

Appendix I1

An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment ('DBA')

DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES Ltd

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT OF LAND AT BARNHAM, EASTERGATE & WESTERGATE

(BEW)

(including assessment of built heritage assets within
conservation areas proximal to the site boundary)

(Site Centred at approximately
National Grid Reference
SU 9456 0440)

PREPARED FOR
C.C. PROJECTS, ASHMARDEN LIMITED AND HANBURY (PM)



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January 2022

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Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for C.C. Projects, Ashmarden Limited and Hanbury (PM), to inform a forthcoming application for a proposed development of land at Barnham, Eastergate and Westergate, West Sussex.

*This archaeological desk-based study has identified widely scattered, very limited and fragmented archaeological activity and finds from the Bronze Age period. Within the area of the assessment site, this has comprised a hoard consisting of eight celts and a palstave axe which were found during the excavations for a railway cutting on the Bognor railway branch line in the 19th century and a Bronze Age urn found off Eastergate Lane in 1954 to the immediate north of the assessment site. It is considered that the potential for Bronze Age archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site is **low to possibly moderate**.*

*No archaeological activity or finds from the Iron Age period have been made within the area of the assessment site. To the immediate north-east, an archaeological evaluation in 2010 at Barnham Manor identified a boundary ditch which yielded two residual sherds of Iron Age pottery. Given this very limited evidence, the potential for Iron Age archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site is **low to possibly moderate**.*

*An archaeological evaluation on Church Lane, Eastergate in 2000 and just outside the area of the assessment site located fragments of worked and burnt flint of prehistoric date. This similarly represents very limited and fragmentary evidence of archaeological activity and finds and so it is considered that the potential for general prehistoric archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site is also **low**.*

*There is some evidence for archaeological activity and finds from the Roman period which have been made within the area of the assessment site. This consists of the site of a possible villa, which has been plotted from prior aerial photographic analysis to the north-west of New Barn. A large assemblage of pottery, fragments of roof tile, oyster shell and animal bone have also been found at this location, supporting this interpretation. To the north-east of the assessment site, an archaeological evaluation in 2010 at Barnham Manor identified a boundary ditch of Roman date. An archaeological evaluation on Church Lane, Eastergate in 2000 and just outside the area of the assessment site found a fragment of Roman roof tile. However, this still represents scattered, fragmented and limited evidence of such activity and finds, so this potential is also considered to be **low to possibly moderate**.*

*No evidence for archaeological activity and finds from the Anglo-Saxon period have been made within the area of the assessment site; though settlements such as Eastergate and Barnham appear to have had Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. Despite this, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the Anglo-Saxon period to be made on this assessment site is **low**.*

*There is similarly very limited, widely scattered and fragmentary evidence for medieval archaeological activity and finds here also. Within the area of the assessment site, this has comprised sherds of medieval pottery that were found on the surface of a ploughed field in 1952 to the north-west of New Barn and the site of a chapel at Lidsey to the south-west. The site of a second medieval chapel is situated to the immediate south of the assessment site at Sack Lane, Lidsey. An archaeological evaluation on Church Lane, Eastergate in 2000 and just outside the area of the assessment site located medieval boundary ditches which produced sherds of 11th-13th century pottery. It is thus similarly considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the medieval period to be made on this assessment site is **low**.*

There is slightly more substantial evidence for archaeological activity and finds from the post-medieval and early modern periods that have been made within the area of the assessment site. The most obvious of this is the line of the former Chichester-Arundel Canal, which survive on the ground as fragmentary earthworks. The site of an associated canal bridge shown on the 1880 map has also been identified here. The impact of potential development on the line, curtilage and setting of this site should be a material consideration in respect of any proposed development on this site.

To the east of the present Headhone Farm, and within the area of the assessment site is the site of a former 19th century farmstead which is shown on the map of 1880 also known as Headhone Farm, a precursor of the present farm. To the north-east and also within the area of the assessment site is the site of a 20th century brickfield at West Barnham. Within the northern portion of the assessment site, is the site of a second 19th century farmstead at Follyfoot Farm. At Woodgate, and to the immediate west of the assessment site is the site of a former brickworks.

*The aerial photographic analysis undertaken for this study identified evidence for the earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow, also of probable post-medieval date. These were similarly in isolated locations and were highly fragmented and scattered in nature. This is reflected in the highly intensive nature of the farming activity which has taken place within the area of the assessment site for the past century. Given all of these aforementioned factors, the potential for post-medieval and early modern archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site is also considered to be **low**.*

However, previous archaeological investigations undertaken by Development Archaeology Services Limited and others on the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain have yielded unexpected discoveries of archaeological activity from the later prehistoric periods (from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods) through to the Romano-British period. Although there is no direct evidence to suggest this, it is possible that similar such unexpected archaeological activity and finds may be encountered on this assessment site, despite the low archaeological potential identified from these periods by this study. This factor should be taken into consideration.

Suggested mitigation: *It is considered that on archaeological grounds there should be no case for refusing the application. However, it is suggested that site investigation should be undertaken, post*

determination, though in advance of the proposed development. The specific details of any investigation to be determined after consultation with the LPA's appointed archaeological advisor. Such a process may be secured by the placing of an appropriate Condition on any forthcoming permission.

Built Heritage Assets

The most significant built heritage assets are contained within three 'Conservation Areas' all of which lie outside the proposed site boundary though at potential risk of effect from the proposed development.

Both the Square Eastergate and Church Lane Barnham Conservation Areas lie at some significant distance from the site boundary and it is considered that there will be nil impact to the fabric of any designated and non-designated built assets within these Conservation Areas. There will be no significant impact on the settings of any built heritage assets within these two Conservation Areas.

The Grade II* listed parish church of St George at Eastergate is situated close to the north western boundary of the assessment site. Some modification to the setting of this asset is anticipated though it is considered the most significant and valued views to and from the asset will be mitigated by the maintenance and creation of extensive views to the south by the landscaping strategy detailed within the application with extensive views to and from the area, particularly from and to the south being largely preserved with public access of views towards, particularly St George's' Church, being improved.

The Grade II listed granary/outbuilding, barn and cart shed at Manor Farm, Eastergate and the Manor Farmhouse itself are similarly located in close proximity to the north west of the assessment site. All of these buildings are situated within a farmstead complex and will be screened off from potential development on the assessment site, so the potential impact on the setting of these respective buildings will be **low**. Similar considerations may apply to the setting of the Grade II listed Old House, Church Lane, which will also be screened from potential development on the assessment site, so the potential impact on the setting of this building will also be **low**. The same consideration would also apply to the setting of the Grade II listed Thatched Cottage, Barnham Road. This building is situated well away from the assessment site, so there will be **no impact** from the proposed development here on the setting of this building.

The Grade II listed Wilkes Head Public House, also at Church Lane, Eastergate is situated to the immediate north of the boundary of the assessment site. This building will be partially screened off from development on the assessment site by a modern school complex to the south, although there is open land to the south-east within the assessment site. So, the potential impact on the setting of this building is considered to be **low**.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study was commissioned by and for *C.C. Projects, Ashmarden Limited and Hanbury (PM)*, hereafter referred to as The Applicant.
- 1.2 The report seeks to provide a description of the historic environment baseline conditions for the site area, including assessment of built heritage assets within or peripheral to the site that may be affected by development.
- 1.3 Its purpose is to assess, without the use of intrusive methods, the archaeological potential of land at Eastergate, Westergate and Barnham, West Sussex. The site / project name is hereafter referred to as BEW.
- 1.4 This will form the basis for a decision-making process that will seek to address the interests of the developer, while ensuring that archaeological if present, and built heritage resources, where present, are not needlessly compromised as a result of developing the site.
- 1.5 It is understood the site area (total site area 91.8 ha) is to be developed primarily for residential use (See Plans A1-A4) with significant associated social infrastructure including a primary school and mixed-use centre (See Figure A4). Refer to Section 4, Table 1 of this report for more detailed breakdown of land area use within the application area).
- 1.6 In addition and associated with the proposed development will be the construction of a new extension approximately north south orientated A29 road corridor (A29 Strategic Road Corridor) and within and as predominantly a service access route to the new development parcels, an approximately north east south west orientated 'Primary Road Corridor' will be constructed (See Figure 2).
- 1.7 The maintenance of landscaping buffer zones is also a significant element of the proposed site layout, again refer to Section 4, Table 1 of this report for a more detailed description of open landscape zones.

2.0 Site location summary description and local geology.

- 2.1 The assessment site comprises a large area of land (Total area 91.8h, see Table 1 for proposed site breakdown use by area.) which mostly consists of open lands and enclosed fields used predominantly for arable agriculture.
- 2.3 This assessment study incorporates portions of three modern civil parishes, those of Aldingbourne, Barnham and Eastergate. To the west are the modern settlements of Woodgate and Westergate and towards the north, a third modern settlement of Eastergate, which traverses the northern portion of the assessment site.
- 2.4 The assessment site is situated on the low-lying Lower Sussex Coastal Plain, the centre of which is located at National Grid Reference TF 9456 0440, and at heights of approximately +5mAOD to the south, rising to +9-12m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) to the north. The assessment site is situated within the modern civil parishes of Eastergate, Barnham and Aldingbourne, administrative district of Arun, county of West Sussex (**Figures 1 and 2**).
- 2.5 **Conservation Areas:** The site lies proximal though not within three Conservation Areas. (Arun District Local Plan)
- 2.6 Reviewed Conservation Areas include:
- The Square Eastergate
 - Church Lane Eastergate
 - Church Lane Barnham
- 2.7 Whilst this main body text lists and describes designated heritage-built assets within these three Conservation Areas a full appraisal / assessment is given at:
- **Appendix A1** (The Square Eastergate)
 - **Appendix A2** (Church Lane Eastergate)
 - **Appendix A3** (Church Lane Barnham)
 - **Appendix A4** (Portsmouth Arundel Canal)
- 2.8 The local planning authority is Arun District Council.
- 2.8 The assessment site is situated on well drained fine silty and fine silty over clayey soils of the Charity 1 Series to the north within the higher levels of the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain. These soils overlie flinty silty drift deposits. To the south and on the lower levels of the Plain, the central and southerly portions of the assessment site are situated on deep stoneless silty soils of the Park Gate Series. These soils in turn overlie aeolian silty drift deposits of brickearth (Soil Survey, 1983). These deposits in turn overlie Chalk of the Cretaceous (BGS, 1984).

3.0 Objectives and methods.

Policy context and guidance

- 3.1 The purpose of this study is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be vulnerable to groundworks associated with any proposed development; to assess their potential significance and the extent to which construction works are likely to affect them and to suggest suitable first order mitigation strategies that may be considered.
- 3.2 In addition a review and description of selected built heritage assets both within the proposed new build site area and proximal to the site area is made and an assessment is made as to the effect the proposed development will have on these assets, both individually and as a grouping within each Conservation Area.
- 3.2 The report is based on information derived from the following data sources: -
- The vertical and oblique aerial photographic collections of the National Monuments Record Centre of English Heritage at Swindon;
 - The National Heritage List for current data on designated heritage assets;
 - The National Monuments Record (Historic England)
 - The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) (WSCC)
 - The Chichester Local Studies Library;
 - The West Sussex Record Office, (including local studies published reference sources and maps held in their collections);
 - British Geological Survey mapping
 - A site walkover survey of the site area and proximal Conservation Areas and key surrounding areas, by Christopher Pine and Neville Hall of Development Archaeology Services Limited.
- 3.3 A search of the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken for listed buildings and other designated sites such as scheduled monuments, historic battlefields and historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites and findspots and previous archaeological investigations within a 2.5km radius that was centred on National Grid Reference TF 9456 0440. The results of this search are presented below in tabulated format as **Appendix 1** and their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figures A8** and **A9**.
- 3.4 Copies of selected published Ordnance Survey maps of the area of the assessment site were obtained from the West Sussex Record Office and comprise **Figures 3-7** in this study. The results of the historical map regression are presented below in **Section 6.1** of this study. Published reference sources were also consulted at the Record Office and the Chichester Local Studies Library.

- 3.5 A number of digital photographs of the assessment sites were taken during the site walkover survey, which are reproduced below in **Appendix 2**. The results of the site walkover survey are presented in **Section 6.3** of this study. In addition, a more detailed and thorough description of built heritage assets is presented in **Appendices 1-4**.
- 3.6 A search was also commissioned of the vertical and oblique aerial photographic collections of the National Monuments Record Centre of English Heritage at Swindon. This search was undertaken for a 2.0km radius which was centred on National Grid Reference SU 9456 0440. A list of the vertical and oblique aerial photographs analysed here are presented below in tabulated format in **Appendix 3** and the results of the aerial photographic analysis, in tabulated form, are presented in **Section 6.2** of this study.

3.7 Policy Context and guidance

3.7.1 Statutory Legislation

The statutory legislation most relevant to this report comprises:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979: It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or adjacent to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. The Act makes no reference to the setting of Scheduled Monuments.
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990: In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the decision maker shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting (section 66). Special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area (section 72)

3.7.2 National Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF revised 2021) includes as a planning principle (Paragraph 8) **an environmental objective** which is “to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment...” Section 16 of the NPPF then goes on to describe provisions specifically relating to conserving the historic environment.

Paragraph 189 advises local planning authorities to require an applicant to describe the significance of heritage assets affected by their proposal, including any contribution made to their setting. It states that *“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”*.

The glossary to the NPPF describes significance in relation to heritage policy as *“The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be*

archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence but also from its setting".

The setting of a heritage asset is defined as *"the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of the asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral".*

3.7.3 Local Planning Policy

The development site lies within the policy area of Arun District Council (ADC) (Adoption Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 (July 2018).

The Arun Local Plan covers the period 2011-2031 for the area of Arun District (excluding the area covered by the South Downs National Park Authority) and was adopted on the 18th of July 2018.

Sections specific to building conservation and archaeological heritage are contained within:

Local Policy

Arun District Council Local Plan 2011-2031 (2018) Arun Local Plan (Section 16: Building & Conservation and Archaeological Heritage) (2011-2013) adopted July 2018.

With specific reference to:

- Policy HER SP1. (Historic Environment)
- Policy HER DM 1 (Listed Buildings).
- Policy HER DM2 (Locally Listed Buildings or Structures of Character).
- Policy HER DM3 (Conservation Areas).
- Policy HER DM4 (Areas of Character).
- Policy HER DM5 (Remnants of the Portsmouth and Arundel Canal)
- Policy HER DM6 (Sites of Archaeological Interest).

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There is supporting guidance within the policy which requires that any development involving ground disturbance to have a desk based archaeological assessment and may require field evaluation.

Notice is also taken of ADC's Report to and decision of Planning Policy Sub-Committee (30th June 2020) regarding compilation of new list of non-designated heritage assets)

3.7.4 Guidance

Best practice guidance notes and standards relevant to the historic environment, and consulted in the production of this report comprise:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Standard Guidance documents;
- National Planning Practice Guidance (2019 and updated versions. 2021)
- Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Advice Note 2 Making changes to Heritage assets,
- Historic England (2017), Historic Environment Advice Note 3, 2nd Edition, The setting of Heritage Assets, and
- Historic England (2008), Conservation Principles; Policy Guidance for Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment.
- WSCC, ESCC, CDC 2017, (updated 2019) Sussex Archaeological Standards

3.7.5 Conservation Principles (HE, 2008) sets out Historic England's approach to understanding heritage significance, and describes four groups of heritage 'values' which are referred to below:

- Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present-it tends to be illustrative or associative.
- Aesthetic value: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value; the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

3.7.6 Historic Environment Advice Note 3, 2nd edition, The Setting of Heritage Assets (HE 2017) recommends a staged approach to assessing effects on setting comprising the following stages:

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

3.8 Assessing Heritage Significance

- 3.8.1 The significance of a heritage asset is described in terms of the value of the heritage asset because of its heritage interest (architectural, archaeological, artistic or historic) and is also described in relation to the asset's heritage values (evidential, historical, communal, and aesthetic).
- 3.8.2 For designated assets (Listed buildings, scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas). the importance is high or very high as these assets meet the national criteria for designation under the relevant legislation. Listed Buildings and registered Parks and Gardens are graded (I* II* and II) according to relative significance.
- 3.8.3 The relative significance of each non-designated heritage asset within the historic environment baseline has also been determined to provide a framework for comparison. These categories do not reflect a definitive level of significance or value of a heritage asset, but a provisional one based on the asset's heritage values to provide an analytical tool that can inform later stages of assessment and the development of appropriate mitigation, where needed. Some non-designated heritage assets can be of equivalent importance to designated heritage assets. In these cases, their relative importance means they must be treated as if they were designated assets.

Table A Criteria for determining heritage significance

Significance	Description
Very High	Internationally and nationally important resources: World Heritage Sites, Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Some Scheduled Monuments, especially those associated with a World Heritage Site.
High	Nationally important resources: Grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields
Moderate	Regionally important resources: Non designated heritage assets and landscape features with high or moderate evidential, historical, aesthetic and / or communal values.
Low	Locally important resources: Non designated heritage assets and landscape features with low evidential, historical, aesthetic and / or communal value
Negligible	Assets with low to very low or no evidential, historical, aesthetic and / or communal values, or where remains are known to have been significantly altered or destroyed.
Unknown	Assets and structures of uncertain character, extent and / or date where importance cannot be readily predicted.

3.9 Assessing the effects of the proposed development

3.9.1 The effects of the proposed development have been determined by comparing the significance of the know heritage assets (or potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest) against the magnitude of likely effect. The significance of a heritage asset can be harmed or lost by alteration or destruction of the **asset or development within its setting**

3.9.2 In policy terms (NPPF paragraph 195 and 196), harm to the significance of a heritage asset can be substantial or less than substantial. Planning practice guidance identifies harm is a high test. This normally associated with total loss of a heritage asset's significance. Major adverse effects on heritage assets of moderate or high heritage significance are equivalent to substantial harm.

3.9.3 Less than substantial harm is a broader bandwidth and the degree of less than substantial harm is a professional judgement encompassing minor changes through to more significant effects. The conclusion in this report identify the overall significant effects of the proposed development on heritage assets in accordance with the following sale:

- None: no discernible change to any heritage asset, of any significance
- Minor: minor adverse changes to the significance of a heritage asset of moderate or high heritage significance, or significant adverse changes or total loss of significance to a heritage asset of low or negligible heritage significance
- Moderate: moderate adverse changes to the significance of a heritage asset of low or moderate heritage significance.

3.10 Magnitude of Change

3.10.1 Assessing the effect of the proposed development in relation to the historic environment baseline is then considered by comparing the relative significance of the heritage asset against predicted magnitude of change. This includes the assessment of the effects on the setting of heritage assets to determine whether, and to what degree, the heritage significance of an asset may be harms by development within its setting.

