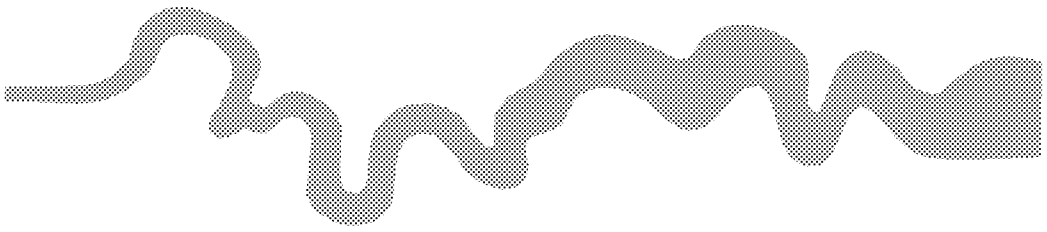
TVAS



SOUTH

Land south of Barnham Station, Church Lane, Barnham, West Sussex

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

by Genni Elliott

Site Code: TBF20/112

(SU 9569 0410)

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BN/142/20/OUT

Land South of Barnham Station, Church Lane, Barnham, West Sussex

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

for Gleeson Strategic Land

by Genni Elliott

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TBF 20/112

August 2020

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BN/142/20/OUT

Summary

Site name: Land south of Barnham station, Church Lane, Barnham, West Sussex

Grid reference: SU 9569 0410

Site activity: Archaeological desk-based assessment

Project coordinator: Genni Elliott

Site supervisor: Genni Elliott

Site code: TBF 20/112

Area of site: *c.* 14.7ha

Summary of results: The proposal site contains the remains of the 19th-century outfarm of Tars Barn with later buildings to the north. To the south of the site lie a number of listed buildings, locally listed buildings and the Barnham conservation area. Within the wider area archaeological interventions and chance finds have included a number of features and finds from the prehistoric to Roman period. Evidence for medieval activity is likely located within the area of the church to the south of the site where less archaeological work has been carried out. It is likely that further archaeological work would be required from field observations in order to assess the site's archaeological potential and draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of development on any below-ground archaeological deposits if necessary. It may also be necessary to record the remains of the dilapidated Tars Barn prior to any demolition.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 28.08.20 Steve Preston✓ 19.08.20

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Land South of Barnham Station, Church Lane, Barnham, West Sussex
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

by Genni Elliott

Report 20/112

Introduction

This report is an assessment of the archaeological potential of a parcel of land located at Tars Farm, Church Lane, Barnham, West Sussex (SU 9569 0410) (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr Rob Phillips of Gleeson Strategic Land, Sentinel House, Harvest Crescent, Ancells Business Park, Fleet, GU51 2UZ and comprises the first stage of a process to determine the presence/absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains which may be affected by redevelopment of the area.

Planning permission is to be sought from Arun District Council for residential development of the site. This assessment will accompany the planning application in order to inform the planning process with regard to potential archaeological implications. A separate report addresses other aspect of the heritage. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019) and the Council's heritage policies.

Site description, location and geology

Barnham lies east of Chichester and north of Bognor Regis on the Sussex coastal plain. The site is located to the south of the village centre of Barnham, on the north-east side of Church Lane, within fields to the rear of Tars Farm House (SU 9569 0410)(Fig. 1). The fields extend to the railway line to the north-west whilst to the north-east and south-west are further fields, beyond which is the railway line to the north and a small cluster of buildings to the south-west. To the south-east the site boundary backs onto further fields and/or the back gardens of the properties fronting onto Church Lane (Fig. 1). A site visit conducted on 24th July 2020 showed that the site currently consists of a number of grassy fields accessed from a gravel track to the north-east of Tars Farmhouse (Pls. 1-5). The fields are divided by temporary fencing and some are used for grazing horses, whilst others are used for sheep. Towards the northern end of the site are the remains of a small farmyard consisting of a former building constructed of coursed flints with brick buttresses, beyond which is a more modern building of concrete block construction (Pls 8–10). A further building of coursed flintwork is more intact with a slate or asbestos tile roof. On the northern side of the farmyard is a set of modern, wooden stables and to the east is a manege enclosed by wooden open-frame fencing. Mature trees and shrubs are present around the site boundary.

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The underlying geology is shown as complex, lying within a river valley aligned north-east to south-west and covering a central channel of alluvium with London clay on either side, above which are raised beach deposits (1) consisting of sand and gravel, above which are Aeolian deposits (brickearth) though within the site this is only mapped along the north-west boundary of the site, though also present to the south-east side of Church Lane (BGS 1996). The site is at a height of approximately 5m above Ordnance Datum rising up from the river valley to the north-west.

Planning background and development proposals

Planning permission is to be sought from Arun District Council for residential development of the site.The illustrative plan of the proposal shows access from the north-east corner with plans for approximately 200 houses surrounded by green space, the latter mainly in the east and southern end of the site (Fig. 2).

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* as revised in 2019 (NPPF 2019) sets out the framework within which local planning authorities should consider the importance of conserving, or enhancing, aspects of the historic environment, within the planning process. It requires an applicant for planning consent to provide, as part of any application, sufficient information to enable the local planning authority to assess the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected by the proposal. The Historic Environment is defined (NPPF 2019, 67) as:

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

Paragraphs 189 and 190 state that

> '189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
> '190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

A 'heritage asset' is defined (NPPF 2019, 67) as

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

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'Designated heritage asset' includes (NPPF 2019, 66)

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

'Archaeological interest' is glossed (NPPF 2019, 65) as follows:

> 'There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.'

Specific guidance on assessing significance and the impact of a proposal is contained in paragraphs 192 to 197:

> '192. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:
> 'a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
> 'b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
> 'c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
> '193. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
> '194. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:
>
> a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
>
> b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional[63].

Footnote 63 extends the application of this provision considerably:

> 'Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.'

> '195. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:
>
> 'a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
>
> 'b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
>
> 'c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
>
> 'd) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
>
> '196. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
>
> '197. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.'

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Paragraph 199 requires local planning authorities to ensure that any loss of heritage assets advances understanding, but stresses that advancing understanding is not by itself sufficient reason to permit the loss of significance:

> '199. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.'

> '200. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.'

> '201. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.'

In determining the potential heritage impact of development proposals, 'significance' of an asset is defined (NPPF 2019, 71) as:

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

while 'setting' 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 surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.'

The Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 (adopted 2018) contains the following relevant policies:

> **'Policy HER SP1 The historic environment**
> 'The Local Planning Authority will grant planning permission or relevant consent for development proposals that conserve or enhance the historic environment of the District, based on the following approach:
> 'Designated heritage assets including listed buildings, structures and their settings; and Conservation Areas will be given the highest level of protection and should be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance.
> 'Non-designated heritage assets including locally listed heritage assets (Buildings or Structures of Character and Areas of Character) and their settings will also need to be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance and contribution to the historic environment;
> 'Development likely to prejudice any of the above, including their settings, will be refused. Any proposals for development will be required to comply with all other relevant policies and reflect any relevant appraisals or management proposals adopted by the Local Planning Authority.
> 'The Local Planning Authority will encourage the re-use of vacant or underused Listed Buildings or unlisted buildings by approving proposals that contribute positively to their conservation

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either individually or as part of wider strategies for regeneration. Where changes of use are proposed, the Local Planning Authority will consider these in a flexible way but will favour proposals which improve public access where these are not prejudicial to existing character or appearance.

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

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

'Policy HER DM1 Listed Buildings

'Proposals affecting statutory Listed Buildings will be required to:

'a. Preserve or enhance the historic character, qualities and special interest of the buildings;

'b. Be necessary and not detrimental to the architectural and historical integrity and detailing of a Listed Building's exterior;

'c. Protect the architectural and historical integrity and detailing of a Listed Building's interior;

'd. Protect the special interest of buildings of architectural or historic interest; and

'e. Protect, and where possible enhance the setting of the building.

'Total or substantial demolition of a Listed Building will only be permitted in wholly exceptional circumstances, and where it meets the following specific criteria:

'f. Clear and convincing evidence has been provided that viable alternative uses cannot be found, through, for example the offer of the unrestricted freehold of the property on the market at a realistic price reflecting its condition and that preservation, in some form of charitable or community ownership, is not possible;

'g. The redevelopment would produce substantial benefits for the community which would decisively outweigh the resulting loss from demolition or major alteration; and

'h. The physical condition of the building has deteriorated, through no fault of the owner / applicant for which evidence can be submitted, to a point that the cost of retaining the building outweighs its importance and the value derived from its retention. A comprehensive structural report will be required to support this.

'The Local Planning Authority will support proposals for alternative uses for Listed Buildings which retain their structure and preserve character and setting where the change will provide for the long term conservation of the structure and fabric of the building.

'The Local Planning Authority will only support alterations to Listed Buildings in order to mitigate climate change where such proposals respect the significance of the Listed Building and do not have an adverse impact on its appearance, character or historic fabric.

'The Local Planning Authority will only approve a proposal for enabling development where there is no other alternative option available, the benefits of such as scheme outweigh any dis-benefits that arise and mechanisms are in place to ensure the conservation of the heritage asset. In determining any application the Local Planning Authority will take into account whether:

'it will materially harm the significance of the heritage asset or its setting;

'it will avoid detrimental fragmentation of management of the heritage asset;

'it will secure the long term future of the heritage asset and, where applicable, its continued use for a purpose sympathetic to its conservation;

'it is necessary to resolve problems arising from the inherent needs of the heritage asset, rather than the circumstances of the present owner, or the purchase price paid;

'there is a source of funding that might support the heritage asset without the need for enabling development; and

'the level of development is the minimum necessary to secure the future conservation of the heritage asset and of a design and type that minimises harm to other public interests.'

'Policy HER DM2 Locally Listed Buildings or Structures of Character

'The Local Planning Authority will continue to identify and compile a list of locally important buildings and structures which make a positive contribution to local distinctiveness using the following criteria:

'a. Buildings of outstanding design, detailing, appearance or special interest because of the use of materials;

'b. Buildings which are extremely good examples of traditional or established style, or of unusual type;

'c. In special cases, buildings or structures which contribute towards the local townscape or have important historical or social associations;

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'd. All buildings must be largely intact and not adversely affected by later extensions or alterations;

'e. Preferably, although not exclusively, they should make a positive contribution to their surroundings or the street scene.

'Applications will only be granted for development which results in the loss of existing Locally Listed Buildings or Structures of Character when it can be demonstrated that the building or structure cannot be put to a beneficial use or re-use. Replacement structures will need to be of a high quality design. There may be circumstances where the public benefit from the proposed development outweighs any proposed harm, in such circumstances, the proposal will need to be justified as appropriate.

'Proposals for the alteration or extension of buildings on the Local List will be expected to relate sensitively to the building or structure and its setting and respect its architectural, landscape or historic interest. The Local Planning Authority will seek to preserve features of such buildings which contribute to that interest.'

'Policy HER DM3 Conservation Areas

'In order to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area, planning permission or relevant consent will normally be granted for proposals within or affecting the setting of a Conservation Area, provided that:

'a. New buildings and structures acknowledge the character of their special environment in their layout, form, scale, detailing, use of materials, enclosure and the spaces created between buildings;

'b. Alterations or additions to existing buildings are sensitively designed, constructed of appropriate materials and are sympathetic in scale, form and detailing and retain or emphasise the features and qualities of the existing buildings, townscape or streetscape in the area;

'c. Traditional features such as shop fronts, walls, railings, paved surfaces and street furniture are retained and restored;

'd. Unsympathetic features are removed and missing features are restored or reinstated;

'e. It retains historically significant boundaries, important open spaces and other elements of the area's established pattern of development, character and historic value, including gardens, roadside banks and verges;

'f. It does not harm important views into, out of or within the Conservation Area.

'Within Conservation Areas, permission for development involving demolition or substantial demolition will only be granted, subject to conditions, if it can be demonstrated that:

'g. The structure to be demolished makes no material contribution to the special character or appearance of the area; or,

'h. It can be demonstrated that the structure is wholly beyond repair or incapable of beneficial use; or

'i. It can be demonstrated that the removal of the structure and its subsequent replacement would lead to the enhancement of the area;

'and j. Permission has been granted for the redevelopment of the site.'

