Archaeology South-East

ASE

Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

NGR 500029 102008
Commissioned by Parker Dann Chartered Town Planning Consultants

Project No. 160383
Report No. 2015281

Syann Brooks

December 2016

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL CM/1/17/OUT

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Summary

This Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared for land at Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex. The Site comprises a large field located between Church Lane and Crookthorn Lane, located near to the site of the deserted medieval village of Climping, a Scheduled Monument. The development plan proposes a mixed use residential scheme.

The assessment has concluded that the archaeological potential at the Site is as follows:

- *Prehistoric - Medium;*
- *Roman – Low-Medium;*
- *Anglo-Saxon – Low-Medium;*
- *Medieval (related to DMV) - Low-Medium;*
- *Medieval (related to agricultural activity) – Medium-High;*
- *Post-medieval – Medium-High;*
- *Post-medieval – building remains are likely to be extant in two discreet areas of the Site.*

The development has the potential to cause a negative impact upon any archaeological remains, should they be present, across all areas of the Site.

A provisional programme of mitigation measures has been suggested to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains should they be present.

Thirteen Grade II and one Grade 1 Listed Building and a Scheduled Monument have been identified within the 1km Study Area. This report concludes that it is unlikely that there will be any setting issues relating to these heritage assets arising from the development at the Site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology UCL) has been commissioned by Parker Dann Chartered Town Planning Consultants to carry out an heritage appraisal in relation to the development of land located between Church Lane and Crookthorn Lane, Climping, West Sussex. The appraisal comprises a desk-based assessment (DBA) and preliminary walkover survey.

1.2 This report follows the recommendations set out by the Institute for Archaeologists in their Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA 2014). The aim of this assessment is to present a synthesis of readily available archaeological and historical data relating to the Site and its environs, in order to identify any known or potential heritage assets within the Site. This information has been used, where possible, to ascertain the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any identified heritage assets and to consider the likely impact of the proposed development upon them.

1.3 The Site is centred on National Grid Reference 500029 102008 (Fig. 1). For the purposes of this assessment, the extent of the Site has been taken to be that identified in the site location plan provided by Parker Dann Chartered Town Planning Consultants which covers an area of c. 21.66 ha. For the purposes of the archaeological assessment a wider Study Area of 1km radius has been considered to place the Site within its wider context (Fig. 1). Information beyond this limit has been included where considered relevant.

1.4 The development proposes the construction of a mixed use development, comprising residential housing, community buildings, and land dedicated to open space and structural landscaping (Fig. 2).

1.5 In drawing up this desk-based assessment, cartographic and documentary sources and archaeological data relating to the Study Area were obtained from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) and the West Sussex Record Office, located in Chichester. Listed Building and Conservation Area data was acquired from English Heritage. Relevant sources held within the Archaeology South-East library were utilised, and appropriate on-line databases interrogated. These included: Heritage Gateway, English Heritage National Heritage List for England, and the Magic website, which holds government digital data on designated sites (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Battlefields) in GIS map form. It should be noted that other material may be held in other collections.

1.6 It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal cannot be seen to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area but rather as an indicator of the area's potential

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based on existing information. Further non-intrusive and intrusive investigations such as geophysical surveys and machine-excavated trial trenching may be needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains.

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2.0 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Location and Topography

2.1.1 The Site comprises land located between Church Lane and Crookthorn Lane in the hamlet and Parish of Climping, also spelt as Clymping, West Sussex. The name 'Clymping' derives from that used in the Domesday Book - "Clympinges". Many, including Arun District Council, use the more modern spelling Climping.

2.1.2 Climping lies on the West Sussex Coastal Plain between Bognor Regis and Littlehampton, within the lower Arun Valley. The hamlet of Climping is considered to be located on a low lying, flat and open landscape (ADC, 2015).

2.1.3 The Site is bound by Church Lane to the east, Crookthorn Lane to the south, Yapton Road to the west, and by the boundary of a residential development to the north.

2.1.4 The Site area is relatively level with heights ranging from c. 3m OD to the east of the Site area, rising gently to c. 7m OD to the west.

2.1.5 The Site is currently in use as an arable field.

2.2 Geology

2.1 The Site is located c. 1.2km north from the coast at Atherington and c. 600m to the west of the River Arun.

2.2 The eastern part of the Parish of Clymping, in which the Site is located, is said to lie on alluvium which once belonged to the wide estuary of the river Arun located to the east of the Site. The chronology of the eastward deflection of the lower course of the river Arun is uncertain (VCH, 1997).

2.3 According to information published by the British Geological Survey the natural geology at the Site consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, overlain by 'River Terrace Deposits' (undifferentiated), comprised of 'Sand, Silt and Clay' to the west of the Site, and by 'Raised Beach Deposits', comprised of 'Sand and Gravel', to the east of the Site. These superficial deposits were formed in shoreline environments[1].

2.4 No specific geotechnical data was available for the Site at the time of writing.

[1] http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html - accessed 05.08.15

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3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Planning Policy

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 Government policies relating to planning are given in the National Planning Policy Framework. Section 12 (paragraphs 126 – 141) of the Framework (*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment)* outlines policies relating to the historic environment and the key role it plays in the Government's definition of sustainable development, the principle which underpins the document.

3.1.2 The Framework requires that local planning authorities '*should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment*', recognising that '*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource*' and should be conserved '*in a manner appropriate to their significance*'.

3.1.3 The Framework requires that planning applicants should '*describe the significance of any heritage assets affected*' by their application, '*including any contribution made by their setting*'.

3.1.4 The NPPF is supported by Planning Policy Guidance, launched in March 2014 (http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/). In specific relation to historic environment issues, the pre-existing planning guidance (*PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guidance*, issued in 2010*)* remains in place until good practice advice (currently out for consultation) has been issued by English Heritage and the Historic Environment Forum.

Local Planning Policy

3.2 Arun District Local Plan 2003 - 2011

3.2.1 The Arun District Local Plan, adopted in March 2003, also contains a number of policies relating to the historic environment. Of relevance to the Site are:

- Policy AREA 16 - Ancient Monuments and Sites of National Archaeological Importance

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There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of scheduled and other nationally important monuments and archaeological remains. Development which adversely affects their sites or settings will not be permitted.

Reason: To preserve archaeological heritage.

- Policy AREA 17 - Sites of Archaeological Interest

Permission will not be granted for development that would be harmful to the significant archaeological interest of a site. Where the presence of archaeological remains is known or suspected:

(i) the applicant must arrange for archaeological assessment of the site to be carried out before the planning application is determined;

(ii) where the assessment shows that the physical preservation of 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. The programme will be carried out prior to the commencement of the development;

and

(iii) whenever practicable, opportunities should be taken for the enhancement and interpretation of archaeological remains left in situ.

Reason: To preserve the archaeological heritage

- Policy DEV11 - Setting of Listed Buildings

Proposals which adversely affect the setting of a Listed Building, or group of Listed Buildings, will be resisted. Where the principle of development in the grounds of, or near to Listed Buildings is acceptable, it should be sensitively designed and constructed of appropriate materials to ensure that the special qualities of the older buildings remain unimpaired. Where relevant, appropriate space about the building or buildings must be retained. Proposals for more distant buildings and tall structures, including pylons and masts, will be carefully assessed in respect of their effect on the settings of Listed Buildings.

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Reason: To protect the setting of Listed Buildings from inappropriate and damaging development.

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4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section summarises the known information relating to designated and non-designated heritage assets in the Study Area derived from the sources set out in 1.5 and includes additional assets, where appropriate, identified from field survey and the research conducted as part of this assessment. The identified assets have been assigned an identifying number shown in bold in the text, and are shown on Figure 1, and tabulated in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 The timescale of the archaeological periods referred to in this report is shown below. The periods are given their usual titles. It should be noted that for most cultural heritage assessment purposes the boundaries between them are not sharply distinguished, even where definite dates based on historical events are used. All site numbers in brackets refer to Figure 1.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (*c.* 750,000 BC - *c.* 10,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Mesolithic (*c.* 10,000 BC - *c.*5,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Neolithic (*c.* 5,000 BC - *c.*2,300 BC)
Prehistoric: Bronze Age (*c.* 2,300 BC - *c.* 600 BC)
Prehistoric: Iron Age (*c.* 600 BC - AD 43)
Romano-British (AD 43 - *c.* AD 410)
Anglo-Saxon (*c.* AD 410 - AD 1066)
Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)
Post-medieval (AD 1540 to date)

4.2 Nationally and Locally Designated Heritage Assets

4.2.1 Heritage assets comprise a site, building, place, area or landscape of heritage interest and thus include both buildings and archaeological sites. Some assets can be nationally designated, by legislation, or locally listed by the local planning authority. Many assets are listed on county historic environment record databases, although this is not a definitive record of potential heritage assets – further examples may exist in an unrecognised or unrecorded form and absence from the HER database does not lessen the significance of any potential heritage asset.

4.2.2 Designated heritage assets are of a higher degree of status and significance, some of which have a degree of legal protection from development. Nationally designated assets include Scheduled Monuments (SM), Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields. These designations and others such as Conservation Areas and Archaeological Priority Zones / Archaeological Notification Areas / Archaeologically Sensitive Areas are typically detailed in Local Authority Plans.

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Nationally Designated Heritage Assets

4.2.3 There are no nationally designated heritage assets within the boundary of the Site; however, the following fall within the Study Area (refer to Fig. 1):

Listed Buildings

4.2.4 There are 13 Listed Buildings within the 1km Study Area. These are:

- The Parish Church of St Mary, Church Lane, Climping (**14**) - MWS3103/DWS616/297844 – Grade 1 Listed Building – c. 300m from the Site;
- Brookpits Manor (**17**) - DWS1452/ 297825 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 500m from the Site;
- Kent's Farmhouse (**20**) - DWS651/ 297827- Grade II Listed Building – c. 400m from the Site;
- Barn at Kent's Farm to the South East of the Farmhouse and to the South of Nos 1 and 2 Brookpits Manor Cottages (**21**) - DWS929/297828 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 500m from the Site;
- Barn to the west of Nos 1 and 2 Church Farm Cottage, Horsemere Green Lane (**22**) - DWS618/ 297846 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 50m from the Site;
- Brookpits Cottage (**23**) - DWS1303/ 297824 - Grade II Listed Building– c. 500m from the Site;
- Nos. 1 and 2 Kents Dairy Cottages (**24**) - DWS928/ 297826 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 450m from the Site;
- Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West (**25**) - DWS619/ 297847- Grade II Listed Building – c. 25m from the Site;
- Dove Cottage (**26**) - DWS930/ 297830 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 350m from the Site;
- The Black Horse Public House, Climping Street (**27**) - DWS1454/ 297832 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 700m from the Site;
- Virginia Cottage, Climping Street (**28**) - DWS652/297831 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 450m from the Site;
- The Cottage, Climping Street (**29**) - DWS1453/297829 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 100m from the Site;

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- The Vicarage, Ford Road, Climping (**30**) - DWS617/ 297845 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 200m from the Site.

Scheduled Monuments

4.2.5 There is one Scheduled Monument (divided in two areas) within the Study Area:

- Medieval Earthworks E and SE of St Mary's Church (**12**) 424 - DWS315 – two areas located at their closest point c. 100m from the Site.