3..10.2 The description of magnitude of change, provided in the following table, relate to harm to or loss of significance of the asset (and not, where development only affects its setting, the degree of change within that setting).

Table B Magnitude of Effect

Magnitude	Definition
High	Total loss or substantial harm to key elements, or features or characteristics of the baseline (predevelopment) conditions such that post development character or composition or attributes of baseline will be fundamentally lost or changed.
Moderate	Partial loss or harm to one or more important elements or features or characteristics of the base line (pre development) conditions such that post development character or composition or attributed of base line will be partially changed
Low	Minor loss. Change arising from the loss or alteration will be discernible but underlying character or composition or attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to pre-development circumstances or patterns.
Negligible/None	No loss or harm to heritage significance. Change barely distinguishable.

3.11 Significance of Effect

3.11.1 Determining the overall significance of effect is then a professional judgement that compares the magnitude of effect against the relative sensitivity of the heritage asset affected.

Table C Significance of Effect

Magnitude	Importance of Receptor				
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Low	Negligible
Moderate	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low or Negligible	Negligible or None
Low	Moderate or Low	Low	Low or Negligible	Negligible	None
Negligible/None	None	None	None	None	None

3.11.2 Heritage policy makes a distinction between substantial and less than substantial harm (NPPF, paragraphs 195-196). For the purpose of this assessment, major adverse effects are equivalent to substantial harm. Moderate and low effects are equivalent to less than substantial harm. Effects that are negligible are less than substantial and are also not significant.

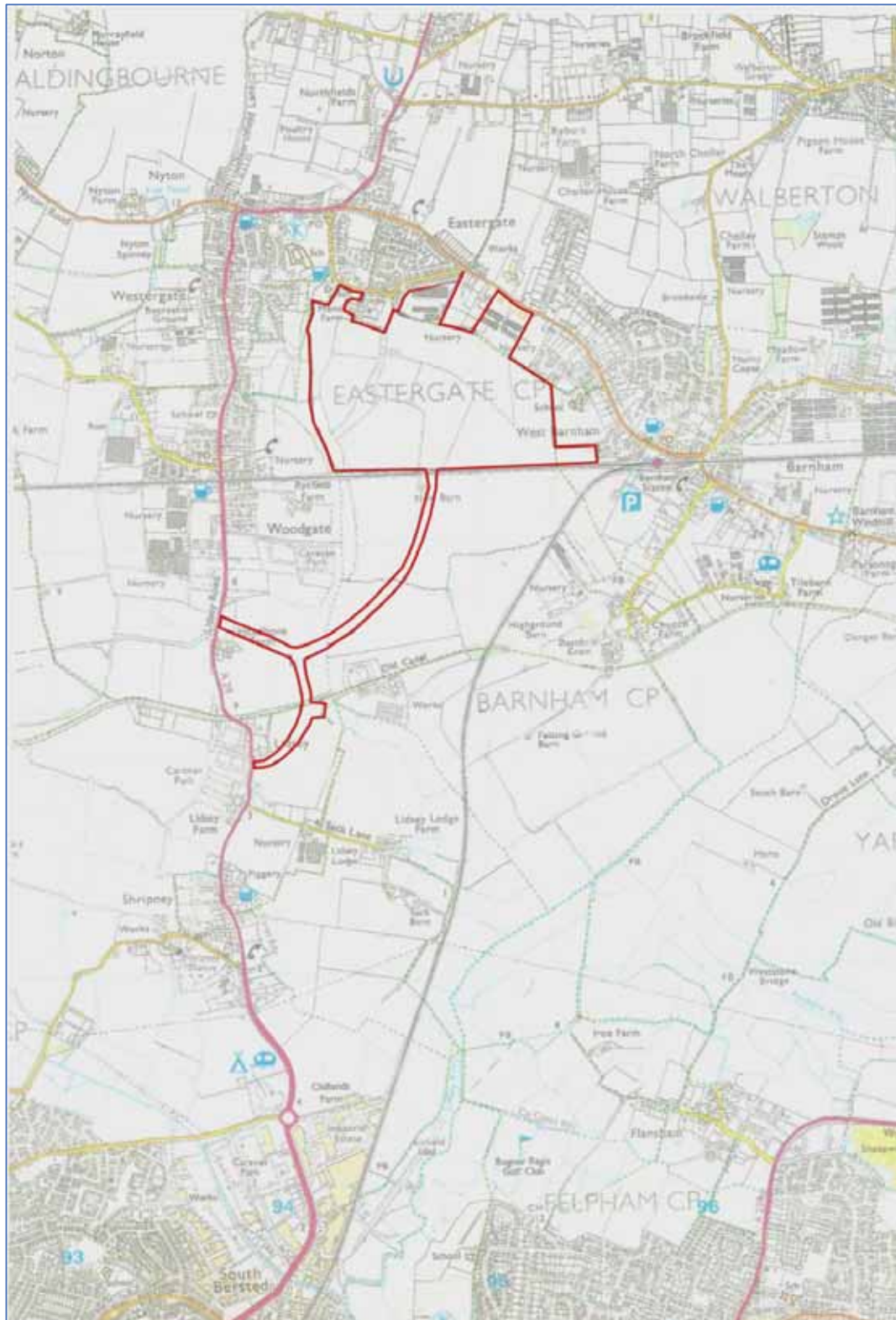


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The assessment site is shown in red.
(O.S. copyright licence no. 100048723). Approximate site boundary



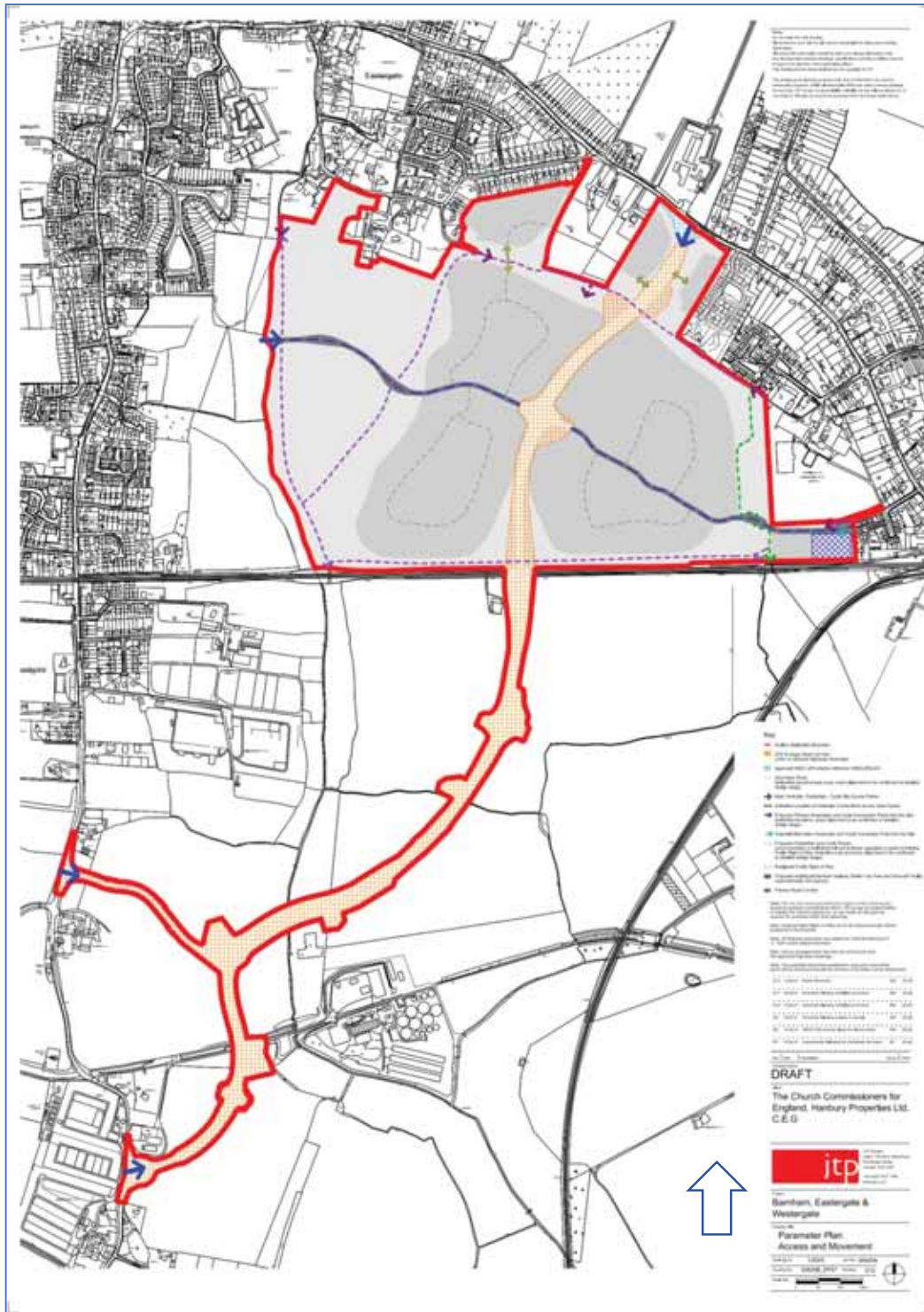


Figure 2: Site location (gross site area) including the approximately north south aligned A29 Strategic Road Corridor and the east west aligned Primary Road Corridor.

At an original scale of 1:10,000. (see scale bar)

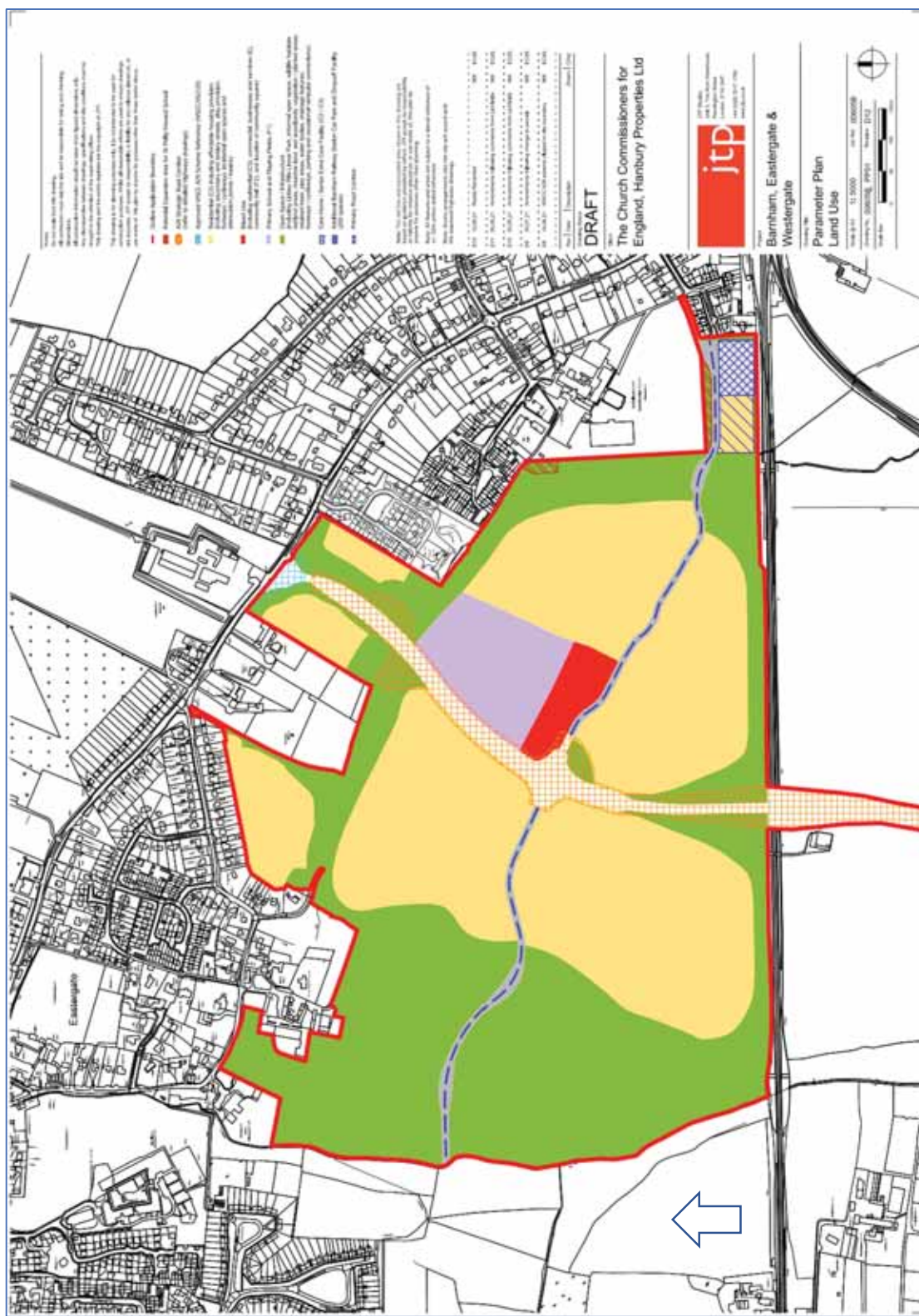


Figure A1: Parameter Plan Land Use.