'Policy HER DM6 Sites of Archaeological Interest

'There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of scheduled and other nationally important monuments and archaeological remains. Where proposed developments will have either a direct impact on sites listed in Table 16.1 (i.e. developments requiring Scheduled Monument Consent) or where developments will have an indirect impact on the settings of those sites listed in Table 16.1, or where a site on which development is proposed has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest (having consulted the Historic Environment Record) permission will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that development will not be harmful to the archaeological interest of these sites.

'In all such instances:

'a. Applicants must arrange for a desk based archaeological assessment of the proposed development site to be undertaken by a suitably qualified person. The archaeological assessment will take the form of a factual review of the known information on historic assets and an appraisal of these assets. This information shall accompany the planning application, and, where not supplied, will be required before any planning application is determined*.Where the Planning Authority has reason to believe, either from the archaeological assessment as above, or from other evidence sources, that significant archaeological remains may exist, further assessment in the form of a field evaluation will be required to be carried out before the planning application is determined. Any field survey undertaken shall be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant only. All stages of archaeological fieldwork shall be

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subject to a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the local planning authority. No development shall take place on the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, is in receipt of a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been approved by the Local Planning Authority;
'or
'b. A field evaluation as above, which shall include a historic environmental record of the archaeological site without the requirement to undertake a separate desk based archaeological assessment. c. Preservation in situ of archaeological sites or remnants of such sites, is the preferred option. However, where the assessment, which shall be subject to a Written Scheme of Investigation, shows that the preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not justified, conditions may be attached to any permission granted that development will not take place until provision has been made by the developer for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording. Any such programme shall be carried out prior to the commencement of the development. d. Whenever practicable, opportunities should be taken for the enhancement and interpretation of archaeological remains left in situ. Developers shall record any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and possible impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. e. Where development is to be phased the presumption would normally be that the whole site should be recorded as one project in order to maintain the continuity of the archaeological record. f. Developments shall also be consistent with all other Local Plan Policies.
'* Those submitting planning applications are strongly advised however to undertake a desk based archaeological assessment in advance of a planning application being lodged as, depending on the outcome of this assessment, further assessment in the form of a field evaluation may be required (as outlined in a. above).'

The proposal site does not lie within a conservation area, however Barnham conservation area is located just beyond the southern end of the site, separated only by a field and includes the original medieval settlement of Barnham. It is noted for its rural character with buildings of various styles, ages and materials; principally brick, Flint, plain grey clay tiles and natural slate. There are no listed buildings or locally listed buildings on the site, but again several of these fall close to the site, within the conservation area to the south.

Methodology

The assessment of the site was carried out by the examination of pre-existing information from a number of sources recommended by the Chartered Institute *for* Archaeologists' paper '*Standards in British Archaeology*' covering desk-based studies (CIfA 2014). These sources include historic and modern maps, the West Sussex Historic Environment Record, geological maps and any relevant publications or reports.

Archaeological background

General background

The site lies within the Sussex coastal plain, an area generally noted for its rich archaeological heritage, with a particular concentration of important sites dating to the Bronze and Iron Ages. The internationally important Palaeolithic site at Boxgrove is situated about 5km away, to the north-west, at a much higher elevation. The

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present site is located on the first (i.e. lowest) of several 'raised beach' deposits, well below the level of the raised beach deposits featured at Boxgrove (Pope 2003; Roberts 1999a and b, esp. fig. 8). This part of the coastal plain will have been submerged until late into the Upper Palaeolithic (Woodcock 2003, 2; Colcutt 2007). A detailed investigation was carried out of the same topographic and geological zone as the proposal site, namely the brickearth and raised beach deposits at Lidsey, just 1.5km west of the proposal site. This study concluded that beneath the site lay the Brighton-Norton raised beach and that this zone would have been submerged for most of the time span of the Palaeolithic (Colcutt 2007). In addition, this beach deposit is not noted for findspots of Palaeolithic date (Wymer 1999; Pope 2003).

Only a handful of Mesolithic and Neolithic sites are known on the coastal plain compared to dozens on the South Downs and Weald (Gardiner 1984, fig 3.1; Holgate 2003, figs 3.2, 3.3; Drewett 2003, fig 4.1) though there is now important early Neolithic evidence from Worthing (Thompson and Wallis 2017a).

Recent research has increased the number of Bronze Age sites known on the lower coastal plain. Not far from Barnham is the important site of Yapton (Aldsworth 1983; Rudling 1987), while further afield, Selsey for example, has produced several prehistoric finds (Seager Thomas 1998, Kenny 1989, Hammond and Preston 2006; Sanchez 2017) and Bronze Age features have been recorded at North Bersted (Taylor *et al.* 2014), Angmering (Wallis 2017) and elsewhere.

By the Iron Age, permanent settlement on the coastal plain is well attested, and by the late Iron Age, the area had become a focus of regional power and wealth, with clear evidence of the early Romanizing of the local elites at the *oppidum* of Chichester, and especially the palace at Fishbourne, and the rich 'warrior' burial at North Bersted (Taylor *et al.* 2014). This wealth continues into the Roman period, with numerous villas and more minor sites represented in the area, the *civitas* of the *Regni* (Rudling 2003, fig. 9.1).

It is difficult to pinpoint Saxon settlement in the area and a period of decline and withdrawal can perhaps be posited, but only cautiously, as the sites may simply be invisible for a variety of reasons. Perhaps poverty, rather than depopulation, will have played a role in reducing the visibility of sites of this period. By medieval times, there is little question but that the area was again densely settled and prosperous.

Recent large-scale excavations on the coastal plain, to the south-west of the current site, have produced evidence of intensive land use during the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods (Taylor *et al.* 2014; Wallis and Ford 2014). To the east, recent archaeological projects have revealed a similar pattern of activity on the underlying Brickearth geology at Littlehampton (Bray *et al.* 2019; Wallis 2019), West Durrington (Wallis and Ford 2019) and Worthing (Thompson and Wallis 2017b).

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West Sussex Historic Environment Record

A search was made on the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) on 10th August 2020 for a radius of 1km around the proposal site. This revealed 27 monuments, 10 listed buildings and 7 events within the search radius. These are summarized as Appendix 1 and their locations are plotted on Figure 1.

Early Prehistoric

Two HER entries relate to finds of significant numbers of prehistoric flint tools, discovered in the 1920s and 30s. These range in date from the Mesolithic and Neolithic probably into the Bronze Age. All are noted as coming from Barnham Nurseries and it seems at least possible that the two entries relate to the same finds, although different grid references are cited **[Fig. 1: 1** and **3]**. (Two Barnham Nurseries existed in the period in question; one of the HER entries specifies that the one north of the railway is intended **[3]**). If the other findspot is accurately located, these finds were from close to the proposal site **[1]**, but on balance it seems more likely these are the same finds and the more northerly location **[3]** is correct. An evaluation at Pollards Nurseries found a small array of Mesolithic/Neolithic flints along with later material and undated postholes or pits **[2]**.

Bronze Age

Specifically dating to the Bronze Age was a hoard of 8 bronze 'celts' found during the cutting of the Barnham and Bognor railway in 1864 **[4]**, to the south-west of the proposal site. An evaluation at Goodacres, to the north-east of the site **[5]** found intercutting pits containing Middle-Late Bronze Age pottery as well as later features.

Iron Age

Iron Age occupation features of at least four phases have been excavated at 98 Barnham Road, to the north of the proposal site **[6]**. A metal detectorist also reported finding Iron Age pottery to the south **[7]**.

Roman

The final phase of the Iron Age occupation excavated at 98 Barnham Road **[6]** probably extended into the Roman period. An evaluation at Barnham Manor **[8]** to the north found a single gully, interpreted as a boundary feature dating to this period. An evaluation and subsequent excavation at Angels Nursery **[9]** to the south-east of the proposal site found extensive Roman features including gullies and ditches, enclosures, pits and a possible pond together with associated finds. Finds from earlier and later periods were also present.

Saxon

There are no entries for this period in the HER within 1km of the proposal site.

Medieval

There are only two entries dating to this period. The evaluation at Goodacres found a later pit containing medieval tile **[5]** whilst the Church of St Mary, to the south **[10]** dates to the 12th and 13th century. It is Grade I listed and has a Norman nave and Early English (i.e., 12th/13th century Gothic) chancel (Pevsner and Nairn

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1965, 99) and although there are numerous later additions it has suffered less from Victorian restoration than most churches.

Post-medieval

Entries relating to the Post-medieval period mainly consist of buildings, including a number of listed buildings and farms. A study carried out in 2006 to identify historic farmsteads as shown on the 1895 Ordnance Survey map has identified a number of farmsteads and outfarms within the search area. These include the farmsteads of Minstrels Barn **[7]**, Church Farm **[21]** and Highground Barn **[22]**, and the outfarms of New Barn **[23]**, Tar Barn **[24]**, and Tile Barn **[25]**. Tar Barn **[24]** lies within the proposal site itself (see further below) and is described as 'L-plan regular outfarm or field barn with additional elements' within the HER text.

The most important of the post-medieval listed buildings is the Grade I listed Barnham Court to the south of the site **[11]**, a fine example of 17th-century building. Completed around 1640, both house and outbuildings are largely unaltered. It is in an unusual style called 'Artisan Mannerist' which did not really catch on in England, although it is exemplified by Kew Palace. Pevsner calls it 'really handsome' and suspects it may be by the same hand as Kew (Pevsner and Nairn 1965, 100). Its 19th-century lodge is also listed (II). The other listed buildings within the study area are Curacoa **[15]** and Ivy Cottage **[16]**, both 19th century Cottages though Curacoa is thought to be older having been refronted, Luckham Cottage **[17]**, Manor Cottage **[18]**, Parsonage Farmhouse **[19]**, and Thimbles **[20]**, all grade II listed and dating to the 18th century. A number of the listed buildings **[11, 15, 18]** lie to the south of the proposal site in the vicinity of the Church of St Mary **[10]** whilst the remainder lie to the east **[16]** and north beyond the railway line **[19, 20]**.

The remaining three entries relate to documentary evidence of a former 16th-century tithe barn associated with Barnham Court was demolished in the 1960s **[12]**. Construction of the Portsmouth to Arundel canal **[14]** was begun in 1818 and finished four years later: within a decade it was disused. Its line is still visible along much of its length and within the study area. An iron canal bridge **[13]** built in 1820 lies along its route.

Modern, undated, negative

To the far east of the site, a brickfield is marked on the 1910 map (only) **[26]** and a brickworks is noted at the west end of Elm Grove South (opened 1929 and shut 1950) **[27]**. By their nature, mapping of brickfields tends to capture only a 'snapshot' of the extent of clay extraction and more can usually be expected to have existed than are shown on maps.

Evaluation trenching at 2 Barnham Road to the north of the site **[28]**, at the Blessed St Phillip Howards Catholic High School to the north-west **[29]** and on land to the east of Garden Crescent to the east of the site revealed nothing of archaeological interest **[30]**.

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Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no scheduled ancient monuments within the search area.

Cartographic and documentary sources

Barnham as a place name derives from the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) elements *-ham* (home) and either the personal name *beorna* or the word *beorn* meaning 'warrior'. It signifies thus either 'Beorna's homestead' or 'the warrior's home' (Mills 1991, 25). The name first appears in Domesday Book (1086) as *Berneham*, but it has usually been strongly held that the *-ham* element is among the earliest of the arrivals with the Anglo-Saxon settlers and can often be traced to a 5th- or 6th-century origin (Cameron 1996) but recent research casts some doubt on this theory (Smith 2004).

In Domesday Book (AD1086), Barnham in Binsted Hundred was assessed at four hides and had land for four ploughs. It was in the land of Earl Roger and held from him by one William. A dozen villans and the same number of cottars were listed (both were classes of peasant) and there were a church and a mill; the whole was valued at £4, the same as before the Conquest. This was thus quite a small village at this time, but fairly typical for the locale (Williams and Martin 2002, 60).

