

BUILT HERITAGE STATEMENT

Land at Dappers Lane, Angmering, West Sussex

JAC25776
Land at Dappers Lane, Angmering, West Sussex
Persimmon Homes Thames Valley
June 2020

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Built Heritage Statement has been prepared by RPS, on behalf of Persimmon Homes Thames Valley Ltd in relation to the proposed residential led development of land at Dappers Lane, Angmering, West Sussex henceforth referred to as 'the Site'.

The Site comprises an area of paddocks lying at the north end of the extended built area of Angmering.

There are no designated or non-designated built heritage assets within the Site, nor are any located in the immediate vicinity of the Site. A plot of all designated built heritage assets within a 1.5km radius is given as Figure 17. Not all built heritage assets within this radius have the potential to be effected by the proposed development.

This report includes an appraisal of the relevant legislative framework and planning policy at national, strategic and local levels, with special regard to policies that relate to developments affecting the significance of built heritage assets, including listed buildings. This report will also provide an overview of the history of the Site and its surroundings, an appraisal of the Site's contribution to the significance of relevant built heritage assets and an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on that significance.

This report satisfies the requirements of paragraph 189 of the NPPF and provides sufficient information to enable the Local Planning Authority to reach a decision about the suitability of the proposals in relation to built heritage.

This Built Heritage Statement should be read in conjunction with the submission drawings and other supporting documents that accompany the application.

All photos, maps and plans are for illustrative purposes only.

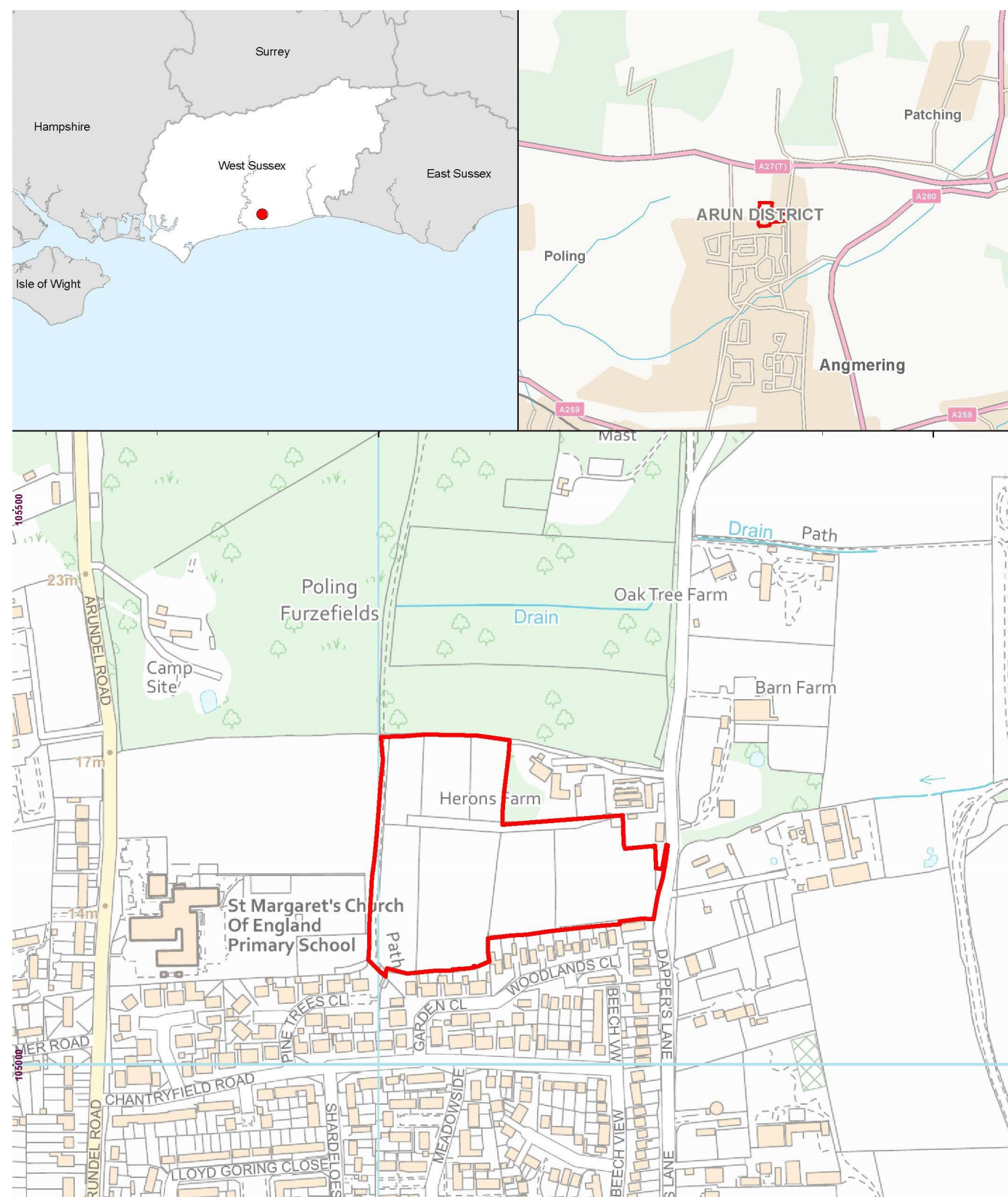


Figure 1: Site Location.