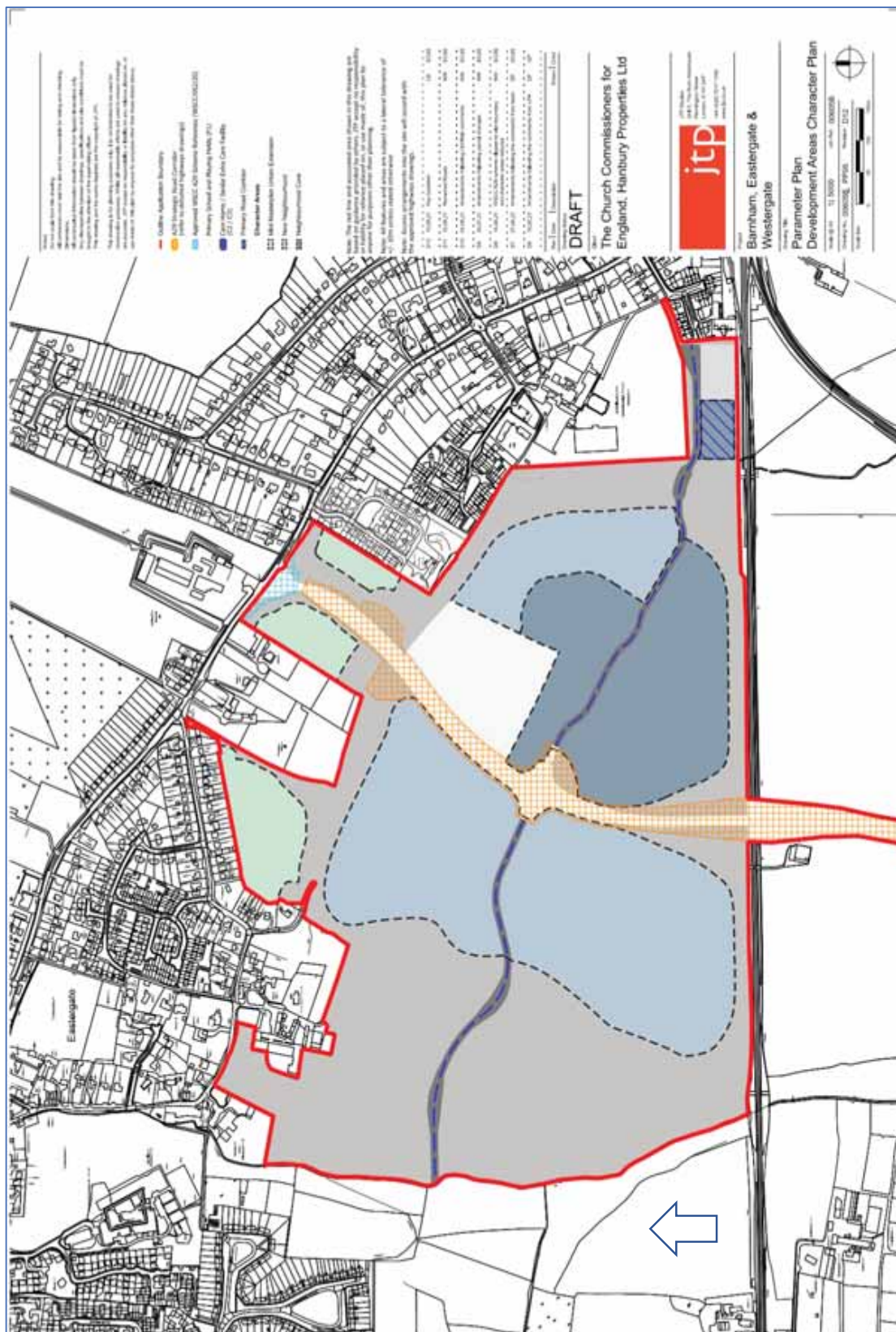




Figure A3: Parameter Plan Landscape and Green Infrastructure

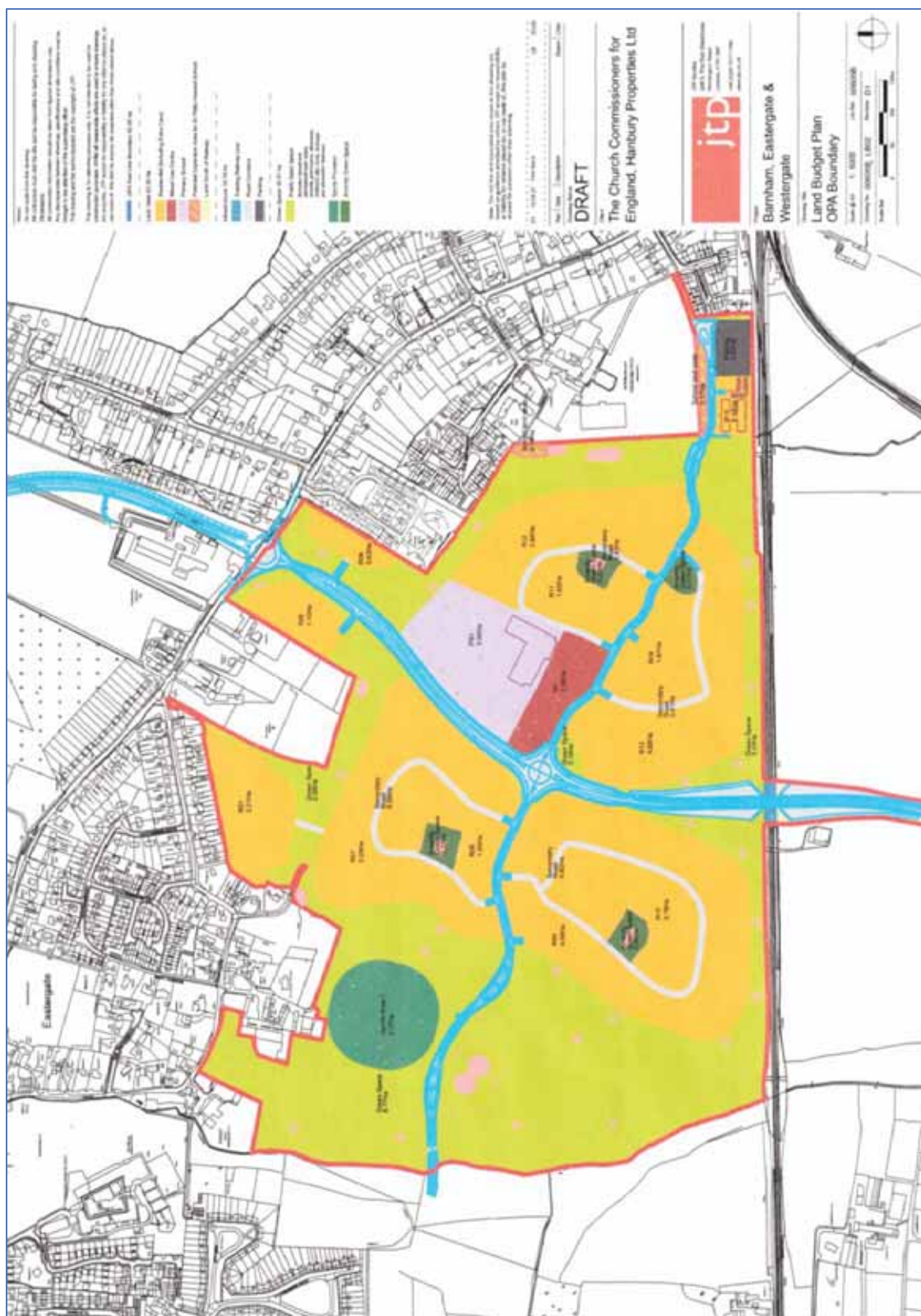


Figure A4: Land Budget Plan OPA Boundary

4.0 Planning background and scope of the proposed development

- 4.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for the Applicant, in advance of and to inform a proposed development on land at Barnham Eastergate and Westergate (BEW), West Sussex.
- 4.2 This report will be submitted to Arun District Council, (ADC), the Local Planning Authority in support of and to inform a forthcoming planning application for the proposed development on this site.
- 4.3 It is understood the site area (total site area of OPA boundary = 91.8 ha) is to be developed primarily for residential use (See Figures A1-A4) with significant associated social infrastructure including a primary school and mixed-use centre (See Figure A4). Refer to Section 4, Table 1 of this report for more detailed breakdown of land area use within the application area).
- 4.4 In addition and associated with the proposed development, though subject to a separate application, will be the construction of a new extension approximately north south orientated A29 road corridor (A29 Strategic Road Corridor) and within and as predominantly a service access route to the new development parcels, an approximately north east south west orientated 'Primary Road Corridor' will be constructed (See Figure 2).
- 4.5 The maintenance of landscaping buffer zones is also a significant element of the proposed site layout, again refer to Table 1 and Figures A3 and A4 of this report for a detailed description of open landscape zones.

Land Budget Plan Schedule To be read alongside Drawing 00605B_LB02		
RESIDENTIAL SCHEDULE		
Parcel	Area (Ha)	Area (Ac)
R01	2.21	5.46
R05	1.10	2.72
R06	0.62	1.53
R07	5.21	12.87
R08	2.03	5.02
R09	6.68	16.51
R10	2.78	6.87
R11	1.65	4.08
R12	3.66	9.04
R13	4.68	11.56
R14	1.87	4.62
TOTAL	32.49	80.28
Extra Care	0.52	1.04
TOTAL	33.01	81.32
LAND BUDGET SCHEDULE		
Land Uses	Area (Ha)	Area (Ac)
Residential	32.49	80.28
Extra Care	0.52	1.28
Primary School	3.50	8.65
Mixed Use Centre*	1.26	3.11
Potential Expansion Area for St Philip Howard School	0.27	0.67
Land South of Railway**	4.26	10.52
Infrastructure	Area (Ha)	Area (Ac)
Existing Railway Line	0.10	0.26
Road Corridors***	14.17	35.03
Parking	0.50	1.24
Green Space	Area (Ha)	Area (Ac)
Public Open space****	32.07	79.25
Sports Provision	2.37	5.86
Amenity Greenspace****	1.13	2.79
* Including residential and mixed uses ** Land between A29 road corridor and OPA boundary *** Including A29 corridor and embankment, East-West Link corridor and secondary roads **** Including Lidsay Rife Linear Park, informal open space, wildlife habitats, wetland areas, meadow land, wet woodlands, vegetation/planted areas, retained trees, play areas, waterbodies, drainage features, footways/cycleways, parking and occasional vehicular connections		
TOTAL	92.65	228.94
OPA Red Line Boundary	92.65	228.94

Table 1: Land Budget Schedule

Refer to Figures A1 and A2 for parameter plan Land Use and Character Plan.

See Plan A4 for Land Budget Plan within OPA. boundary

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 5.1 A search was undertaken of the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER) for a 2.5km radius which was centred on National Grid Reference SU 9456 0440. The results of these searches are presented below in tabulated format in **Appendix 2** and their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figures 8-9**.
- 5.2 Between 1920 and 1930, a quantity of prehistoric flintwork was found at the Barnham Nurseries (**Site No. 29**, HER MWS4135). This assemblage consisted of three picks, four scrapers, eight flakes/blades and one microlith all of Mesolithic date.
- 5.3 A flint working site of Mesolithic date was found in the back garden of Croft Cottages, West ergate (**Site No. 45**, HER MWS7101). A tranche axe of Mesolithic date was found near Shripney (**Site No. 77**, HER MWS4132). A Mesolithic flint working site has been identified at Norton Spinney (**Site No. 86**, HER MWS6802-03). This was defined by an area of flintwork concentration in a ploughed field found in 2004 to the south-west of Norton Spinney. The finds assemblage included scrapers, cores, core rejuvenation flakes, waste flakes and blades.
- 5.4 A Neolithic flint working site was discovered to the south of Decoy Farmhouse, Oving in 1975 (**Site No. 4**, HER MWS2379). The finds assemblage comprised cores, flakes or blades and at least one leaf-shaped arrowhead.
- 5.5 A second Neolithic flint working site was discovered to the south of Tote Copse, Aldingbourne in 1975 (**Site No. 5**, HER MWS2378). A scatter of flakes was found at this location. An assemblage, which consisted of three scrapers and 25 waste flakes were found on the surface of a ploughed field near Aldingbourne in 2005 (**Site No. 89**, HER MWS7795).
- 5.6 Between 1920-1930, a quantity of prehistoric flintwork was found at the Barnham Nurseries (**Site No. 30**, HER MWS4136). This assemblage consisted of a spear point, an axe, flakes and burins and one large scraper all of Neolithic date. Prehistoric flint implements including a Thames pick and a leaf shaped blade were found between 1925-1932 at the Barnham Nurseries (**Site No. 34**, HER MWS5686). The assemblage was probably of late Neolithic date.
- 5.7 A hoard of Bronze Age date consisting of eight celts (including one palstave) were found during the construction of the Barnham and Bognor branch railway in the 19th century (**Site No. 9**, HER MWS2396). The hoard was found during the excavation of a railway cutting.
- 5.8 A bucket urn of Bronze Age date was found in 1954 during the excavation of a pit in an orchard off Eastergate Lane (**Site No. 25**, HER MWS2254).
- 5.9 Sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered during the excavation of a service trench which appeared to

- cut through a ditch near to Tote Copse, Aldingbourne in 1975 (**Site No. 6**, HER MWS2377). Fragments of Iron Age pottery have been found to the north of Barnham Court in 1991 (**Site No. 23**, HER MWS4238).
- 5.10 Many sherds of Roman pottery along with animal bone and oyster shells were found in 1952 on the surface of a ploughed field at Eastergate (**Site No. 10**, HER MWS2364). Fragments of Roman roof tile were found in the ploughed field to the immediate north. Further finds of Roman roof tile along with sherds of medieval pottery (**Site No. 11**, HER MWS2365) were made here in 1971. The cropmark/soilmark of a possible Roman villa site has also been plotted from aerial photographic sources at this location. Fragments of Roman roof tile, possible originating from this site have been noted in the fabric of the nearby parish church of St. George at Eastergate.
 - 5.11 A possible Roman occupation site occurs at Aldingbourne (**Site No. 13**, HER MWS5683). The finds from this site, which were found on the surface of a ploughed field near Aldingbourne Rife in 1975, consisted of a heavy scatter of burnt flint along with oyster shells and a large quantity of 3rd-4th century AD Roman pottery.
 - 5.12 At least two graves, pottery and a wall all of Roman date were found in the 1960s during the excavation of foundation trenches at Nyton Road, Aldingbourne (**Site No. 27**, HER MWS7081). Sherds of Roman pottery were recovered in 1975 at Tote Copse during the excavation of a service trench which appeared to cut through a ditch (**Site No. 70**, HER MWS1272).
 - 5.13 Sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from a pipe trench at Westergate School in 1975 (**Site No. 71**, HER MWS1280). Sherds of Roman pottery and a contemporary cremation burial have been found at Nyton (**Site No. 72**, HER MWS1283). A fragment of human bone of Roman date was found near Aldingbourne in 1998 (**Site No. 88**, HER MWS7873).
 - 5.14 A scatter of possible Saxo-Norman pottery was found to the east of Church Road, Aldingbourne in 1975 (**Site No. 40**, HER MWS2263).
 - 5.15 In the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of Eastergate or *Gate (Gates)* was held by St Martin of Sees Abbey on behalf of their overlord – Earl Roger. King Harold is documented as having held this manor prior to the Norman Conquest of AD1066. There is also a reference in the Domesday entry for Eastergate to a church. The place name of Eastergate, which was situated within the Hundred of Avisford, is derived from the Old English *geat* or gate. This may refer to a gate in the area which led onto common land. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Gate* (AD1316, AD1332); *Gates* (AD1248, AD1272, AD1291 and AD1327); *Estergate* or *Estregate* (AD1263, AD1279, AD1317 and AD1331) and as *Estergate* (AD1442 and AD1567) (Morris, 1976; Gover, 1975; Poulton-Smith, 2012; Mawer, Stenton & Gover, 2006; Hudson, Baggs & Warne, 1997).
 - 5.16 In the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of Aldingbourne or *Aldingborne*, which was located

- within the Hundred of Box and Stockbridge, was held by the Bishop of Chichester. There is also a reference in the Domesday entry for Aldingbourne to a church. The place name of Aldingbourne has a topographical derivation and is in turn derived from an Old English personal name of *Ealda*, the connective participle *ing* and the Old English *burna* hence 'the stream associated with a man called Ealda' or 'Ealda's stream'. The earliest documentary reference to this place name dates from AD 683-92 as *Aldingburne* or as *Ealdingburne*. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Aldingburne* (AD1227-33), as *Audinggchurn* (AD1230), as *Audingburn* (AD1222-5) and as *Allyngbourne* (AD1422) (Morris, 1976; Gover, 1975; Poulton-Smith, 2012; Mawer, Stenton & Gover, 2006).
- 5.17 The place name of Nyton has a topographical derivation as *atten eye tun* or 'the farmstead at the island' or 'the island farm'. The earliest documentary reference to this place name dates from AD1327. Later documentary reference refers to this place name as *Neiton* and as *Nyton* (AD1611). Nyton may have been situated within a dry area or on an island within an area of wetlands (Gover, 1975; Poulton-Smith, 2012; Mawer, Stenton & Gover, 2006).
- 5.18 The place name or settlement of Westergate, which was situated within the Hundred of Box and Stockbridge, is derived from the same source as the nearby Eastergate. This place name is also derived from the Old English *geat* or gate 'or the most westerly gate'. This may also refer to a gate in the area which led onto common land. This place name of Westergate was used to distinguish this settlement from the nearby settlement of Eastergate. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Westgate* (AD1230) and as *Westregate* (AD1271). The nearby place name/settlement of Woodgate also has a topographical derivation and is derived from the Old English *wudu* and *geat* or 'the gate leading into a wood'. Medieval documentary sources refer to this place as *Wodegate* (AD1327) (Gover, 1975; Poulton-Smith, 2012; Mawer, Stenton & Gover, 2006).
- 5.19 The place name or settlement of Lidsey is derived from the Old English personal name of *Hlydi* and *sey* or Hlydi's island'. This suggests that this place name has a topographical derivation and denoted an island or a piece of firm ground which was surrounded by wetlands or marsh. The earliest documentary reference to this place name dates from AD653 as *Lydesige* and as *Hlidesya* (AD957). Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Lydeseyra* (AD1229), *Ludeseye* (AD1239), *Lhudesey* (AD1266-9), *Ledereye* (AD1279), *Lidesey* (AD1412) and as, *Luddesey* (AD1428) (Gover, 1975; Poulton-Smith, 2012; Mawer, Stenton & Gover, 2006).
- 5.20 The place name of Shripney also appears to have had a topographical derivation from the Old English *scrippa* or a 'sharp or a pointed piece of land'. The place name is referred to as *Scruppeneye* (AD1229) and as *Shripeneye* in AD1288 (Gover, 1975; Poulton-Smith, 2012; Mawer, Stenton & Gover, 2006).
- 5.21 In the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of Barnham or *Berneham* was held by held by William on behalf of his overlord – Earl Roger. A free man held it before the Norman Conquest of AD1066. There is also a reference in the Domesday entry for Barnham to a church. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name of *Beornan* and the Old English *ham* or settlement/farmstead,

hence 'Beorna's settlement/farmstead'. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Bernham* (AD1105), as *Berneham* (AD1316) and as *Bernham* (AD1185 and AD1492) (Morris, 1976; Gover, 1975; Poulton-Smith, 2012; Mawer, Stenton & Gover, 2006).

- 5.22 There are documentary references to arable fields in the manor of Barnham in the medieval period. Amongst these were la Rude, Hayley and Northfield. The last names perhaps lay to the east of Church Lane and from the local topography seems likely to have been the same as Hill Field, which was documented in the 17th century. Town and Eastfields were also recorded in 1554, but have not been located (Hudson, Baggs & Warne, 1997).
- 5.23 The Grade II* listed parish church at Eastergate, which is dedicated to St. George consists of a nave, a chancel, a 19th century bell turret at the west end of the nave and a north vestry also of 19th century date (**Site Nos. 41 and 67**, HER MWS2252, DWS932). The church is largely Norman in origin, but was much restored with later windows. The church has Norman walling, which includes fragments of Roman roof tile built into the south wall of the nave. The chancel is of 13th century date. Windows in the nave are of 14th and 15th century date. (**Refer to Appendix A2 for additional detail**)
- 5.24 The Grade I listed parish church at Church Lane, Barnham which is dedicated to St Mary consists of a nave, chancel, a bell turret at its west end and a south porch (**Site No. 59**, HER DWS667). The walls of the nave are Norman in date and the chancel is of 13th century construction. The church has been little restored. (**Refer to Appendix 3 for additional detail**)
- 5.25 The Grade I listed parish church of St Mary at Aldingbourne consists of a chancel, a nave with south aisle, a porch and a tower in the centre of the north side of the church (**Site No. 64**, HER MWS2253, DWS713). This is a medieval church which was restored externally in 1867. The church interior is mainly of 13th century date with Norman arches and pillars. The west wall and the western half of the north wall of the nave may be Anglo-Saxon in date. There is also blocked arcading in the north wall of the nave, which may have originally been as aisle, of late 11th or 12th century date.
- 5.26 To the south of Sack Lane is the site of a possible medieval chapel (**Site No. 1**, HER MWS3484). Early English stonework from this chapel was incorporated into the fabric of the nearby and now demolished Headhone House to the north-west. Much glass and other stonework have also been found at this location.
- 5.27 The site of a medieval chapel occurs at Lidsey (**Site No. 16**, HER MWS5839). There are documentary references to a chapel at this location in AD1282 and services were still being held there in 1544, but the chapel was out of use by 1583. A group of buildings is shown at this location on Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778, which may represent the chapel site. No remains of this site remain on the ground. However, ground disturbance here may suggest the existence of former buildings.
- 5.28 The chief open fields and furlongs of the parish of Eastergate in the medieval period were Southfield (south of the Barnham Road), Northfield (between Barnham Road and Fontwell Avenue), the Broomes,

the Staines, Stotham (south of Eastergate Lane) and the Rough (north of the later railway station). Others were Adderush to the east, Garston (to the south of the Barnham Road) and Ellestumble. A documentary reference to a stile in Northfield of AD1304 indicates partial enclosure by this time. Sotham was enclosed by 1506. The enclosure of the open fields appears to have been largely complete by 1596, when much of the area of the fields was in small pastoral closes. The northern end of the parish supplied common heathlands. By 1649, part of the common lands had been enclosed and the remainder were enclosed by private agreement in 1779 (Hudson, Baggs & Warne, 1997).

- 5.29 The site of a tithe barn of post-medieval date was situated at Barnham Court (**Site No. 76**, HER MWS2401). The style of construction dated the barn to the 16th century. The centre of the barn collapsed in 1967 and it was demolished shortly afterwards.

- 5.30 The Grade II listed Nyton House, Nyton Road, Aldingbourne is a 16th century or earlier large house with a late 17th century I (**Site No. 103**, HER DWS1428). The house was originally known as Nyton and was later called Nyton Farmhouse and later still Nyton House.

- 5.31 Shripney Manor House, Shripney Lane, Bersted is a Grade II listed early 17th century house which was reconstructed in 1675 (**Site No. 54**, HER MWS2367, DWS921);

- 5.32 There are documentary references to the site of a post-medieval icehouse in the grounds of Nyton House, which was demolished prior to 1880 (**Site No. 38**, HER MWS4124). A parkscape of post-medieval date is featured at Nyton House on the O.S. map of 1813 (**Site No. 73**, HER MWS2279).

- 5.33 Barnham Court is a Grade I listed mid-17th century house that was constructed in the style of Kew Palace and was completed by c.1640 (**Site No. 58**, HER MWS2404, DWS916). It has 19th century additions. The house and outbuildings are still extant. (**Refer to Appendix A3 for additional detail**)

- 5.34 The tower windmill at Barnham Mill was built in 1790 (**Site No. 36**, HER MWS2422). It replaced an earlier post mill on the site, which is shown on Budgen's map of 1724. The tower mill was refitted in 1890 and was still in use by 1950. The site was used as a Home Guard observation post during WWII. The watermill at Aldingbourne Mill consists of the mill and a pond dating to the 18th century (**Site No. 75**, HER MWS2387). It ceased working in 1913.