By 1302 the population had grown to 12 free tenants, 18 customary tenants and 16 bound cottars. It is possible that some of the medieval layout of the village is preserved in the area around Barton Court and the Church. Barnham seems to have been in decline through the 14th to 16th centuries and it is not always distinguished from Walberton in tax returns of the period (VCH 1997, 107).

Market gardening was always a feature of the economy of the village, but especially so after 1881 when the Marshall brothers set up their nurseries, one of which was on Yapton Road and the other to the north-west of the church between Barnham Brook and the railway. A number of other market gardeners were also present in the 1920s and 1930s (VCH 1997, 112–3). The railway came to Barnham in 1864 and helped to grow the market garden economy.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at West Sussex Record Office and online in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the proposal area (see Appendix 2).

The earliest map available of the area is Christopher Saxton's, large scale map drawn in 1575 (Fig. 3). It shows no detail for the area but Barnham is marked as a village with a church. Speed's map of 1610 shows no further detail and Morden's map of 1695 shows only that Barnham is located within the Arundel Rape. Kitchen's

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1750 map of Sussex shows the main roads out of Chichester with the nearest running to the north of Barnham, of the village no further detail is shown. Bowen in 1756 fails to show Barnham or any of the other surrounding villages whilst Kitchen's 1763 map of Sussex adds in some of the more minor rivers including one to the immediate west of Barnham curving round to the north and east. Budgen's map of Sussex in 1773 (Fig. 4) shows a little more detail for Barnham with a few houses and a windmill mentioned in the area. Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778 (Fig. 5) is the first to show significantly more detail with Barnham and its surrounding fields shown in detail. Both Church Lane and the Yapton Road can be identified and the site can be fairly accurately located, though its exact boundaries are harder to define. It is clear that some fields are the same as those present on the later maps such as the 1876 Ordnance Survey map. The railway defining the north-west site boundary is not yet present and this was responsible for altering the layout of the fields within the northern part of the site. The 1805 preliminary Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6) shows less detail, with no field divisions shown, but within the site a *barn* is marked. This is the first map to show any buildings within the site boundary. Later maps by Cole, Cooper, Moule and Dugdale in the 19th century show less detail (not illustrated).

The Eastergate Tithe map (Fig. 7) is the first to show the site in detail. Part of the railway line is present, aligned east-west but the south-western spur has yet to be constructed. The proposal site lies within fields 79, 81, 82, 94, 95, 104, and 156. The far eastern corner of the site just falls within Barnham Parish. The Eastergate Appointment notes these fields as:

Field	*Owner*	*Tenant*	*Use*	*Known as*
79	Stephen Bine	William Riley Field	Arable	Barn Field
81	Stephen Bine	William Riley Field	Arable	Tars Field
82	Stephen Bine	William Riley Field	Arable	High Field
94	Stephen Bine	William Riley Field	Arable	South Side
95	Stephen Bine	William Riley Field	Pasture	Southside Meadow
104	Richard Boniface	Richard Boniface	Arable	Southside Field
156	Richard Holmes	George and Edward New	Arable	Southside Field

Within the southern corner of field 79 is a rectangular barn aligned NE-SW with what is likely a yard to the south-east and a track to the north-east.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876 (Fig. 8) shows the site boundaries much as they are today, albeit the area around the access in the north-east corner is less well defined. The majority of the site covers five fields numbered 128-131 and 135. The area of the barn is numbered 132 and is shown as an 'L-shaped' building along the north-east and north-west sides of a yard with a smaller building along the south-east side. Access to the barn complex is from the north beneath the railway tracks. A path is shown running diagonally across field 135. Trees are dotted along the site boundary and along the boundary of field 131. The south-eastern site boundary follows the line of a river channel.

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The 1897 (Fig. 9) map shows a similar situation though the largest field has now been subdivided into two and an additional track has been made with access to the barn from Church Lane. The eastern boundary of the site is now better defined with a new house built along Church Lane and the site boundary falling within its land at the rear. The track from Church Lane is no longer shown on the 1912 map (Fig. 10), but otherwise no further changes are apparent. It reappears by 1938 (Fig. 11) but slightly further north, and forms the main access to the barn complex with the earlier access beneath the railway lines no longer present. Further development has occurred both along Church Lane, though this does not affect the site boundaries and within the barn complex within the site. The farmyard has been extended to the north-east with an additional two buildings along the north-west side and a single building along the south-east side.

The eastern site boundary has been better defined by 1974 (Fig. 12) and an additional building at the north-eastern end of the farmyard is now present, but otherwise the majority of the site is largely unchanged. The building appears to have been added after 1967 according to the smaller scale maps. No further changes are seen by 1994 (Fig. 13).

Geotechnical test pits

Two boreholes were dug historically in the northern corner of the site in relation to the construction of Barnham Station. One (SU90SE51) was 8.84m deep and no further detail are available. The second appears to have been taken in the immediate vicinity (SU90SE50) was 22.95m deep and consisted of 12' (*c.* 4m) of yellow sand and clay above 208 1/2' (*c.* 64m) of London Clay, including layers of rock and blue clay, above 109 ½' of Reading Beds consisting of red and mottled clay ending in a bed of flints above 105 ¾' of upper chalk.

Listed buildings

There are 10 listed buildings recorded in the HER and 5 locally listed buildings recorded in the Arun district list lying along Church Road. Four of the listed buildings (Ivy Cottage **[Fig. 1: 16]**, Luckham Cottage **[17]**, Parsonage Farmhouse **[19]** and Thimbles **[20]**) lie to the north and east of the site and are not in a position to be affected by any development. The remaining six buildings along with the locally listed buildings lie to the south of the proposal site, within the conservation area and consists of the Grade I listed St Mary's Church **[10]**, Barnham Court and its grade II listed lodge **[11]**, and grade II listed Curacoa and The Street Cottage **[15]** and Manor Cottage **[18]**. The locally listed buildings consist of 1-4 Field Cottages and Minstrels Barn.

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Any development of the site would need to be sensitive to the settings of both the listed and locally listed buildings as well as the conservation area, particularly in the southern area of the proposal site.

Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields

There are no registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within close proximity of the site

Historic Hedgerows

There are sections of hedgerows on the site that are present on the 1778 map of Yeakell and Gardner but without an enclosure map for the whole of Eastergate Parish cannot be said to qualify as 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. The existing enclosure map covers the area of Eastergate Common (1779) but has not been viewed. These fields consist of that to the east of the access track and those contained to the south of it and the barn complex.

Trees along part of the south-eastern boundary where it follows the line of the river would qualify as 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 due to marking the boundary of the parishes of Eastergate with Barnham.

Aerial Photographs

Air photo services are currently suspended due to the corona virus and a search of the Historic England Archive's database of aerial photographs could not be made. A number of other online sources were consulted including the *Britain from above* website which contained no photos of the area, and historic Google imagery between 2001 and 2019. This showed no features.

LiDAR

Lidar data tile SU990se_DTM_1M was downloaded from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs website (DEFRA 2020) and added to a Geographical Information System programme, QGIS. The tile gave complete coverage of the site.

Terrain analysis was carried out in QGIS using the 'hillshade' function. Virtual shade plot files with a vertical angle of 15° from the earth's surface were created at every 45° from azimuth 0 ° to 315° with vertical settings varying from z=1 to z=3. A selection of the most informative plots is shown in Figure 14. It should be noted that the mapping of features is not precise as the pseudo light source creates a 'shadow' which displaces

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them in a direction opposite to it. The results were compared with modern ordnance survey data to ensure that extant features were not represented wrongly as of potential archaeological significance.

A few linear features can be related to modern maps or google imagery. A footpath bisecting the west side of the site is marked on Ordnance Survey maps from 1879 to 1994 and the strength of the anomaly suggests that it remains in regular use (Fig. 15: A). A north-west to south-east oriented line in the north of the site is visible in recent air photographs and is probably a relatively ephemeral field boundary (B). An older boundary to the west of the site (C) is marked on maps from 1897 until 1938. Several perpendicular lines (D) may either be former boundaries in a co-axial relationship with it or patterns of cultivation. Several lines of variable strength (E) cannot be related to other features and a curvilinear feature close to the site's southern corner (F) may be due to the limit of cultivation in a space tight for modern farm machinery, although an archaeological origin cannot be excluded. However, a moderately strong double curvilinear feature towards the west of the site (G) is unlikely to be due to cultivation and has no relationship to existing boundaries. Weak straight south to north and west to east lines (H) may be traces of an earlier boundary system as may more irregular lines (I) which appear to relate to each other. Overall, several features discernible in the data potential might be of archaeological origins.

Discussion

There are known heritage assets on the site and in a position to potentially be affected by its development. Within the proposal site is the outfarm of Tars Barn, present from at least 1805 and consisting of an 'L-shaped' building and second building around a yard, later additions were made to the north. The original outbuildings are still present on the site but are in a dilapidated state with the 'L-shaped' barn consisting of the walls only, whilst the eastern building does still retain its roof. The yard is overgrown. Any hedgerow along the south-eastern boundary, along the line of the river would also qualify as an Historic Hedgerow.

To the south of the proposal site are a number of listed buildings and locally listed buildings within the Barnham conservation area and any development within the site would need to be sensitive to the settings of these buildings, particularly at the southern end of the site, although the proposal is mainly for green space here.

It remains therefore to establish if there may be potential for previously unknown heritage assets, that is, below-ground archaeological remains, on the site. In considering the archaeological potential of the study area, various factors must be taken into account, including previously recorded archaeological sites, previous land-use and disturbance and future land-use including the proposed development. Mapping shows the site to have remained largely undeveloped with the exception of Tars Barn outfarm and the manege. It is unlikely however

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that these features have had a significant impact on the ground below and are in any case very limited in their size relative to the proposal site.

Within the local area previous archaeological work and findspots have produced a number of archaeological features and finds from the prehistoric through to the Roman period. Little evidence exists for the Medieval period, but it is presumed that the village was concentrated around the church to the south where less large scale evaluations have occurred.

It will be necessary to provide further information about the potential of the site from field observations in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of development on any below-ground archaeological deposits if necessary. A scheme for this evaluation will need to be drawn up and approved by the archaeological advisers to Arun District Council and implemented by a competent archaeological contractor. It may also be necessary to record the remains of Tars Barn by way of a building recording.

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APPENDIX 1: Historic Environment Records within a 1km search radius of the development site