Locally Designated Heritage Assets

4.2.6 There are five Archaeological Notification Areas (ANA's) near to the 1km Study Area, none of which are located within the Site. Although three of which are adjacent to the Site:

- Medieval Monastery Site, Bailiffscourt Hotel, Climping - DWS8489 - ANA Num. Arun 043 (Amber) – located at its closest point c. 750m from the Site;

- Multi-Period Site at the Disused Ford Airfield and Ford Open Prison, Ford Climping - DWS8485 - ANA Num. Arun 039 (Amber) – located at its closest point c. 300m from the Site;

- Multi-Period Site, The Oystercatcher Public House, Climping - DWS8487 - ANA Num. Arun 041 (Amber) – located immediately to the south-west corner of the Site;

- Site of Islesham Church and Deserted Medieval Village, Climping - DWS8488 - ANA Num. Arun 042 (Amber) – located immediately to the south-east corner of the Site;

- The Church of St Mary and the Deserted Medieval Village of Climping - DWS8486 - ANA Num. Arun 040 (Red) – located partially adjacent to the east boundary of the Site;

4.2.7 There are no further designated or locally designated heritage assets within the Study Area.

Events

4.2.8 The West Sussex HER records nine archaeological events occurring within the 1km Study Area. These are listed below, and discussed in section 4.3:

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- EWS715 (**8**) - Land at Former Ford Airfield, Ford – environmental sampling evaluation (Archaeology South-East, 2003, 2008). Located at its closest point c. 600m from the Site;

- EWS716 (**39**) - Ford Airfield - fluxgate gradiometer survey (Babtie Group, 2003). Located at its closest point c. 600m from the Site;

- EWS717/EWS769 (**40**) - Ford Airfield - geotechnical test pits and borehole survey (Development Archaeology Services, 2003). Located at its closest point c. 600m from the Site;

- EWS787 (**5**) - Land rear of the 'Oystercatcher' Public House and Restaurant, Yapton Road - environmental sampling (Archaeology South East, 2005a, 2005b, 2009, 2011). Located at its closest point c. 100m from the Site;

- MWS6999 (**6**) & MWS6998 (**9**) - Waterford Gardens (formally Fordacres), Horsemere Green Lane – evaluation and excavation (Archaeology South-East. 2000, 2001, 2002). Located at its closest point c. 50m from the Site;

- MWS7001 (**7**) Cropthorne – Former Nursery Site, Horsemere Green Lane - evaluation and excavation (Archaeology South-East, 2000, 2001, 2002). Located at its closest point c. 50m from the Site;

- MWS6778 (**1**), MWS6779 (**3**), MWS6777 (**4**) and MWS6776 (**42**) Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines - watching brief, geooarch, test pits and excavation (RPS 1999). Located within and adjacent to Site;

- MWS7003 (**2**) Chesswood Mushroom Farm, Horsemere Green Lane – evaluation and excavation (Archaeology South-East, 2000). Located at its closest point c. 50m from the Site;

- MWS6992 (**43**) St. Mary's School, Climping - watching brief (Archaeology South-East, 1999). Located at its closest point c. 50m from the Site;

4.3 West Sussex HER Data

4.3.1 The following summarises the West Sussex HER data for the Study Area as defined in Section 1.3.

Prehistoric - Palaeolithic

4.3.2 Most archaeological deposits of this age are usually associated with disturbed geological contexts, most especially along the coastal plain, and

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from buried river terrace gravels. Sussex has a number of sites where relatively large areas of undisturbed Palaeolithic land-surfaces have been preserved. Currently, the closest known outcrop of these deposits is exposed in a short section of cliff line at Black Rock, on the eastern outskirts of Brighton. They are known as the Brighton-Norton Raised Beach sediments and once formed part of an extensive four kilometre section that stretched from Rottingdean to the Palace Pier. The oldest and most important of these beaches is the Goodwood-Slindon Raised Beach. This geological sequence of glacial and interglacial deposits has been partially exposed, excavated and recorded at the seminal site of Boxgrove near Chichester. Boxgrove is a site which provides clear evidence of Hominid activity, with undisturbed Palaeolithic floor surfaces, and a large number of *in situ* Palaeolithic finds, up to 500,000 years old (see Pitts and Roberts 1998).

4.3.3 The West Sussex HER contains one entry attributed to the Palaeolithic period within the 1km Study Area:

- Archaeological works conducted by RPS Consultants in 1999 along the length of the Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines yielded substantial archaeological deposits and finds. Segment 32 of the route (**1**), located c. 250m east of the Site, revealed a single flint flake believed to be of Palaeolithic date.

Prehistoric – Mesolithic

4.3.4 Significant environmental changes in the south-east from about 8,000 BC may have led to a rise in population, and by 6,000 BC much of the Sussex had recovered from the effects of glaciation and was densely forested. Many Mesolithic sites in Sussex are identified through concentrations of flintwork and isolated pits, rather than by a series of diagnostic archaeological features relating to an inferred settlement site. Early Mesolithic sites are rare, and where they exist, are situated predominantly on the lower greensand belts. Late Mesolithic sites are more frequent in Sussex, and along with open-air sites, a number of rock shelters have been discovered in the High Weald such as at Hermitage Rocks, High Hurstwood. Many of these sites have been interpreted as temporary hunting camps indicative of a broad spectrum subsistence strategy (Holgate 2003, Drewett 1999).

4.3.5 The West Sussex HER contains two entries attributed to the Mesolithic period within the 1km Study Area. These records refer to the results of archaeological events, and are as follows:

- Segment 33 of the Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Transfer Pipeline work (**3**), located c. 1km to the east of the Site, revealed 93 flakes with a high proportion showing evidence of retouch and use. The majority were hard hammer struck and many were primary

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flakes. Several soft hammer flakes of probable Mesolithic date and a small Mesolithic pick were also recorded. Further investigation of this area produced post-medieval tile fragments, pottery, glass, oyster shells and worked flints and a medieval pottery sherd.

- An archaeological excavation was undertaken at the former Ford Airfield, Ford, West Sussex (**8**), located c. 900m north of the Site in advance of the redevelopment in 2003 by Archaeology South-East. Several phases of work were undertaken, and revealed remains dating from several periods including a small assemblage of residual Mesolithic struck flint. The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area.

Prehistoric – Neolithic

4.3.6 Sussex has provided a significant amount of archaeological evidence relating to the Neolithic period. Causewayed enclosures, long barrows, and flint mines are all found in a variety of downland locations, and whilst settlement data is sparse, this is seen to reflect a broader geographical pattern relating to lowland Britain, rather than a localised anomaly specific to Sussex. Stray finds of flint axes and isolated concentrations of diagnostic flint scatters are also common.

4.3.7 The West Sussex HER contains two entries attributed to the Neolithic period within the 1km Study Area. These records refer to the results of archaeological events, and are as follows:

- Segment 31 of the Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipeline (**4**), passed along the east boundary of the Site and produced finds from multiple periods, including a hard hammer flake, believed to be of Neolithic date and four burnt flints.

- Excavations undertaken at the former Ford Airfield, Ford, West Sussex (**8**), located c. 900m north of the Site revealed remains dating from several periods and included a small assemblage of residual early Neolithic struck flint. The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area.

Prehistoric: Bronze Age

4.3.8 The transition to the Bronze Age is marked by a significant increase in the number of round barrows constructed, often with associated single inhumations and/or cremation burials. In Sussex, the vast majority of these are located on the South Downs, overlooking the Weald, river valleys and coastal environments. As with the proceeding Neolithic, Early Bronze Age settlement sites are poorly represented in Sussex as a whole. By the Middle and Later Bronze Age, the use of bronze tools and weapons is more common, and there is a significant change of focus in the

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archaeological record toward more visibly sedentary settlement patterns, and increasingly developed agricultural exploitation.

4.3.9 The West Sussex HER contains several entries attributed to the Bronze Age within the 1km Study Area. These records refer to the results of archaeological events, and are as follows:

- Excavations to the rear of the 'Oystercatcher' Public House and Restaurant, Yapton Road, located c. 50m from the southwest corner of the Site (**5**) have revealed a multi-period site containing a middle-late Bronze Age cremation, a late Bronze Age rubbish or funerary pit and a possible Romano-British field/boundary ditch. This area forms an Archaeological Notification Area;

- Excavation work at Waterford Gardens, Horsemere Green Lane (**6** & **9**), adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site produced potentially Bronze Age date features, consisting mostly of gullies and pits towards the south of the site. A linear feature, probably corresponding to a post-medieval field boundary was also identified aligned east-west across the south of the site as were a few Roman field boundaries;

- The former Cropthorne Nursery site (**7**) is located immediately to the east of the Site. Archaeological work at the site between 2000 and 2002 by Archaeology South-East revealed features and finds from several periods including the terminal end of a narrow linear feature aligned north-south towards the northern end of the site. This feature produced a small assemblage of finds suggesting a Bronze Age date;

- Excavations undertaken at the former Ford Airfield, Ford, West Sussex (8), located c. 900m north of the Site revealed remains dating from several periods including Late Bronze Age ditches, a possible enclosure, postholes and three Late Bronze Age possible cremations. Agricultural activity dating to the Late Bronze Age was evidenced as a co-axial field system laid out on a northwest-southeast/ southwest-northeast orientation. Other features of Late Bronze Age date included two groups of possible placed deposits, as well as some isolated pits and postholes of unknown function. The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area.

Prehistoric: Iron Age

4.3.10 Social and economic growth was very rapid during this period leading to an expanding population and increasing exploitation of what had previously been more marginal environments. Therefore this period is characterised by changes in the entire archaeological record from pottery types to settlement and funerary practices. The most typical type of monument for

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this period is the hillfort, a number of which are located in prominent locations across the South Downs. By the Middle Iron Age strong regionalisation can be demonstrated and by the Late Iron Age the production of coins had developed along with the rapidly growing influence of the 'Roman World'.

4.3.11 The West Sussex HER records that an Iron Age copper alloy harness fitting was found in Climping by a metal detectorist. The precise location of discovery is not known (**10**).

4.3.12 There are two further records within the Study Area which are attributed a general prehistoric date, these are:

- A 'V' shaped ditch, attributed to the prehistoric period was discovered during excavations by Archaeology South-East (2000) at the former Cresswood Mushroom Farm, Horsemere Green Road (**2**). The ditch was aligned east-west in the southern part of the site, the boundary of which corresponds to part of the northern boundary of the appraisal Site. A later watching brief at the site recorded a further north-south aligned ditch, dated to either the early Anglo-Saxon or prehistoric period. One piece of pottery and some fire-cracked flints were found within this ditch.

- Further general prehistoric date material has been recovered from excavations to the west of the Cresswood Mushroom Farm Site, at Waterford Gardens (**9**), located along the Horsemere Green Road to the west (Archaeology South-East, 2000-2002). Finds included pottery, worked flint, fire-cracked flint, foreign stone and burnt clay. The southern extent of the Waterford Garden site lies adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site.

Romano-British

4.3.13 The Roman invasion of AD 43 had a dramatic impact on the British Isles, with major changes in social, economic and technological spheres. Thus, this period is dominated by the introduction of Roman culture in all its forms. In archaeological terms this has meant a dramatically increased visibility in the archaeological resource, with large numbers of excavations revealing Roman field systems, villas, roads, settlements, cemeteries, and material culture. It is considered that following the invasion, parts of Sussex became a client kingdom and elements of Roman culture were introduced rapidly as indicated by finds from some of the large early villas which are a distinctive feature during the 1st century. These villas tend to be confined to the South Downs and Sussex coastal plain.

4.3.14 The West Sussex HER contains two entries attributed to the Roman period within the 1km Study Area. These records refer to the results of archaeological events, and are as follows:

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- Archaeological works undertaken at the former Ford Airfield, Ford, West Sussex (**8**), located c. 900m north of the Site in 2003 (Archaeology South-East) revealed Roman agricultural activity comprising field boundaries laid out on an east-west orientation, a similarly aligned drove way, some pits and a potential Roman cremation deposit.

- Segment 31 of the Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipeline (**4**), which passed along the east boundary of the Site produced finds from several periods and included the recovery of two sherds of Late Roman Alice Holt greyware (AD 270-400).

