There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of scheduled and other nationally important monuments and archaeological remains. Where proposed developments will have either a direct impact on sites listed in Table 16.1 (i.e. developments requiring Scheduled Monument Consent) or where developments will have an indirect impact on the settings of those sites listed in Table 16.1, or where a site on which development is proposed has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest (having consulted the Historic Environment Record) permission will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that development will not be harmful to the archaeological interest of these sites. In all such instances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Applicants must arrange for a desk based archaeological assessment of the proposed development site to be undertaken by a suitably qualified person. The archaeological assessment will take the form of a factual review of the known information on historic assets and an appraisal of these assets. This information shall accompany the planning application, and, where not supplied, will be required before any planning application is determined*. Where the Planning Authority has reason to believe, either from the archaeological assessment as above, or from other evidence sources, that significant archaeological remains may exist, further assessment in the form of a field evaluation will be required to be carried out before the planning application is determined. Any field survey undertaken shall be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant only. All stages of archaeological fieldwork shall be subject to a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the local planning authority. No development shall take place on the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, is in receipt of a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been approved by the Local Planning Authority; orb. A field evaluation as above, which shall include a historic environmental record of the archaeological site without the requirement to undertake a separate desk based archaeological assessment.c. Preservation in situ of archaeological sites or remnants of such sites, is the preferred option. However, where the assessment, which shall be subject to a Written Scheme of Investigation, shows that the preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not justified, conditions may be attached to any permission granted that development will not take place until provision has been made by the developer for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording. Any such programme shall be carried out prior to the commencement of the development.d. Whenever practicable, opportunities should be taken for the enhancement and interpretation of archaeological remains left in situ. Developers shall record any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and possible impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.e. Where development is to be phased the presumption would normally be that the whole site should be recorded as one project in order to maintain the continuity of the archaeological record.f. Developments shall also be consistent with all other Local Plan Policies. <p>* Those submitting planning applications are strongly advised however to undertake a desk based archaeological assessment in advance of a planning application being lodged as, depending on the outcome of this assessment, further assessment in the form of a field evaluation may be required (as outlined in a. above).</p>



Appendix 3: Gazetteer

Archaeological records

HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWS1045	Prehistoric Lithic Working Site, Green Lodge	Palaeolithic	506400	105700
MWS3050	Palaeolithic Implements - Angmering		506200	105100
MWS3004	Mesolithic Implements - Seven Acres Nursery		506400	105400
MWS3894	Flintwork, New Place Farm	Mesolithic	505700	105030
MWS4178	Flint Scatters, Angmering Decoy Ponds		505700	104900
MWS3159	Neolithic Axe, Angmering	Neolithic	506800	104700
MWS7432	Bronze Age Finds, Water Lane	Bronze Age	506891	104456
MWS1222	Iron Age - Romano British Site, Palmer Road	Iron Age	506600	105100
MWS3646	Iron Age Pottery, Decoy Close		506650	105100
MWS1049	Occupation Layer, Swillage Barn		506900	105900
MWS4181	Flint Scatter, New Barn, Angmering Decoy Ponds	Prehistoric	505820	104800
MWS3647	Prehistoric Worked Flint, Decoy Close		506650	105100
MWS14966	Land South of Water Lane, Angmering - Evaluation	Prehistoric/ Romano-British	507497	104539
MWS15677	Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore Geophysical Survey		509285	110277
MWS15365	Land off Arundel Road, Angmering - Evaluation		506540	105322
MWS3134	Roman Pottery, Angmering		506820	104430
MWS3146	Roman Building, Angmering		506600	104600
MWS3645	Roman Occupation Site, Decoy Close	Romano-British	506650	105100
MWS5418	Ridge by Ecclesden Manor		507220	104470
MWS6436	Samian Ware, Angmering Churchyard		506700	104300
MWS7431	Roman Activity, Water Lane		506864	104483
MWS3127	Site of St Peter's Church, Angmering	Anglo-Saxon	506810	104440
MWS12598	Newplace Farm Historic Farmstead, Angmering		506301	105572
MWS15757	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 51, Angmering	Medieval	506486	105888
MWS3147	The Parish Church of St Margaret, Angmering		506710	104350
MWS7702	Historic Town of Angmering		506833	104354
MWS9762	Church Farm Historic Farmstead, Angmering	Post-medieval	506641	104426