No	HER Ref	*Grid Ref (SU)*	*Type*	*Period*	*Comment*
1	MWS4135 MWS4136	964 042	Findspot	Mesolithic Neolithic	Flintwork including Mesolithic picks, scrapers, flakes or blades and a microlith, Neolithic spear point, axe, flake (possible burins) and scraper. HER notes 'possibly wrong grid ref.' (see 3)
2	MWS11249 EWS1248	9667 0446	Evaluation	Mesolithic, Neolithic, Post-medieval	Evaluation at Pollards Nurseries found a small array of finds consisting of Mesolithic/Neolithic flints, a musket ball and copper button. Features consisted of some undated postholes or small pits.
3	MWS5686	959 046	Findspot	Prehistoric	Various finds of flint implements including a Thames pick and leaf-shaped blade in 1920s and 30s; possibly same finds as no. 1.
4	MWS2396	952 039	Findspot	Bronze Age	Hoard of 8 bronze celts found during the cutting of the Barnham and Bognor railway in 1864
5	MWS13850 EWS1751	96345 04468	Evaluation	Bronze Age, Medieval	Evaluation at land east of Goodacres found an undated gully, 3 inter-cutting pits containing Middle – Late Bronze Age pottery and a small pit containing medieval roof tile.
6	MWS7451 EWS742	95778 04687	Evaluation, Excavation	Iron Age Roman	Iron Age occupation features at least 4 phases probably extending into the Roman period, 98 Barnham Road
7	MWS4238	9585 0375	Findspot	Iron Age	Metal detectorist found late Iron Age pottery
	MWS12389	95684 03741	Monument	Post-medieval	Minstrels Barn has been identified as a Historic farmstead dating to 19th century.
8	MWS8615 EWS1035	9544 0506	Evaluation	Roman	Evaluation at Barnham Manor, 150 Barnham Road found a single gully, likely a boundary feature.
9	MWS12923 EWS1650	96260 04032	Evaluation, Excavation	Roman	Evaluation and subsequent excavation at Angels Nursery found a number of gullies and ditches dating to the Roman period with finds of flint and pottery from the prehistoric to post-medieval period. The excavation found further ditches, gullies, enclosures, pits and a possible pond with finds of a similar date to the evaluation.
10	MWS2399 DWS667	9565 0356 95642 03558	Listed Building	Medieval	St Mary's Church, late 12th century, Listed Grade I
11	MWS2404 DWS916	9558 0357	Listed Building	Post medieval	Barnham Court, 17th century house, c 1640. Listed Grade I. 19th-century lodge also listed (II)
	DWS668	95616 03655	Listed Building	Post-medieval	The Lodge of Barnham Court, early 19th century.
12	MWS2401	9561 0345	Documentary	Post-medieval	Tithe barn, apparently 16th century demolished in 1960s
13	MWS5197	9557 0340	Monument	Post medieval	Iron Canal Bridge built 1820
14	MWS5754	915 025	Earthwork	Post medieval	Portsmouth-Arundel Canal, begun 1818, finished 1822, already disused 1833
15	DWS1311 DWS1420	95745 03759 95708 03718	Listed Building	Post-medieval	Curacoa, Church Lane, 19th-century cottage. The Street Cottage, 19th-century front to 'older' building
16	DWS1421	96610 04023	Listed Building	Post-medieval	Ivy Cottage, Yapton Road, 19th-century cottage
17	DWS917	96295 04152	Listed Building	Post-medieval	Luckham Cottage 18th-century cottage
18	DWS1316	95711 03642	Listed Building	Post-medieval	Manor Cottage, 18th-century
19	DWS669	96133 04502	Listed Building	Post-medieval	Parsonage Farmhouse, 18th-century
20	DWS1301	95736 04504	Listed Building	Post-medieval	Thimbles, Barnham Road, 18th-century building
21	MWS9756	95604 03468	Monument	Post-medieval	Church Farm has been identified as a Historic farmstead dating to 19th century.
	MWS13266	95732 03551	Monument	Post-medieval	Part of Church Farm has been identified as a Historic farmstead dating to 19th century.
22	MWS11493	9532 0365	Monument	Post-medieval	Highground Barn has been identified as a Historic farmstead dating to 19th century.
23	MWS12470	9474 0426	Monument	Post-medieval	New Barn has been identified as a Historic outfarm dating to 19th century.
24	MWS13707	95642 04199	Monument	Post-medieval	Tar Barn has been identified as a Historic outfarm dating to 19th century. L-plan regular outfarm or field barn with additional elements.
25	MWS13768	96425 03731	Monument	Post-medieval	Tile Barn has been identified as a Historic outfarm dating to 19th century.
26	MWS4708	9650 0400	Documentary	Modern	Brickfield marked on map
27	MWS4709	953 048	Monument	Modern	Brickworks at the west end of Elm Grove South, opened 1929, closed 1950.
28	MWS6989	95993 04464	Evaluation, Excavation	Negative	No archaeology observed in evaluation a 2 Barnham Road
29	MWS11774 EWS143	9538 0465	Evaluation	Negative	Evaluation at the Blessed St. Phillip Howards Catholic High School found no archaeological features or finds.
30	MWS12922 EWS1649	96320 04274	Evaluation	Negative	Evaluation at land to the east of Garden Crescent found no significant archaeological features or finds.

Listed Buildings Grade II unless stated.

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APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted

1575	Saxton's map of Sussex (Fig. 3)
1610	Speed's map of Sussex
1695	Morden's map of Sussex
1750	Kitchen's map of Sussex
1756	Bowen's map of Sussex
1763	Kitchen's map of Sussex
1773	Budgen's map of Sussex (Fig. 4)
1778	Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex (Fig. 5)
1805	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 6)
1808	Cole's map of Sussex
1808	Cooper's map of Sussex
1838	Moule's map of Sussex
1840	Dugdale's map of Sussex
1845	Eastergate Tithe Map (Fig. 7)
1846	Barnham Tithe Map
1876	First edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 8)
1897	Second edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 9)
1912	Third edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10)
1938	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 11)
1973-74	Ordnance Survey
1974-78	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 12)
1983-84	Ordnance Survey
1985-87	Ordnance Survey
1987-92	Ordnance Survey
1994	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 13)
2003	Ordnance Survey

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4

SU90/66

317/59 A+C

A. SU 9560 0432
C. SU 957 043

Barnham Station, Bognor

34. RAILWAY STATION. Ht. above O.D. about 25 ft. Map 62 S.E.

		Thickness Ft.	Depth Ft.
Drift 12' (Brickwork)	Yellow sand and clay	12	12
London Clay 208½ ft.	London Clay, with seam of sandy loam, with water	100	112
	Rock	1	113
	Blue clay	38	151
	Rock	1	152
	Blue clay	68½	220½
Reading Beds 109½ ft.	Red and mottled clay	108½	329
	Bed of flints	1	330
Upper Chalk 105¾	Chalk with flints	105¾	435¾

Information from the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, and from samples down to 293 ft.

The greater thickness of Tertiary Beds in this well, compared with that of No. 31, is due to the presence of an asymmetrical anticline, with an axis running from W.N.W. to E.S.E. This anticline, in accordance with the general structure of the district, has a steeply-dipping northern limb; Well No. 31 is on the crest of this fold, and Well No. 34 is probably in the deepest part of the trough to the north. Well No. 32 is about half way down the northern limb.

Also originally published in W.S.Sx. I. p. 27, 1899.
"Sunk 420'; rest bored (to 435¾)"

6 in. Sheet 62 SE/W OD + 25. Disused but pump house still in existence.
Formerly very good supply. Information from S.R. staff at the station.
Visited, S.C.H. 25.2.41 Sited on Field Slip by C. Reid. 1965.

		Depth of Dug well	Diam Dug well	Depth Bored	Water level from top of well Normal	Pumped	
Barnham Junction. (2 wells) 59	(a)	30'0"	6'0"	400'0"	5'6"	Normal	well sunk 1868
	(c)	29'0"	6'0"		5'6"	"	

(S. Rlwy. water supplies 1935)

(a) Site marked on 1" Geol. o.s. 9 (1933 ed).

317/59(a) Visited. Filled in. Covered over by floor boards. 21-10-57 [redacted]

Published in 'Wells & Springs of Sussex,' page 51 – 52

(b), (c) not known.

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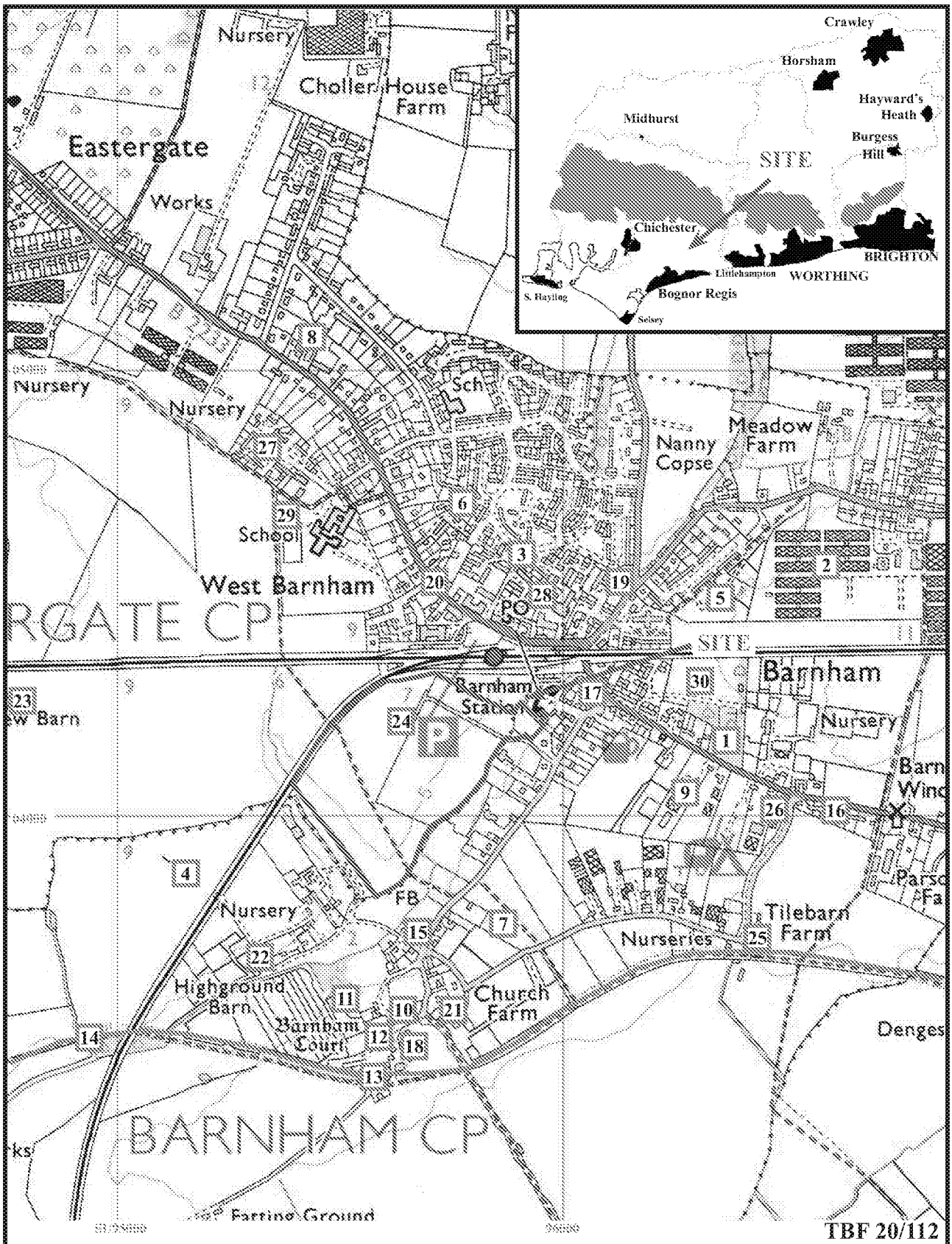