Anglo-Saxon

4.3.15 The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, commissioned in the 9th century, states that Ælle, the first king of the South Saxons, landed at *Cymensora* with his sons in AD 477. *Cymensora* is generally thought to be Selsey, which lies on the West Sussex/Hampshire border, but it has recently been suggested that an East Sussex estuary may in fact have been the landing point.

4.3.16 Earlier Anglo-Saxon finds in the area are confined to the South Downs and adjacent landscapes (White 1999). Few settlement sites have been identified and most archaeological information comes from cemeteries. The Late Saxon period seems appears to have been a time of great change. By the mid-11th century a network of towns and other centres had developed, performing administrative, commercial and Christian religious functions.

4.3.17 Land divisions in the Kingdom of Sussex were often different from other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and regions, and by the Late Saxon period, the main administrative unit of Sussex was the district known as the rape. Their origins may be earlier, possibly originating in the Romano-British period. The rapes were sub-divided into hundreds, which served as taxation and administrative districts. The Site lay within the Rape of Arundel, within the Hundred of Avisford.

4.3.18 The West Sussex HER contains two entries attributed to the Anglo-Saxon period within the 1km Study Area. These records refer to the results of archaeological events, and are as follows:

- Segment 31 of the Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipeline (**4**), which passed within the Site boundary produced finds from several periods and included the recovery of six sherds of 'Saxo-Norman' (11-12th century) reduced coarse ware;

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- Excavations at the former Cresswood Mushroom Farm, Horsemere Green Road (**2**) by Archaeology South-East (2000) recorded a ditch dated to either the early Anglo-Saxon or prehistoric period, aligned north-south. One piece of pottery and some fire-cracked flints were found within this ditch.

Medieval

4.3.19 The Norman conquest of 1066 saw the establishment of a new land tenurial system, closely based on the former Saxon estates. The divisions of land known as 'rapes' were held and administered by Norman lords.

4.3.20 The Parish of Climping was within the Hundred of Risberg at the time of the Domesday Survey, and formed two separate entries reflecting two different estates; the Lord of both being Earl Godwin. By 1086, the two estates had two lords: Almeneches Abbey and the Abbey of Sees, both overseen by Earl Roger of Shrewsbury (VCH, 1997). The parish seems generally to have had little woodland, and the woods of the two estates that supported 40 swine in 1086 are thought likely to have been located in the Weald rather than within the parish itself.

4.3.21 St Marys Church (**14**) was established by the 1080's and in 1248 was appropriated to Almeneches Abbey. The church is a Grade 1 Listed Building, and stands in relatively flat countryside near Ford open prison, a former naval air base, located c. 300m southeast of the Site. The earliest part of the church to survive is the tower of c. 1170-80. A roofline is visible on its north side indicating the position of an earlier building (VCH, 1997).

4.3.22 The deserted medieval village of Climping (**12**) is located c.160m east-southeast of St Mary's Church, c. 100m southwest from the Site. It is situated on the flood plain of the River Arun at Church Farm, west of Littlehampton. The earthworks include rectangular house platforms, depressions and banks up to 1.2m high. The area has been largely undisturbed and as such has a high degree of potential for archaeological investigation. The site is a Scheduled Monument (No. 424) and an Archaeological Notification Area. In 1999, an archaeological watching brief by (CKC Archaeology, 1999) nearby at Church Farm Cottage recorded medieval and post-medieval pits, medieval pottery and animal remains (**16**) thought to be associated with the deserted medieval village of Climping.

4.3.23 Islesham Deserted Medieval Village (**13**) is located c. 600m from the Site. The village was originally thought to have been lost to the sea by coastal erosion, but it is now considered more likely to have disappeared either by deliberate demolition or slow decay. The site is an Archaeological Notification Area and incorporates the site of the church of Islesham (**15**).

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Post-medieval

4.3.24 Arable farming dominated in the parish in the Middle Ages. Common pasture was mentioned at Climping in 1228 and a common on the Climping portion of Ford, Climping, and Ilsham manor in 1541. It is believed that this common land is referring to Horsemere green, which was recorded as common land from 1608. The green was enclosed before 1843, except for two small pieces on either side of Horsemere Green Lane which were registered as common land in 1971 (VCH, 1997).

4.3.25 Archaeological excavations undertaken at the former Ford Airfield, Ford (**8**), located c. 900m north of the Site revealed remains dating from several periods, which included post-medieval field boundaries. The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area.

4.3.26 Land reclamation activities from the estuary, in the north-eastern part of the parish, were undertaken from at least the 13th century, known from rectory estate sale details, which included land east of the village of Climping said to have been bound on three sides by ditches. By the mid-16th century there were defences in that area against the river (VCH, 1997).

4.3.27 By 1606 there were houses in the present village street – Climping Street , located south of the Site, which later became the main centre of settlement. By the later 18th century it had the largest concentration of dwellings in the parish. By 1825 it was known as Climping street and in the 20th century the settlement came to be called Climping village. Another focus of later settlement was Horsemere green in the north of the parish, to the north of the Site, where cottages were beginning to encroach by 1608. Christ's Hospital built at least seven pairs of labourers' cottages in the later 19th century, some at existing centres of settlement and others elsewhere (VCH, 1997).

4.3.28 During the 19th and early 20th centuries the parish was divided into large farms, mostly rented. The Christ's Hospital estate was in excellent condition in 1832, with established tenants, notably the Cootes, who had been at Church Farm since 1759, and the Bonifaces, who had had Kent's Farm since 1799. In 1843 the two families dominated the parish. Leases on the Christ's Hospital estate in the period were of between 10 and 14 years.

4.3.29 Climping was a member of Ford, which belonged in the Middle Ages to the Bohun family and between 1702 and 1914 to Christ's Hospital. Christ's Hospital by 1914 had added other farms so that most of the parish, except for the south-east corner, then belonged to it.

4.3.30 There are 18 records in the 1km Study Area that are attributed to the post-medieval period. Of these, one is attributed the 16th century:

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- Brookpits Manor (**17**) - DWS1452/ 297825 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 500m from the Site.

4.3.31 There are eight records listed within the 1km Study Area that are attributed to the 18th century. All refer to Grade II Listed Buildings:

- Kent's Farmhouse (**20**) - DWS651/ 297827- Grade II Listed Building – c. 400m from the Site;
- Barn at Kent's Farm to the South East of the Farmhouse and to the South of Nos 1 And 2 Brookpits Manor Cottages (**21**) - DWS929/297828 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 500m from the Site;
- Barn to the west of Nos 1 and 2 Church Farm Cottage, Horsemere Green Lane (**22**) - DWS618/ 297846 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 50m from the Site;
- Brookpits Cottage (**23**) - DWS1303/ 297824 - Grade II Listed Building– c. 500m from the Site;
- Nos. 1 and 2 Kents Dairy Cottages (**24**) - DWS928/ 297826 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 450m from the Site;
- Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West (**25**) - DWS619/ 297847- Grade II Listed Building – c. 25m from the Site;
- Dove Cottage (**26**) - DWS930/ 297830 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 350m from the Site;
- The Black Horse Public House, Climping Street (**27**) - DWS1454/ 297832 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 700m from the Site;
- Virginia Cottage, Climping Street (**28**) - DWS652/297831 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 450m from the Site.

4.3.32 There are three entries attributed to the 19th century within or near to the 1km Study Area:

- The Cottage, Climping Street (**29**) - DWS1453/297829 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 100m from the Site;
- The Vicarage, Ford Road, Climping (**30**) - DWS617/ 297845 - Grade II Listed Building – c. 200m from the Site;
- Hobbs Farm, historic farmstead, Climping (**31**) and barn (**32**), c. 250m from the Site;

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- Brookpits Farm historic farmstead, Climping (**33**) 500m from the Site;

4.3.33 There are several records attributed to the 20th century within the 1km Study Area. Three relate to features of historical significance on the site of the former Ford airfield, located c. 250m north of the Site, which forms an Archaeological Notification Area:

- HMP Ford (**34**) Disused Airfield - Opened 1918 and closed 1958. During World War Two the airfield was part of 11 Group Fighter Command. By 1944 it was equipped with two tarmac runways and a variety of aircraft hangars including Bellman and blister types. Now in use as HMP Ford. Part of the airfield buildings in Climping were used for Ford open prison, founded in 1960, which straddles the Climping-Ford road. The 184 prisoners there in 1961 provided extra agricultural labour at peak periods on local farms;

- Blister Aircraft Hangar (**36**) - One of three surviving blister hangers that still remain on or around the now disused Ford airfield;

- Brickworks on the site of Ford Aerodrome (**38**) - In use in the 1920`s.

4.3.34 Two further entries located within the 1km Study Area attributed to the 19th century refer to a surface air raid shelter at St Mary's C.E. School (**35**), located c. 250m from the Site, and a War Memorial (**37**) within the grounds of St. Mary's Church, Climping, erected in 1940, located c. 300m from the Site.

Sites of Unknown/Undetermined Date

4.3.35 There is one record within the 1km Study Radius of unknown date. This record relates to a geophysical survey at Ford Airfield (**39**) which identified a range of magnetic anomalies, interpreted as most probably representing recent activities.

4.3.36 Geotechnical testing was also undertaken at Ford Airfield (**40**). The results provided geological information indicating that there was disturbance to the natural geological sequence. No archaeological deposits, finds or features were noted.

Negative Evidence

4.3.37 The results of three archaeological interventions recorded negative evidence. These are:

- Yapton Road/Crookhorn Lane (**41**) - No archaeological evidence was found in the section or spoilheaps of a ditch, 1.0-1.2 m deep

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and 2 m wide at the top, dug to restrict access to property, located along the south and west boundary of the Site;

- Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines - Segments 28-30- Excavation/Evaluation (**42**) No finds or features recorded;

- Watching Brief at St. Mary's School Climping (**43**) - No Archaeological features or artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

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5.0 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 The earliest map consulted was Yeakell and Garndner's Map of 1778 (Fig. 3). This map indicates that the large majority of the land that forms the Site was not developed at this time and was most likely used as agricultural land. Two small buildings are located within the Site boundary, one to the far west of the Site, and one in the northern most part of the Site area. The building to the north of the Site area appears to be set within a distinct plot of land separate to the field area. This map can be considered illustrative rather than accurate in its geographical locations, and as such the Site outline does not lie accurately within the Site area shown in Figure 3.

5.2 The Site remained in agricultural use in 1843 as indicated in the Climping Tithe Map of 1843 (Fig. 4). The area that forms the Site was divided into seven plots with Church Farm located immediately adjacent to the north-eastern extent of the Site. Five of the plots were separate fields and two were small enclosures located just within the Site boundary as seen in the earlier map. To the north, Plot 161 contained two small, probably agricultural buildings, part of the western extent of Church Farm. Plot 194 to the west, contained a barn and yard, the barn shown in a different position to the building shown in this location on the 1778 map (Fig. 3), and is therefore assumed to be a later building. All the plots within the Site area were owned by 'The Governors of Christs Hospital', and occupied by Richard Coote or Thomas Boniface, with the exception of Plot 194, which is listed as being occupied by 'Page' in the accompanying Apportionment.

5.3 During the 19th and early 20th centuries the parish was divided into large farms that were mostly rented. The Christ's Hospital estate is described as being in excellent condition in 1832, with established tenants, notably the Cootes, who had been at Church Farm since 1759, and the Bonifaces, who had had Kent's Farm since 1799. In 1843 the two families are said to have dominated the parish. Leases on the Christ's Hospital estate in the period were of between 10 and 14 years. The Cootes and Bonifaces were still the chief farmers in the 1860s and 70s, but from 1881 they were gradually replaced by the Langmead family, from Devon (VCH, 1997).