2.0 LEGISLATIVE & PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 LEGISLATION & NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

The current national legislative and planning policy system identifies, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), that applicants should consider the potential impact of development upon 'heritage assets'. This term includes: designated heritage assets which possess a statutory designation (for example listed buildings and conservation areas); and non-designated heritage assets, typically compiled by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) and incorporated into a Local List or recorded on the Historic Environment Record.

Legislation

Where any development may affect certain designated heritage assets, there is a legislative framework to ensure proposed works are developed and considered with due regard to their impact on the historic environment. This extends from primary legislation under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

The relevant legislation in this case extends from section 66 of the 1990 Act which states that special regard must be given by the decision maker, in the exercise of planning functions, to the desirability of preserving listed buildings and their setting.

The meaning and effect of these duties have been considered by the courts in recent cases, including the Court of Appeal's decision in relation to Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northamptonshire District Council [2014] EWCA Civ 137.

The Court agreed within the High Court's judgement that Parliament's intention in enacting section 66(1) was that decision makers should give 'considerable importance and weight' to the desirability of preserving (i.e. keeping from harm) the setting of listed buildings.

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, February 2019)

The NPPF is the principal document that sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

It 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'. This includes both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Section 16: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment relates to the conservation of heritage assets in the production of local plans and decision taking. It emphasises that heritage assets are 'an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance'.

For proposals that have the potential to affect the significance of a heritage asset, paragraph 189 requires applicants to identify and describe the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected, including any contribution made by their significance. The level of detail provided should be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected. This is supported by paragraph 190, which requires LPAs to take this assessment into account when considering applications.

Under 'Considering potential impacts' the NPPF emphasises that 'great weight' should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets, irrespective of whether any potential impact equates to total loss, substantial harm or less than substantial harm to the significance of the heritage assets.

Paragraph 195 states that where a development will result in substantial harm to, or total loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, permission should be refused, unless this harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits, or a number of criteria are met. Where less than substantial harm is identified paragraph 196 requires this harm to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposed development.

Paragraph 197 states that where an application will affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, a balanced judgement is required, having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

2.2 NATIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE

National Guidance

Planning Practice Guidance (MHCLG)

The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) has been adopted in order to aid the application of the NPPF. It reiterates that conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle.

Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. It states that substantial harm is a high bar that may not arise in many cases and that while the level of harm will be at the discretion of the decision maker, generally substantial harm is a high test that will only arise where a development seriously affects a key element of an asset's special interest. It is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed.

Overview: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning

The PPS5 Practice Guide was withdrawn in March 2015 and replaced with three Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes (GPAs) published by Historic England. GPA1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans provides guidance to local planning authorities to help them make well informed and effective local plans. GPA2: Managing Significance in Decision-Making includes technical advice on the repair and restoration of historic buildings and alterations to heritage assets to guide local planning authorities, owners, practitioners and other interested parties. GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets replaces guidance published in 2011. These are complemented by the Historic England Advice Notes in Planning which include HEAN1: Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management (February 2019, 2nd Edition), HEAN2: Making Changes to Heritage Assets (February 2016), HEAN3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (October 2015), and HEAN4: Tall Buildings (December 2015).

GPA1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans (March 2015)

This advice note focuses on the importance of identifying heritage policies within Local Plans. The advice echoes the NPPF by stressing the importance of formulating Local Plans based on up-to-date and relevant evidence on economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area, including the historic environment.

GPA2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (March 2015)

This document provides advice on numerous ways in which decision making in the historic environment could be undertaken, emphasising that

the first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and the contribution of its setting to that significance. In line with the NPPF and PPG, the document states that early engagement and expert advice in considering and assessing the significance of heritage assets is encouraged. The advice suggests a structured, staged approach to the assembly and analysis of relevant information:

- 1) Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- 2) Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- 3) Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- 4) Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- 5) Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance balanced with the need for change; and
- 6) Offset negative impacts to significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition; December 2017)

This advice note focuses on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets. This document replaces GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (March 2017) and Seeing History in the View (English Heritage, 2011) in order to aid practitioners with the implementation of national legislation, policies and guidance relating to the setting of heritage assets found in the 1990 Act, the NPPF and PPG. The guidance is largely a continuation of the philosophy and approach of the 2011 and 2015 documents and does not present a divergence in either the definition of setting or the way in which it should be assessed.

As with the NPPF the document defines setting as 'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve'. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context. The guidance emphasises that setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, and that its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, or the ability to appreciate that significance. It also states that elements of setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of the heritage asset.

While setting is largely a visual term, with views considered to be an important consideration in any assessment of the contribution that setting makes to the significance of an asset, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, setting also encompasses other environmental factors

including noise, vibration and odour. Historical and cultural associations may also form part of the asset's setting, which can inform or enhance the significance of a heritage asset.

This document provides guidance on practical and proportionate decision making with regards to the management of change within the setting of heritage assets. It is stated that the protection of the setting of a heritage asset need not prevent change and that decisions relating to such issues need to be based on the nature, extent and level of the significance of a heritage asset, further weighing up the potential public benefits associated with the proposals. It is further stated that changes within the setting of a heritage asset may have positive or neutral effects.