- 5.35 The site of an 18th century farmstead occurs at Coiners Cottage, Shripney (**Site No. 80**, HER MWS9849). This is arranged around a regular 'L'-shaped courtyard with a detached farmhouse. The farmstead was situated within a hamlet and is extant. The site of an 18th century farmstead occurs adjacent to the Square House, Aldingbourne (**Site No. 82**, HER MWS10214). This was arranged around a double-sided loose courtyard with a detached farmhouse. The farmstead was situated within a hamlet and is extant.

- 5.36 The site of the former 19th century Headhone Farm, which is shown on the First Edition Ordnance site map occurs to the east of the present Headhone Farm (**Site No. 17**, HER MWS8025). The farmstead

shifted to the west in the late 19th century. This later Headhone Farm site has been identified as an historic farmstead of late 19th century origin (**Site No. 18**, HER MWS11289). This farmstead is set around a regular 'U'-shaped courtyard with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. The site was in an isolated location and is extant.

- 5.37 The site of a 19th century farmstead occurs at Follyfoot Farm, Eastergate (**Site No. 26**, HER MWS10588). This farmstead was arranged around a single sided loose courtyard with a detached farmhouse, which was set away from the yard. It was in an isolated location. The farm is extant but no trace of the original farmstead site remains.
- 5.38 The line of the Portsmouth-Arundel Canal traverses the southern portion of the assessment site (**Site No. 14**, HER MWS5754). A barge canal was originally projected to extend from the River Arun at Ford to Salterns in Chichester harbour with a branch from Hunston to Chichester. The western section from Salterns to Chichester was finally cut as a ship canal. From Hunston, the barge canal extended for approximately ten miles to Ford and the River Arun. Work on the canal began in 1818 with its opening made in 1822. But by 1833, the canal had fallen into disuse. It survives as an earthwork along most of its length except where local agriculture has removed it. At least one bridge over the canal survives while a second was demolished in 1983. (**Refer to Appendix A4 for additional detail**)
- 5.39 In 1964, a section of new farm road was being constructed to the south of Barnham Church and near to the site of the former Portsmouth-Arundel Canal. During the course of this construction, part of a former cast iron bridge over the Canal was identified (**Site No. 84**, HER MWS5197). The bridge was dated to 1820 and comprised a swivel bridge left in position across the Canal, but was buried when a dirt road was constructed across the land here.
- 5.40 The site of a 19th century outfarm occurs at Fattig Ground Barn (**Site No. 2**, HER MWS10422). This was based on a regular 'U'-shaped courtyard layout of an outfarm or field barn. The site was in an isolated location and has undergone partial loss. The site of a 19th century farmstead occurs at Saxby (**Site No. 37**, HER MWS10284). The farmstead was set around a three-sided 'L'-shaped loose courtyard. The location of the former farmhouse is uncertain. The site was located within a hamlet, but has been totally demolished.
- 5.41 The site of a 19th century farmstead occurs at Chalder Farm, Walberton (**Site No. 8**, HER MWS9657). This was a dispersed regular multi-yard farmstead which was in an isolated location and which has undergone partial loss.
- 5.42 The site of a 19th century outfarm occurs at Cox's Barn, Barnham (**Site No. 21**, HER MWS9937). Cox's Barn was arranged around a regular 'L'-shaped courtyard as a courtyard outfarm or field barn. It was in an isolated location and has been lost. The site of a 19th century outfarm occurs at Bancroft (**Site No. 22**, HER MWS9333). Bancroft is a 19th century outfarm or field barn which is arranged around a 'U'-shaped courtyard. It was in an isolated location and has undergone partial loss.

- 5.43 The site of a 19th century farmstead occurs at Church Farm, Aldingbourne (**Site No. 39**, HER MWS9755). This farmstead was arranged around a dispersed multi-yard layout with a farmhouse facing the yard. It was situated within a hamlet but has undergone significant loss. The site of a 19th century farmstead occurs at Church Farm, Barnham (**Site No. 79**, HER MWS9756). This farmstead was arranged around a regular 'F'-plan shaped courtyard with a main yard and a second yard evident. The farmhouse was detached and set away from the main yard. The farmstead was located within a hamlet and has undergone significant loss. The second yard is to the south.
- 5.44 The site of an unnamed 19th century farmstead occurs at Westergate (**Site No. 81**, HER MWS10205). This was arranged around a regular 'L'-shaped courtyard with a detached farmhouse that was set away from the yard. The farmstead was located within a village location and has been demolished. The site of a 19th century farmstead occurs at Highground Barn, Barnham (**Site No. 83**, HER MWS11493). This farmstead was arranged around a regular 'U'-shaped courtyard with a detached farmhouse which was set away from the yard. The farmstead was in an isolated location and had undergone partial loss.
- 5.45 The site of a 19th century brickfield which was situated on the southern side of the Yapton Road is depicted on an Ordnance Survey map of 1910 (**Site No. 31**, HER MWS4708).
- 5.46 The Shoreham-Chichester Railway was opened through the parish of Eastergate in 1846 (**Site No. 123**). With the opening of the Bognor branch line as a single track in 1864 (**Site No. 124**), a junction called Barnham was also opened in the south-eastern corner of Eastergate parish. Through trains from London to Bognor began running in 1903 and in 1911, the branch line track was doubled.
- 5.47 At the mainline railway which extends through Woodgate is the site of Woodgate Railway Station (**Site No. 12**, HER MWS5682). The building survives at this location as a single storey building and dates to the construction of this railway in c1846. Nearby is a former railway crossing keepers' cottage also constructed at about the same time (Hudson, Baggs & Warne, 19997).
- 5.48 The site of the former brickworks of the Woodgate Brick Company, which dated from the late 1930s at Woodgate is now occupied by a modern caravan site (**Site No. 3**, HER MWS4705). A brickfield was opened at the western end of Elm Grove South in 1929 (**Site No. 20**, HER MWS4709). The site had closed by 1950.
- 5.49 The site of a temporary starfish diversionary decoy site of WWII date which was set up in 1942 occurs at Aldingbourne (**Site No. 15**, HER MWS8272).
- 5.50 The cropmarks of a possible undated feature have been plotted from aerial photographic sources to the south of Wandleys Farm, Fontwell (**Site No. 7**, HER MWS11245). A large quantity of Roman finds has been found approximately 300m to the west.

- 5.51 The Square House, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne is a Grade II listed late 18th century house (**Site No. 65**, HER MWS8520, DWS716). An 18th century granary adjoining Square House is also Grade II listed (**Site No. 49**, HER MWS8521, DWS1405). The Grade II listed Meadow Cottage, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, was originally two 18th century cottages and is now one house (**Site No. 66**, HER MWS8522, DWS1327).
- 5.52 The Eastergate Memorial Hall at Eastergate was constructed in the 20th century to honour the fallen of the two world wars (**Site No. 28**, HER MWS9031). The Eastergate Memorial is a Grade II listed war memorial to the fallen dead of the two World Wars and is situated in Eastergate (**Site No. 43**, HER MWS9108, DWS1227). It was constructed in 1920. A further War Memorial to honour the fallen of the two world wars is situated within the grounds of St Mary's Church, Aldingbourne and was constructed in 1920 (**Site No. 78**, HER MWS92444). (**Refer to Appendix A1 for additional detail**)
- 5.53 There are a large number of Grade II listed buildings within the study area. The locations of these are shown on **Figure 9** of this study. (**Refer to Appendices A1, A2 & A3 for additional description and detail of assets within designated Conservation Areas**).
- 5.54 These comprise: The Old Farm Cottage, Eastergate, an 18th century cottage (**Site No. 44**, HER MWS8514); Lidsey House, a 17th century house (**Site No. 46**, HER DWS681); Choller Farmhouse, Barnham Lane, an 18th century farmhouse (**Site No. 47**, HER DWS1038); Murrayfield House, formerly Norton Farm, Norton Lane, an 18th-19th century farmhouse (**Site No. 48**, HER DWS718); Luckham Cottage, Yapton Road, Barnham, an 18th century cottage (**Site No. 50**, HER DWS917); Barnham Windmill, Yapton Road, Barnham built in 1790 (**Site No. 51**, HER DWS1312); Ivy Cottage, Yapton Road, Barnham, an early 19th century cottage (**Site No. 52**, HER DWS1421); Old Cottage, Shripney Lane, Bersted, an 18th century cottage (**Site No. 53**, HER DWS922); Rambler Cottage, Shripney Lane, Bersted, formerly two cottages, now one house dated to 1699 (**Site No. 55**, HER DWS674); an 18th century cottage to the north-west of Rambler Cottage, Shripney Lane, Bersted, (**Site No. 56**, HER DWS675) and The Street Cottage, Church Lane, Barnham, an early-mid 19th century front to an older building (**Site No. 57**, HER DWS420);
- 5.55 Other Grade II listed buildings in the study area comprise: Manor Cottage, Church Lane, Barnham, a cottage dated to 1784 (**Site No. 60**, HER DWS1316); Curacoa, Church Lane, Barnham, an early 19th century cottage (**Site No. 61**, HER DWS1311); the Lodge to Barnham Court, an early 19th century building (**Site No. 62**, HER DWS668); Greenacres, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, a house dated to 1693, (**Site No. 63**, HER DWS717); Argyl House, Nyton Road, Eastergate, an early 19th century house (**Site No. 90**, HER DWS901); a 17th century barn and cart shed, which is one building at Manor Farm, Church Lane, Eastergate (**Site No. 91**, HER DWS621) and Eastergate House, Church Lane, Eastergate, a late 18th or early 19th century house (**Site No. 92**, HER DWS622).
- 5.56 Further Grade II listed buildings in the study area comprise: Flint Cottage, Church Lane, Eastergate, a 17th-18th century house (**Site No. 93**, HER DWS623); a 17th century granary/outbuildings at Manor Farm, Church Lane, Eastergate (**Site No. 94**, HER DWS933); Hop Garden Cottage, Westergate Street,

Aldingbourne, an 18th century cottage (**Site No. 95**, HER DWS1180); Little Westergate House, Nyton Road, Westergate, an early 19th century house (**Site No. 96**, HEER DWS677); Malthouse Cottages, Church Lane, Eastergate, a 17th century building (**Site No. 97**, HER DWS934); Manor Farmhouse, Church Lane, Eastergate, a 16th century building (**Site No. 98**, HER DWS1476); Merryend, Nyton Road, Eastergate, an 18th century house (**Site No. 99**, HER DWS719); Milliards Manor Farmhouse, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, an 18th century former farmhouse (**Site No. 100**, HER DWS684); Mouse Hall, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, a 16th century building (**Site No. 101**, HER DWS1325); Nyton Cottage, Nyton Road, Aldingbourne, a 17th century building (**Site No. 102**, HER DWS680) and Nyton Lodge, Nyton Road, Aldingbourne, an 18th century building (**Site No. 104**, HERDWS679).

- 5.57 Further Grade II listed buildings in the study area comprise: Old Farm Cottage, Church Lane, Eastergate, an 18th century cottage (**Site No. 105**, HER DWS1402); Parsonage Farmhouse, Lake Lane, Barnham, an 18th century house (**Site No. 106**, HER DWS669); Rose Cottage, Nyton Road, Westergate, a 17th century or earlier building (**Site No. 107**, HER DWS678); Rush Cottage, Nyton Road, Aldingbourne, a 16th century cottage (**Site No. 108**, HER DWS1427); Shelley House and Elm Tree Stores, Church Lane, Eastergate, an 18th century building (**Site No. 109**, HER DWS1478); Shripney House, Shripney Lane, Bersted, an 18th century or earlier house (**Site No. 110**, HER DWS1310); Studio Barn, Shripney Lane, Bersted, an 18th century barn (**Site No. 111**, HER DWS1425); The Long House, Nyton Road, Eastergate, an 18th century house (**Site No. 112**, HER DWS1407); The Manor House, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, a 18th-19th century house (**Site No. 113**, HER DWS898) and The Old House, Church Lane, Eastergate, an 18th century house (**Site No.114**, HER DWS1477).
- 5.58 Further Grade II listed buildings in the study area comprise: The Old Manor House, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, a 17th century house (**Site No. 115**, HER DWS682); the early 19th century stables to Westergate House, Nyton Road, Westergate (**Site No. 116**, HER DWS1426); The Thatched Cottage, Barnham Road, Eastergate, a cottage dated to 1623 (**Site No. 117**, HER DWS620); The White House, Church Lane, Eastergate, an 18th century house (**Site No. 118**, HER DWS935); The Wilkes Head Inn, Church Lane, Eastergate, a public house dated to 1763 (**Site No. 119**, HER DWS1299); Thimbles, Barnham Road, Eastergate, an 18th century building (**Site No. 120**, HER DWS1301) and Timbers, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, a 16th century cottage (**Site No. 121**, HER DWS683).
- 5.59 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the study area. An archaeological evaluation at Barnham Manor, 150, Barnham Road in 2010 identified a linear feature, which probably represented a boundary of Roman date (**Site No. 19**, HER MWS8615, EWS1035). Two sherds of Iron Age pottery and a single sherd of Roman pottery were recovered from this feature.
- 5.60 Sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery have been in the garden of a grocers shop at Shripney. The first finds here consisted of sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery which were found during the digging of a pit in 1924. Associated with these finds were other finds of bones and evidence of a fire. The second find made about ten years later here was of sherds of Roman pottery along with a pit filled with oyster shells. Trial trenching here in 1974 found sherds of 13th century pottery but no evidence of any structures. Below this was a layer of flint cobbles and sherds of Roman pottery (**Site No. 74**, HER MWS2368-70).

- 5.61 A geoarchaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2011 at the Lidsey Well site, Lidsey Road, ahead of the construction of an oil well (**Site No. 24**, HER MWS11450, EWS1282). The watching brief identified a deposit sequence which consisted of made ground, alluvium and marine deposits. The latter deposit was sampled and yielded a pollen assemblage indicating mid-late Holocene date. The marine deposits related to the Pagham Raised Beach.
- 5.62 An archaeological evaluation at the Barnham Trading Post, 2, Barnham Road in 2003 yielded negative results (**Site No. 32**, HER MWS6989).
- 5.63 Archaeological investigations on land to the rear of No. 98, Barnham Road, Barnham in 2004 identified at least four phases of archaeological activity related to both agricultural and settlement activity from the early Iron Age to the Roman period (**Site No. 33**, HER MWS7451, EWS742). Three linear features of early-late Iron Age date were found to be truncated by later Iron Age-Roman archaeological features. In addition, a large number of other intercutting archaeological features, which were predominately of late Iron Age-Roman date were also found.
- 5.64 An archaeological evaluation in 2011 at Pollards Nurseries, Lake Lane, Barnham located a small array of finds including three burnt flints of Mesolithic-Neolithic date, two small undated pits or postholes, a musket ball and a copper button (**Site No. 35**, HER MWS11249).
- 5.65 An archaeological evaluation at Church Lane, Eastergate in 2000 identified two adjacent north-south orientated ditches, the more substantial of which yielded sherds of 11th-13th century pottery (**Site No. 42**, HER MWS6997). These ditches may have represented former churchyard boundaries to the east of the present churchyard wall. Two further parallel east-west orientated linear features probably confirmed the position of a post-medieval field boundary. Other findings included worked and burnt flints of prehistoric date indicated possible contemporary activity in the area along with a fragment of Roman roof tile.
- 5.66 An archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate in 2007 identified archaeological features dating from the Late Bronze Age to the late Medieval period (**Site No. 68**, HER DWS9493, EWS1127). Within one trench, a series of medieval features dating from the 11th-14th centuries were found. A curvilinear gully/ditch was traced and a terminal end was observed. To the south, a layer of possible occupation debris was found which sealed another possible ditch/gully and a large pit. One pit yielded a worked flint of late Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age date and a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery, while the remaining pits produced sherds of medieval pottery. Other archaeological features dating to the Saxo-Norman and later medieval periods were found including a large ditch, five linear features, four pits and five postholes, along with refuse pits and an occupation layer. Other finds included further sherds of medieval pottery dating from the 12th-early 13th centuries, one sherd of Roman pottery and a residual sherd of prehistoric pottery.

- 5.67 An archaeological evaluation at Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, Bognor in 2011 identified a single and isolated shallow pit which yielded finds of Late Bronze pottery and contemporary fragments of burnt flint and one worked flint (**Site No. 69**, HER MWS11277, EWS1257).
- 5.68 An archaeological evaluation at Shripney Lane, Shripney in 1999 identified the north wall of a 19th century farm and a cut of an unknown extent which was thought to be either a brickearth quarry or possibly part of the moat of Shripney Manor (**Site No. 85**, HER MWS6757).
- 5.69 Two archaeological evaluations which took place at the Westergate Community College, Ivy Lane, Westergate in 1996 and in 1998 identified features and finds dated to the Iron Age, prehistoric Roman, Saxo-Norman and post-medieval periods (**Site No. 87**, HER MWS7047-9). The archaeological features identified consisted mainly of ditches. The finds included flintwork and pottery. Both evaluations also produced a significant quantity of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery. A Late Bronze Age posthole was also found. This posthole yielded fragments of flintwork and of fire cracked flint.

6.0 Site specific search/investigation results

6.1 Cartographic and documentary information (Figures 3-7)

- 6.1.1 Copies of early edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the West Sussex Record Office. The earliest map consulted in this study comprised an extract from the First Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1880, which comprises **Figure 3** of this study. This map shows a relatively open rural landscape with a series of large open fields within the area of the assessment site. Contemporary settlement activity is confined to a series of small rural settlement centres such as Eastergate and Westergate to the north along with a number of isolated farmsteads such as Headhone Farm etc. To the north, the assessment site is bisected by the London, Brighton and South Coast railway line (**Site No. 123**). Branching off to the south-west from this is the line of the Bognor Branch line of this railway (**Site No. 124**). The line of the Chichester-Arundel canal (**Site No. 14**), is also featured in some detail, including showing a towpath and the canal as an extant landscape feature. The site of a former bridge over the canal (**Site No. 134**) is also featured in detail traversing the canal.
- 6.1.2 An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1899 comprises **Figure 4** of this study. This map shows that only relatively minor changes took place to the local landscape within the area of the assessment site between 1880 and 1899. To the south, one field boundary is shown removed to the east of Lidsey. Further field boundaries have been removed too around the former site of Headhone Farm (**Site No. 18**), which by 1899 had shifted to the west. A further field boundary to the north of this had also been removed by 1899. A single field boundary was added to the south of the London-Brighton railway line and to the east of Woodgate. The settlement of Westergate has also undergone some degree of expansion. The site of a former gravel working depicted as 'old gravel pit' is shown to the east of the modern Northfield Farm (**Site No. 135**). The line of the Chichester-Arundel Canal (**Site No. 14**), is no longer shown as extant. The former bridge (**Site No. 134**) is shown as having gone by this time as has the former towpath.
- 6.1.3 An extract from the Third Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1914 forms **Figure 5** of this study. This map shows that by 1914, the pace of change to the local landscape within the area of the assessment site had gathered pace. To the south, the line of the former Chichester-Arundel Canal (**Site No. 14**), is now featured as a series of earthworks indicated by lines of hachures. The major change to this local landscape comprised the addition of new orchards at Woodgate, around Eastergate to the north and to the east of the modern Northfield Farm. The settlement of Eastergate has also undergone a degree of expansion to the east with a series of new nurseries to the south of the modern B2233 road. The site of a former gravel working is also shown at the northern site boundary (**Site No. 136**).
- 6.1.4 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1937 comprises **Figure 6** of this study. Relatively little change had taken place to the central and southern portions of the assessment site between 1914 and 1937. Several new field boundaries were added in

that time in the southern portion of the assessment site. By contrast, the northern portion of the assessment site had undergone radical change. This mainly comprised the creation of the modern settlement of West Barnham to the east, the expansion of Eastergate as a modern settlement with additional residential development and the addition of new large areas which were devoted to new orchards and market gardening. The gravel working at the northern boundary of the assessment site (**Site No. 136**) had also undergone some expansion in area.