5.4 The Tithe Apportionment records the following land ownership at the Site:

Plot No.	*Owned By*	*Occupied By*	*Name*	*Cultivation*
161		Page	Cottage & Garden	-
162		Richard Coote	The 14 Acres	Arable
194	The Governors	Richard Coote	Barn & Yard	-
195	of Christs Hospital'	Richard Coote	The Seventeen Acres	Arable
186		Richard Coote	The Eighteen Acres	Arable
163		Richard Coote	The 2 twelve Acres	Arable

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157	Thomas Boniface	Eighteen Aces	Arable
158	Richard Coote	House Field	Arable

5.5 The Site was bound by arable fields to the north, owned by 'The Governors of Christs Hospital' or the Reverend (Vicarial Glebe) Owen Marden, all occupied by Richard Coote and Church Farm to the north-east. To the east, the Site was bound by Ford Lane, later known as Church Lane. Further to the east lay arable fields also owned by 'The Governors of Christs Hospital' and occupied by Richard Coote or John Boniface. Crookthorn Lane formed the boundary to the south of the Site, beyond which lay arable land owned and occupied by John Boniface of Kents Farm. To the west, the Site was bound by the road later to be known as Yapton Road.

5.6 The Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that the Site remained largely unchanged in 1876 (Fig. 5). The smaller fields within the Site area had been amalgamated into one larger field that forms the appraisal Site; several of the former field boundaries appear to be partially extant at this time. The two small enclosures (Tithe plot numbers 161 and 194) are still extant at this time. The two small buildings seen in the early mapping in Plot 161 appear to have been demolished and replaced by a single larger building, located in approximately the same area as the previous two smaller buildings. Plot 194 appears to have reduced in size and the illustrated footprint of the building indicates that either the earlier building had been extended to incorporate a northern range or the earlier building had been demolished and completely replaced by an 'L' shaped building, the external walls of which now formed the north and east extent of the plot.

5.7 By 1898 (Fig. 6) the configuration of buildings within both the smaller plots had changed slightly. Little change is seen by 1911 (Fig. 7). By 1932 (Fig. 8), the building within the plot to the north (formally 161 on the Tithe) and is no longer shown in the mapping and the fields were completely amalgamated into one large one. The building to the west (formerly Plot 194 on the Tithe) remains unchanged at this time. The area immediately northwest of the site boundary, had undergone development and was now an area of presumed residential properties, set within long, linear plots of land, fronting Horseman Green Road. To the west of these houses, an area of land now formed an 'orchard', and was labelled as 'Horseman Green'. Several small buildings were located within the orchard. Further presumed residential buildings, set within irregular shaped plots of land had been constructed to the west of the orchard, fronting the road now known as Yapton Road.

5.8 The Ordnance Survey mapping shows a wide band of woodland bordering the Site to the south and the west, within the Site boundary by 1962 (Fig. 9). To the west, the woodland border extends to the property boundary of

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the building within former Plot 194, which remains unchanged at this time. The area of housing adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site had expanded to the east, across the northern part of the Site area; the Ordnance Survey map depicting several newly constructed properties, seemingly residential, but not set within defined plots.

5.9 By 1973 (Fig. 10) the area forming the Site remained unchanged. The buildings in the north-western plot are indicated as partly dotted, suggesting that they are in a partially ruinous or demolished state. Adjacent to the Site, the buildings constructed between 1932 and 1962 had been demolished, and had been replaced with a series of larger buildings labelled as 'Works'. Immediately to the east of the 'works', a 'Nursery' had been constructed, comprising a group of large rectangular buildings and a series of long, thin structures. A sub-station has been constructed at the front of the Nursery, alongside Horseman Green Road, which was now known as Horsemere Green Road. The orchard located adjacent to the northern boundary, to the west, had been replaced by a 'caravan site' by 1973, and was now labelled as Horsemere Green. The building within former Plot 194 remains unchanged at this time.

5.10 Since between 1973 and the present day the Site has remained largely unchanged and is still used as agricultural land. The building previously located to the west of the site, within former Plot 194 is no longer extant. This part of the Site remains undeveloped. The area to the north of the Site boundary has undergone further redevelopment, and now comprises an area of residential housing, constructed c. 2004. A small caravan site still remains to the east of this area.

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6.0 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

6.1 The aerial photographic collection held at the West Sussex Records Office was examined. Several photographs were found to show the area in which the Site is located.

6.2 The photographs have been reproduced as Plates 1 – 3 in Appendix 2, but have unfortunately lost finer detail in the copying service provided by West Sussex Records Office

- *WSRO Ref: APH1 (SU90 SE + SZ99 NE) – 1947 RAF - Vertical, 10:10,560ft (Plate 1)*
- *WSRO Ref: ACC14, 261 – 1981 – Vertical, 10:10,000ft (Plate 2)*
- *WSRO Ref: ACC14, 261 – 1986 – Vertical, 10:10,000ft (Plate 3)*

6.3 The photographs show that the Site was under cultivation during these times. Several linear crop marks are visible in the photographs that are likely to represent former field boundaries. Several of these do not correspond with those seen on the Tithe Map of 1843, and so are considered likely to predate this date. Further irregular crop marks were noted in the earlier RAF photograph from 1947(Plate 1).

6.4 The 'L' shaped building dating from between 1843 to 1876 is clearly shown on the Plate 2, dated 1981.

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7 SITE VISIT

7.1 A walkover survey by the author was undertaken of the site on 17th August 2015. The weather was bright, with intermittent cloud. The objective of the walkover survey was to identify historic landscape features not plotted on existing maps, together with other archaeological surface anomalies or artefact scatters, and also to assess the existence of constraints or areas of disturbance that may have impacted upon the predicted archaeological resource. The walkover survey was rapid, within the parameters of the project, and was not intended as a detailed survey. Photographs corresponding to the references below are located in Appendix 3.

7.2 The Site comprises a large, singular field, historically formed of several smaller fields, amalgamated by 1873. At the time of the walkover, the Site had recently been harvested, and consisted of wheat stubble (Plates 4 - 6). The Site was accessed via the entrance located to the east of the Site, along Church Lane.

7.3 The wooded area forming a boundary to south and west of the Site, seen on the Ordnance Survey mapping from 1962, is still extant, and comprises tall mature trees, dense scrub and hedgerows, as seen in Plates 4 - 8. A bank, approximately 1.5m high, and ditch, c. 1m deep, is located along the outer side of the woodland, along the full length of the woodland boundary to the south and west (Plate 8). An archaeological evaluation of this bank was undertaken in 2006, which reported that no finds of archaeological significance were present within the makeup of the bank, suggesting that this bank was created when the woodland strip was planted in the mid-20th century.

7.4 A section of Sussex flint wall was identified along the western boundary of the Site, alongside the Yapton Road (B2233). This wall is likely to represent the property boundary of the yard and building constructed between 1843 and 1876 (Fig's 4 and 5). Satellite imagery shows an 'L' shaped depression in the dense vegetation in this area which corresponds to the former location of the building suggesting that the foundations of this building are still extant.

7.5 No further previously unrecorded heritage features were noted at the Site.

Settings Assessment of Nearby Designated Heritage Assets

7.6 A rapid assessment of the potential impact on the settings of any nearby designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the site was undertaken. The following heritage assets were visited during the site visit and have been assed below:

- The Parish Church of St Mary, Church Lane, Climping (**14**) – Grade 1 Listed Building – c. 300m from the Site;

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- The Vicarage, Ford Road, Climping (**30**) - Grade II Listed Building – c. 200m from the Site.
- Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West (**25**) - Grade II Listed Building – c. 25m from the Site;
- Barn to the west of Nos 1 and 2 Church Farm Cottage, Horsemere Green Lane (**22**) - Grade II Listed Building – c. 50m from the Site;
- The Cottage, Climping Street (**29**) - Grade II Listed Building – c. 100m from the Site;
- Virginia Cottage, Climping Street (**28**) - Grade II Listed Building – c. 450m from the Site;
- Dove Cottage (**26**) - Grade II Listed Building – c. 350m from the Site;
- The Black Horse Public House, Climping Street (**27**) - Grade II Listed Building – c. 700m from the Site;
- Kent's Farmhouse (**20**) - DWS651/ 297827- Grade II Listed Building – c. 400m from the Site;
- Barn at Kent's Farm to the South East of the Farmhouse and to the South of Nos 1 And 2 Brookpits Manor Cottages (**21**) - - Grade II Listed Building – c. 500m from the Site;
- Nos. 1 and 2 Kents Dairy Cottages (**24**) - Grade II Listed Building – c. 450m from the Site;
- Brookpits Cottage (**23**) - Grade II Listed Building– c. 500m from the Site;
- Brookpits Manor (**17**) - Grade II Listed Building – c. 500m from the Site;
- Medieval Earthworks E and SE of St Mary's Church (**12**) – Two areas located at their closest point c. 100m from the Site.

Parish Church of St Mary (**14**)

7.7 The Parish Church of St Mary, Church Lane, Climping (**14**) is a Grade 1 Listed medieval building, located c. 300m northeast of the Site, and is considered a Land Mark Building by Arun District Council (ADC 2015).

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7.8 The area in which the Church is located is known to be the area of the deserted/shrunken medieval village of Climping, centred around the church; two areas of the remains are scheduled monuments, and are located south and south-east of the building (**12**).

7.9 The earliest cartographic sources to clearly depict the Church in this report date to 1778 and indicate that it stood in relative isolation at this time, apart from several farm buildings (Church Farm) located immediately to the west and south. This small complex of buildings was located around the crossing point of what was later to become known as Church Road and Horsemans (later Horsemere) Green Road. To the east of the church lay the River Arun, the area between comprising flood plain land. Further to the west, the then small town of Littlehampton lay on the opposite side of the River Arun. The area to the north, west and south mainly comprised an agricultural landscape, with field boundaries clearly dividing the surrounding landscape.

7.10 The opening of Ford Airfield (**34**) in 1918, located to the northwest of the Church, represents the first major change in the use of the surrounding landscape near to the church. During World War Two the airfield was part of 11 Group Fighter Command and by 1944 it was equipped with two tarmac runways and a variety of aircraft hangars.

7.11 Further change to the surrounding area occurred by c. 1930 when a small area of residential housing was constructed immediately northwest of the Site, along Horseman Greens Road. Further low level residential development had also occurred along the Climping Street by this time.

7.12 By 1960, Ford Prison has been constructed immediately north of the Church and development had extended eastwards, towards the Church along Horsemere Green Road. The town of Littlehampton had expanded to the northwest and now lay opposite the church on the east side of the River Arun. By 1970, Ford Prison has expanded westwards onto the former Ford Airfield, and underwent further expansion c. 1990.

7.13 The original setting of St Marys Church, which is likely to have been contemporary with the medieval village of Climping has changed substantially from the time of its original construction. Although two areas of the medieval village are preserved as relatively substantial earthworks, the sense of the inclusion of the church within the medieval village has been diminished. The post-medieval setting of the church as represented by the 1778 map (Fig. 3), remained largely unchanged until c. 1918, with more substantial changes to the surrounding landscape seen from the 1930s.

7.14 Due to the considerable development immediately to the north and west of St Mary's Church, the current wider setting of the building is no longer

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considered representative of the original setting and does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage asset.

7.15 The current immediate setting of St Mary's Church is considered to be the walled church yard that the building is located within, which is bordered by mature trees to the north, west and south. The border of mature trees serves to create a secluded and peaceful setting to the church, screening the building from the surrounding modern development to the north and west. Views out of the church yard are towards the east, overlooking a relatively flat undeveloped landscape currently consisting of horse paddocks and fields. As the development is located to the southwest of the churchyard, it is considered highly unlikely that there will be any view of the proposed development from within or outside the church yard due to the intervening topography, trees, and buildings.

7.16 It is therefore considered highly unlikely that the setting of this listed building will be affected by the proposed development.

*The Vicarage (**30**)*

7.17 The Vicarage (**30**) is an 18th century Grade II Listed Building located c. 200m from the Site, c. 50m from St Mary's Church.