Land South of Barnham Station, Church Lane, Barnham, West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 1. Location of site within Barnham and West Sussex showing locations of HER records.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
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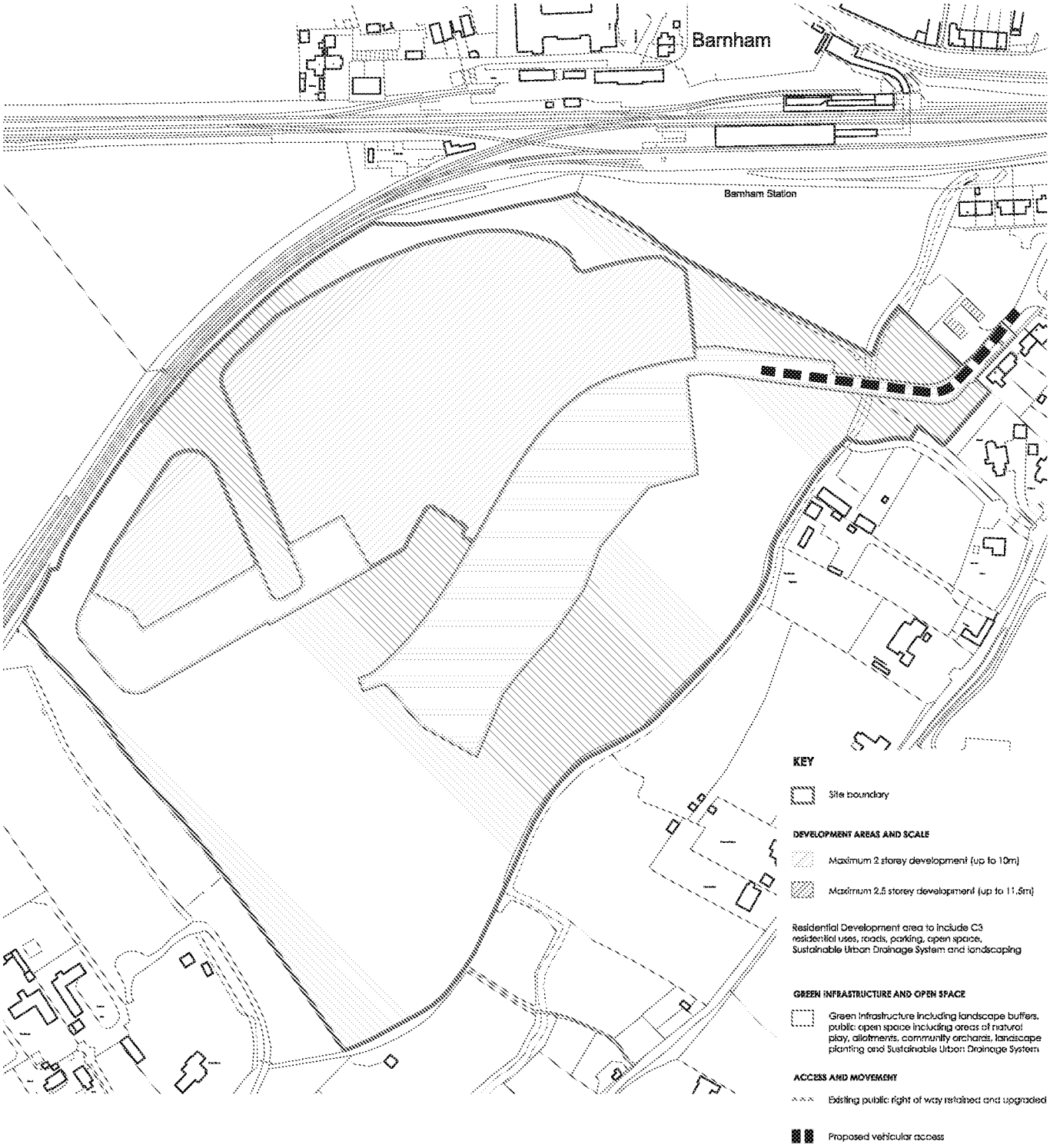
TVAS SOUTH



TBF 20/112

N

Land south of Barnham Station, Church Lane, Barnham, West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 2. Site parameter plan. Not to scale.

TVAS SOUTH

TBF 20/112

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Land south of Barnham Station, Church Lane, Barnham, West Sussex, 2020
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Figure 3. Saxton's map of Sussex, 1575

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Figure 4. Budgen's map of Sussex, 1773

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Figure 5. Yeakell and Gardners map of Sussex, 1778

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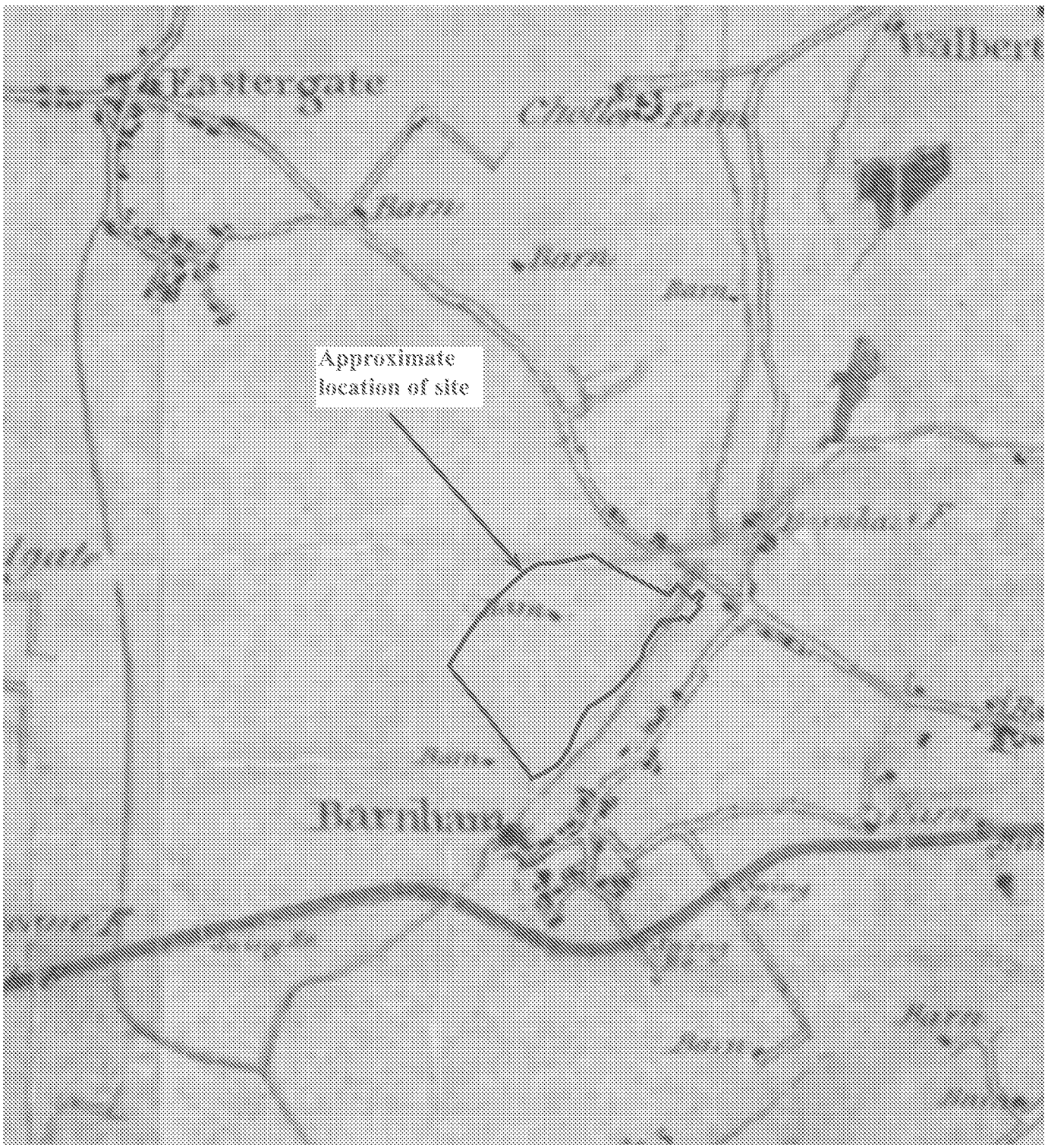

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Figure 6. Ordnance Survey, 1805

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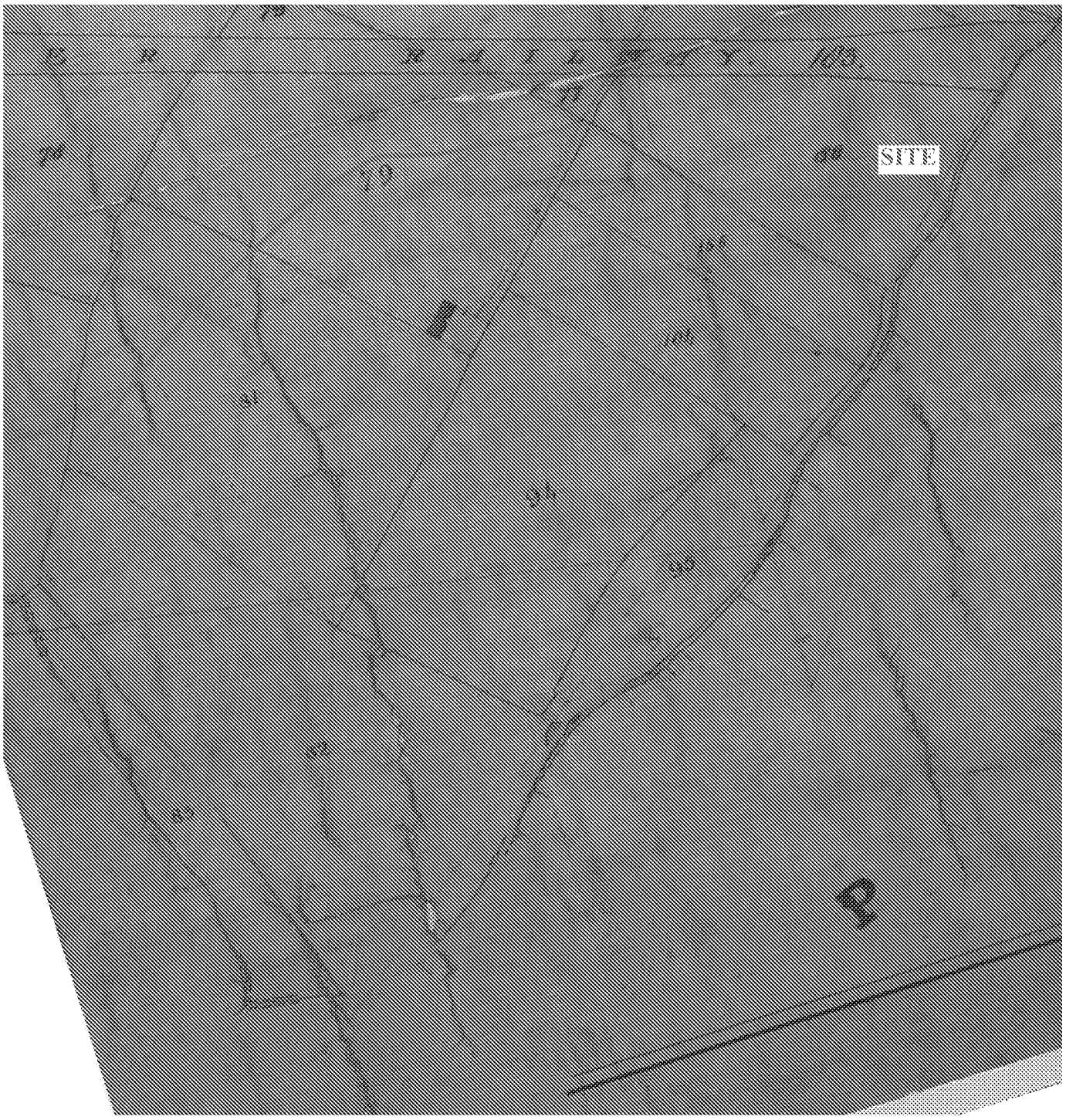

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Figure 7. Eastergate Tithe Map, 1845