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWS1045	Prehistoric Lithic Working Site, Green Lodge	Palaeolithic	506400	105700
MWS3050	Palaeolithic Implements - Angmering		506200	105100
MWS9953	Cressingham Cottage Historic Farmstead, Angmering		507197	104411
MWS12731	Oldplace Farm Historic Farmstead, Angmering		506385	104481
MWS13375	Priorslease Farm Historic Farmstead, Angmering		505988	106128
MWS13703	Site of Swillage Barn Historic Outfarm, Angmering		506952	105953
MWS14115	Yard on the North Side of the High Street, Angmering		507172	104363
MWS3061	Decoy Pond - Angmering		505650	105100
MWS3543	Possible Brick Kiln, Arundel Road		506000	105500
MWS5726	Brickyard, Hammer Pot Field		506500	105800
MWS7433	Water Lane - Post-Medieval	Post-medieval	506876	104443
MWS7433	Water Lane - Post-Medieval		506891	104456
MWS9016	The Woodman Public House		506724	105712
MWS15611	Angmering Public Library, Angmering		506766	104403
MWS10188	Elmhurst Historic Farmstead, Angmering		506722	104525
MWS12482	New Barn Historic Outfarm, Angmering		505876	104612
MWS12483	Site of New Barn Historic Outfarm, Angmering		507526	105222
MWS12986	Site of Historic Outfarm North of Oldplace Farm, Angmering		506253	104902
MWS7213	Decoy Cottage Historic Farmstead, Angmering		505843	105380
MWS9307	Avenals Farm Historic Farmstead, Angmering		507403	104580
MWS9661	Chant Cottage Historic Farmstead, Angmering	19th century	507182	104275
MWS9025	War Memorial, Angmering		506824	104343
MWS15517	Aircraft Crash Site, Priors Lease, Angmering		506098	106115
MWS3049	Earthworks - Newplace Farm		506400	105600
MWS3544	Cropmark from Areal Photo, Arundel Road		505650	105570
MWS3545	Linear Cropmarks from Aerial Photo, Arundel Road	Modern	505520	105480
MWS4163	Land East of Dapper's Lane, Angmering - Watching Brief		507500	105400
MWS8282	Collapsed structure - Angmering		506359	104875
MWS8283	Cellar, Old Place Farm - Angmering		506446	104540
MWS15366	Land South of Water Lane, Angmering - Watching Brief		507444	104697
Undated				



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWS1045	Prehistoric Lithic Working Site, Green Lodge	Palaeolithic	506400	105700
MWS3050	Palaeolithic Implements - Angmering		506200	105100
MWS15366	Land South of Water Lane, Angmering - Watching Brief		507523	104699
MWS3904	St. Wilfrid's Catholic Primary School, Angmering - Evaluation		506666	104588
MWS15800	Land west of Bewley Road, Angmering - Geophysical Survey	Undated	506325	105030

Previous Archaeological Investigations

HER No.	Name	Easting	Northing
MWS14966	Land South of Water Lane, Angmering - Evaluation	507497	104539
MWS15218	Land North of Water Lane, Angmering - Archaeological Investigations	507584	105249
MWS15317	Land adjacent to Dapper's Lane, Angmering - Evaluation	507095	105184
MWS15365	Land off Arundel Road, Angmering - Evaluation	506540	105322
MWS15677	Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore Geophysical Survey	509285	110277
MWS7050	Angmering By-pass, Angmering - Archaeological Investigations	507951	103217
MWS15460	Land to the North of Water Lane, Angmering, Evaluation (Part 2)	507660	105101
MWS15757	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 51, Angmering	506578	105859
MWS15758	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 52, Angmering	507000	106302
EWS1625	St. Margaret's Church, Angmering - Statement of Significance	506715	104350
EWS1637	St Nicholas Church - The Angmering Project	506807	104424
EWS1808	Land East of Dapper's Lane, Angmering - Watching Brief	507500	105398
EWS191	Part excav, Bedwin O, 1975	506810	104440
EWS31	Field Obs, Taylor M - Mills J, 10-94	506720	104560
EWS598	Watching brief, Hammond P, 1986	506650	105100