7.18 The original setting of the building is similar to the post-medieval setting of St Mary's Church, which remained largely undeveloped until 1918. As such, the original wider setting of this building is considered no longer representative of the setting at the time of construction.

7.19 The immediate setting of the building retains a sense of its original setting, being partially hidden from modern development by the property boundary wall and overlooked by the tower of St Mary's Church.

7.20 As with St Mary Church, it is considered highly unlikely that there will be any view of the proposed development from the building due to the intervening topography, trees, and buildings.

7.21 It is therefore considered highly unlikely that the setting of this listed building will be affected by the proposed development.

Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West (**25**) and *Barn to the west of Nos 1 and 2 Church Farm Cottage* (**22**)

7.22 Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West, formally listed as 'Church Farmhouse' is a Grade II Listed Building, located c. 25m from the Site, adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site and is considered a Land Mark Building by Arun District Council (ADC 2015).

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7.23 The Barn to the west of Nos 1 and 2 Church Farm Cottage is also a Grade II Listed Building, located c. 50m from the Site, to the west of the Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West. The barn has been converted to a residential dwelling.

7.24 Both buildings were once part of Church Farm, one of the major farmsteads in the parish, in ownership of Christs Hospital at the time of the Tithe in 1843.

7.25 Both buildings are attributed to the 18th century, although a watching brief at the site of Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West in 1999, found evidence to suggest that there has been continuity of occupation at the site from at least the late medieval or early post-medieval period. This suggestion is supported by the location of the building within the suspected extent of the shrunken medieval village of Climping (CKC, 1999).

7.26 The earliest cartographic sources to depict the site of the buildings is the Yeakel and Gardner Map of 1778 which clearly shows that the site of Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West was occupied at this time, but as the map can only be considered as illustrative rather than accurate it cannot be relied upon to identify the extant listed building. The Barn, however, is clearly illustrated in this map.

7.27 The original setting of the buildings is represented in the 1778 map which demonstrates that they were once part of Church Farm and set within an agricultural landscape of arable fields, located in relatively close proximity to St Marys Church and the Vicarage.

7.28 The current surrounding landscape has altered significantly from this time, with the development of the Ford Airfield and subsequent modern redevelopment of the site as Ford Prison to the north. The Church Road, located immediately to the east of Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West, is now a busy road, and a relatively large area of modern housing has been constructed c. 100m to the west of the buildings along the Horsemere Green Road.

7.29 An area of arable fields still extant to the south of buildings is testament to the original setting of the buildings and is considered to make a minor contribution to the setting of the two buildings. However, taking into consideration the level of development surrounding the buildings to the west, north and to some extent, the east, it is considered that the current setting of the buildings contributes little to the understanding of these two heritage assets. Taking these factors into consideration it is considered highly unlikely that the setting of these buildings will be affected by the proposed development.

Listed Buildings along Climping Street

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7.30 The following buildings are Grade II Listed, and are attributed to the 18th century or early 19th century:

- The Cottage, Climping Street (**29**) c. 100m from the Site;
- Dove Cottage (**26**) c. 350m from the Site;
- Virginia Cottage, Climping Street (**28**) c. 450m from the Site;
- The Black Horse Public House, Climping Street (**27**) c. 700m from the Site.

7.31 These buildings are located on Climping Street, to the south of Crookthorn Lane, which is considered to be one of the four traditional areas of Climping.

7.32 The Yeakel and Gardner Map of 1778 indicates that only Virginia Cottage and the Black Horse Public House building, considered to be a Land Mark Building by Arun District Council (ADC 2015) were present at this time. All buildings are extant on the Tithe map of 1843.

7.33 The original setting of these buildings is considered to be that indicated by the maps of 1778, and 1843, which show little development in the intervening years in the immediate area of Climping Street. The buildings appear to have been set with distinct plots of land, bordered in most cases by extant Sussex flint walls. The buildings are inward facing along the road, and would have enjoyed open views to the east and west from the rear.

7.34 The modern day setting of these buildings has changed little since this time; several modern residential properties have been constructed along the street but this has not significantly affected its historic character, which is considered to strongly reflect the original setting of the listed buildings. Views from the rear of these properties are still largely unaffected by modern development, although the Crookthorn Road is now a fast and busy duel carriage way which is joined from the northern end of the Climping Street and is likely visible from the rear of The Cottage (**29**).

7.35 It is considered highly unlikely that the proposed development will be viewed from the properties located to the south of Climping Street due to the general topography, which slopes southwards as well as intervening mature trees and buildings located at the rear of several of the properties.

7.36 There is potential for The Cottage (**29**) to experience a partial view of the proposed developed beyond Crookthorn Lane, however, it is considered unlikely that this building was sited in this location for views to the north, as the building is facing southwards. Views to the rear of the building, in a northerly direction, have already undergone considerable change due to

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the development of the farm building located immediately north of the property as a retail venue, and due to the increasing traffic along the Crookthorn Road. It is therefore considered that the setting of this building in this particular direction does not positively contribute towards the understanding of this particular heritage asset.

7.37 Taking these factors into consideration it is considered highly unlikely that the setting of these buildings will be affected by the proposed development.

Listed Buildings associated with Kents Farm

7.38 The following buildings are Grade II Listed, and are attributed to the 18th century:

- Kent's Farmhouse (**20**) c. 400m from the Site;
- Barn at Kent's Farm to the South East of the Farmhouse and to the South of Nos 1 And 2 Brookpits Manor Cottages (**21**) c. 500m from the Site;
- Nos. 1 and 2 Kents Dairy Cottages (**24**) c. 450m from the Site.

7.39 These buildings are associated with Kents Farm, one of the major farmsteads in ownership of Christs Hospitals at the time of the Tithe. The Farmhouse and Dairy buildings are seemingly extant in 1778 and the Barn is first identified on the Tithe Map of 1843. These buildings, although associated with Christs Hospital are not associated with the land that forms the Site.

7.40 The original setting of these buildings, as indicated in the map of 1778 consisted of fields and they are likely to have had views east and west of their locations, as indicated by the Character Plan produced by Arun District Council in 2015. Kents Farm House is also identified as a Landmark Building in this plan.

7.41 With the exception of the widening of the Crookthorn Lane, to the north, there has been very little, if any modern development in the immediate vicinity of these buildings. Therefore a strong sense of the original wider setting of the buildings has been maintained.

7.42 The buildings are all converted to residential dwellings and heavily screened from the surrounding landscape by dense, tall, mature trees that surround the properties, providing privacy from the small lane (Crookthorn Lane/Brookpit Lane) passing to their north. This screening of trees, noted in the Character Plan (ADC 2015) also, in part, serves to isolate the buildings from their original wider landscape setting.

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7.43 As the buildings are located down slope, south of the Crookthorn Road / A25, and as the development is screened with mature trees, it is considered highly unlikely that views of the proposed development will be possible.

7.44 It is therefore considered highly unlikely that the setting of these buildings will be affected by the proposed development.

Listed Buildings associated with Brookpits Farm

7.45 The following buildings are Grade II Listed:

- Brookpits Manor (**17**) – 16th century - c. 500m from the Site.
- Brookpits Cottage (**23**) – 18th century - c. 500m from the Site;

7.46 Brookpits Manor is a restored late 16th century house which is not related to a manorial estate (VCH, 1997). The house was divided into two cottages by 1914. Between 1972 and 1974 the property underwent extensive restoration to convert it back to a single dwelling. Original panelling and fittings survive, including brick fireplaces with four-centred arches; one on the first floor has the date 1656 moulded in plaster above it, probably indicating the date of building. The farm was owned by Christs Hospital, and the central two-storeyed gabled porch has the arms of Christs Hospital over it. It is believed that the farm was sold to Christs Hospital shortly before 1860 (VCH, 1997). These buildings, although associated with Christs Hospital are not associated with the land that forms the Site.

7.47 Brookpits Cottage is attributed to the 18th century, and is adjacent to the Manor building to the east.

7.48 Both buildings are south facing with far reaching views southwards across fields. The property boundary to the south is formed of a Sussex flint wall which extends across the front of both properties. The A259 links with Crookthorn Lane and forms the rear, northern boundary to both these properties. The A259 was constructed between 1937 and 1973 to provide access to Littlehampton.

7.49 The Yeakel and Gardner Map of 1778 indicates that the original setting of the two buildings was formed of the surrounding agricultural land and associated farmstead buildings. The flood plain land of the River Arun lay nearby to the east.

7.50 These buildings, although associated with Christs Hospital are not associated with the land that forms the Site. The southward facing aspect of the buildings negates any major views of the proposed development in this direction.

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7.51 Views from the rear of the buildings, in a northerly direction, have already undergone considerable change due to the construction of the A259 that now forms the rear boundaries of the two properties. It is therefore considered that the setting of the buildings in this direction does not positively contribute towards the understanding of these particular heritage assets.

7.52 Taking these factors into consideration it is considered highly unlikely that the setting of these buildings will be affected by the proposed development.

Climping Deserted Medieval Village – Scheduled Monument (**12**)

7.53 The Scheduled Monument of Climping Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) is located at its closest point c. 100m from the Site, next to St Marys Church, associated with the DMV and known to have been established by 1086. The earthworks include rectangular house platforms, depressions and banks up to 1.2m high. An area of flint metalling is considered to be a trackway associated with the village. A trial cutting revealed brick and stone walling of buildings as well as medieval pottery sherds on the site. In 1999, an archaeological watching brief nearby at Church Farm Cottage, west of the remains, recorded pits of medieval and post-medieval date, medieval pottery and animal remains suggesting that the village extended in this direction.

7.54 The original setting of this monument is considered to be much the same as St Marys Church, which is thought likely to be contemporary with the medieval village, but not shown on maps until 1778. To the east of the church lay the River Arun and the area between comprised flood plain land. Further to the west, the then small town of Littlehampton lay on the opposite side of the River Arun. The area to the north, west and south mainly comprised an agricultural landscape, with field boundaries clearly dividing the surrounding landscape at this time.

7.55 Due to the considerable development located immediately to the north of St Marys Church and west of the monument, the current day wider setting of the monument is considered no longer representative of the original setting of the monument and does not significantly contribute to the understanding of the heritage asset in this direction.

7.56 The immediate setting to the north which takes in views of St Marys Church, the south and to the east of the monument remains largely unchanged, and is considered to make a significant contribution to the setting of the monument. Views in this direction are not towards the proposed development, which lies to the southwest of the monument.

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7.57 Views towards the proposed development from the monument are screened by dense, tall, mature trees surrounding the properties adjacent to the west side of Church Road.

7.58 Taking these factors into consideration it is therefore highly unlikely that the setting of this monument will be affected by the proposed development.

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8.0 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 A preliminary review of the known heritage resource indicates that there are no known heritage assets within the proposed development area, however there are two designated heritage assets – the deserted medieval village of Climping and St Marys Church, located in close proximity to the Site boundary.

8.1.2 Modern redevelopment of the immediate surrounding area of the Site has enabled various small scale archaeological investigations to take place which have revealed evidence of activity from all periods.

8.1.3 It is therefore considered that there is the potential for as yet unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest (i.e. below-ground archaeological remains) to be present within the proposed development area.

8.2 Prehistoric

8.2.1 The results of the research carried out as part of this study have established that remains dating to the prehistoric period have been identified within the 1km Study Area, during the development of the area to the immediate north of the Site, as well as during the laying of pipelines, along the eastern boundary of the Site. Further remains dating to this period have been located during redevelopment works at the former Ford Aerodrome site, located north of the Site, from archaeological works conducted at the nearby Oyster Catcher Inn, located immediately to the southwest of the Site, and at various other locations within the 1km Study Area.

8.2.2 The potential of the Site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date is therefore considered to be **Medium**.