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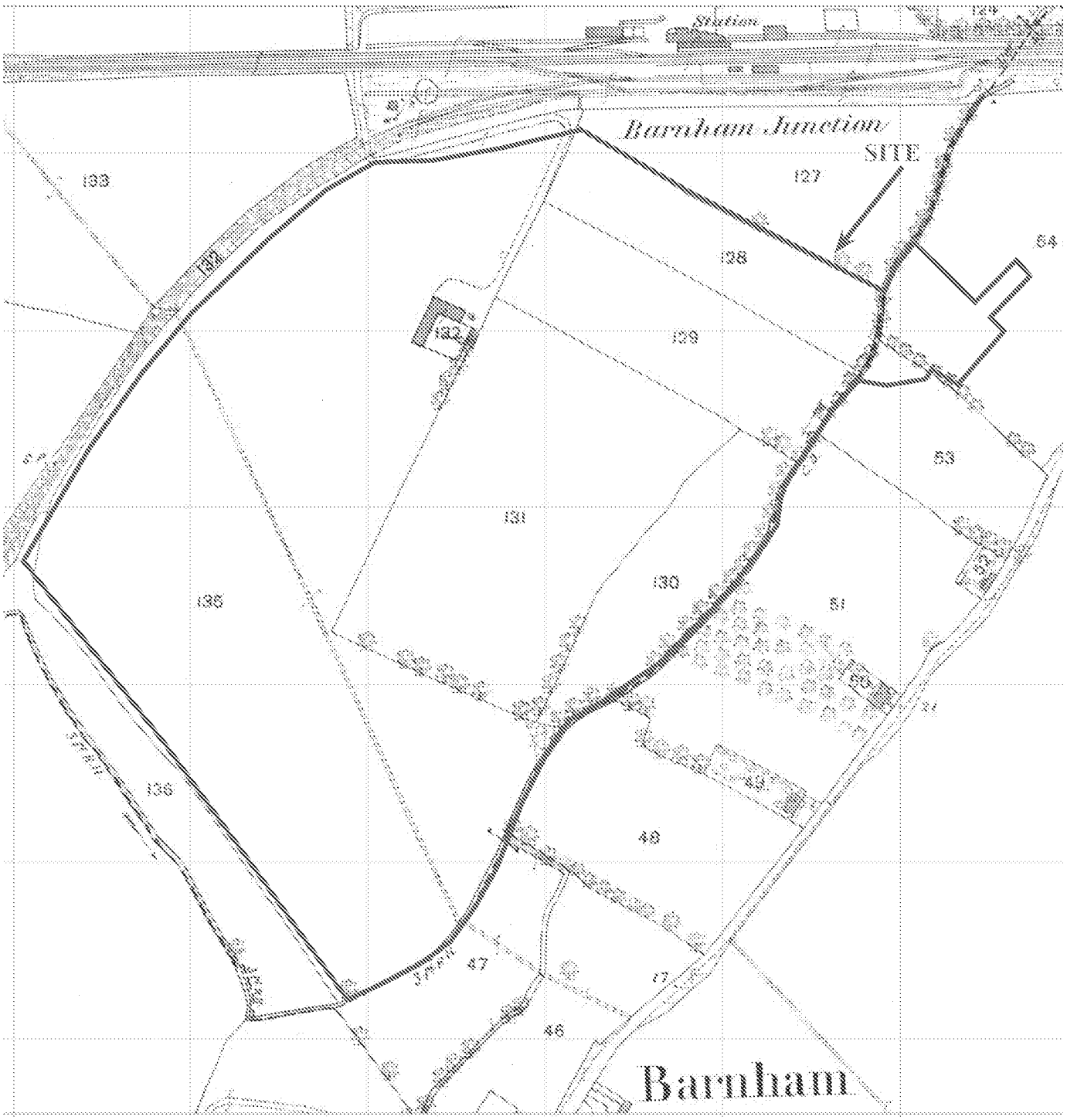

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Figure 8. Ordnance Survey, 1876

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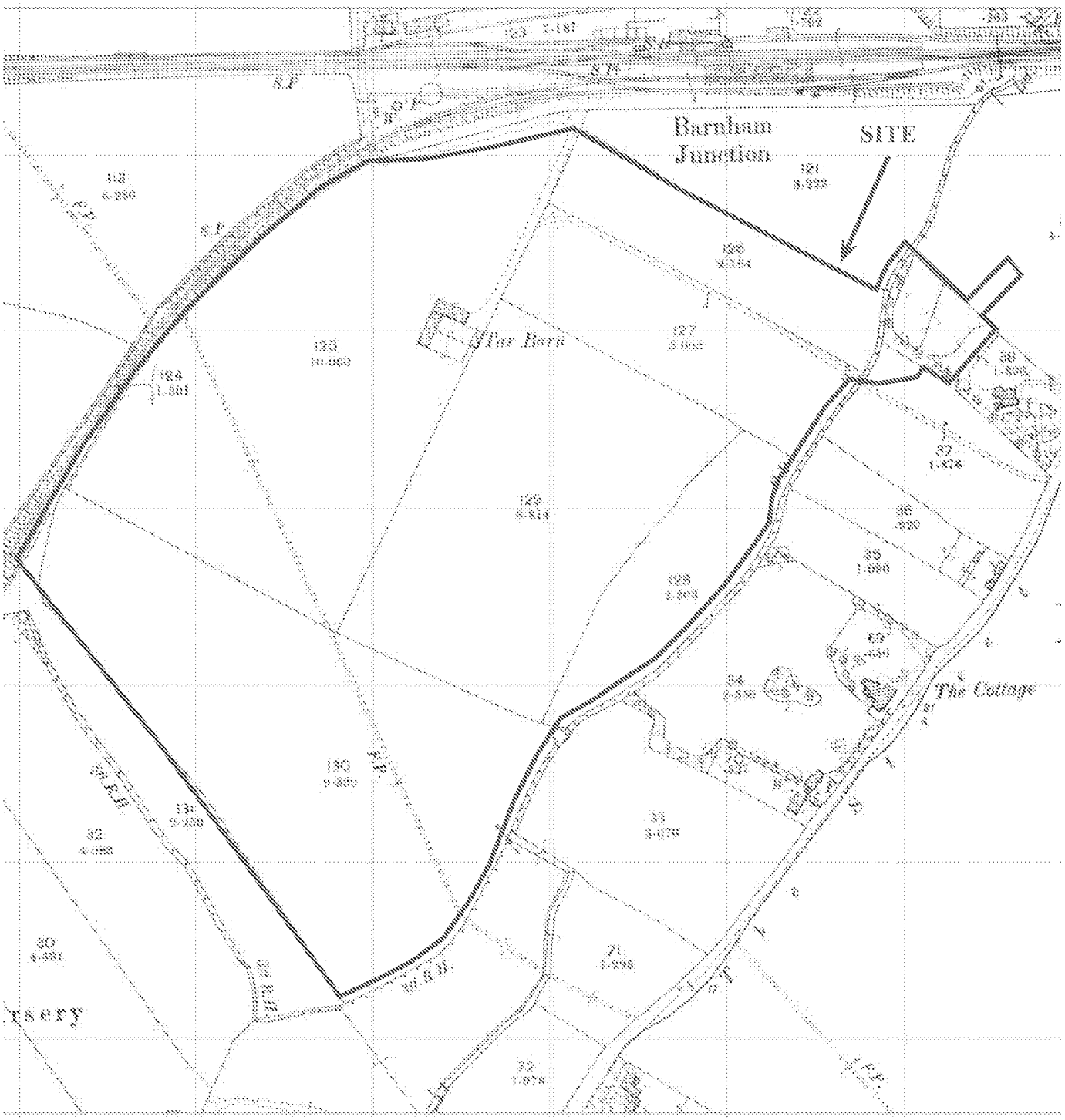

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Figure 9. Ordnance Survey, 1897

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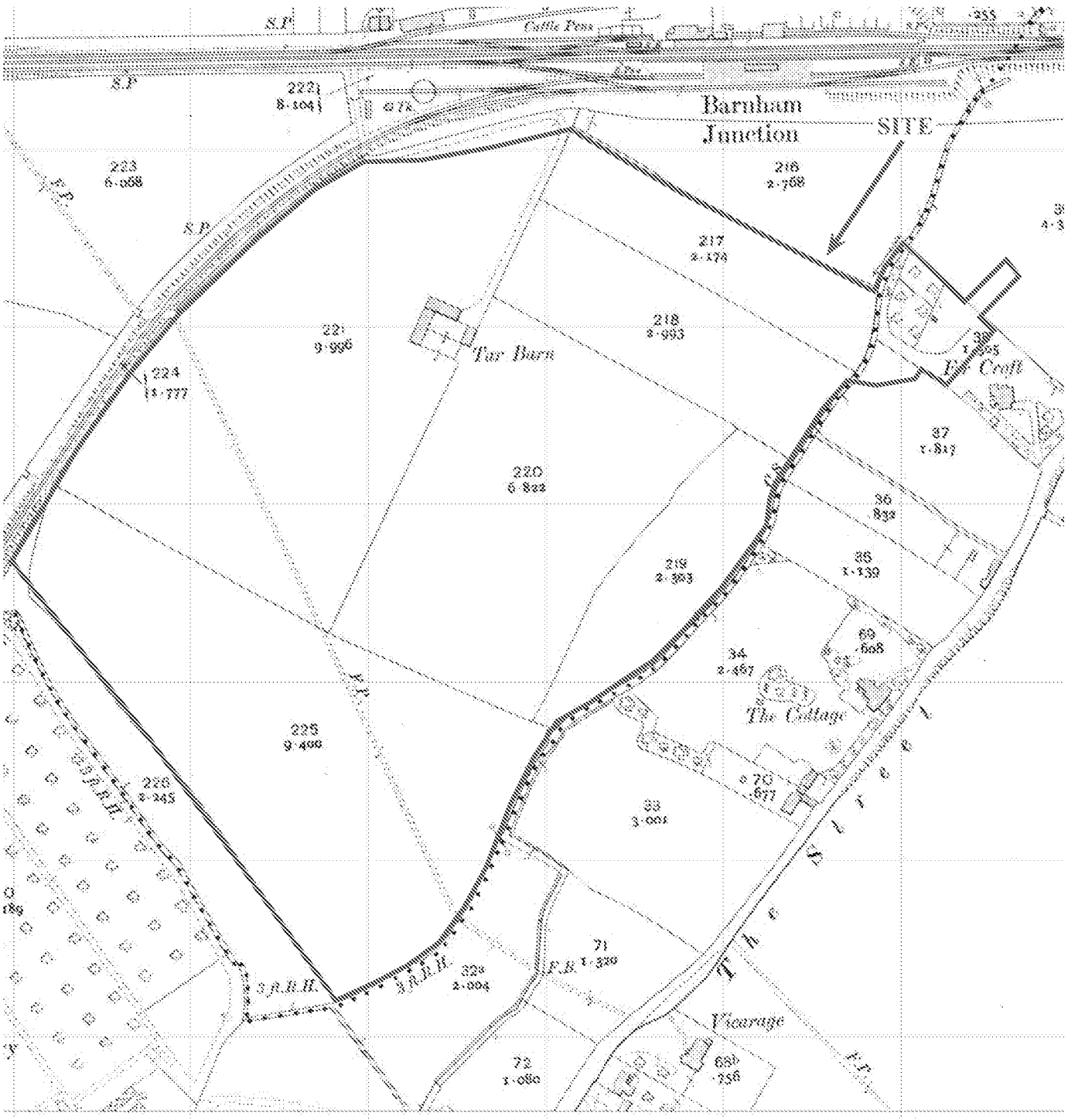

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Figure 10. Ordnance Survey, 1912

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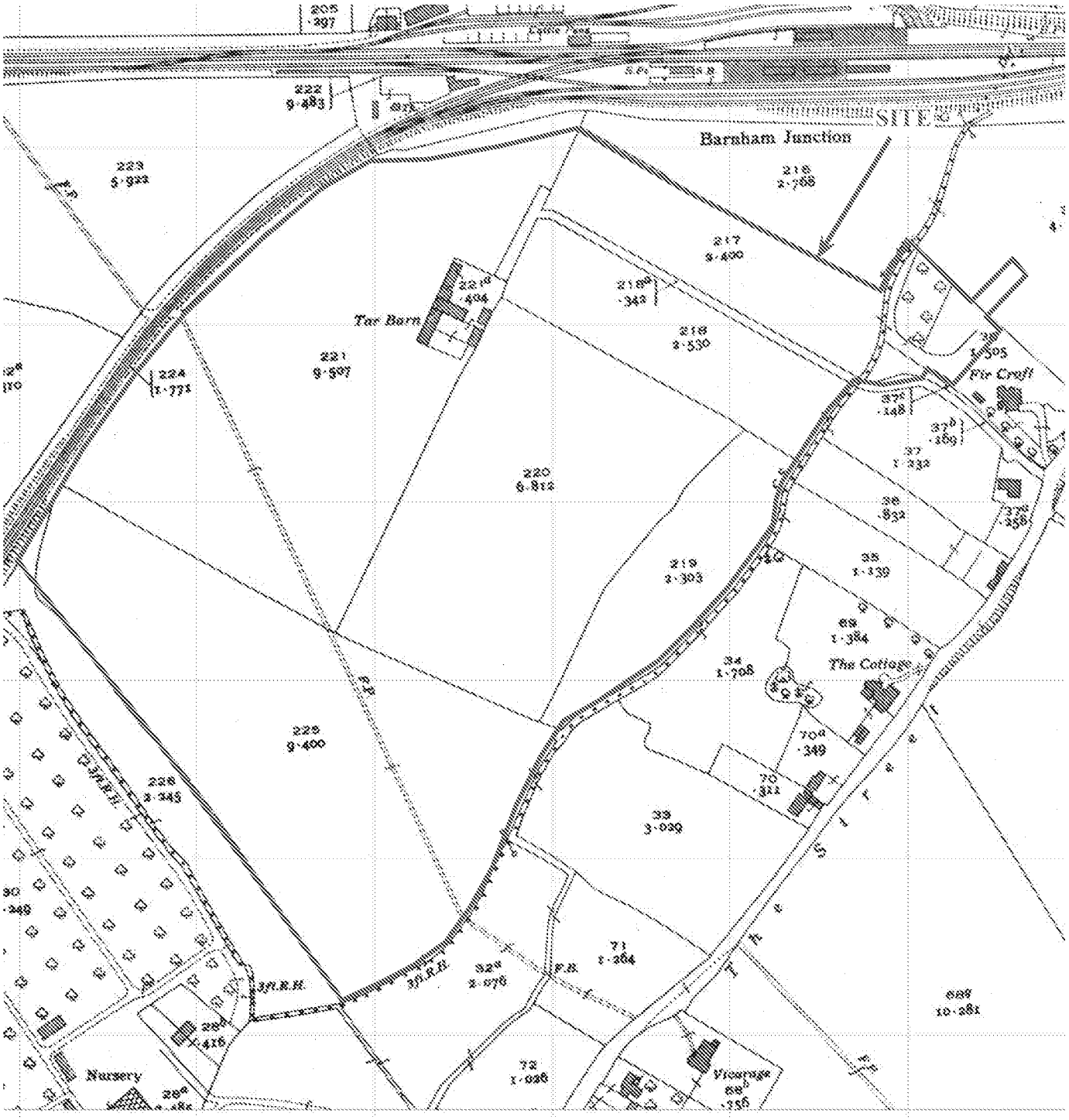