- 6.1.5 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1961 forms **Figure 7** of this study. This map shows that relatively little change took place to the area of the assessment site between 1937 and 1961. To the north-west of New Barn, a findspot of Roman pottery found in 1952 is shown, which marks the location of **Site No. 10**. To the south the hachured earthworks of the line of the Chichester-Arundel Canal (**Site No. 14**) have been reduced somewhat by modern agriculture.

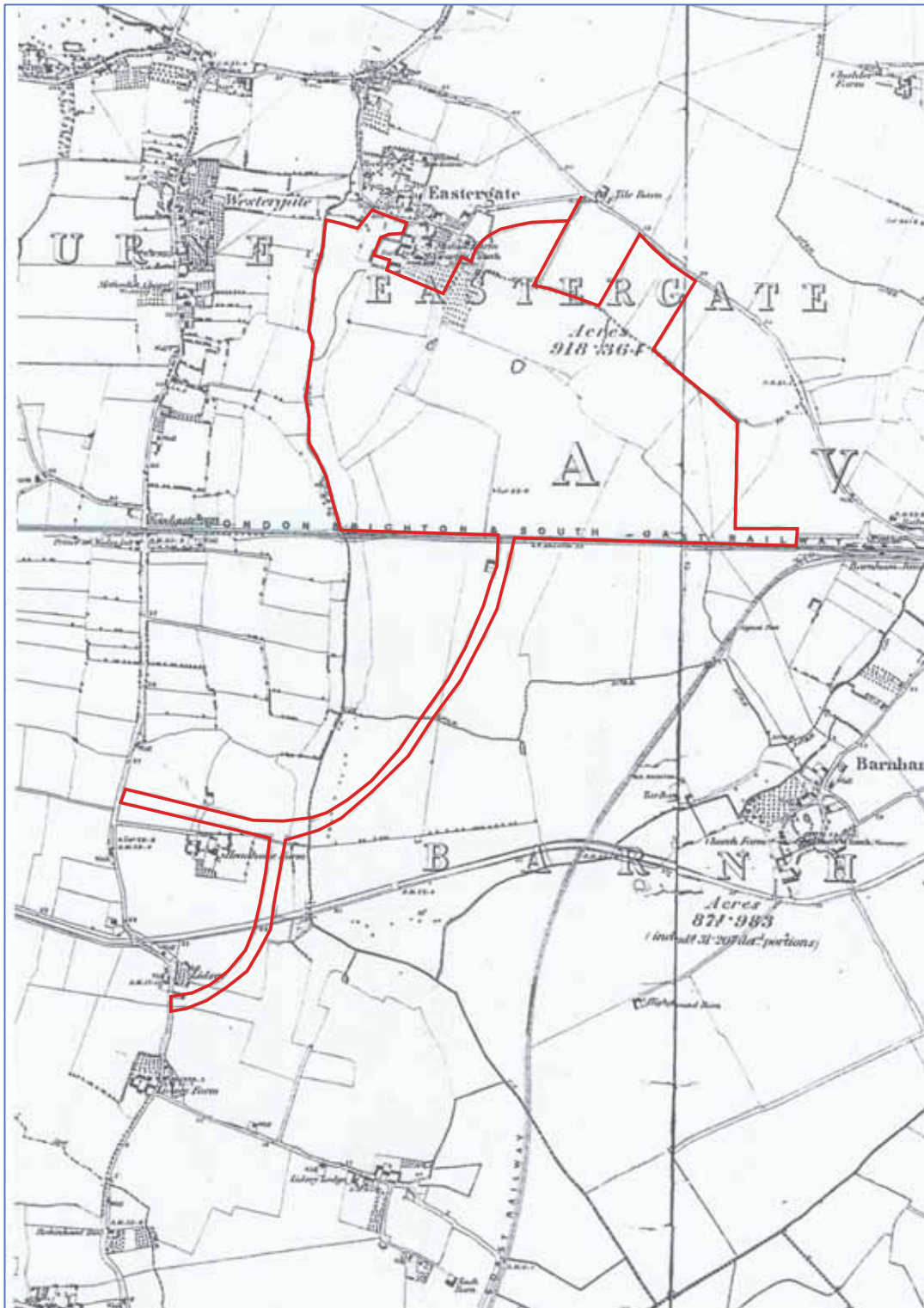


Figure 3: Extract from the First Edition six inch to one-mile scale. Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1880. Map sheet no Sussex 62.

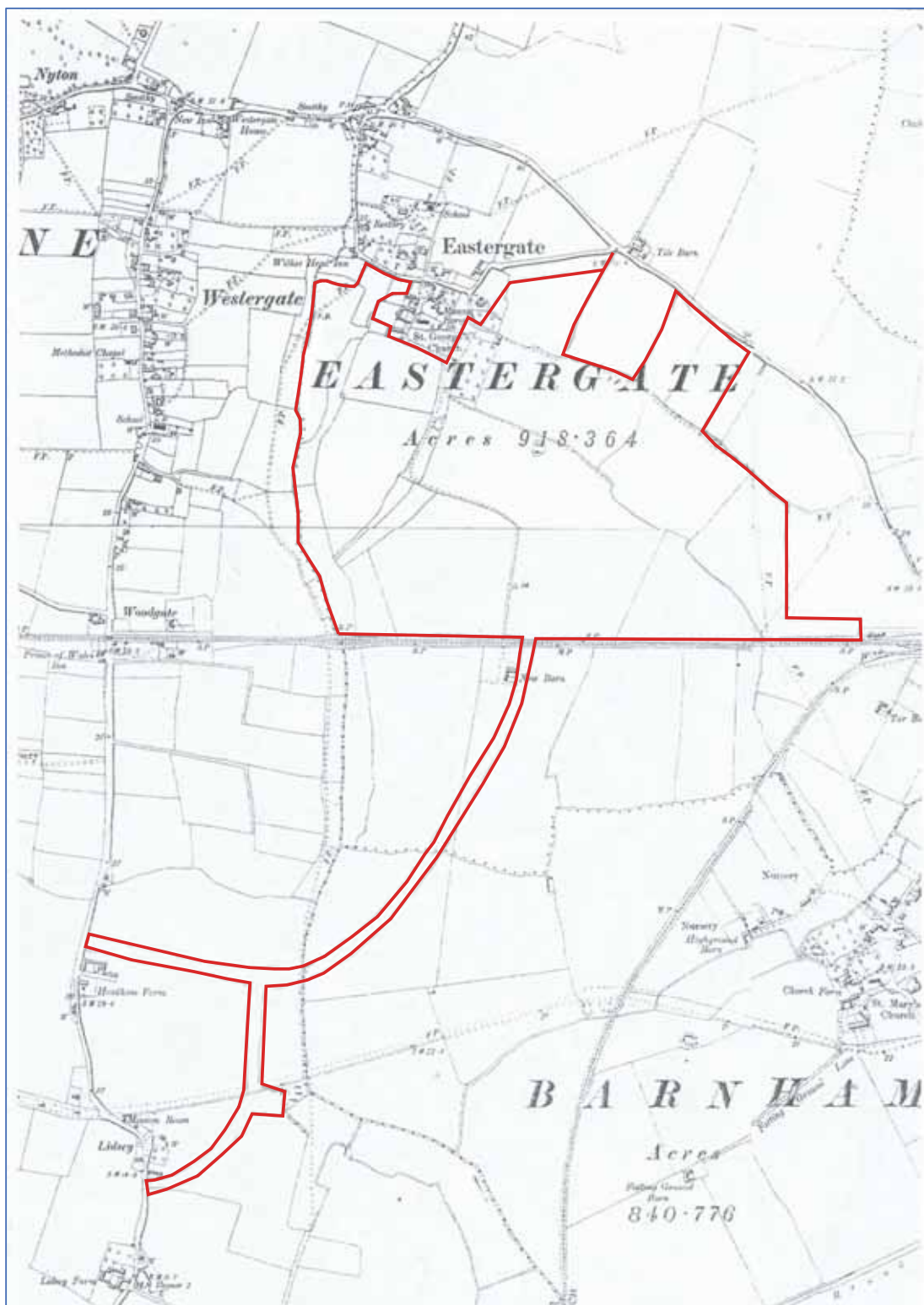


Figure 4: Composite extract from the Second Edition six inch to one-mile scale. Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1899. Map sheet no 62 NW, 62 NE, 62 SE & 62 SW.

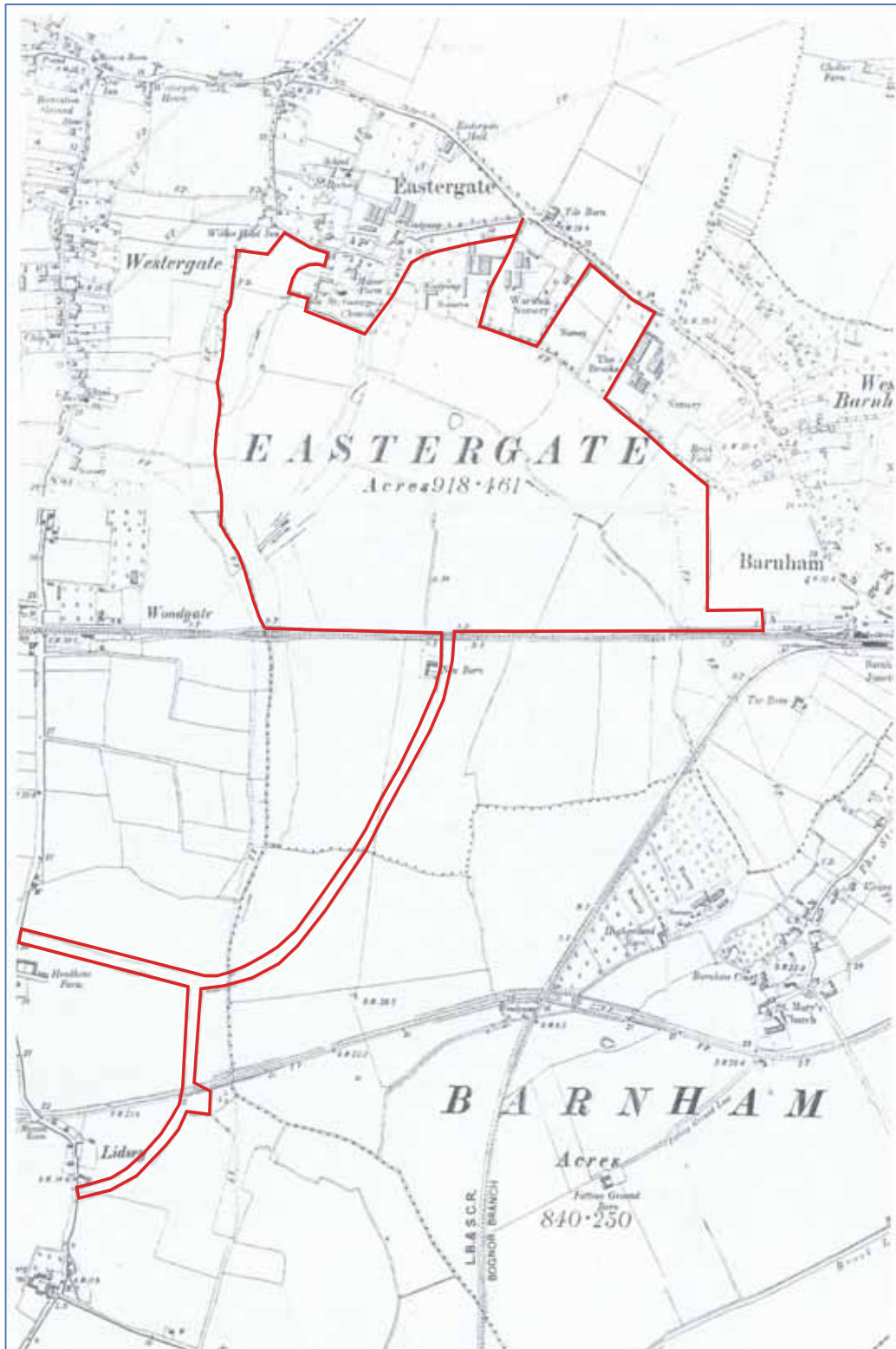


Figure 5: Composite extract from the Third Edition six inch to one-mile scale. Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1899. Maps of 1913-1914 map sheet no 62 NW, 62 NE, 62 SE & 62 SW.

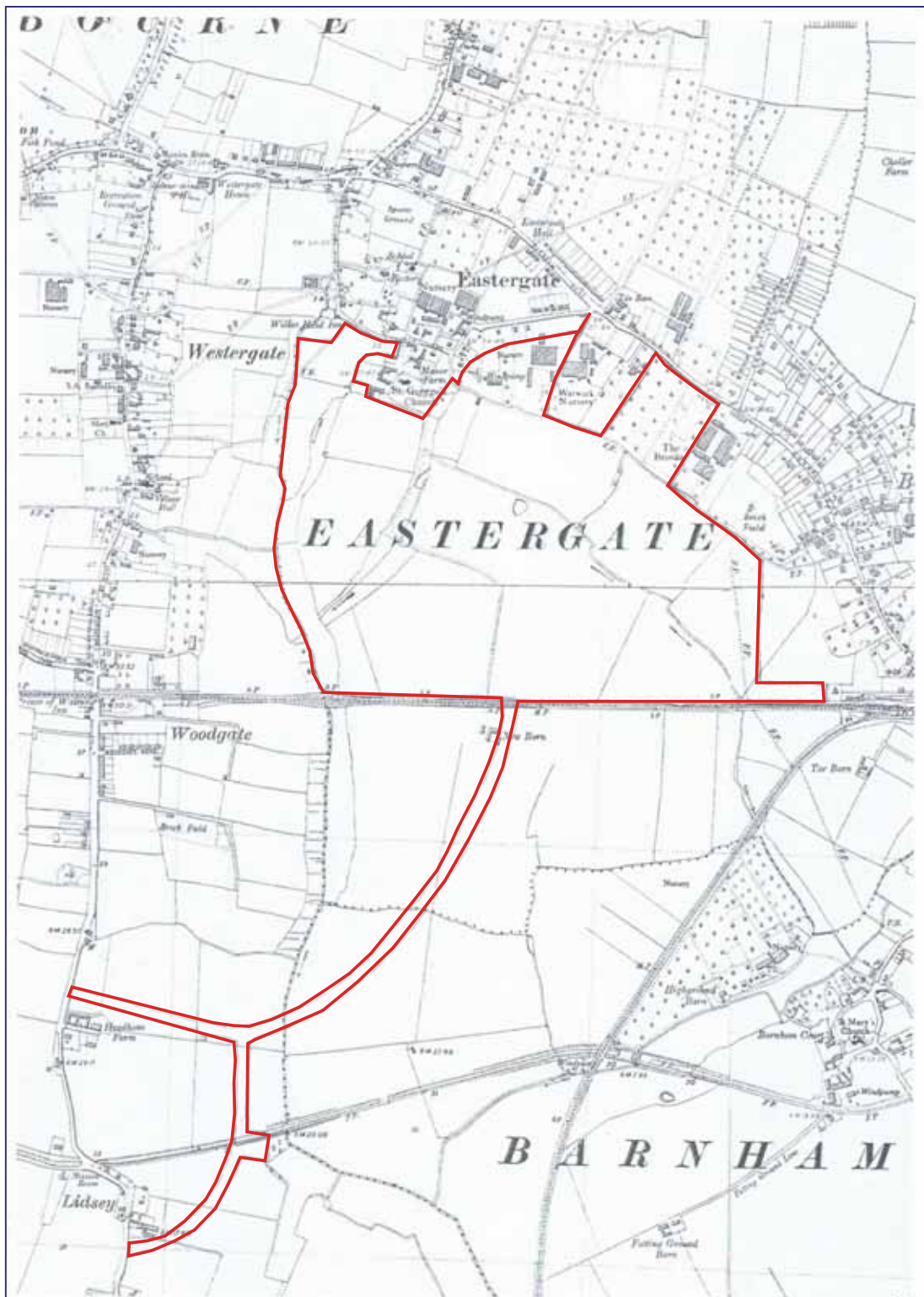


Figure 6: Composite extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one-mile scale. Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of 1937-1950. Map sheet no 62 NW, 62 NE, 62 SE & 62 SW.