The document also states that the contribution made to the significance of heritage assets by their settings will vary depending on the nature of the heritage asset and its setting, and that different heritage assets may have different abilities to accommodate change without harming their significance. Setting should, therefore, be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Historic England recommends using a series of detailed steps in order to assess the potential effects of a proposed development on significance of a heritage asset. The 5-step process is as follows:

- 1) Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
- 2) Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of a heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
- 3) Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
- 4) Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
- 5) Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

HEAN12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (October 2019)

The purpose of this advice note is to provide information on how to assess the significance of a heritage asset. It also explores how this should be used as part of a staged approach to decision-making in which assessing significance precedes designing the proposal(s).

Historic England notes that the first stage in identifying the significance of a heritage asset is by understanding its form and history. This includes the historical development, an analysis of its surviving fabric and an analysis of the setting, including the contribution setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2 NATIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE

To assess the significance of the heritage asset, Historic England advise to describe various interests. These follow the heritage interest identified in the NPPF and PPG and are: archaeological interest, architectural interest, artistic interest and historic interest.

To assess the impact to the significance of a heritage asset Historic England state that it is necessary to understand if there will be impacts to built fabric or the setting of a heritage asset and how these contribute to the heritage asset's overall significance. Where the proposal affects the setting, and related views, of a heritage asset, or assets, it is necessary to clarify the contribution of the setting to the significance of the asset, or the way that the setting allows the significance to be appreciated.

This enables an assessment of how proposals will affect significance, whether beneficial or harmful. It also states that efforts should be made to minimise harm to significance through the design process, with justification given to any residual harm.

2.3 LOCAL PLANNING POLICY & GUIDANCE

Local Planning Policy

In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Arun Local Plan

The Arun District Local Plan was adopted in July of 2018 and sets out the objectives and development policies of the district to 2031.

The following local plan policies are relevant to this assessment;

Policy HER SP1

The Historic Environment

The Local Planning Authority will grant planning permission or relevant consent for development proposals that conserve or enhance the historic environment of the District, based on the following approach:

Designated heritage assets including listed buildings, structures and their settings; and Conservation Areas will be given the highest level of protection and should be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance.

Non-designated heritage assets including locally listed heritage assets (Buildings or Structures of Character and Areas of Character) and their settings will also need to be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance and contribution to the historic environment;

Development likely to prejudice any of the above, including their settings, will be refused. Any proposals for development will be required to comply with all other relevant policies and reflect any relevant appraisals or management proposals adopted by the Local Planning Authority.

The Local Planning Authority will encourage the re-use of vacant or underused Listed Buildings or unlisted buildings by approving proposals that contribute positively to their conservation either individually or as part of wider strategies for regeneration. Where changes of use are proposed, the Local Planning Authority will consider these in a flexible way but will favour proposals which improve public access where these are not prejudicial to existing character or appearance.

The Local Planning Authority will take a pro-active stance to any heritage assets that may be at risk. This will include working with property owners to find a use that will enable them to be put back in to use.

Development proposals involving the demolition of Listed Buildings or substantial harm to a Conservation Area will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the loss or harm achieves substantial public benefits.

Angmering Neighbourhood Plan (2014—2029)

The Neighbourhood plan remains an evolving document and has not yet been formally adopted by Arun District Council.

The following Neighbourhood Plan core objective is relevant in this instance;

Core Objectives:

- Protect the rural character of Angmering.
- Work with the relevant bodies to address flooding and drainage issues.
- Preserve Angmering's historical heritage.

In addition to the core policy above, the Neighbourhood Plan contains the following specific objective in regards to Heritage;

Objective: To ensure heritage assets are preserved and that the surrounding open rural countryside and landscape settings of the village and the South Downs National Park are conserved and enhanced for the education and enjoyment of all.....

The following Neighbourhood Plan Policies are also relevant in this instance;

HD4: Materials

Developments, extensions and renovations requiring planning permission that, by virtue of their materials, are clearly inharmonious with the immediate surrounding area will generally be refused. Where appropriate, new developments should seek to reflect local materials and features evident in the immediate surrounding area. This is particularly the case for buildings that are within the Conservation Area;

- *Materials such as stock brick, flint, hanging clay tiles and pastel renders should be integrated into the design of development where possible;*
- *Materials used for paved surfaces should be appropriate to the setting with a preference given to permeable surfaces; and*
- *Street furniture should also be of a high quality to match and reinforce the current village lighting columns and bollards*

HD5: Built Form

New developments must properly demonstrate how they have considered the impact of the proposed built form on their surroundings.

- *Where appropriate new development should follow established plot widths within streets and follow the character of the existing build form and create a positive addition to the current style and mix of the*

area. See Chapter 2: About Angmering - Character Areas.

- *No new buildings will be permitted over 2.5 storeys (based on the typical heights of existing buildings in the immediate surrounding area) unless it can be demonstrated that the proposal would be in keeping with its surroundings.*
- *New developments must pay particular attention to integration with both the character of nearby development as well as its landscape setting.*
- *New development must not adversely impact upon the landscape setting or views into or out of the South Downs National Park.*

3.0

ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL APPRAISAL

3.1

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MAP PROGRESSION

The Site lies some distance outside of the historic built core of the settlement at Angmering. Angmering is recorded as a taxable manorial settlement of 20 households in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD, though the settlement is thought to have earlier origins. Angmering remained a small, agricultural settlement throughout the Medieval and early post-Medieval periods, lying within an extended rural landscape characterised by scattered villages and farmsteads.