Selected Designated Heritage Assets

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Easting	Northing
1015886	Roman-British villa and traces of Iron Age occupation 500m WSW of New Barn	Scheduled Monument	505382	104467
1232882	Newplace Farmhouse	Grade II* Listed Building	506356	105548
1620	Angmering Conservation Area	Conservation Area	506960	104374



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Figure 1: Site Location Plan







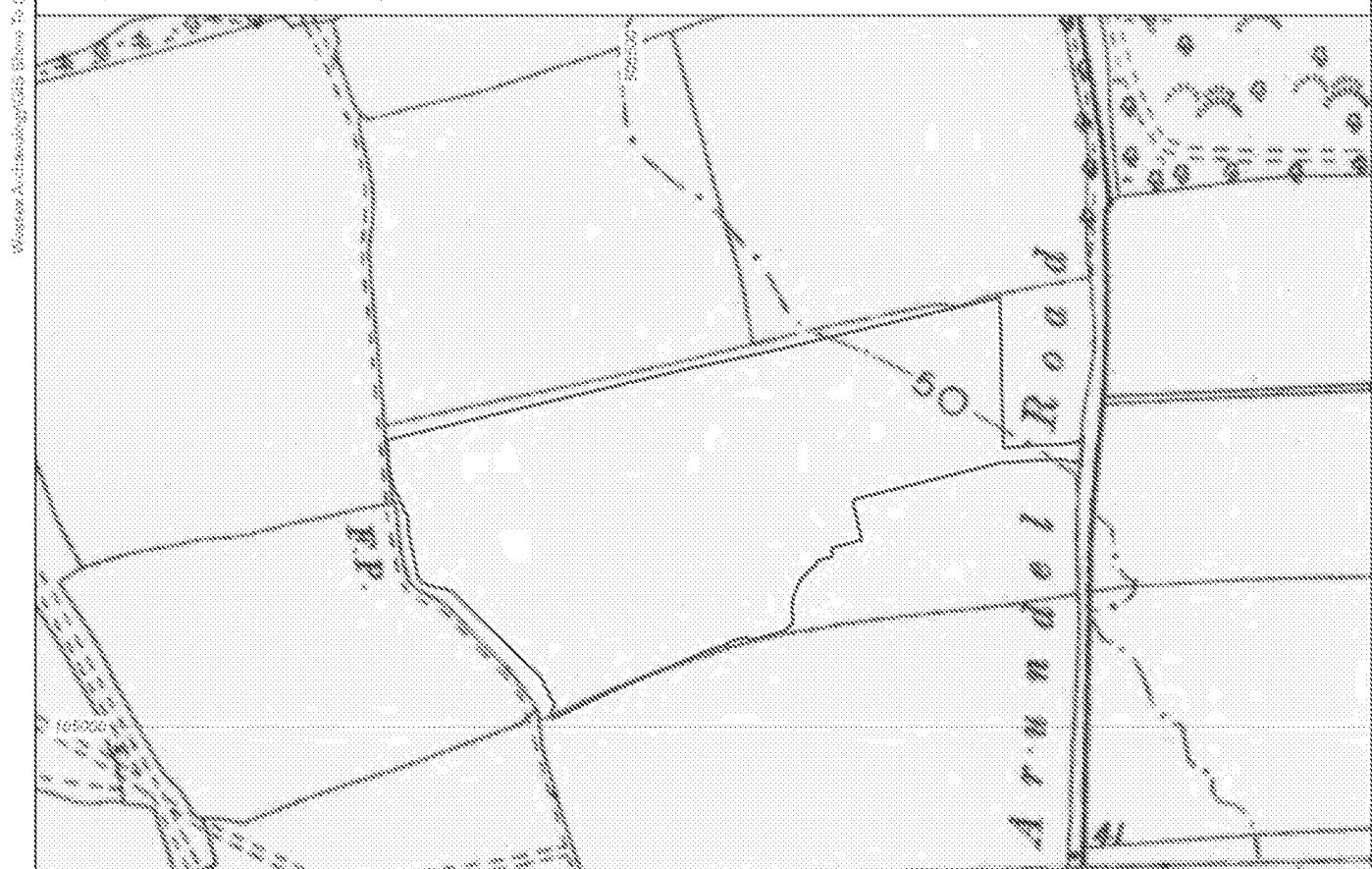






A) Extract from 1839 Angmering Parish Tithe Map

■ Site Boundary



B) Extract from 1879 Edition of the Ordnance Survey

0 200 m

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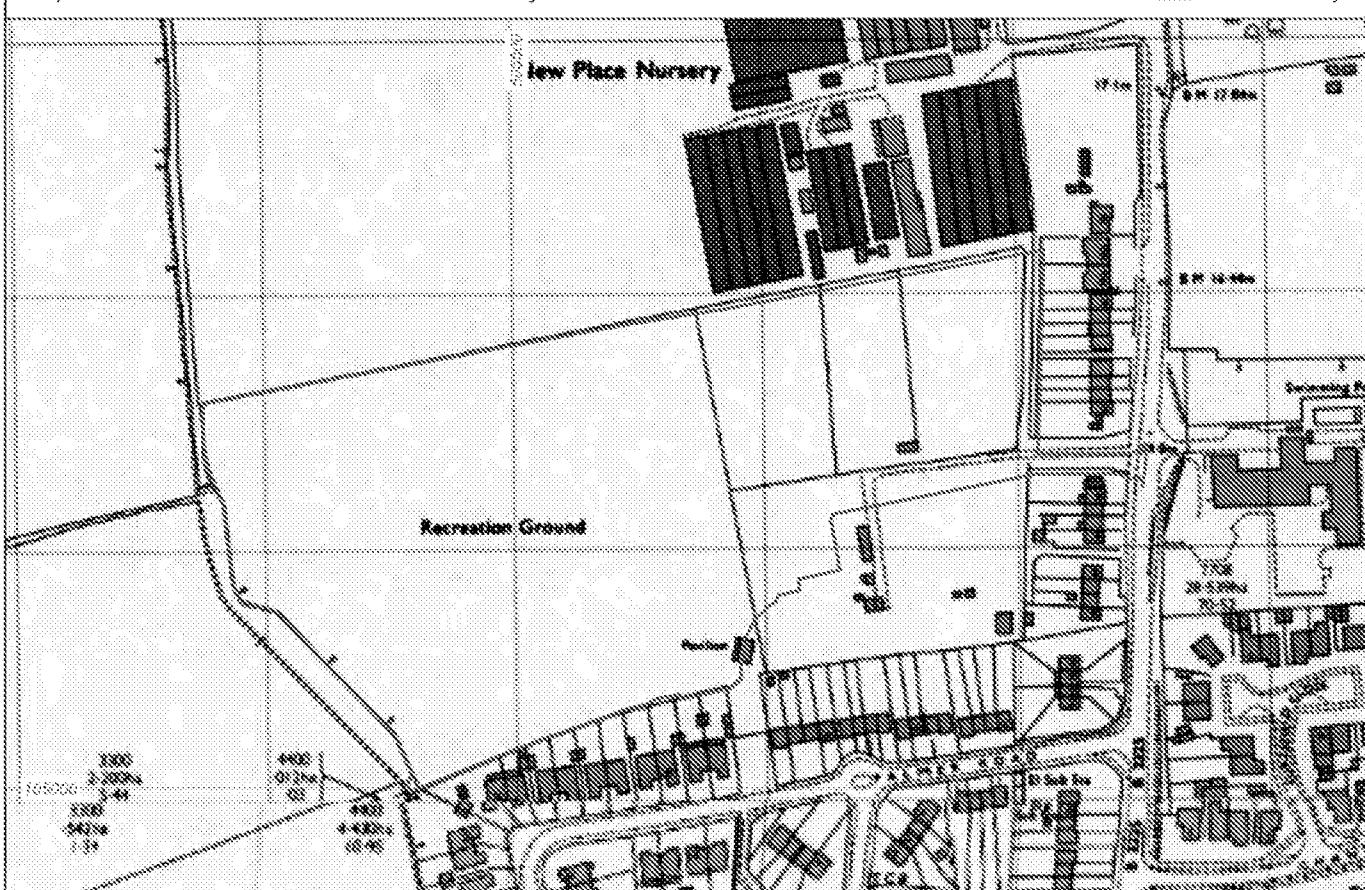
Figure 6: Historic Mapping A