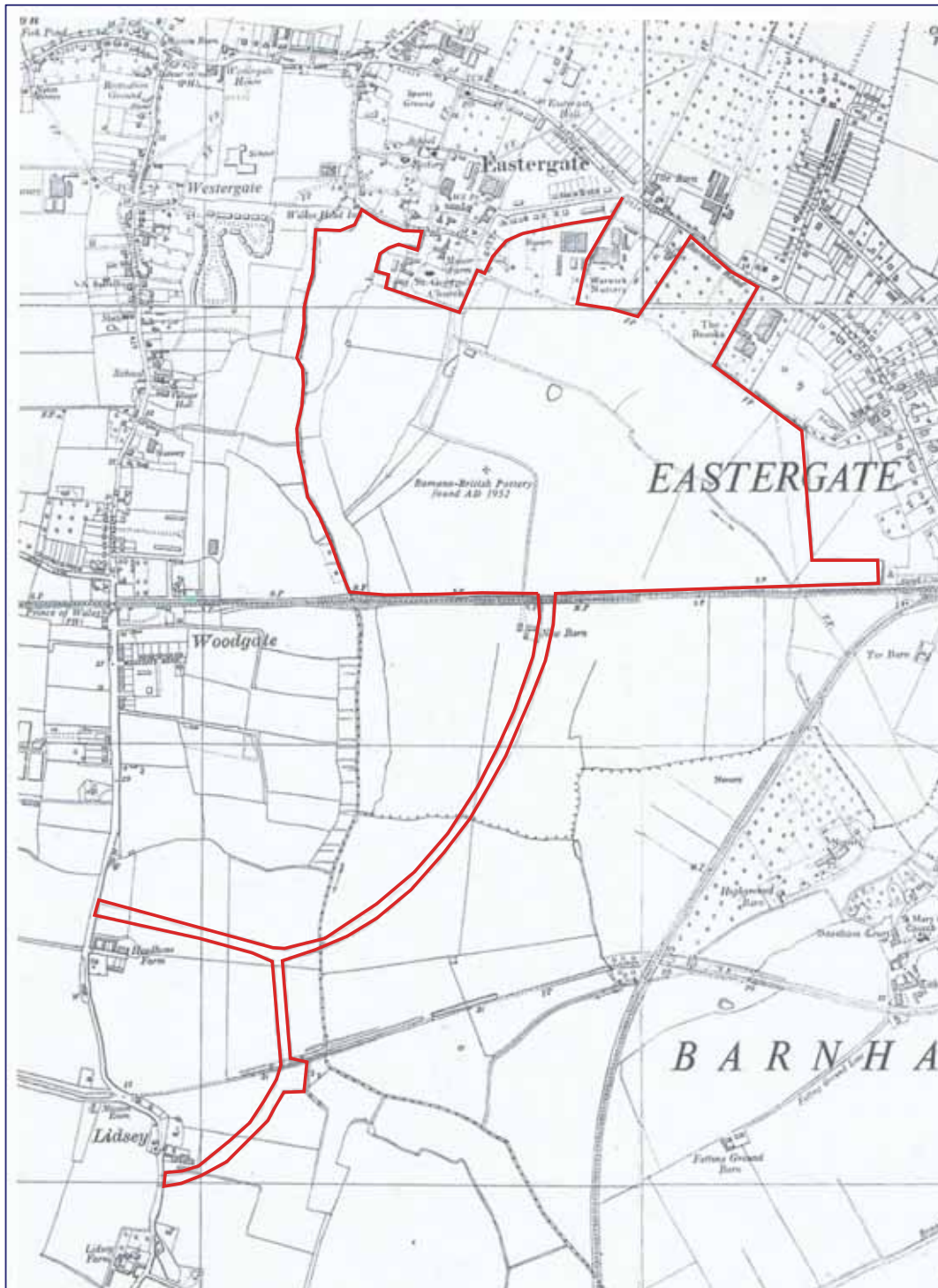


Figure 7: Composite extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of 1961-1963. Map sheet nos SU 90 SE, SU 90 SW, SU 90 NE & SU 90 NW.

6.2 Aerial photographs

- 6.2.1 A search was commissioned of the vertical and oblique aerial photographic collections of the National Monuments Record Centre of English Heritage at Swindon. This search yielded a total of 179 vertical aerial photographs and 56 oblique aerial photographs. The results of this search are presented in **Appendix 3** of this study in tabulated format. The aerial photographs which are listed in this tabulated format were consulted at the public search room of the National Monuments Record Centre of English Heritage at Swindon. The additional archaeological heritage assets which were identified by this aerial photographic analysis are listed in **Appendix 2** and their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figure 8** of this study.
- 6.2.2 The additional archaeological heritage assets which were identified by this aerial photographic analysis consist mostly of areas of undated ridge and furrow, of the remnants of earthwork cultivation remains, all of which were featured on the vertical aerial photographs. The first of these comprise an area of undated ridge and furrow (**Site No. 125**), which is situated to the north of the line of the remains of the Chichester-Arundel Canal (**Site No. 14**). This area of ridge and furrow are featured on the following vertical aerial photographs: RAF/541/446, frames 3321-3323 (1950); RAF/540/548, frames 4514-6 (1950); RAF/540/458, frames 4514-6 (1951); RAF/58/678, frames 3143-1 and 4142-6, (1951) and OS/89026, frames 160-2, (1989).
- 6.2.3 A second area of undated ridge and furrow is also located to the north of the line of the remains of the Chichester-Arundel Canal (**Site No. 126**). This area of ridge and furrow is featured on the following vertical aerial photographs: RAF/541/446, frames 3322-3 (1950),
- 6.2.4 A third area of undated ridge and furrow is situated in Eastergate (**Site No. 127**). This area of ridge and furrow is featured on the following vertical aerial photograph: RAF/541/446, frame 4321 (1950).
- 6.2.5 A fourth area of undated ridge and furrow is located at Lidsey (**Site No. 128**). This area of ridge and furrow is featured on the following vertical aerial photograph: RAF/540/458, frame 4513 (1951).
- 6.2.6 A fifth area of undated ridge and furrow is situated to the north of Eastergate (**Site No. 129**). This area of ridge and furrow is featured on the following vertical aerial photographs: RAF/543/1105, frames 137-8 (1960).
- 6.2.7 A sixth area of undated ridge and furrow is located at Woodgate (**Site No. 130**). This area of ridge and furrow is featured on the following vertical aerial photographs: RAF/543/1107, frames 37-38 (1960).
- 6.2.8 A seventh area of undated ridge and furrow is situated at West Barnham (**Site No. 131**). This area of ridge and furrow is featured on the following vertical aerial photographs: RAF/540/460, frames 4837-9, (1951) and RAF/540/546, frames 4008-10, (1951).

- 6.2.9 A further area of undated ridge and furrow is located to the north-west of New Barn (**Site No. 132**). This area of ridge and furrow is featured on the following vertical aerial photographs: RAF/540/546, frames 4010-13, (1951).
- 6.2.10 Most of the oblique aerial photographs did not yield any additional data. However, two oblique aerial photographs ref; SU 9305-6 (2000) show the cropmarks of an undated doubled ditched trackway (**Site No. 133**), which is situated to the north-west of Nyton Farm.
- 6.2.11 From the overall analysis of the aerial photographs, the earliest of which dated from 1925, it is clear that the area of this assessment site has been intensively farmed and hence ploughed for at least the last one hundred years. This factor alone may account for the relative lack of potential cropmark and/or soilmark activity within the area of the assessment site.

6.3 Site walkover survey (**Appendix 2: Plates 1-59**).

- 6.3.1 A site walkover survey was made by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Limited on the 4th April 2020, July 10th 2020, 10th November 2020 and 12th March 2021, for the purpose of recording the present appearance and environs of the proposed development site, and noting any features, such as surface anomalies and or structures which might indicate surviving archaeological remains both above and below ground. . This included a digital photographic record, which is in part reproduced in **Appendix 2**. The weather conditions, on all site visits were good with broken sunlight.
- 6.3.2 In addition site walkovers covered the three Conservation Areas (The Square Eastergate, Church Lane Eastergate and Church Lane Barnham) that lie within the search area. A full description and assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in terms of impact on fabric and settings of assets within these areas is presented in **Appendices A1, A2 and A3** accompanying this report.
- 6.3.3 The east west aligned route of the relict Portsmouth to Arundel Canal was also walked along the southern boundary of the application area. **NOTE:** A full description and assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in terms of impact on fabric and setting of this asset are presented in **Appendix A4** of this report.
- 6.3.4 Area P1 (shown at Figure A10 and see Plates 1-7) is the most northerly surveyed area. This area sits to the north of the development site boundary and north of the B2233. Plates 1-7 show land scape characteristic's immediately north of the development site and to the immediate north east of The Square Eastergate Conservation area. The area may be characterised as consisting of open grass and pasture bounded by mixed hedgerows with variably mature tree-lines. Comparison and review with cartographic records from the mid 1930's suggest that post the mid 1030's this area was developed as mixed pasture and agriculture / horticulture associated with the nursery industry sector.
- 6.3.5 Area P2 (shown at Figure A10 and see Plates 8-25) describes the area immediately surrounding of the curtilage of St Georges Church and the Manor Farm complex. This area is lies within the south east of the Church Lane Eastergate Conservation Area. (**NOTE:** for an additional more detailed review of this Conservation Area refer to **Appendix A2**)
- 6.3.5 Plates 8-16 show varied views looking to the south and south east of the southern boundary of the curtilage of St Georges' Church. Views to and from the southern church area to be maintained (Refer to Figures A1-A3)
- 6.3.6 Plates 12, 22, 23 and 24 show views across existing arable fields towards the proposed new residential build areas. (Refer to Figures A1-A3)
- 6.3.7 Plates 26-59 record site conditions and landscape characteristics south of the main rail line and outside the main development area though within the route of the proposed A29 strategic corridor.

- 6.3.7 As shown at Plates 26-29, Plates 43-45 and 48 the majority of this sub-site area is characterised by open arable fields with variably mature hedge and tree lines.
- 6.3.8 Plates 29,32-34, 53 and 56 show the predominantly open field arable land areas within the proposed route line of the south eastern spurs to the proposed A29 strategic corridor and north of Canal Lane.
- 6.3.9 Plates 36-38 record views and general site area characteristics of the Southern Water plant lying adjacent and to the south of Canal Lane. This installation lies to the south west of the proposed A29 route extension. It is of no heritage interest.
- 6.40 Plates 30,31,49, and 55 show representative 'typical' views of the relict remains of the Portsmouth to Arundel Canal. This asset is listed within the Section 16.6 of the Arun District Local Plan (2018). Refer to Appendix A4 for a review of significance of and potential impact on this asset.

7.0 Assessment of archaeological potential

- 7.1 This archaeological desk-based study has identified widely scattered, very limited and fragmented archaeological activity and finds from the Bronze Age period. Within the area of the assessment site, this has comprised a hoard consisting of eight celts and a palstave axe which were found during the excavations for a railway cutting on the Bognor railway branch line in the 19th century and a Bronze Age urn found off Eastergate Lane in 1954 to the immediate north of the assessment site. It is considered that the potential for Bronze Age archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site is **low to possibly moderate**.
- 7.2 No archaeological activity or finds from the Iron Age period have been made within the area of the assessment site. To the immediate north-east, an archaeological evaluation in 2010 at Barnham Manor identified a boundary ditch which yielded two residual sherds of Iron Age pottery. Given this very limited evidence, the potential for Iron Age archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site is **low to possibly moderate**.
- 7.3 An archaeological evaluation on Church Lane, Eastergate in 2000 and just outside the area of the assessment site located fragments of worked and burnt flint of prehistoric date. This similarly represents very limited and fragmentary evidence of archaeological activity and finds and so it is considered that the potential for general prehistoric archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site is also **low**.
- 7.4 There is some evidence for archaeological activity and finds from the Roman period which have been made within the area of the assessment site. This consists of the site of a probable villa, which has been plotted from prior aerial photographic analysis to the north-west of New Barn. A large assemblage of pottery, fragments of roof tile, oyster shell and animal bone have also been found at this location, supporting this interpretation. To the north-east of the assessment site, an archaeological evaluation in 2010 at Barnham Manor identified a boundary ditch of Roman date. An archaeological evaluation on Church Lane, Eastergate in 2000 and just outside the area of the assessment site found a fragment of Roman roof tile. However, this still represents scattered, fragmented and limited evidence of such activity and finds, so this potential is also considered to be **low to possibly moderate**.
- 7.5 No evidence for archaeological activity and finds from the Anglo-Saxon period has been made within the area of the assessment site; though settlements such as Eastergate and Barnham appear to have had Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. Despite this, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the Anglo-Saxon period to be made on this assessment site is **low**.
- 7.6 There is similarly very limited, widely scattered and fragmentary evidence for medieval archaeological activity and finds here also. Within the area of the assessment site, this has comprised sherds of medieval pottery that were found on the surface of a ploughed field in 1952 to the north-west of New Barn and the site of a chapel at Lidsey to the south-west. The site of a second medieval chapel is

situated to the immediate south of the assessment site at Sack Lane, Lidsey. An archaeological evaluation on Church Lane, Eastergate in 2000 and just outside the area of the assessment site located medieval boundary ditches which produced sherds of 11th-13th century pottery. It is thus similarly considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the medieval period to be made on this assessment site is **low**.

- 7.7 There is slightly more substantial evidence for archaeological activity and finds from the post-medieval and early modern periods that have been made within the area of the assessment site. The most obvious of this is the line of the former Chichester-Arundel Canal, which survive on the ground as fragmentary earthworks. The site of an associated canal bridge shown on the 1880 map has also been identified here. The impact of potential development on the line, curtilage and setting of this site should be a material consideration in respect of any proposed development on this site. **(Refer to Appendix 4 for additional detail)**
- 7.8 To the east of the present Headhone Farm, and within the area of the assessment site is the site of a former 19th century farmstead which is shown on the map of 1880 also known as Headhone Farm, a precursor of the present farm. To the north-east and also within the area of the assessment site is the site of a 20th century brickfield at West Barnham. Within the northern portion of the assessment site, is the site of a second 19th century farmstead at Follyfoot Farm. At Woodgate, and to the immediate west of the assessment site is the site of a former brickworks.
- 7.9 The aerial photographic analysis undertaken for this study identified evidence for the earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow, also of probable post-medieval date. These were similarly in isolated locations and were highly fragmented and scattered in nature. This is reflected in the highly intensive nature of the farming activity which has taken place within the area of the assessment site for the past century. Given all of these aforementioned factors, the potential for post-medieval and early modern archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site is also considered to be **low**.
- 7.10 However, previous archaeological investigations undertaken by Development Archaeology Services Limited and others on the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain have yielded unexpected discoveries of archaeological activity from the later prehistoric periods (from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods) through to the Romano-British period. Although there is no direct evidence to suggest this, it is possible that similar such unexpected archaeological activity and finds may be encountered on this assessment site, despite the low to moderate archaeological potential identified from these periods by this study. This factor should be taken into consideration.
- 7.11 There are a number of Grade II listed buildings which are located within close proximity to the assessment site, though none are situated within it. To the south-west, this comprises Lidsey House; to the north-west, Thimbles, Barnham Road and to the north-west The Thatched Cottage, Barnham Road. Within the historic core of Eastergate, a group of such buildings consisting of a barn and cart shed and a granary/outbuilding at Manor Farm, Church Lane; Manor Farmhouse, Church Lane; Flint House,

Church Lane; Eastergate House, Church Lane; The Old House, Church Lane and The Wilkes Head Inn, Church Lane. The Grade II* listed parish church of St George at Eastergate is also located within this historic core. The settings of these various listed buildings in relation to the assessment site will be a material consideration in respect of any proposed development within the area of the assessment site. **(Refer to Appendix A2 for additional detail).**

8.0 Impact on archaeological resources

- 8.1 The groundworks associated with any proposed development such as the excavation of new foundations, services and access roads typically associated with residential developments can directly impact on buried archaeological potential. In addition, potential disturbance associated with non-new build but areas to be landscaped should be taken into consideration regarding potential impact on below ground archaeological resources that may be present within the gross application area.
- 8.2 This archaeological desk-based assessment study has identified **low to possibly moderate** potential for archaeological activity and finds from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and **low** for the prehistoric, and the Anglo-Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and early modern periods to be made on this assessment site.
- 8.3 It is noted that the known archaeological activity and finds from all periods both within and without the assessment site is fragmentary, scattered and limited. However, it is considered that the magnitude of impact of groundworks associated with the proposed development on potential remains of low to moderate significance should be considered as moderate to possibly high on currently available data.
- 8.4 Built Heritage;** Whilst no designated heritage assets, or locally significant buildings lie within the proposed development site three Conservation Areas (The Square Eastergate, Church Lane Eastergate and Church Lane Barnham). A fuller assessment of the heritage significance of built asset within these designated areas is given at **Appendices A1, A2, and A3** accompanying this report.
- 8.6 The Grade II Lidsey House is situated c. 75 metres south of the proposed southern spur of the A29 Strategic Road corridor at its junction with the current route of the A29 (Westergate Street).
- 8.7 The Grade II listed Thimbles, Barnham Road is located to the immediate east of the assessment site and proximal to the eastern terminal of the proposed east west aligned Primary Road corridor.
- 8.8 Both Lidsey House and Thimbles are assessed (refer to Tables A, B and C for criteria) as being of high heritage significance.
- 8.9 On both Lidsey House and The Thimbles the magnitude of effect is assessed as moderate to low. The significance of effect is assessed as Low.

- 8.10 In addition to the review of designated listed heritage assets searches included a review of local buildings or structures of character as listed / detailed in Arun District Council's:

"SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES OF CHARACTER Adopted September 2005"

The criteria for the selection of buildings or structures of character are as follows;

- 1) Buildings of outstanding design, detailing, appearance or special interest because of the use of materials.
- 2) Buildings which are extremely good examples of traditional or established style, or unusual type.
- 3) In special cases, buildings or structures which contribute towards the local townscape or have important historical associations.
- 4) All buildings must be largely intact and not adversely affected by later extensions or alterations.
- 5) Preferably, although not exclusively, they should make a positive contribution to their surroundings or the street scene.

The following buildings [with categorisation] are listed and present within the study search area:

- **BARNHAM**

1-4 Field Cottages Church Lane [2-5]

Minstrals Barn [2-5]

The Old School House Yapton Road PH [2-5]

The Murrell Arms Yapton Road 2-5]

- **EASTERGATE STREET**

Barnham Road Barnham Railway Station Ticket Office [2-5]

Building and signal box Barnham Bridge Inn [2-5]

Elm Grove North

No's 2,3,4 &5 [2-5]

Old Rectory Drive

The Old Rectory [1-5]

- 8.11 Applying criteria as detailed in Tables A, B and C the above assets are assessed as having Low to possibly moderate heritage significance. The magnitude of effect of the proposed development on these buildings is assessed as being negligible to none and significance of effect is assessed as being negligible to none.

9.0 Suggested mitigation, outline scope.

- 9.1 It is considered that on archaeological grounds there should be no case for refusing the application. However, it is suggested that site investigation should be undertaken, post determination, though in advance of the proposed development. The details of any investigation to be determined after consultation with the LPA's appointed archaeological advisor. Such a process may be secured by the placing of an appropriate Condition on any forthcoming permission.
- 9.2 It is suggested that archaeological investigation should take the form of a combined program of remote sensing (geophysical survey) and investigation be controlled archaeological investigation by trial trenching. The investigation methods to follow appropriate Sussex industry guidelines.
- 9.3 Whilst no detail is presently available to conform any program of groundworks (enabling or associated directly with construction groundworks, subject to granting of permission and the relevant condition being applied) it is anticipated ground works will be phased by site / development parcel area. It is recommended that any pre-start and on-going archaeological survey results be reviewed, stage by stage to enable results to inform method and protocols for subsequent investigation phases.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Development Archaeology Services Ltd. would like to thank The Applicant for commissioning this archaeological desk-based assessment. Thanks, are also extended to the staff of the West Sussex Record Office and to Rachael Salter of the West Sussex Historic Environment Record for their kind assistance in compiling the reviewed data.