Angmering began to undergo built expansion from the mid-19th Century. The rail station was opened in 1846 and the settlement began to expand towards the coast and into its immediate agricultural bounds. The Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the town until the late 20th Century when residential and commercial development reached its southern boundary.



Figure 2: 1795 Gardner and Greame Map of Sussex

The 1795 Gardner and Greame Map of Sussex illustrates the area of the Site in relative detail, showing it to be located within agricultural fields in the vicinity of a road junction. The vicinity of the Site is entirely rural, with the historic core of Angmering located some distance to the south. To the north west of the Site, the Hammerpot (now 'Old Cottage') residence is named. This building is now Grade II Listed and is of 18th Century date.



Figure 3: 1806 Ordnance Survey Drawing

The Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1806 shows no notable change from the Gardner and Greame Map.

3.1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MAP PROGRESSION



Figure 4: 1839 Angmering Parish Tithe Map

The 1839 Angmering Parish Tithe Map illustrates the Site in detail and shows it to be comprised of two plots. The Tithe Apportionments describe plot 221, named as 'upper chantry' as being owned and occupied by a James Oliver. Plot 216 was known as 'Swillage' and was owned by Captain George Richard Peckell, this plot was occupied by John Heasman and in arable cultivation. The first building known to exist in the immediate vicinity of the Site is shown to the west of the Site boundary in plot 215 and is described in the Tithe apportionments as 'Cottage and Garden'. This building is in separate ownership from the plots comprising the Site.

The Tithe Apportionment records of Angmering Parish do not indicate the Site has any historical association or functional relationship with any extant built heritage asset.

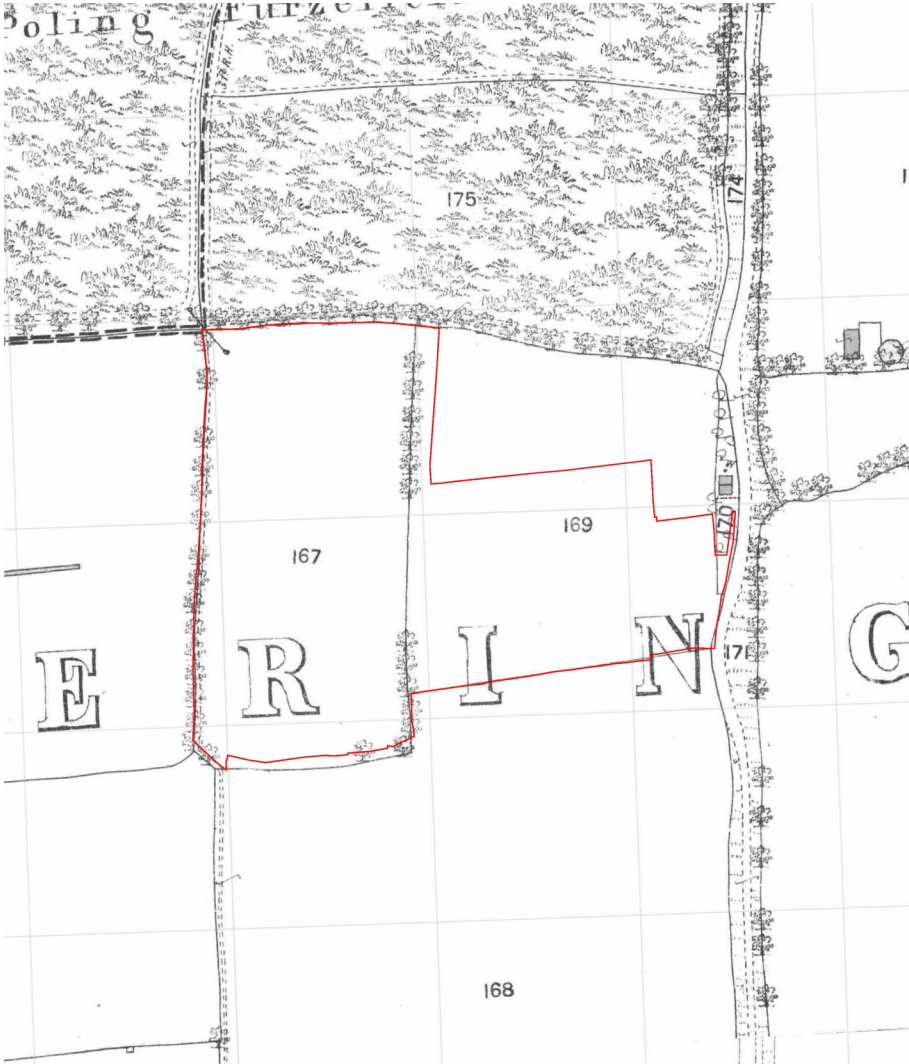


Figure 5: 1876-77 Ordnance Survey 1:2500

With the exception of minor alterations to field boundaries, the Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of 1876-77 and 1898 shows no notable change within the Site or its immediate vicinity in the late 19th Century.