8.3 Romano-British

8.3.1 Discovery of Roman date finds are more limited within the 1km Study Area, but have been found along the eastern boundary of the Site during the laying of pipelines, as well at the former Ford Aerodrome site, located north of the Site.

8.3.2 Based on the above, the potential of the Site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date is considered to be **Low-Medium**.

8.4 Anglo-Saxon

8.4.1 The HER data pertaining to the Anglo-Saxon period is also limited within the 1km Study Area. However, the two recorded instances of the discovery

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of Anglo-Saxon date finds have been recovered from archaeological works just north of the Site boundary during archaeological works at the former nurseries, as well as during the laying of pipelines along the eastern boundary of the Site area.

8.4.2 Therefore, the potential of the Site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date is therefore considered to be **Low-Medium**.

8.5 Medieval

8.5.1 There are no sites of finds dating to this period within the Site area itself, however, St Marys Church is known to have been established by 1086, and is associated with the deserted/shrunken medieval village of Climping, which lies c.100m east of the Site boundary.

8.5.2 The area of the deserted/shrunken medieval village is likely to have extended to the area adjacent to the Site, as evidenced by the archaeological works conducted in 1999 at Church Farm House (**25**), located to the north of the Site boundary. It is possible that the deserted/shrunken medieval village may have extended further into the area of the Site. However, given the location of Church Farm and the probability that the farm is older than the extant farm buildings (CKC, 1999), it is reasonable to suggest that the Site area was within the agricultural fields associated with Church Farm at this time.

8.5.3 Based upon the above, the potential of the Site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets related to the deserted/shrunken medieval village of Climping is considered to be **Low- Medium**.

8.5.4 Based upon the above, the potential of the Site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets related to medieval date agricultural activity is considered to be **Medium-High**.

8.6 Post-Medieval

8.6.1 The development area for this period is relatively well understood through a combination of the HER data records and cartographic sources, and indicates that the land that forms the Site area was used for agricultural purposes throughout this period and remained undeveloped.

8.6.2 Various sources consulted as part of this appraisal record the presence of buildings within the Site. These are located to the north of the Site where two small buildings likely to have been part of the western extent of Church Farm were extant until c. 1937, and to the west of the Site, where an 'L' Shaped building was extant until at least 1981. The 'L' shaped building was of 19th century date and built near to an earlier building identified in the cartographic sources from 1778.

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8.6.3 Based on the above it is considered highly likely that building remains are present at the Site in the identified areas. Due to the continued use of the Site for agricultural purposes until the present day, the Site also has a **Medium-High** potential to contain as yet unknown heritage assets related to post-medieval date agricultural activity.

8.7 Summary of Potential

8.7.1 A desk-based assessment can generally only consider the potential of a site in principle. As is the case here, its conclusions usually require testing by fieldwork in order to confirm whether remains are actually present and, if this is the case, to establish their character, condition and extent and thus indicate the weight that ought to be attached to their preservation. It must always be acknowledged that remains of a type for which there is no prior evidence may be found on a site by fieldwork.

8.7.2 The potential for discovery of heritage assets has been revealed by a review of the known cultural new heritage baseline in the immediate vicinity. The estimated potential for heritage assets being located within the Site can be summarised thus:

- Prehistoric - Medium;
- Roman – Low-Medium;
- Anglo-Saxon – Low-Medium;
- Medieval (related to DMV) - Low-Medium;
- Medieval (related to agricultural activity) – Medium-High;
- Post-medieval (related to agricultural activity) – Medium-High;
- Post-medieval (related to surviving building foundations) – High.

8.8 Preliminary Assessment of Significance

8.8.1 The significance of a heritage asset is 'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest' (NPPF 2012, Glossary). Given that this desk-based assessment has only been able to establish the potential for heritage assets to be present within the Site in principle the significance of such assets cannot be conclusively determined at the present time.

8.8.2 However, it is likely that any archaeological remains, should they be present are likely to be of the following significance:

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- Prehistoric - Local;
- Roman – Local;
- Anglo-Saxon – Local;
- Medieval (related to DMV) – Regional/National;
- Medieval (related to agricultural activity) – Local;
- Post-medieval (related to agricultural activity and related to surviving building foundations) – Local.

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9.0 EXISTING IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

9.1 The results of the research carried out as part of this study indicate that there has been little construction activity at the Site from at least the late 18th century. Two discrete areas of development have been identified, located to the north and to the west, where several small buildings were constructed between 1778 and 1876. In these areas the construction of the buildings is likely to have destroyed or severely truncated any archaeological deposits, however, given the potential date of construction, the remains of these buildings, if present, maybe considered to be of historical interest in their own right.

9.2 The Tithe Map of 1843 indicates that the Site was utilised for agricultural purposes as arable fields at this time; the subsequent cartographic sources indicate that the fields have remained in agricultural use since this date, and are currently utilised as arable fields.

9.3 As the Site continues to be used for arable/agricultural purposes, it is considered likely that any below ground archaeological features, should they be present, will at least have been partially truncated by cultivation/ploughing. It is likely that only deeper archaeological features, should they be present, survive.

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10.0 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

10.0.1 In considering the significance of the impact of the development on any heritage assets that are present it is necessary to understand both the significance of the asset and the likely degree of impact (e.g. how much of the asset will be destroyed). Although presence/absence and significance of any heritage assets on the site is undetermined there is potential for such assets to be present. As heritage assets are a fragile and non-renewable resource such impacts on them are considered to be adverse.

10.0.2 The development will include excavation for foundations and services, as well as the construction of roads, and landscaping of gardens/open areas and spaces.

10.0.3 Based upon the above, the following impacts have therefore been reasonably assumed:

10.1 Impacts on designated heritage assets

Physical impacts on designated heritage assets

10.1.1 This report concludes that there will be no physical impact to any designated heritage asset.

Setting Issues relating to designated sites

10.1.2 Based upon the research conducted as part of this study, it is concluded that there are unlikely to be any setting issues arising from the development at the Site.

10.1.3 As detailed design plans were not available at the time of writing, it is recommended that:

- the mature tree bordering the Site are retained;
- that the height, scale and form of the proposed buildings respect that of nearby Listed Buildings;
- that the proposed buildings utilise local materials in keeping with nearby Listed Buildings.

10.2 Impacts on non-designated heritage assets

Physical impacts on non-designated heritage assets

10.2.1 Based upon reasonable assumed construction activities for a development of this type, it is considered likely that construction activities will severely

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truncate, if not completely destroy any subsurface archaeological features that exist at the Site.

Setting Issues relating to non-designated heritage assets

10.2.2 No setting issues relating to non-designated heritage assets have been identified.

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11.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 The assessment has outlined the archaeological potential of the Site and examined the effects of existing impacts and as far as possible, proposed impacts upon that potential. This assessment is based on a desk-based survey of existing information, and cannot therefore be considered to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological deposits in any given area. A site assessed as having low potential may still contain unsuspected archaeological deposits.

11.2 The archaeological potential has been assessed as Medium for archaeological remains of prehistoric date, as Low-Medium for remains of Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon date, Low - Medium for archaeological remains of medieval date where they are related to the deserted/shrunken medieval village of Climping, and Medium-High for archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date related to agricultural activity, across all areas of the Site. The assessment has identified two discrete areas of previous development relating to the construction of small buildings between 1778 and 1876, the remains of which are considered likely to be present, especially to the west to the Site.

11.3 The development will have a direct impact upon any archaeological remains, should they be present and further archaeological investigation is necessary to determine the present, or absence, and condition of survival, of any such remains.

11.4 The following provisional recommendations are suggested:

- It is recommended that an archaeological geophysical survey of the Site is undertaken ahead of ground works;
- It is also recommend that a programme of surface artefact collection (field walking) is undertaken, if conditions allow ahead of ground works;
- The results of the above surveys can be used to determine the requirement for further investigation, such as evaluation by trial trenching, should it be warranted.

11.5 Based upon the research conducted as part of this study, it is concluded that there are unlikely to be any setting issues arising from the development at the Site.

11.6 The requirement for and scope of any further archaeological work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority (Arun District Council) and their archaeological advisors (West Sussex County Council).

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Online Resources:

www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

www.magic.gov.uk

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Appendix 1 - Summary Table of Archaeological Sites (refer to Fig. 1)

Site No.	HER/*LBS* & *SM* No's.	NGR TQ (unless stated otherwise)	Description	Period
1	MWS6778	00658 02099	**Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines - Segment 32** 1 flint flake; several post-Medieval peg tile frags; 2 sherds of modern pottery - lack of medieval pottery probably indicates that the Medieval settlement at Kents Farm, to the south, did not extend this far north. (RPS Consultants. Dec 1999)	Lower Palaeolithic to Modern
2	MWS7003	SU 99923 02129	**Mushroom Farm, Climping** A "v" sectioned prehistoric ditch running east-west was encountered at the southern site. In addition 3 geoarchaeological test pits were excavated. During the watching brief of the same area, 1 ditch, possibly dating to the early Anglo-Saxon or prehistoric period was located running north-west to south-east across the site. One piece of pottery and some fire-cracked flints were found within the ditch. (Archaeology South-East. 2000/2001)	Prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon
3	MWS6779	01009 01889	**Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines - Segment 33 & Test Pits** Worked flints including 93 flakes with a high proportion showing evidence of retouch and use - the majority were hard hammer struck and many were primary flakes; also several soft hammer flakes of probable mesolithic date - and a small mesolithic pick. This high concentration of worked flint merited further investigation: Test Pit 1 produced post-Medieval tile frags and a pottery handle, 2 oyster shells and 19 worked flints; Test Pit 2 produced post-Medieval glass & tile, a Medieval pottery sherd and 8 worked flints (RPS Consultants. Dec 1999)	Early Mesolithic to Post Medieval
4	MWS6777	00133 02149	**Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines - Segment 31** 1 hard hammer flake; 4 burnt flints; 2 sherds Late Roman Alice Holt greyware (AD 270-400) and 6 sherds 'Saxo-Norman' (11-12th century) reduced coarse ware (probably derived from manuring of contemporary fields - N.B. Medieval Climping & Kents Farm are located nearby); several frags of iron slag. (RPS Consultants. Dec 1999)	Early Neolithic to Medieval
5	MWS7709/ EWS787	SU 99604 01734	**Land rear of the 'Oystercatcher' Public House and Restaurant, Yapton Road, Climping.** Multi-period site containing a middle-late Bronze Age cremation, a late Bronze Age rubbish or funerary pit and a possible Romano-British field/boundary ditch. Fifteen trenches were excavated revealing three firmly dated features: a Middle-Late Bronze Age inurned cremation, an early Late Bronze Age possible rubbish or funerary pit, and a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British field/boundary ditch. A further eight ditches, one pit and four possible post-holes were also identified with the majority interpreted as dating to the Romano-British period or earlier. The only securely dated Bronze Age features consisted of an early Late Bronze Age pit and a Middle-Late Bronze Age inurned cremation or pyre deposit. (Archaeology South-East. 2005/2005/2009/2011)	Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval

			Archaeological Notification Area (Amber) - Arun 041 - Multi-Period Site, The Oystercatcher Public House, Climping	
6	MWS6999	0000 0217	**Waterford Gardens (formally Fordacres) Horsemere Green Road** 9 trenches were mechanically excavated at the site. 7 of these produced potentially BA features, mostly gullies, with some slightly more intensive archaeological activity, including BA pits, towards the south of the site. A linear feature, probably corresponding to a post medieval field boundary was also identified aligned east-west across the south of the site as were a few Roman field boundaries. (Archaeology South-East. 2000/2001/2002)	Bronze Age – Roman
7	MWS7001	00066 02227	**Former Cropthorne Nurvery, Horsemere Green Road** A c. 3m wide east-west aligned ditch with a maximum depth of 0.9m was located in Trench 7 towards the southern end of the site containing sparse post-medieval finds. This feature probably represents a former field boundary shown on historic maps as late as 1843. A small linear feature and posthole were located immediately south of this feature but were not datable. The terminal end of a narrow linear feature aligned north-south was found within trench 4 towards the northern end of the site. This feature produced a small assemblage of finds suggesting a BA date. (Archaeology South-East. 2000/2001/2002 – Pro. No. 1425)	Bronze Age - Post-medieval
8	MWS9678/ EWS715	SU 99635 02833	**Land at the Former Ford Airfield, Ford - Archaeological Investigations** An archaeological excavation was undertaken at the Former Ford Airfield, Ford, West Sussex in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The work was carried out between 11th July and 18th August 2006, following an initial evaluation of the site in 2003 which revealed remains dating from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period or later including ditches, a possible enclosure, postholes and three Late Bronze Age possible inurned cremations. The fieldwork comprised of two excavation areas. A small assemblage of residual Mesolithic and early Neolithic struck flint attests to limited activity of this date in the vicinity of the site but it is not until the Late Bronze Age that the first concrete evidence of activity is seen on the site. This activity was largely agricultural in character, comprising a CO-axial field system laid out on a northwest- southeast/ southwest-northeast orientation. Other features of Late Bronze Age date included two groups of possible placed deposits, as well as some isolated pits and postholes of unknown function. The end of the Late Bronze Age witnessed a hiatus of activity on the site and it is not until the Roman period that activity resumes. This too was largely agricultural in character, comprising field boundaries laid out on an east-west orientation, a similarly aligned drove way and some low-level pitting. Other features of this phase include a potential cremation deposit. The end of the Roman period again heralded the abandonment of the site, with further agricultural activity resuming in the post-medieval period with the creation of further field boundaries. (Archaeology South-East. 2003/2008)	Bronze Age - post-medieval

			Archaeological Notification Area (Amber) - Arun 039 - Multi-Period Site at the Disused Ford Airfield and Ford Open Prison, Ford	
9	MWS6998	SU 99974 02272	**Waterford Gardens (formally Fordacres), Horsemere Green Road** Seven evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated. Archaeological remains dating from the late BA were encountered on the eastern portion of the site. The excavation uncovered pits, post-holes, ditches and gullies dating to the LBA. A medieval ditch/gully was also identified. Prehistoric finds included pottery, worked flint, fire-cracked flint, foreign stone and burnt clay. Environmental samples were also taken and analysed. (Archaeology South-East. 2000/2001/2002)	Late Bronze Age - Medieval
10	MWS7704	00 02	**Iron Age Copper Alloy Harness Fitting** Found at Climping by metal detector. NGR unknown	Late Iron Age
11	MWS6683	SU 994 025	**Pottery fragments from 3 vessels.**	Roman
12	***DWS315/424/ MWS3371***	00463 02561	**Medieval Earthworks E And SE Of St Mary's Church** Deserted medieval village, 160m ESE of St Mary's Church. Survives well. It has been largely undisturbed and as such has a high degree of potential for archaeological investigation. It will contain below-ground archaeological and environmental information relating to the construction, use and occupation of the site and its relationship to the surrounding landscape. The monument includes a deserted medieval village in two separate areas of protection surviving as earthworks and below-ground remains. It is situated on the flood plain of the River Arun at Church Farm, west of Littlehampton. The earthworks include rectangular house platforms, depressions and banks up to 1.2m high. An area of flint metalling is considered to be a trackway associated with the village. A trial cutting has revealed brick and stone walling of buildings as well as medieval pottery sherds on the site. It is in close proximity to the parish church of St Mary's and is associated with the reduced village of Climping. In 1999, an archaeological watching brief nearby at Church Farm Cottage recorded pits of medieval and post-medieval date, medieval pottery and animal remains. **Scheduled Monument - 424** **Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 040 - The Church of St Mary and the Deserted Medieval Village of Climping**	Medieval
13	MWS3100	008 019	**Islesham Deserted Medieval Village – Climping** Islesham DMV was thought to be lost to the sea by coastal erosion but there is no evidence.Islesham parish was at TQ009-018-C and the site of the parish church (See 2199) was near Kent's Farm, over half a mile inland **Archaeological Notification Area (Amber) - Arun 042 - Site of Islesham Church and Deserted Medieval Village, Climping**	Medieval
14	***MWS3103/ DWS616/297844***	00292 02550	**The Parish Church of St Mary, Church Lane, Climping** Cruciform building with tower to the south of the south transept, also a south porch. The tower and the doorway to the west of it late C12, the remainder early C13. ***Listed Building (I)*** ***Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 040 - The Church of St Mary and the***	Medieval

			Deserted Medieval Village of Climping	
15	MWS3100	0083 0184	**Site of Islesham Church, Climping** The church of Islesham, an extinct parish, disappeared either by deliberate demolition or slow decay. As the churchyard would have remained vicarage glebe except in the unlikely event of an exchange, until the time of the Tithe Award, two possible parcels of land appear to suit: (i) That lying N. of parcel 152 having between it and the road a field with the name of 'Little Bread (Holybreadths)' (at TQ004-018-A). (ii) The small piece of glebe lying S. of 141, containing 1 rood 35p (at TQ008-017-A). The last suggestion is confirmed by the Dunkin MSS dated 1635 which refers to this piece of Glebe as 'Chappell Garden' in the occupation of Mr John White, vicar of Climping. No trace of an ecclesiastical building are to be found at either site. No further information could be obtained in 1962. 'Chappell Garden' is shown on the Tithe Map. **Archaeological Notification Area (Amber) -** **Arun 042 - ite of Islesham Church and Deserted Medieval Village, Climping**	Medieval
16	MWS6993	00351 02516	**Medieval and Post-medieval Activity at Church Farm Cottage** A post-medieval posthole and pits of both medieval and post medieval date were exposed. Finds included, medieval and post medieval pottery as well as animal remains (CKC Archaeology, 1999) **Archaeological Notification Area (Red) -** **Arun 040 - The Church of St Mary and the Deserted Medieval Village of Climping**	Medieval to Post Medieval
17	***DWS1452/ 297825***	00914 01909	**Brookpits Manor** Restored late C16 house. Two storeys. Three windows. Faced with squared knapped flints with red brick dressings, quoins and stringcourse. Tiled roof. Casement windows with brick mullions. Central two-storeyed gabled porch with a depressed arch and the arms of Christ's Hospital over it. The east and west fronts have two gables each containing attic windows with brick dripstones over. **Listed Building (II)**	16th Century
18	MWS9757	00150 02388	**Church Farm Historic Farmstead, Horsemere Green Lane, Climping** Church Farm, Climping, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895. Church Farm is an 18th century 3 sided loose courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. It is within a village location and has suffered partial loss (less than 50% loss). The farmhouse and yard are in different parts of the village. Possibly associated with Listed Building DWS619 (Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West)	18th century
19	MWS11869	00707 01779	**Kents Farm Historic Farmstead, Brookpits Lane, Climping** Kents Farm, Climping, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of	18th century

			1895. Kents Farm is an 18th century 3 sided L-Plan loose courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set away from the yard. It is located within a Hamlet with partial loss (less than 50% loss).	
20	**DWS651/ 297827**	00750 01772	**Kent's Farmhouse, Brookpits Lane, Climping** Two storeys. Four windows. Faced with cobbles with red brick quoins, stringcourse and modillion eaves cornice. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. One curved bay window on ground floor. Doorway with pilasters, pediment, semi-circular fanlight and door of six fielded panels. Older gabled portion of one window-bay to the north. **Listed Building (II)**	18th century
21	***DWS929/297828***	00817 01663	**Barn at Kent's Farm to the South East of the Farmhouse and to the South of Nos 1 And 2 Brookpits Manor Cottages** Restored long timber-framed barn with red brick infilling. Tiled roof. Windows with wooden mullions. Half-hipped gable at north end of west front. NB – No date provided in listing information. Have assumed contemporary date with Kents Farm House. **Listed Building (II)**	18th century
22	***DWS618/ 297846***	00147 02404	**Barn to the west of Nos 1 and 2 Church Farm Cottage, Horsemere Green Lane** Faced with flints with red brick quoins. Hipped roof of corrugated iron, painted green. Ventilation holes edged with rd brick. Central wagon entrance on south side. **Listed Building (II)**	18th century
23	***DWS1303/ 297824***	00961 01914	**Brookpits Cottage** One storey. Two windows. Faced with cobbles with red brick dressings and quoins. Hipped thatched roof. Casement windows. **Listed Building (II)**	18th century
24	***DWS928/ 297826***	00804 01739	**Nos. 1 and 2 Kents Dairy Cottages** One building. C18. Two storeys. Four windows. Faced with square knapped flints with red brick dressings and quoins. Thatched roof. Casement windows. Arms of Christ's Hospital over the doorway. **Listed Building (II)**	18th Century
25	***DWS619/ 297847***	00284 02350	**Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West** L-shaped C18 house. Two storeys. Two windows facing east, four windows facing south. Red brick, the first floor of the south front tile-hung. Eaves cornice with modillions and brackets. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. Modern porch. **Listed Building (II)**	18th Century
26	***DWS930/ 297830***	00102 01472	**Dove Cottage** Two storeys. Two windows. Faced with cobbles with red brick dressings, quoins and modillion eaves cornice. Tiled roof. Casement windows. Modern addition in red brick and flints at north end, two window-bays **Listed Building (II)**	18th Century
27	***DWS1454/ 297832***	00264 01256	**The Black Horse Public House, Climping Street** Two storeys. Four windows. Faced with flints, now painted. Tiled roof. Casement windows. Two gabled porches **Listed Building (II)**	18th Century
28	***DWS652/297831***	00152 01414	**Virginia Cottage, Climping Street** Two storeys. Three windows. Red brick. Flush stringcourse of grey headers. Brick modillion eaves cornice. Windows with cambered head linings and	18th Century

			glazing bars intact. Modern gabled porch. **Listed Building (II)**	
29	***DWS1453/ 297829***	SU 99903 01696	**The Cottage, Climping Street** Built in 1812. Two storeys. Three windows. Faced with cobbles with brick dressings, quoins and modillion eaves cornice, all now painted. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. **Listed Building (II)**	19th Century
30	***DWS617/ 297845***	00312 02511	**The Vicarage, Ford Road, Climping** 1833 circa. Architect W F Pocock. Rudimentary Gothic. Two storeys. Three windows. The front cemented, the sides flints. Hipped slate roof. Casement windows with obtusely-pointed windows of Gothic type. The centre window-bay projects with a crow-stepped gable over it and a projecting porch on ground floor of red brick and grey headers with obtusely-pointed archway. **Listed Building (II)**	19th Century
31	MWS11537	0001 0164	**Hobbs Farm, Historic Farmstead, Climping** Hobbs Farm, Climping has been identified as a historic farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895. Hobbs Farm is a 19th century single sided loose courtyard farmstead; the farmhouse location is uncertain. It is located within a Hamlet with significant loss (more than 50% alteration)	19th Century
32	MWS11538	SU 9934 0137	**Hobbs New Barn, Historic Outfarm, Climping** Hobbs New Barn, Climping, has been identified as a historic outfarm through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895. Hobbs New Barn is a 19th century single sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn. It is in an isolated location and is extant (no apparent alteration)	19th Century
33	MWS9553	00879 01897	**Brookpits Farm Historic Farmstead, Climping** Brookpits Farm, Climping, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the 19th century. Brookpits Farm, Climping, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895. Brookpits Farm is a 19th century double sided loose courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set away from the yard. It is located within a Hamlet and has suffered partial loss (less than 50% loss).	19th century
34	MWS2412	00067 02902	**HMP Ford, (Ford Airfield (Disused)), Ford** Ford Airfield, opened 1918 and closed 1958. During World War Two the airfield was part of 11 Group Fighter Command. By 1944 it was equipped with two tarmac runways and a variety of aircraft hangars including Bellman and blister types. Now in use as HMP Ford. **Archaeological Notification Area (Amber) Arun 039 - Multi-Period Site at the Disused Ford Airfield and Ford Open Prison, Ford**	20th Century (WWI)
35	MWS8031	00438 01760	**Air Raid Shelter, Climping** Surface air raid shelter for St Mary's C.E. school, Climping. Rectangular single-storey structure with thick brick walls and concrete roof. Original doorway in SW corner. Some alterations. Situated on west side	20th Century (WWII)