Thanks, are also extended to James Kenny (Chichester District Archaeology Officer and advisor to ADC) and to Martyn White (Arun District Council's Heritage Officer) for their advice and comments during research stages of this project.

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Poulton-Smith, A., (2012), *West Sussex Place Names*.

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

See also

Legislation and Policy

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

National Planning Policy Framework, 2019 (update 2021)

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

Arun Local Plan 2011 to 2031

The Arun Local Plan covers the period 2011-2031 for the area of Arun District (excluding the area covered by the South Downs National Park Authority) and was adopted on the 18th of July 2018.

Best Practice and Guidance

CIfA (2019) *Code of Conduct*, Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA (2020) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based*

Assessment, Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Historic England (2008) *Conservation Principles; Policy and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*

Historic England (2015) *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2*

Historic England (2017) *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

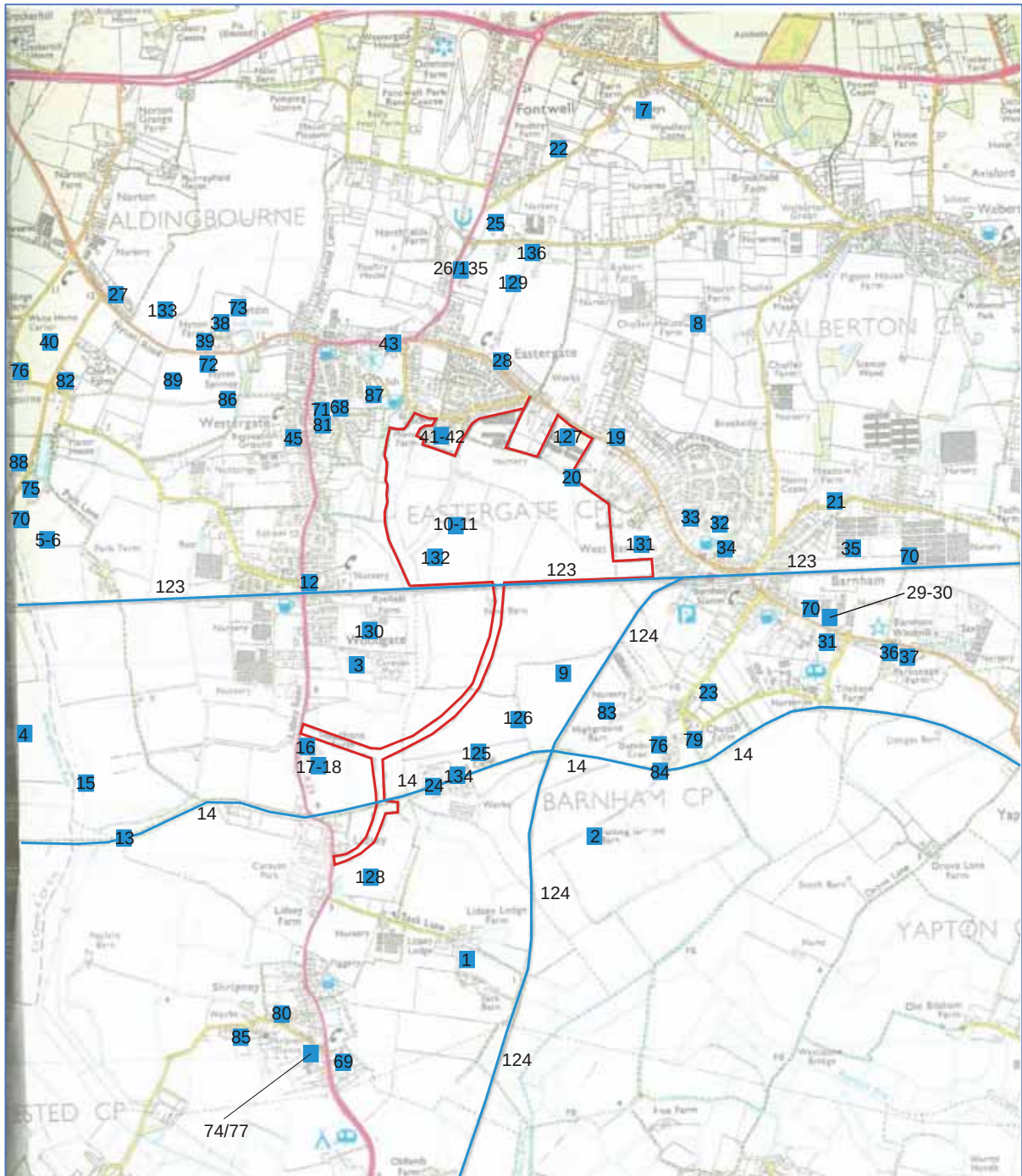


Figure A 8: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Data from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER). The boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

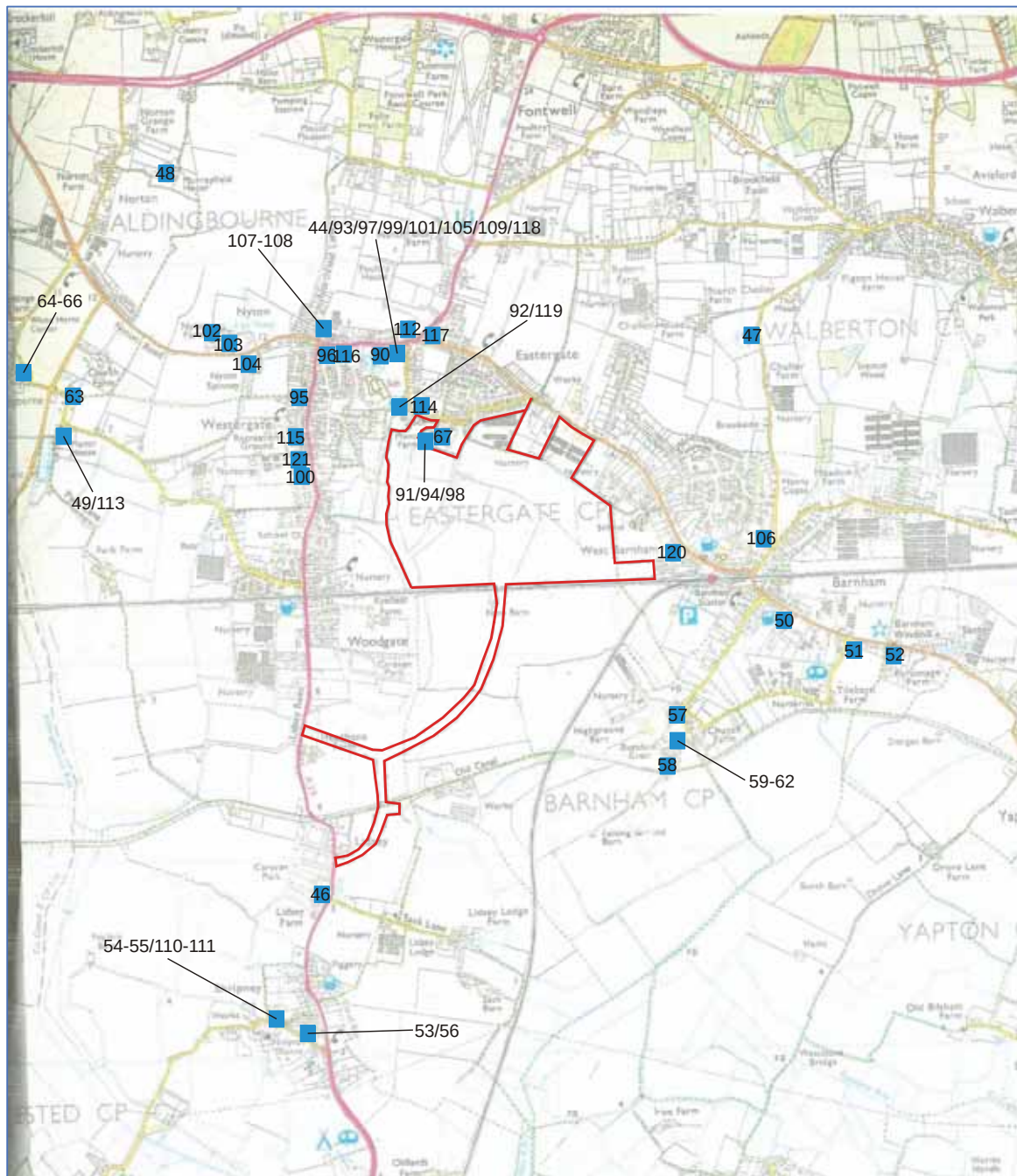


Figure A 9: Gazetteer of Listed Buildings from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER). The boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

Appendix 1: Cultural Heritage Data from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER)

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (SU)	Description	Period
1	MWS3484	9460 0245	Site of a chapel to the S of Sack Lane.	MD
2	MWS10422	9520 0309	Fatting Ground Barn, 19th century outfarm.	PM
3	MWS4705	941 040	Site of the Woodgate Brick Co. brickworks at Woodgate.	MO
4	MWS2379	923 037	Flint working site S of Decoy Farmhouse, Oving.	NE
5	MWS2378	924 046	Flint working site S of Tote Copse, Aldingbourne.	NE
6	MWS2377	923 048	Pottery found during the excavation of a service trench near Tote Copse, Aldingbourne.	IA
7	MWS11245	9558 0671	Cropmarks to the S of Wandleys Farm, Fontwell.	UN
8	MWS9657	9583 0562	Chalder Farm, Walberton, 19th century farmstead.	PM
9	MWS2396	952 039	Hoard found during the excavation of a cutting on the Bognor & Barnham railway in the 19th century.	BA
10	MWS2364	9464 0463	Possible site of a building at Eastergate.	RO
11	MWS2365	9464 0463	Sherds of pottery found in a field at Eastergate.	MD
12	MWS5682	939 043	Site of Woodgate Railway Station.	PM
13	MWS5683	928 031	Occupation site near Aldingbourne Rife.	RO
14	MWS5754	Linear	Portsmouth-Arundel Canal.	PM
15	MWS8272	9270 0340	Site of a WWII decoy.	MO
16	MWS5839	9395 0348	Site of a chapel at Lidsey.	MD
17	MWS8025	9401 0345	Site of the former Headbone Farm.	PM
18	MWS11289	937 035	Late 19th century farmstead at Headhone Farm.	MO
19	MWS8615 EWS1035	9544 0506	Archaeological evaluation at Barnham Manor in 2010 identified a linear feature & pottery.	IA/RO
20	MWS4709	953 048	Site of a brickfield to the W of Elm Grove South.	MO
21	MWS9937	9680 0466	Site of a 19th century outfarm at Cox's Farm, Barnham.	PM
22	MWS9333	9505 0643	Site of a 19th century outfarm at Bancroft.	PM
23	MWS4238	9585 0375	Pottery found to the N of Barnham Court in 1991.	IA
24	MWS11450 EWS1282	9446 0339	Geoarchaeological watching brief at the Lidsey Well site in 2011 identified a deposit sequence.	Pre-PA
25	MWS2254	9483 0608	Urn found in 1954 at Eastergate Lane.	BA
26	MWS10588	9462 0593	Site of a 19th century farmstead at Follyfoot Farm, Eastergate.	PM
27	MWS7081	9293 0581	Graves, pottery & a wall found at Nyton Road, Aldingbourne in the 1960s.	RO
28	MWS9031	9476 0543	Eastergate Memorial Hall, Eastergate.	MO
29	MWS4135	964 042	Assemblage of worked flints found at the Barnham Nurseries in the 1920s.	ME
30	MWS4136	964 042	Assemblage of worked flints found at the	NE

			Barnham Nurseries in the 1920s.	
31	MWS4708	965 040	Site of a 19th century brickfield to the S of the Yapton Road,	PM
32	MWS6989	9599 0446	Archaeological evaluation at the Barnham Trading Post in 2003 yielded negative results.	UN
33	MWS7451 EWS742	9577 0468	Archaeological excavation on land to the rear of 98, Barnham Road, Barnham in 2004 identified features.	IA/RO
34	MWS5686	959 046	Flint implements found at the Barnham Nurseries between 1925-32.	PR
35	MWS11249 EWS1248	9667 0446	Archaeological evaluation at Lake Lane, Barnham in 2011 located flints, postholes or small pits, a musket ball & a copper button.	ME/NE/UN/PM
36	MWS2422	9679 0396	Barnham tower mill built in 1790.	PM
37	MWS10284	9694 0397	Site of a 19th century farmstead at Saxby.	PM
38	MWS4124	933 056	Site of an ice house at Nyton House.	PM
39	MWS9755	9279 0550	Site of a 19th century farmstead at Church Farm, Aldingbourne.	PM
40	MWS2263	925 056	Scatter of pottery found to the E of Church Road, Aldingbourne in 1975.	EM/MD
41	MWS2252	9451 0509	Parish church of St. George, Eastergate.	MD/PM
42	MWS6007	9456 0507	Archaeological evaluation at Church Lane, Eastergate in 2000 identified features, flints and a fragment of a tegula.	PR/RO/MD
43	MWS9108, DWS1227	9440 0559	War Memorial at Eastergate.	MO
44	MWS8514	9431 0554	Grade II listed Old Farm Cottage, Eastergate, an 18th century cottage.	PM
45	MWS7101	9380 0507	Flint working site found at Croft Cottages, Westergate.	ME
46	DWS681	9385 0280	Grade II listed Lidsey House, a 17th century house.	PM
47	DWS1038	9607 0549	Grade II listed Choller Farmhouse, Barnham Lane, an 18th century farmhouse.	PM
48	DWS718	9315 0648	Grade II listed Murrayfield House, Norton Lane, an 18th-19th century building.	PM
49	DWS1405, MWS8521	9263 0539	Grade II listed granary at Square House, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, an 18th century building.	PM
50	DWS917	9629 0415	Grade II listed Luckham Cottage, Yapton Road, Barnham, an 18th century cottage.	PM
51	DWS1312	9678 0396	Grade II listed Barnham Windmill, Yapton Road, Barnham, built in 1790.	PM
52	DWS1421	9661 0402	Grade II listed Ivy Cottage, Yapton Road, Barnham, an early 19th century cottage.	PM
53	DWS922	9375 0209	Grade II listed Old Cottage, Shripney Lane,	PM

			Bersted, an 18th century cottage.	
54	DWS921 MWS2367	9353 0211	Grade II listed Shripney Manor, Shripney Lane, Bersted, an early 17th century building.	PM
55	DWS674	9358 0219	Grade II listed Rambler Cottage, Shripney Lane, Bersted, once two cottages, now one house dated to 1699.	PM
56	DWS675	9358 0221	Grade II listed cottage to the NW of Rambler Cottage, an 18th century cottage.	PM
57	DWS1420	9570 0371	Grade II listed The Street Cottage, Church Lane, Barnham, an early-mid 19th century front to an older building.	PM
58	DWS916, MWS2404	9557 0357	Grade I listed Barnham Court, amid 17th century house.	PM
59	DWS667, MWS2399	9564 0355	Grade I listed parish church of St Marry, Church Lane, Barnham.	MD

60	DWS1316	9571 0364	Grade II listed Manor Cottage, Church Lane, Barnham, dated to 1784.	PM
61	DWS1311	9574 0375	Grade II listed Curacao, Church Lane, Barnham, an early 19th century cottage.	PM
62	DWS668	9561 0365	The Lodge to Barnham Court, a Grade II listed early 19th century building.	PM
63	DWS717	9261 0535	Grade II listed Greenacres, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, dated to 1693.	PM
64	DWS713 MWS2253	9233 0547	Grade I listed parish church of St Mary at Aldingbourne.	EM/MD
65	DWS716, MWS8520	9265 0537	Grade II listed The Square House, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, a late 18th century house.	PM
66	DWS1327, MWS8522	9264 0533	Grade II listed Meadow Cottage, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, originally two 18th century cottages.	PM
67	DWS932	9451 0509	Parish church of St George, Eastergate, Grade II* listed.	MD
68	EWS1127, MWS9493	9406 0527	Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 23-27 Ivy Lane, Westergate in 2007 identified archaeological features.	ME/BA/IA/RO/MD
69	EWS1257, MWS11277	9391 0192	Archaeological Evaluation in 2011 at Richmond Lodge, Shripney Road, Bognor identified a pit, pottery, burnt flint & a worked flint.	BA
70	MWS1272	923 048	Pottery recovered from a service trench at Tote Copse in 1975.	RO
71	MWS1280	941 053	Pottery found in pipe trench in 1975 at Westergate School.	RO
72	MWS1283	934 055	Cremation burial & pottery found at Nyton.	RO
73	MWS2279	9355 05570	Parkscape at Nyton House.	PM

74	MWS2368-70	9380 0201	Sherds of pottery found in a garden in Shripney.	IA/RO/EM/MD
75	MWS2387	9244 0494	Aldingbourne watermill.	PM
76	MWS2401	9561 0345	Site of a tithe barn at Barnham court.	MD/PM
77	MWS4132	9378 0203	Tranchet axe found at Shripney.	ME
78	MWS9244	9240 0542	War memorial in the ground of St. Mary's Church, Aldingbourne.	MO
79	MWS9756	9559 0348	Site of a 19th century farmstead at Church Farm, Barnham.	PM
80	MWS9849	9366 0218	Site of a 18th century farmstead at Coiners Cottage, Shripney.	PM
81	MWS10205	9391 0518	Site of a 19th century farmstead at Westergate.	PM
82	MWS10214	9263 0539	Site of a 18th century farmstead at The Square House, Aldingbourne.	PM
83	MWS11493	9532 0365	Site of a 18th century farmstead at Highground Barn, Barnham.	PM
84	MWS5197	9557 0340	Site of the Iron Canal Bridge.	PM
85	MWS6757	9348 0214	Archaeological evaluation at Shripney Lane, Shripney in 1999 identified the wall of a 19th century farm building & a possible quarry or part of a moat.	PM
86	MWS6802-3	9344 0526	Flint working site at Norton Spinney.	ME