Figure 6: 1898 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Scale

3.1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MAP PROGRESSION

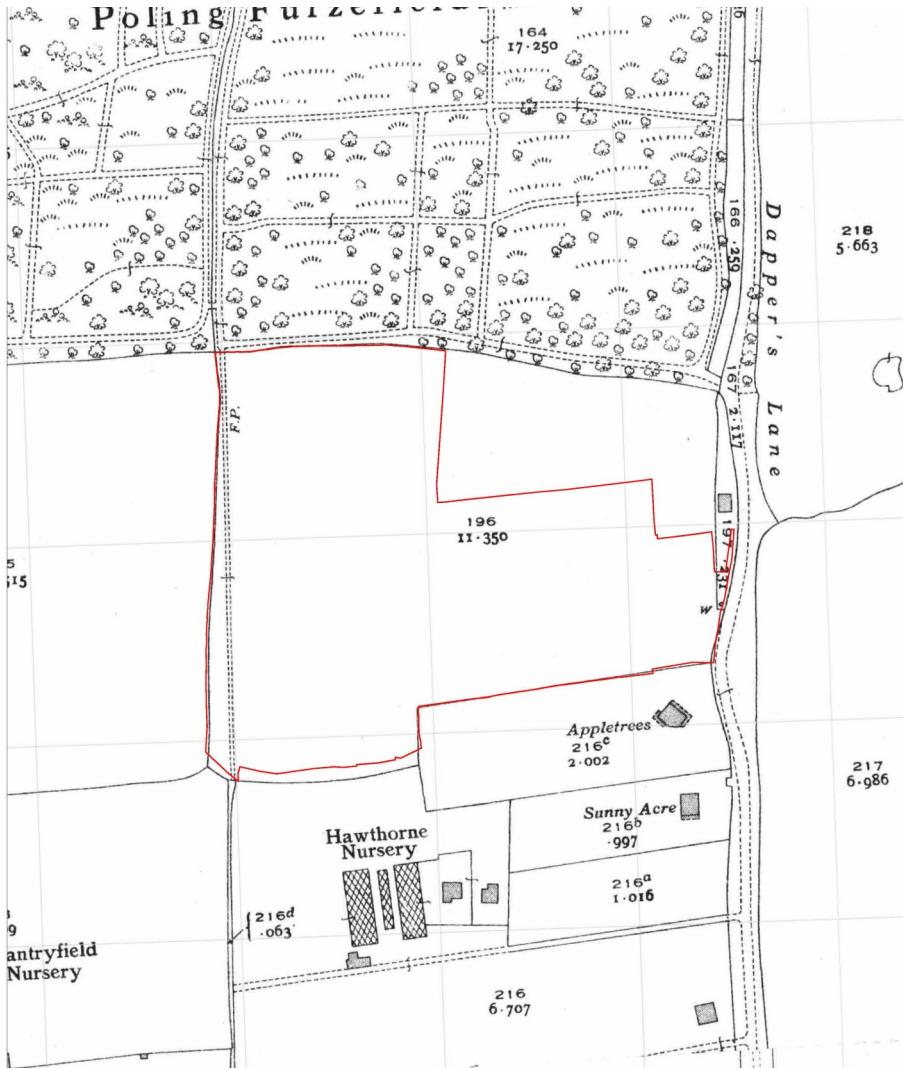


Figure 7: 1937 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Scale

The OS map of 1937 shows the establishment of the Hawthorne Nursery to the south of the Site. This is the last map to show the Site and its vicinity as having an entirely rural-agricultural character.



Figure 8: 1970 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500 Scale

By 1970 the built area of Angmering had extended to the Site's southern boundary. To the north of the Site Herons Farm has been constructed and the immediate vicinity has taken on an edge of settlement character. At this point the Study Site remains entirely undeveloped.