A) Extract from 1962 Edition of the Ordnance Survey

■ Site Boundary



B) Extract from 1971 Edition of the Ordnance Survey

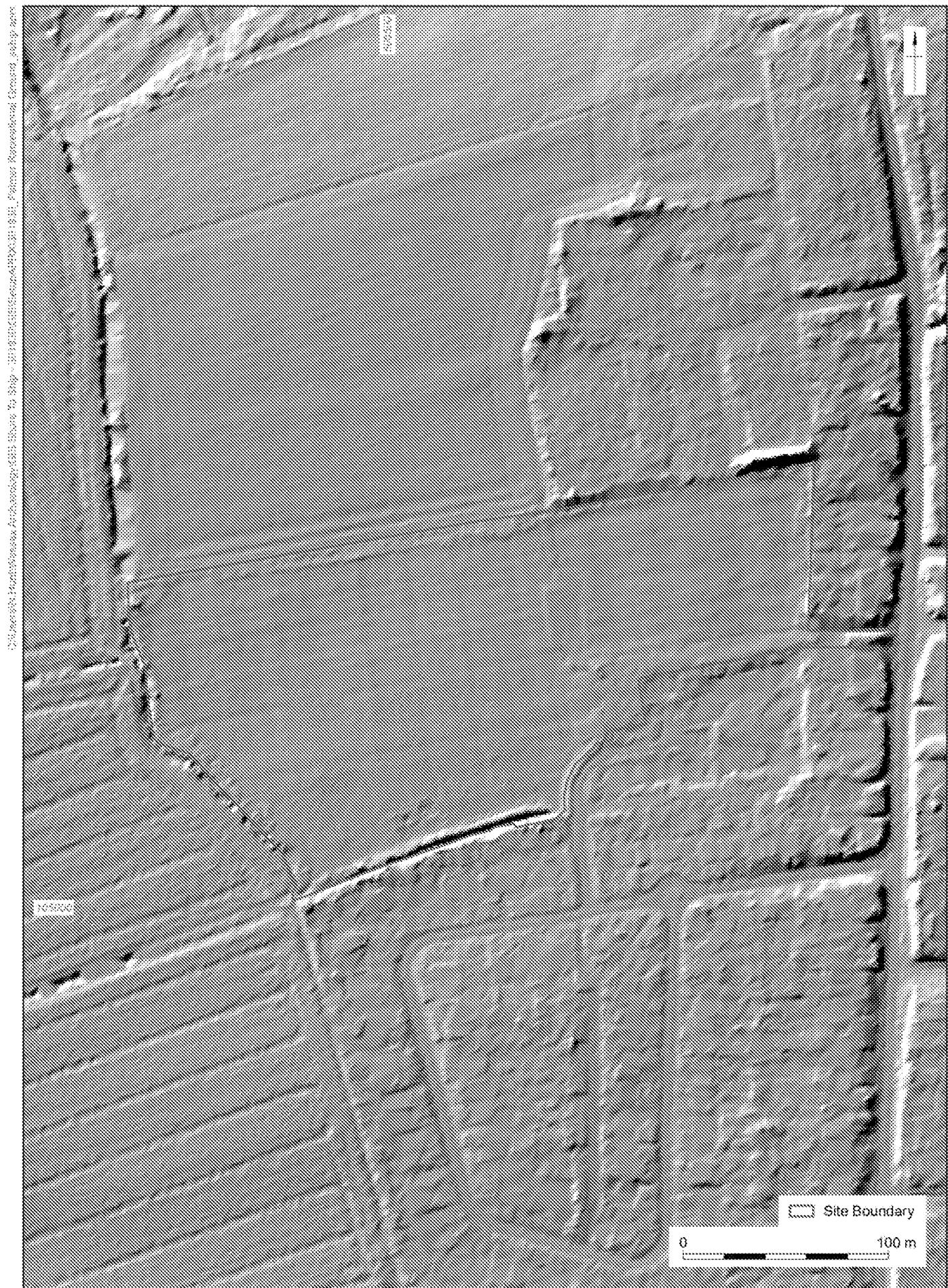
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Figure 7: Historic Mapping B





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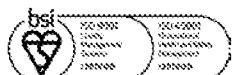
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Figure 8: LiDAR Imagery of the Site (DTM 2019 1m Analytic Hillshade)





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