87	MWS7047-9	9415 0531	Archaeological evaluations at the Westergate Community College, Ivey Lane in 1996 and in 1998 identified features & finds.	BA/IA/PR/RO/EM/MD/PM
88	MWS7673	9238 0488	Bone fragment found at Aldingbourne.	RO
89	MWS7795	0352 0540	Scrapers & waster flakes found near Aldingbourne.	NE
90	DWS901	9435 0560	Argyl House, Nyton Road, Aldingbourne, Grade II listed early 19th century house.	PM
91	DWS621	9448 0512	Grade II listed 17th century barn & cart shed at Manor Farm, Church Lane, Eastergate.	PM
92	DWS622	9448 0522	Grade II listed Eastergate House, Church Lane, Eastergate, a late 18th or early 19th century house.	PM
93	DWS623	9435 0552	Flint House, Church Lane, Eastergate, Grade II listed 17th-18th century house.	PM
94	DWS933	9452 0515	Grade II listed 17th century granary/outbuilding at Manor Farm, Church Lane, Eastergate.	PM
95	DWS1180	9389 0533	Hop Garden Cottage, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, Grade II listed 18th century cottage.	PM
96	DWS677	9400 0552	Little Westergate House, Nyton Road, Westergate, Grade II listed early 19th century house.	PM

97	DWS934	9435 0549	Malthouse Cottages, Church Lane, Eastergate, Grade II listed 17th century building.	PM
98	DWS1476	9454 0514	Manor Farmhouse, Church Lane, Eastergate, Grade II listed 16th century building.	PM
99	DWS719	9425 0556	Merryend, Nyton Road, Eastergate, Grade II listed 18th century house.	PM
100	DWS684	9388 0494	Milliards Manor Farmhouse, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, Grade II listed 18th century farmhouse.	PM
101	DWS1325	9387 0554	Mouse Hall, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, Grade II listed 16th century building.	PM
102	DWS680	9340 0557	Nyton Cottage, Nyton Road, Aldingbourne, Grade II listed 17th century building.	PM
103	DWS1428	9347 0558	Nyton House, Nyton Road, Aldingbourne, Grade II listed 16th century or earlier house.	PM
104	DWS679	9362 0556	Nyton Lodge, Nyton Road, Aldingbourne, Grade II listed 18th century building.	PM
105	DWS1402	9431 0554	Old Farm Cottage, Church Lane, Aldingbourne, Grade II listed 18th century cottage.	PM
106	DWS669	9613 0450	Parsonage Farmhouse, Lake Lane, Barnham, Grade II listed 18th century house.	PM
107	DWS678	9392 0560	Rose Cottage, Nyton Road, Westergate, Grade II listed 17th century cottage.	PM
108	DWS1427	9386 0563	Rush Cottage, Nyton Road, Aldingbourne, Grade II listed 16th century cottage.	PM
109	DWS1478	9435 0557	Shelley House & Elm Tree Stores, Church Lane, Eastergate, Grade II listed 18th century building.	PM
110	DWS1310	9363 0218	Shripney House, Shripney Lane, Bersted, Grade II listed 18th century house.	PM
111	DWS1425	9364 0218	Studio Barn, Shripney Lane, Bersted, Grade II listed 18th century barn.	PM
112	DWS1407	9437 0560	The Long House, Nyton Road, Eastergate, Grade II listed 18th century house.	PM
113	DWS898	9259 0515	The Manor House, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, Grade II listed 18th-19th century house.	PM
114	DWS1477	9436 0527	The Old House, Church Lane, Eastergate, Grade II listed 18th century house.	PM
115	DWS682	9381 0513	The Old Manor House, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, Grade II listed 17th century house.	PM
116	DWS1426	9404 0556	The early 19th century stables at Westergate House, Nyton Road, Westergate. Grade II listed.	PM
117	DWS620	9453 0555	The Thatched Cottage, Barnham Road, Eastergate, Grade II listed cottage dated to 1623.	PM

118	DWS935	9436 0555	The White House, Church Lane, Eastergate, Grade II listed 18th century house.	PM
119	DWS1299	9434 0524	The Wilkes Head Inn, Church Lane, Eastergate, Grade II listed & dated to 1763.	PM
120	DWS1301	9573 0450	Thimbles Barnham Road, Eastergate, Grade II listed 18th century building.	PM
121	DWS683	9387 0498	Timbers, Westergate Street, Aldingbourne, Grade II listed 16th century cottage,	PM
122	Number		Not used	
123		Linear	Shoreham-Chichester Railway.	MO
124		Linear	Bognor Branch line	MO
125	AP analysis	946 035	Area of ridge and furrow to the N of the line of the former Portsmouth-Arundel Canal.	UN
126	AP analysis	948 037	Area of ridge and furrow to the N of the line of the former Portsmouth-Arundel Canal.	UN
127	AP analysis	951 051	Area of ridge and furrow at Eastergate.	UN
128	AP analysis	941 029	Area of ridge and furrow at Lidsey.	UN
129	AP analysis	949 059	Area of ridge and furrow to the N of Eastergate.	UN
130	AP analysis	942 041	Area of ridge and furrow at Woodgate.	UN
131	AP analysis	955 046	Area of ridge and furrow at West Barnham.	UN
132	AP analysis	945 045	Area of ridge and furrow to the NW of New Barn.	UN
133	AP analysis	931 057	Cropmark of a double ditched trackway situated to the NW of Nyton Farm.	UN
134	Map Regression	945 034	Site of a former bridge over the Chichester-Arundel Canal.	PM
135	Map Regression	946 059	Site of a former gravel pit to the E of Northfields Farm.	MO
136	Map Regression	950 060	Site of a former gravel pit to the N of Eastergate.	MO

ABBREVIATIONS

PA - Palaeolithic
 NE - Neolithic
 ME - Mesolithic
 BA - Bronze Age
 IA - Iron Age
 RO - Roman
 EM - Anglo-Saxon
 MD - Medieval
 PM - Post-medieval
 MO - Modern
 Un - Uncertain

Appendix 2: Colour Plates

(Site walkover (including environs))

(Note: Refer also to **Appendices A1-A4** for additional description and assessment of built heritage assets within The Square Eastergate, Church Lane Eastergate, and Church Lane Barnham, and remnants of the Portsmouth Arundel Canal)

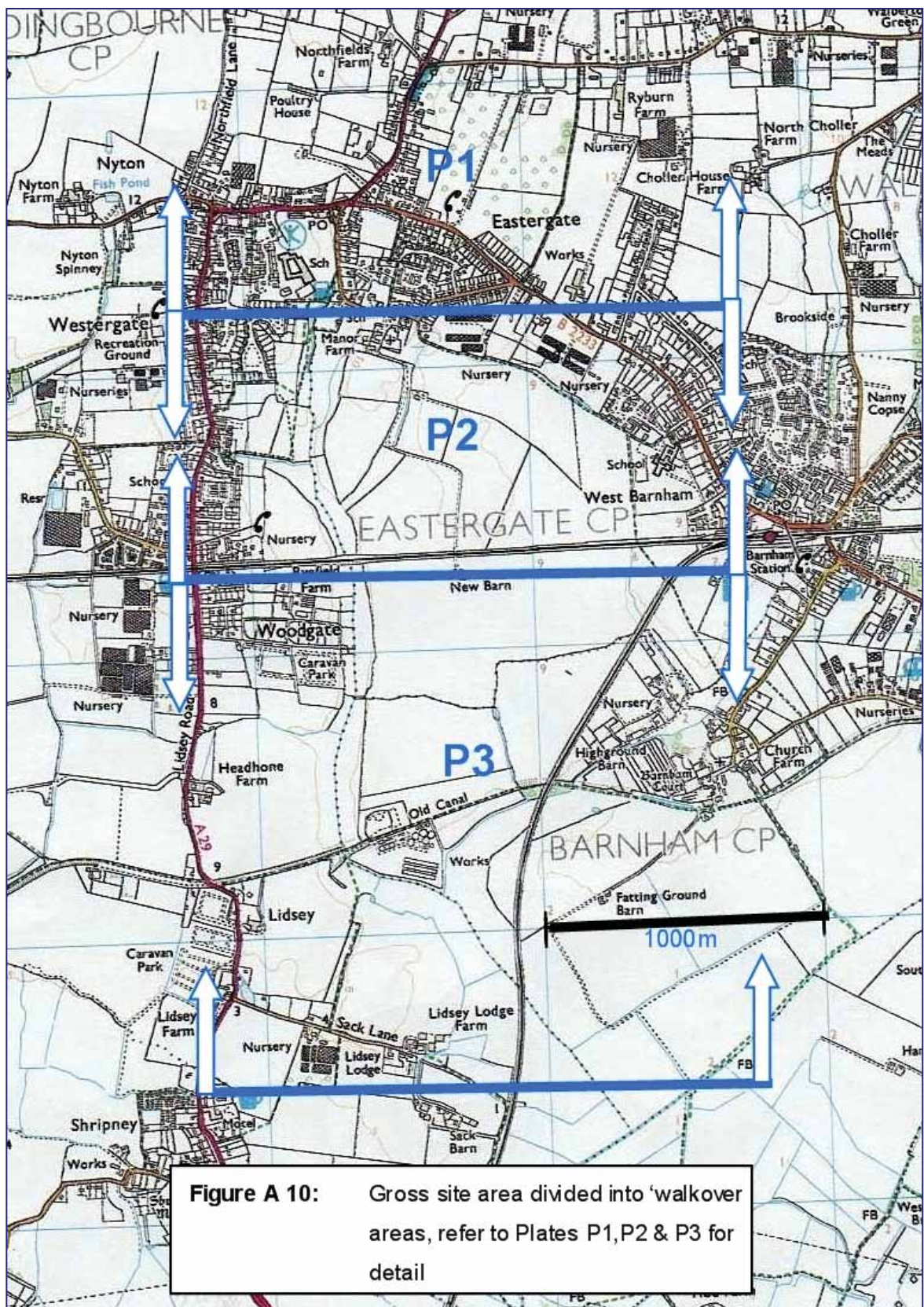


Figure A 10: Gross site area divided into 'walkover areas, refer to Plates P1,P2 & P3 for detail



Figure P1: Location
Plates 1-7 were taken
from





Plate 1: View from north west corner of site at west end of Eastergate Lane and Fontwell Avenue. View looking due south. View shows rough pasture / grass land. (Part of northern tie-in land).

Plate 2: View from north south orientated public footpath. Shows grassed / paddock areas typical to the rear/south of premises fronting to Eastergate Lane.

Plate 3: As Plate 2 though view further to the south. Shows extensive grass/ pasture areas in this site area.

Plate 4: View from footpath looking to the south east towards industrial site fronting on to B2233.

Plate 5: View from location Plate 4 was taken from though looking east to rear of Ryburn Farm

Plate 6: As Plate 5 though looking to the north.

Refer to **Figure P1** for location Plates were taken from



Plate 7: View from eastern boundary of industrial estate located to the north of the B2233. View looking to the north.
Plate 8: View looking east from boundary hedge of St George's Church
Plate 9: As 8 looking to the south east. Plates 8 and 9 show pasture / grassed areas. Less ploughing (modern) suggested in these areas.
Plate 10: As 9 looking south
Plate 11: South east extreme of graveyard area to St George's Church. View looking due south
Plate 12: View looking south east from arable fields located to the south east of St George's Church.

Refer to **Figure P2** for location Plates were taken from.



Plate 13: View of New Barn from the north

Plate 14: South east facing elevation of St George's church

Plate 15: View from southern boundary of Manor Farm building complex looking south west

Plate 16: As 15 looking south

Plate 17: East facing elevation of barn complex (C20th) at Manor Farm

Plate 18: As 17.

Refer to **Figure P2** for location Plates were taken from.



Plate 19: Manor Farm Tithe Barn (Part of historic building complex within boundary of Manor Farm (see 20-21)

Plate 20: View of west facing elevation of Grade II (C17th) granary outbuilding located within Manor Farm boundary

Plate 21: Farm buildings associated with Manor Farm historic building complex viewed from west

Plate 22: Arable fields within north east of main site area.

Plate 23: As 22.

Plate 24: View of central site area. As 22 and 23 this area under arable cultivation (ploughed / modern).

Refer to **Figure P2** for location Plates were taken from.



Plate 25: Detail of northern boundary footpath orientated east west leading from Church Lane looking towards St George's Church

Plate 26: View from western site boundary looking to the east south of rail line from Woodgate Lane & Oak Tree Close

Plate 27: As 26.

Plate 28: As 26 & 27.

Plate 29: View from Headhone Farm access way, to the immediate east of the A 29, looking to the east

Plate 30: View of Old Canal (Portsmouth – Arundel). Route, presently largely in filled, runs littoral to the present Canal Lane.

Refer to **Figure P3** for location Plates were taken from.



Plate 31: View from west end of Canal Lane looking to the east along east west orientated in-filled line of the redundant Portsmouth-Arundel canal.

Plate 32: View from west end of Canal Lane looking north east to arable area to the east of Headhorn Farm building complex.

Plate 33: As 32 looking north

Plate 34: As 33 looking north west.

Plate 35: Depression / drainage pond possibly associated with canal. Located immediately to the north west of the water treatment installation.

Plate 36: Concrete infrastructure / storage bunker associated with water treatment works located at the west end of the treatment works, immediately to the south of Canal Lane

Refer to **Figure P3** for location Plates were taken from



- Plate 37:** Entrance way to water treatment works. West end viewed from Canal Lane.
- Plate 38:** Water treatment installation (part) viewed from the north Canal Lane boundary.
- Plate 39:** Eastward extension of Canal Lane (as footpath) looking from the east end of the water treatment works.
- Plate 40:** View from north east boundary of water treatment works looking south east towards line of Bognor Barnham rail route.
- Plate 41:** View of arable lying to the immediate north of Canal Lane footpath / track
- Plate 42:** North south orientated 'service track way' to central arable field area.

Refer to **Figure P3** for location Plates were taken from.



Plate 43: View from south east corner of reservoir facility (located to north of water treatment works) looking north across central arable field area.

Plate 44: As 43 shows bund barrier to reservoir

Plate 45: As 43 looking north east.

Plate 46: Pasture field lying to the south of Canal Lane (as footpath / track)

Plate 47: View from the east terminus of Canal lane looking to the west.

Plate 48: South eastern extreme of gross site area. Filed viewed form the south corner looking north. Right hand, eastern boundary defined by rail track.

Refer to **Figure P3** for location Plates were taken from.



Plate 49: Pond / drainage cut as part of Portsmouth Arundel canal line

Plate 50: Bognor / Barnham rail line. Rail track / line defines eastern boundary of site within the south east of gross site area.

Plate 51: As Plate 46.

Plate 52: As Plate 35.

Plate 53: View from west end of Canal Lane looking south west towards Lidsey farm

Plate 54: As 53 looking south east.

Refer to **Figure P3** for location Plates were taken from.



Plate 55: North south orientated drainage channel / cut to the south of Canal Lane.

Plate 56: View from Lidsey Road at entrance to light industrial plant (SCC Composites / JG Auto electric) looking to the east.

Plate 57: View from junction of Lidsey Road with Sack Lane looking eastwards.

Plate 58: Field to the north side of Sack Lane to the west of Lidsey Lodge Farm

Plate 59: As 58 looking north east

Refer to **Figure P3** for location Plates were taken from.

Appendix 3: Catalogue of reviewed Vertical and Oblique Aerial Photographs

Vertical Aerial Photographs

Sortie No.	Frame Nos.	NGR (SU)	Date	Scale
RAF/541/446	3321-3324	953 034 947 035 942 037	March 1950	1:10,000
RAF/541/446	4321-4326	959 049 953 050 948 051 943 052 938 052 953 053	March 1950	1:10,000
RAF/540/458	4513-4516	937 028 943 028 950 028 956 028	April 1951	1:10,000
RAF/543/1105	41-46	931 044 936 043 941 042 946 041 951 040 956 039	November 1960	1: 6,000
RAF/543/1105	137-140	943 056 948 056 953 055 958 055	November 1960	1: 6,000
RAF/543/1107	36-39	936 055 942 055 949 054 955 054	November 1960	1:10,000
RAF/543/1107	36-39	934 032 941 031 947 031 954 030	November 1960	1:10,000
RAF/540/T/19	3001	934 044	October 1950	1:10,000
RAF/540/T/19	4001	937 058	October 1950	1:10,000
RAF/540/460	3650-3656	952 031 949 031 946 032 944 032 941 032 938 033 935 033	April 1951	1:5,000
RAF/540/460	4657-4665	953 039 950 039	April 1951	1:5,000

		947 039 944 040 942 040 939 041 936 041 933 041 931 042		
RAF/540/460	4836-4846	950 050 956 050 953 050 951 050 948 050 946 050 943 050 941 050 938 050 933 051	April 1951	1:5,000
RAF/58/678	3141-3150	941 038 943 038 945 038 947 039 949 039 951 039 953 039 955 039 957 040 958 040	May 1951	1:5,000
RAF/58/678	4141-4147	942 029 944 029 946 030 948 030 950 030 952 030 954 031	May 1951	1:5,000
MAL/65002	33-39	960 041 960 043 060 045 960 047 960 049 960 041 961 053	February 1965	1: 2,400
RAF/540/456	3076-3082	953 026 949 027 946 027 943 028 940 029	April 1951	1:5,000

		937 029 934 029		
RAF/540/456	4007-4017	961 042 958 043 955 043 952 044 949 044 946 045 943 046 940 046 937 047 934 047 931 048	April 1951	1;5,000
RAF/540/456	4075-4083	958 035 955 036 951 036 948 037 945 038 942 038 939 039 935 039 932 040	April 1951	1;5,000
MAL/70027	104-113	957 049 955 050 952 051 950 052 947 053 944 053 942 054 939 055 937 056 934 057	April 1970	1:3,000
MAL/70027	137-146	941 057 943 056 845 054 947 053 950 051 952 050 954 048 956 047 959 045 961 044	April 1970	1:3,000
MAL/70084	122-136	951 028 953 031 954 033 955 035	November 1970	1:2,500

		957 037 960 047 959 045 958 043 957 041 955 039 954 037 953 034 951 032 950 030 948 028		
MAL/70084	139-147	960 033 957 033 955 033 953 033 950 033 948 033 945 032 943 032 941 032	November 1970	1:2,500
MAL/777016	216-222	940 048 940 046 939 043 939 041 939 038 939 036 938 033	June 1977	1:2,500
MAL/81010	212	947 047	April 1981	1:10,000
OS/73151	50-53	934 049 940 049 947 049 954 049	May 1973	1:7,500
OS/73179	85-87	935 036 942 036 949 036	May 1973	1:7,400
OS/89026	160-162	953 030 947 030 939 030	March 1989	1:8,000
OS/89026	209-212	937 043 943 042 949 042 957 043	March 1989	1:8,000
OS/89026	230-232	952 057 946 057 940 057	March 1989	1:8,000

Oblique Aerial Photographs

Photo Reference	Film & Frame No.	Date	NGR (SU)
SU9205/12-13	24-25	March 2009	929 056 929 055
SU9305/2	37-56	June 1926	935 055
SU9305/5-6	25-26	March 2000	932 057 932 058
SU9305/2	799-804	October 1925	955 035
SU9604/1	12-37	July 1926	965 045