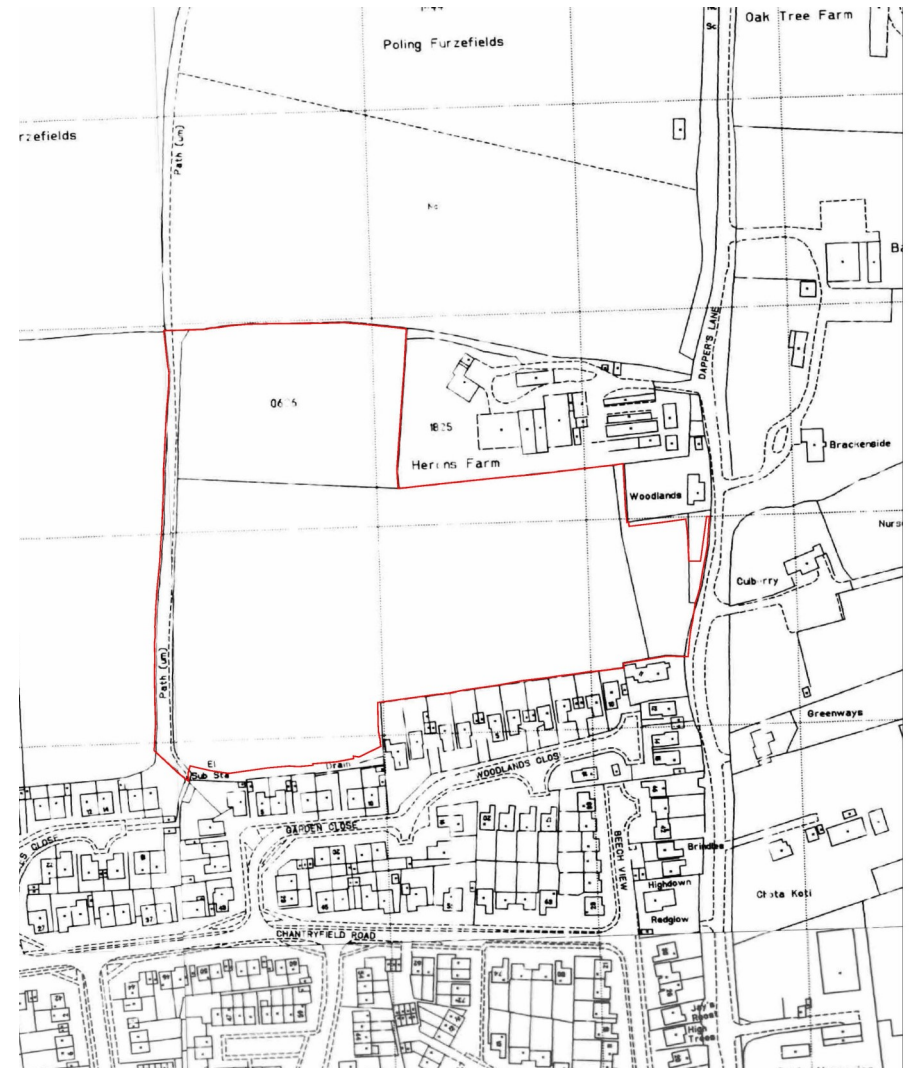


Figure 9: 1994 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500 Scale

The OS map of 1994 illustrates the increasing density of the built area to the south and west of the Site. No development is shown to take place within the Site during this time, which remains in pasture use.

3.1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MAP PROGRESSION



Figure 10: 2001 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth Image)

Comparison of the aerial photographs of 2001 and 2018 indicate that no notable change has taken place within the Site or its immediate vicinity in recent decades.

The Site is set within the built periphery of Angmering and has a clear edge of settlement character. In the north the Site is screened from the wider agricultural landscape north of the A27. The proximate built areas are almost entirely of 20th Century date, mixed residential and commercial use and no particular architectural interest.



Figure 11: 2018 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth Image)

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 SITE ASSESSMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS

Site Assessment

The Site comprises an enclosed area of pasture or paddocks lying at the northern edge of Angmering’s extended built area. The Site is bound in the east by Dappers Lane and in the west by a densely planted tree and hedge line. In the north the Site is bound by an area of dense woodland. The Site is accessed only from Dappers Lane, which is densely planted on both sides, limiting the visual relationship of the Site with this road.

To the west of the Site are the buildings and playing fields of St Margaret’s Primary school and an enclosed arable field. This agricultural field and St Margaret’s School are bound in the west by Arundel Road. To the north of the woodland that bounds the Site is the A27 which defines the northernmost edge of Angmering’s periphery. In the east, beyond Dappers Lane are a number of small commercial built spaces and further agricultural land. In the south the built area of Angmering extends from the Site boundary to the coastline.

The Site does not contain any designated or non-designated built heritage assets.

The Site is experienced as an enclosed agricultural-pasture space that is visually screened from its immediate and wider surrounds by the densely planted boundaries in the north and west and by modern built areas in the south and east. The Site has a strong edge of settlement character and is not understood as forming part of the wider agricultural landscape that lies to the north of the A27 for further east from Dappers Lane.

Identification of Built Heritage Assets

To identify relevant built heritage assets a 1.5km radius was established from the Site boundary. All designated built heritage assets within this plot are shown on Figure 17. In addition to these designated built heritage assets, the District of Arun identifies two different types of non-designated heritage assets based on criteria published in the Arun Local Plan (2018). These locally identified non-designated built heritage assets comprise ‘Areas of Character’ and ‘Buildings or Structures of Character’.

The Site does not lie within an Area of Character or in the vicinity of any Buildings or Structures of Character as recognised by the District of Arun. The closest non-designated built heritage asset to the Site is the St Wilfred’s Presbytery and the St Wilfred’s R. C. Primary School located on Arundel Road to the south west of the Site and seperated from it by extensive intervening built development of 20th Century date.

The closest designate built heritage assets to the Site are;

- The Old Cottage, Grade II, NHLE ref.1027714, located c.700m north west of the Site. This two storey thatched cottage, faced in flint and red brisk is of 18th Century date. The cottage derives its significance from the intrinsic architectural and historic interest of its surviving

historic built fabric and as an example of local vernacular styles and materials. The cottage has no relationship with the Site and is not considered to have any potential to be affected by the development proposals.

- Newplace Farmhouse. Grade II*, NHLE ref.1232882. This structure is the surviving portion of a large 16th Century house built for Sir Thomas Palmer. The building has early 17th Century elements and is constructed in red brick over three storeys with a roof of Horsham Slabs and tile. This building derives its significance from the architectural and historic interest of its built fabric which is illustrative of larger local historic residences at the upper end of the social hierarchy. The Farmhouse has no relationship with the Site and is not considered to have the potential to be affected by the proposed development.

The Site has no appreciable visual relationship with any designated built heritage asset shown on Figure 17. In addition to the lack of any visual relationship the Site does not have any known historical association or functional relationship with any relevant designated built heritage asset. It is considered that the Site forms a minor, unappreciable element of the extended setting of the relevant built heritage assets and so makes no contribution to their significance or the appreciation of that significance.