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Figure 11. Ordnance Survey, 1938

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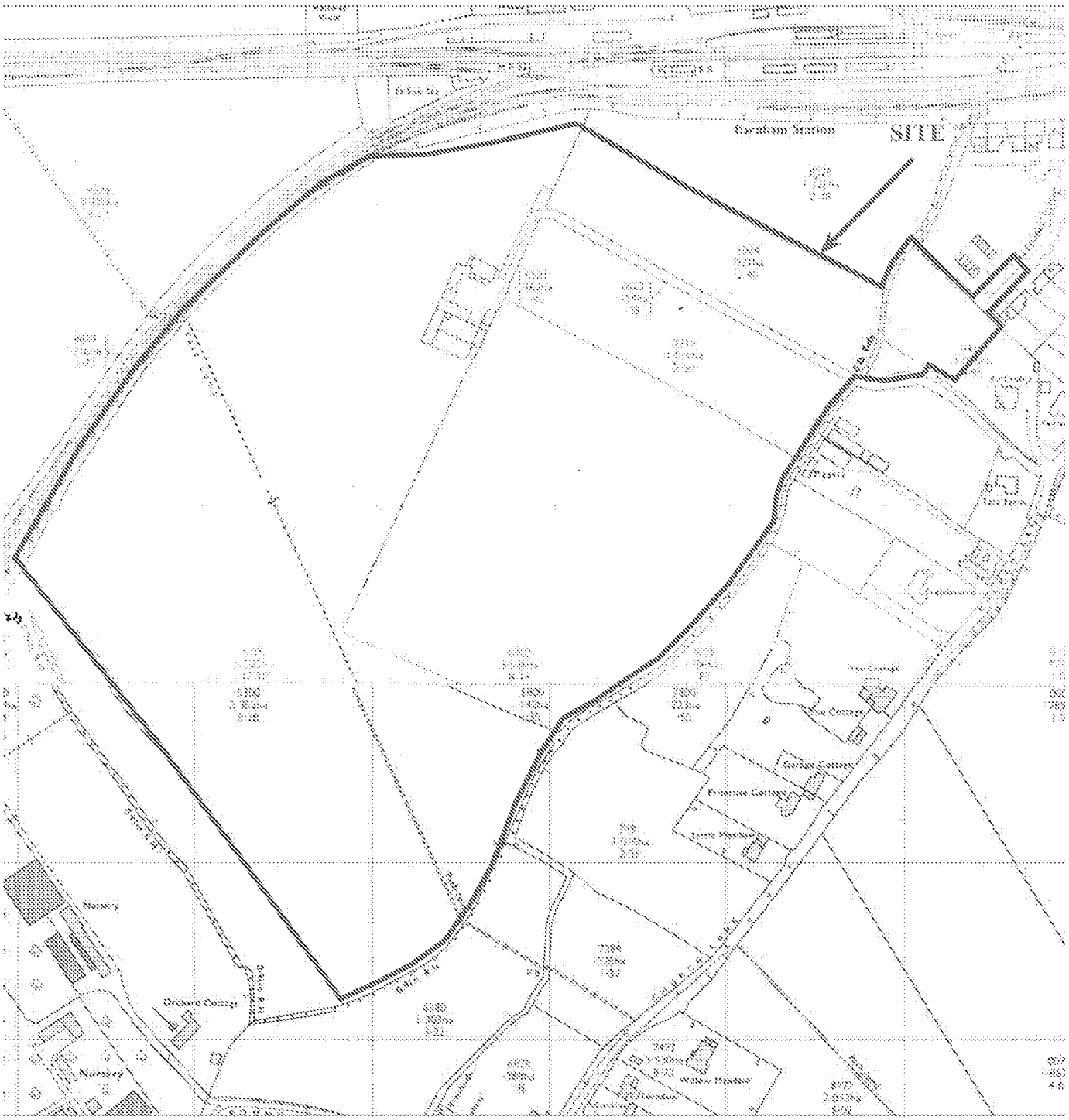

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Figure 12. Ordnance Survey, 1974

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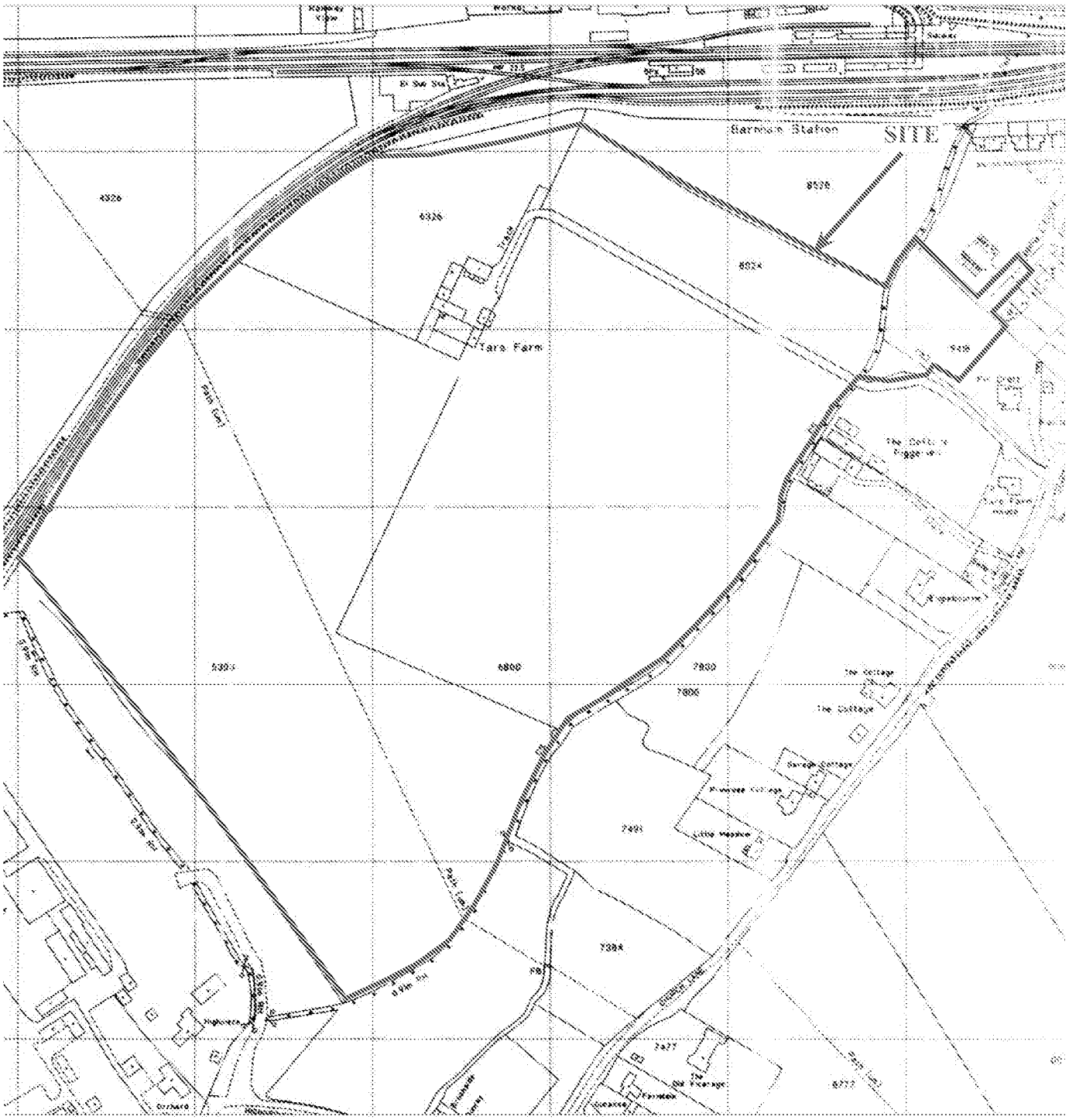

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Figure 13. Ordnance Survey, 1994