No designated or non-designated built heritage assets have been identified as having the potential to be impacted by the proposed residential development of the Site.



Figure 12: View west across centre of Site

The Site is strongly enclosed by planted boundaries and has little visual relationship with the surrounding area.



Figure 13: View north west across Site to northern boundary.



Figure 14: View along southern boundary of the Site, looking west

To the immediate south of the Site is the extended built area of Angmering. The southern vicinity of the Site is of 20th Century date and residential character.

4.1 SITE ASSESSMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS



Figure 15: View along Site’s eastern boundary on Dappers Lane.
There is little appreciation of the Site as a pasture edge of settlement space from Dapper Lane.



Figure 16: View south on Dappers Lane, outside Site boundary, toward 20th Century residential development to south of Site.

4.1 SITE ASSESSMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS

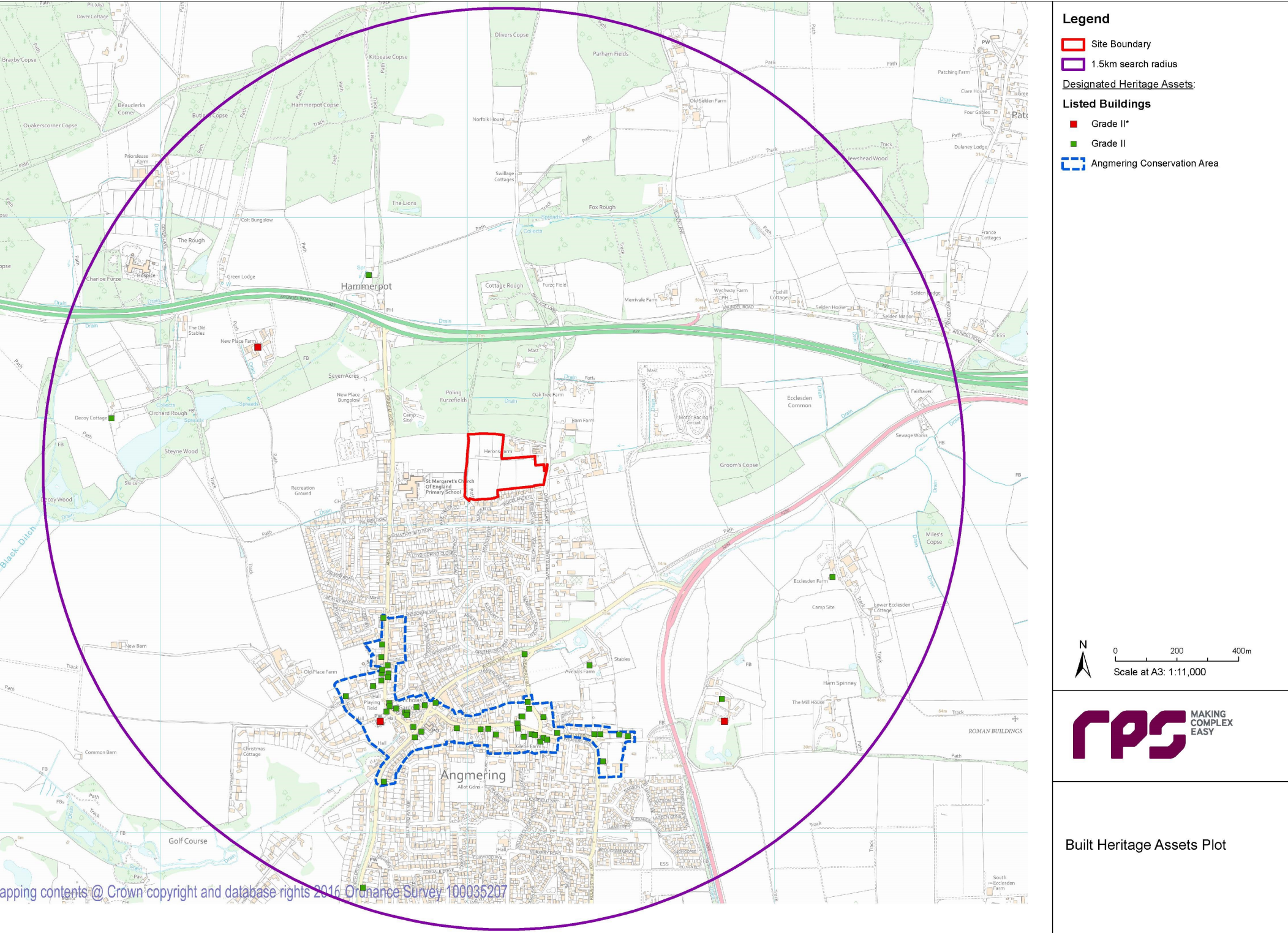


Figure 17: Built Heritage Assets Plot

5.0 PROPOSALS & ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

5.1 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

Proposed Development

The Site is proposed for residential development including associated access and landscaping.

The proposed development represents a proportionate and appropriate built expansion of Angmering and reflect the locally established levels of built scale and massing. The proposals do not see the introduction of a through road between Arundel Road in the west and Dappers Lane in the East. The proposals therefore represent a destination, with minimal alterations to local traffic levels.

Please see the accompanying Design and Access Statement for a detailed overview of the proposed development.

Assessment of Impact

The Site does not contribute to the significance of any built heritage asset within a 1.5km radius. The Site is also not an element in how the architectural or historic interest of any built heritage asset is experienced within their respective immediate settings.