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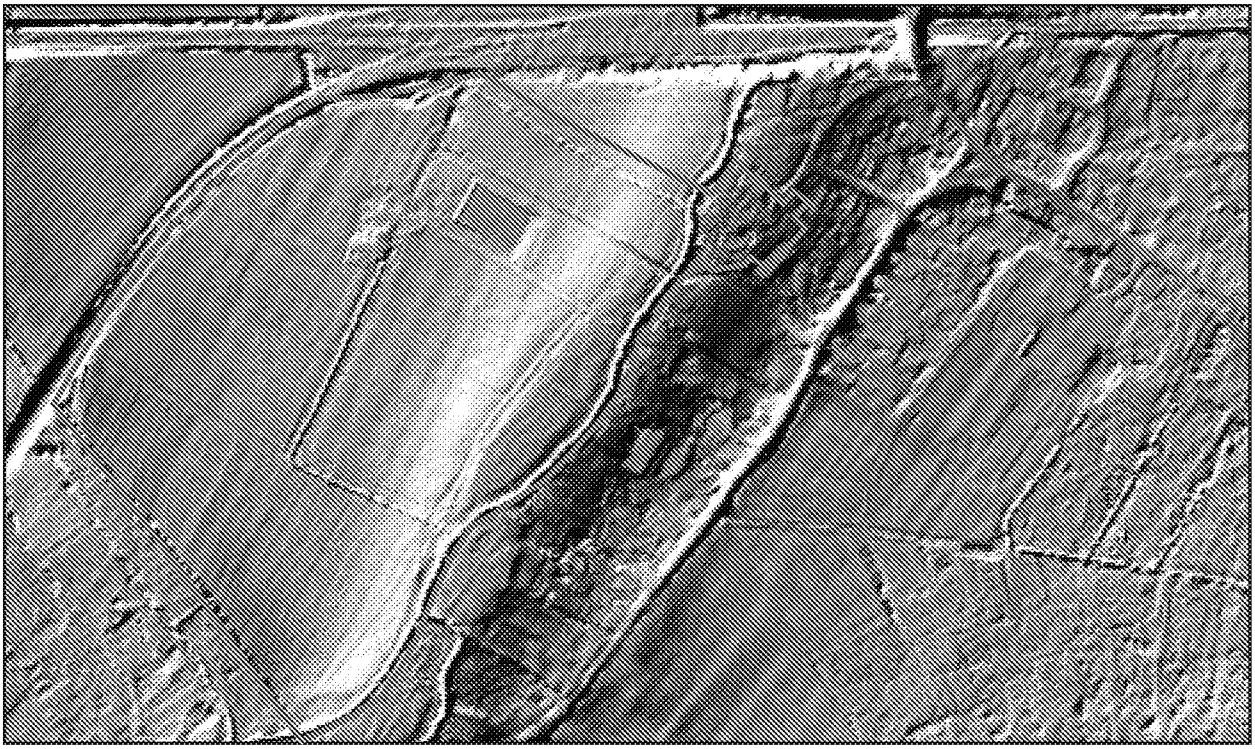
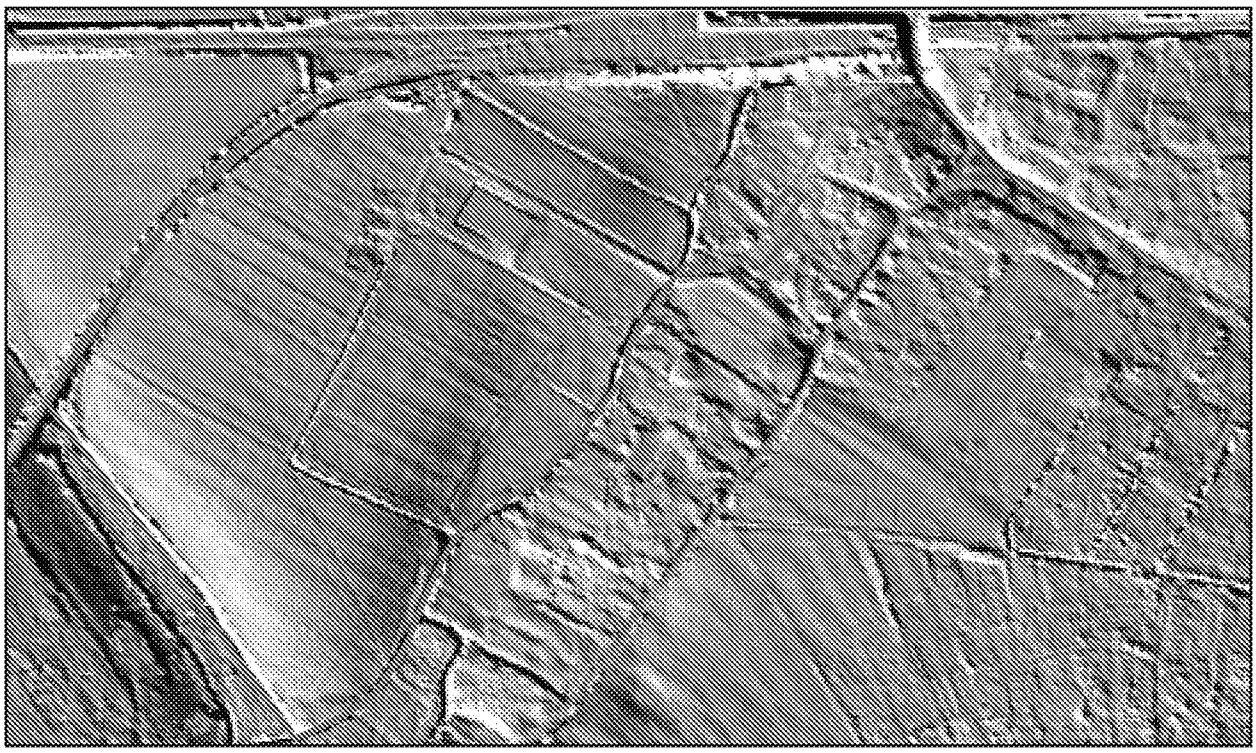


a. Azimuth 135°, vertical angle 15°.



b. Azimuth 225°, vertical angle 15°.

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Figure 14. Lidar 'hillshade' gray scale plots.

Not to scale.

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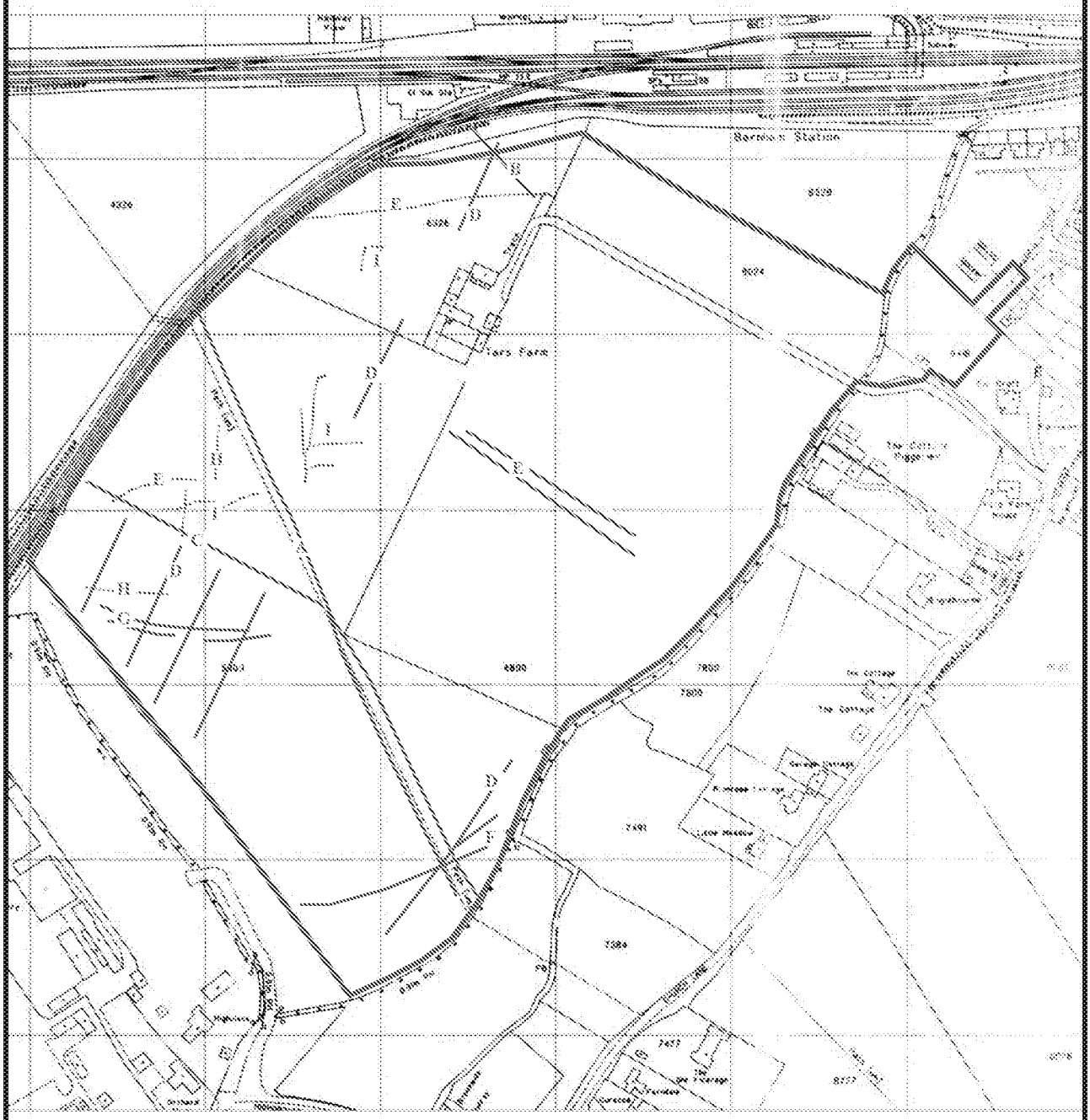

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Figure 15. Interpretation of Lidar images, superimposed on Ordnance Survey map, 1994.

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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 16. Development proposals.
Not to scale.

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Plate 1. Looking south-east from just south of the barn.

Plate 2. Loking north-west from roughly central to the site.

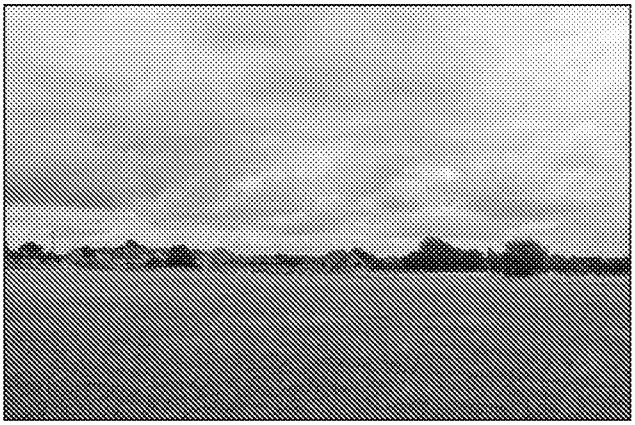

Plate 3. Looking north-east from the south-west of the site, towards the barn.

Plate 4. Looking north-east along the site's easteren boundary.

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Land south of Barnham Station, Church Lane, Barnham, West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Plates 1 to 4.

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Plate 5. Various strcutures on the site, looking north-west from south-centre of site.

Plate 6. Site's southern boundary, looking south

Plate 7. Looking west towards Church Lane.

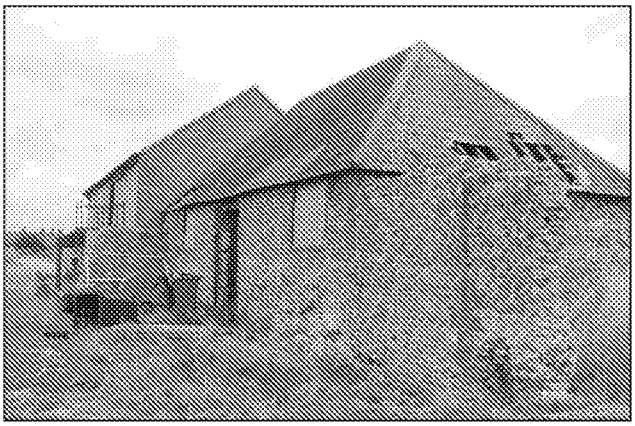

Plate 8. Surviving barn structure, looking north-west.

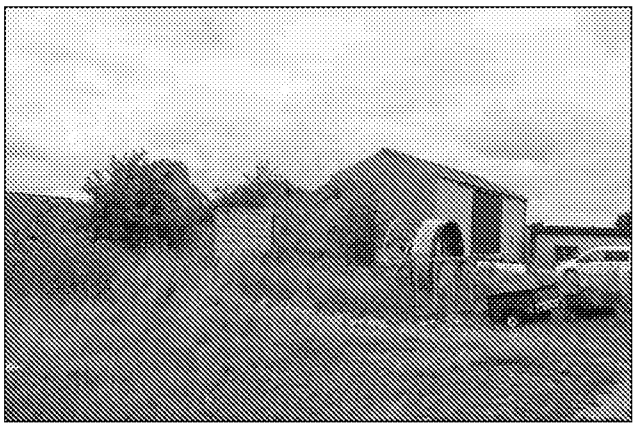

Plate 9. Building group, looking north

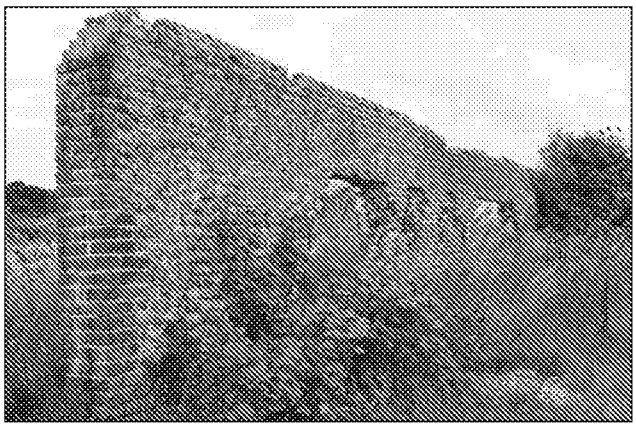

Plate 10. Surviving wall, looking west.

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Plates 5 to 10.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BN/142/20/OUT

TVAS (South),
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Brighton, BN1 7HB

[redacted]

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Reading, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)

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