No designated or non-designated built heritage assets have been identified as having the potential to be impacted by the development proposals.

Based on the available information no adverse built heritage impacts are identified in this instance.

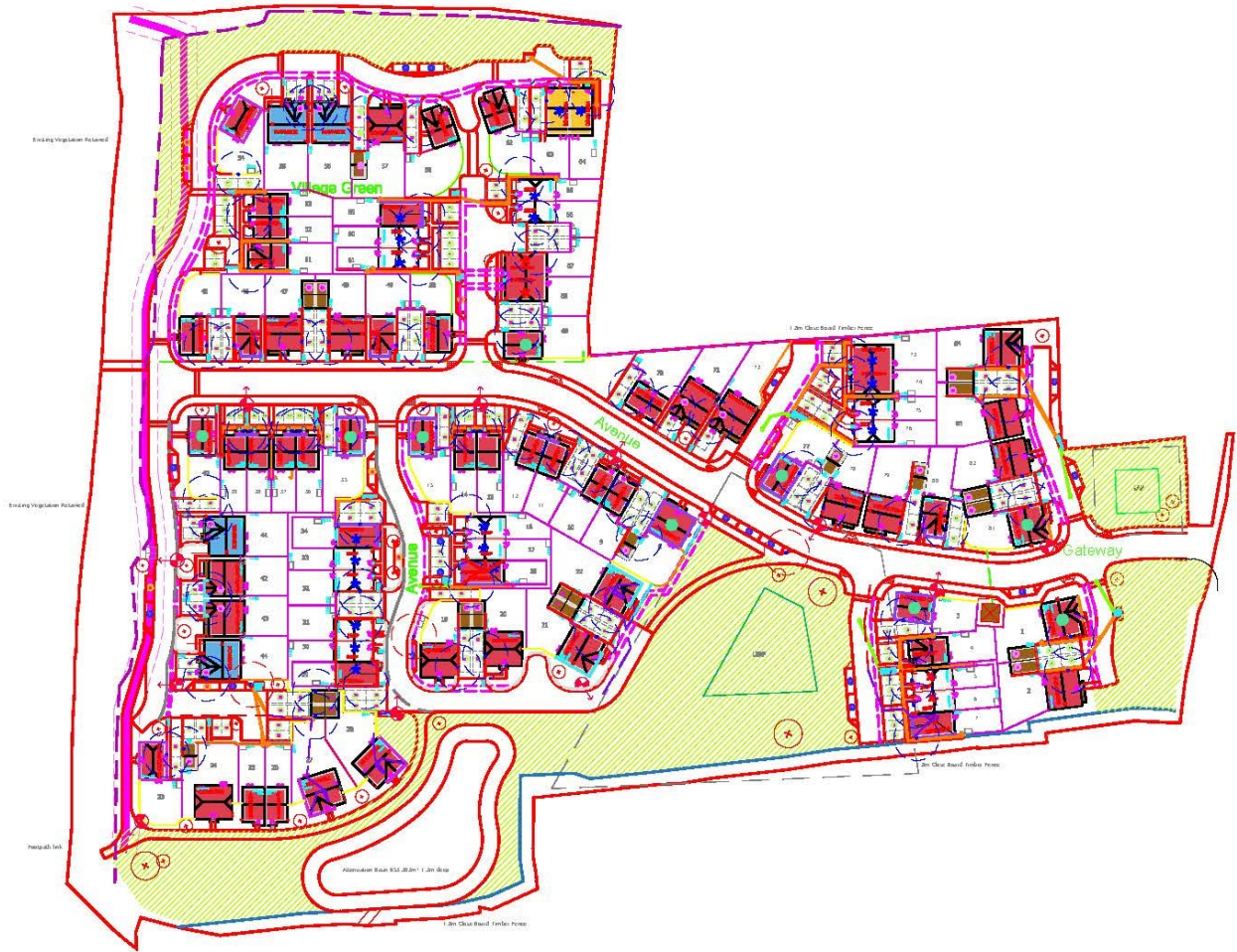


Figure 18: Proposed Development Layout

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

An area walkover, desk based research and the exercise of professional judgement has not identified any built heritage assets with the potential to be impacted by the proposed residential development of the Site.

The Site has no appreciable visual relationship with any designated or non-designated built heritage asset. The Site also does not contribute to the significance of any built heritage asset though any known or legible historical association or functional relationship.

This assessment is sufficient with respect to Paragraph 189 of the NPPF to inform a decision on the suitability of the development proposals in regards to Built Heritage. Where less than substantial harm is identified paragraph 196 requires this harm to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposed development, which are detailed elsewhere in the application.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: REFERENCES

Open Domesday Online—<https://opendomesday.org/>

The Genealogist—<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>

Angmering Village history Centre—http://www.angmeringvillage.co.uk/history/hist_index.htm

Angmering Parish Council—History of Angmering—<https://www.angmeringparishcouncil.gov.uk/page/history-of-angmering>

A P Baggs, C R J Currie, C R Elrington, S M Keeling and A M Rowland, 'Clapham', in *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 6 Part 1, Bramber Rape (Southern Part)*, ed. T P Hudson (London, 1980), pp. 10-21. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/sussex/vol6/pt1/pp10-21> [accessed 22 June 2020].



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