			of school.	
36	MWS8137	SU 99470 02350	**Blister Aircraft Hangar** One of three surviving blister hangers that still remain on or around the now disused Ford airfield. (1) Not visible in 1947 Aps so constructed or moved from another location post WWII **Archaeological Notification Area (Amber) -** **Arun 039. Multi-Period Site at the Disused Ford Airfield and Ford Open Prison, Ford**	20th Century (WWII)
37	MWS9245	00268 02589	**War Memorial within the grounds of St. Mary's Church, Climping** Erected 1940. Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 040 - The Church of St Mary and the Deserted Medieval Village of Climping	20th Century
38	MWS4711	SU 998 025	**Brickworks on the site of Ford Aerodrome** Documentary evidence - In use in the 1920`s	20th century
39	MWS7642/ EWS716	SU 996 028	**Geophysical Survey at Ford Airfield - Occupation Site** The survey identified a range of magnetic anomalies, most probably representing recent activities. Various linear anomalies and isolated zones of magnetic variation may indicate earlier occupation. Natural features, such as palaeochannels or geological inconsistencies, probably account for ephemeral magnetic variation across the site. (Pre-construct Geophysics. 2003) **Archaeological Notification Area (Amber) -** **Arun 039 - Multi-Period Site at the Disused Ford Airfield and Ford Open Prison, Ford**	Unknown date
40	EWS717/ EWS769	SU 99629 02818	**Ford Airfield - Geotechnical test Pits** Generally upper chalk contacts appear heavily eroded and re-worked probably under relatively high-energy hydrological processes. Sands are recorded that appear to be marine in origin but heavily truncated and reworked although in one area clearly defined laminations and bedding within the sand unit suggest minimal re-working. Development Archaeology Services. Nov. 2003. Summary Report on the Geoarchaeological & Paleogeographic potential of proposed development site located at Ford, West Sussex.	Geoarch. Potential
41	MWS8292	99740 01844	No archaeological evidence was found in the section or spoilheaps of a ditch, 1.0-1.2 m deep and 2 m wide at the top, dug to restrict access to property. (Crane, J. 2006. Yapton Road/Crookhorn Lane, Climping)	Negative Evidence
42	MWS6776	SU 99673 02670	**Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines - Segments 28-30** Excavation/Evaluation - No finds or features - it is considered likely that the BA, IA and Roman sites at the Ford treatment works did not extend to the south of the works. (RPS Consultants. Dec 1999)	Negative Evidence
43	MWS6992	00431 01753	**Watching Brief at St. Mary's School Climping** No Archaeological features or artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.	Negative Evidence

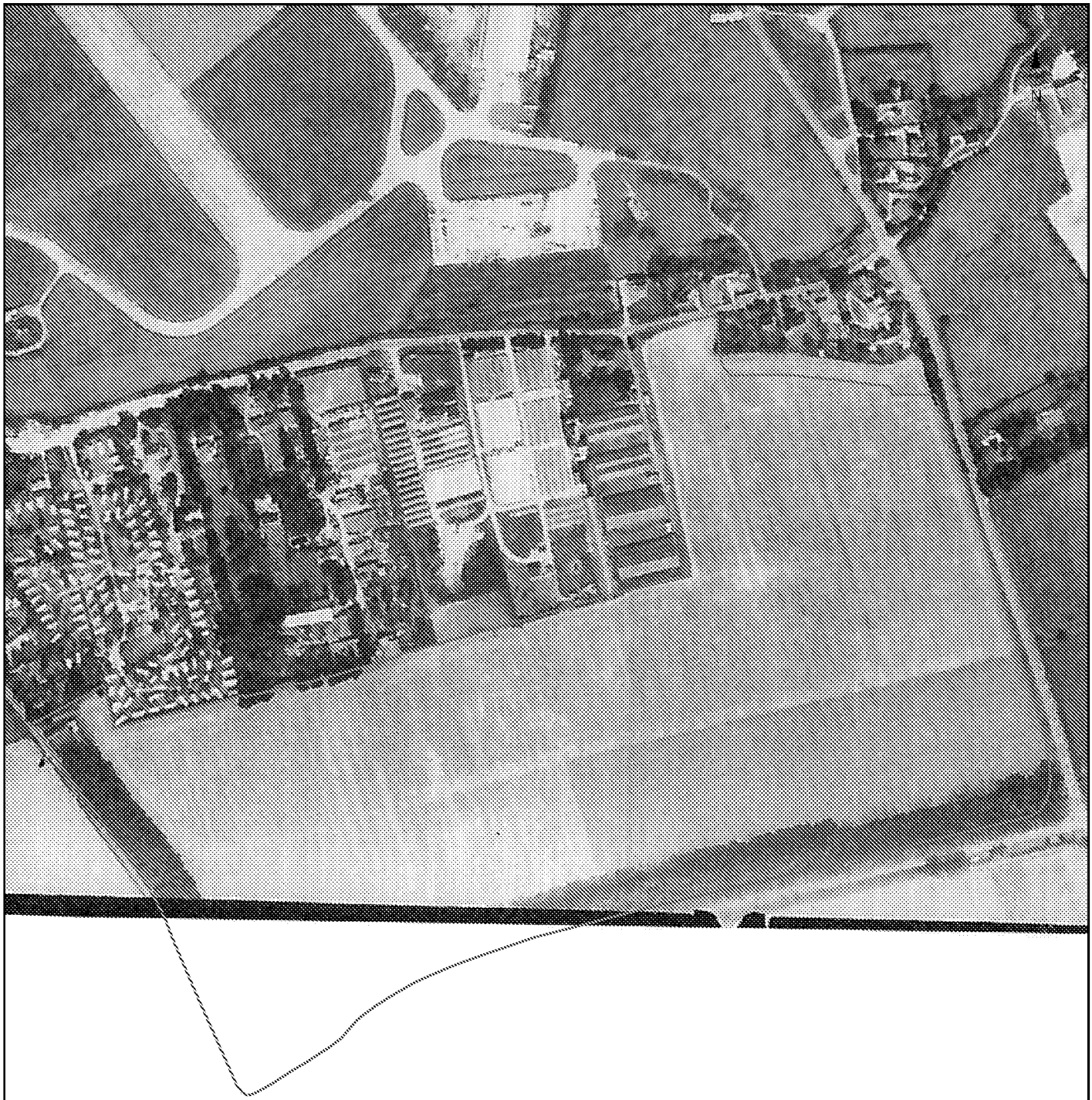
the Site.

Appendix 2 – Aerial Photographs



© Archaeology South-East		Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex	Plate 1
Project Ref: 7651	Dec 2016	WSRO Ref: APH1 (SU90 SE + SZ99 NE) - 1947 RAF - vertical 1:10560ft	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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© Archaeology South-East		Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex	Plate 2
Project Ref: 7651	Dec 2016	WSRO Ref: ACC14, 261 - 1981 - vertical 1:10,000ft	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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© Archaeology South-East		Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex	Plate 3
Project Ref: 7651	Dec 2016	WSRO Ref: ACC14, 261 - 1986 - vertical 1:10,000ft	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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Appendix 3 – Site Walkover Photographs



Plate 4 Facing west across the Site.



Plate 5 Facing north, northwest across the Site.

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Plate 6 Facing west, across centre of the Site.

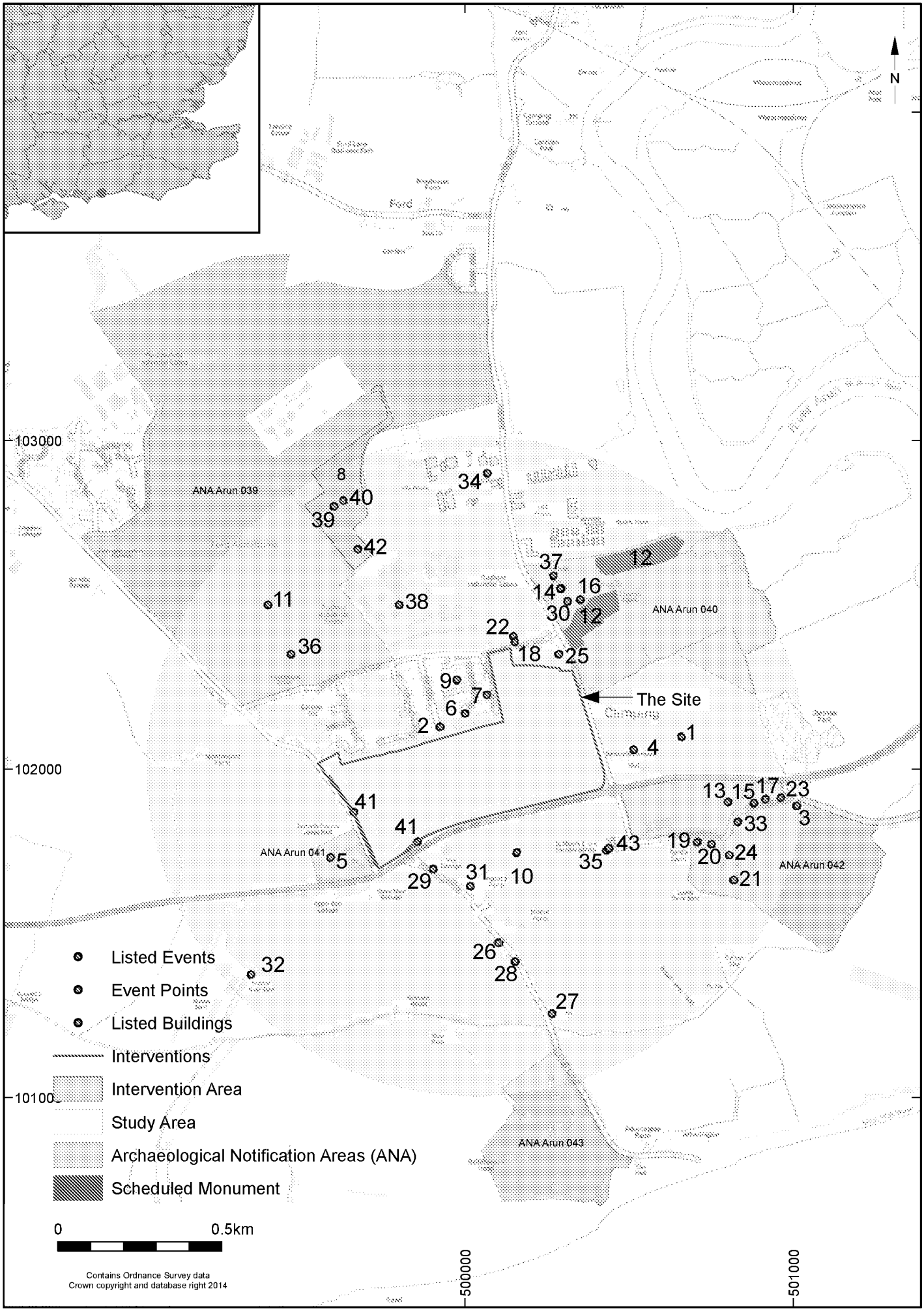


Plate 7 Facing north, towards Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West, beyond trees.

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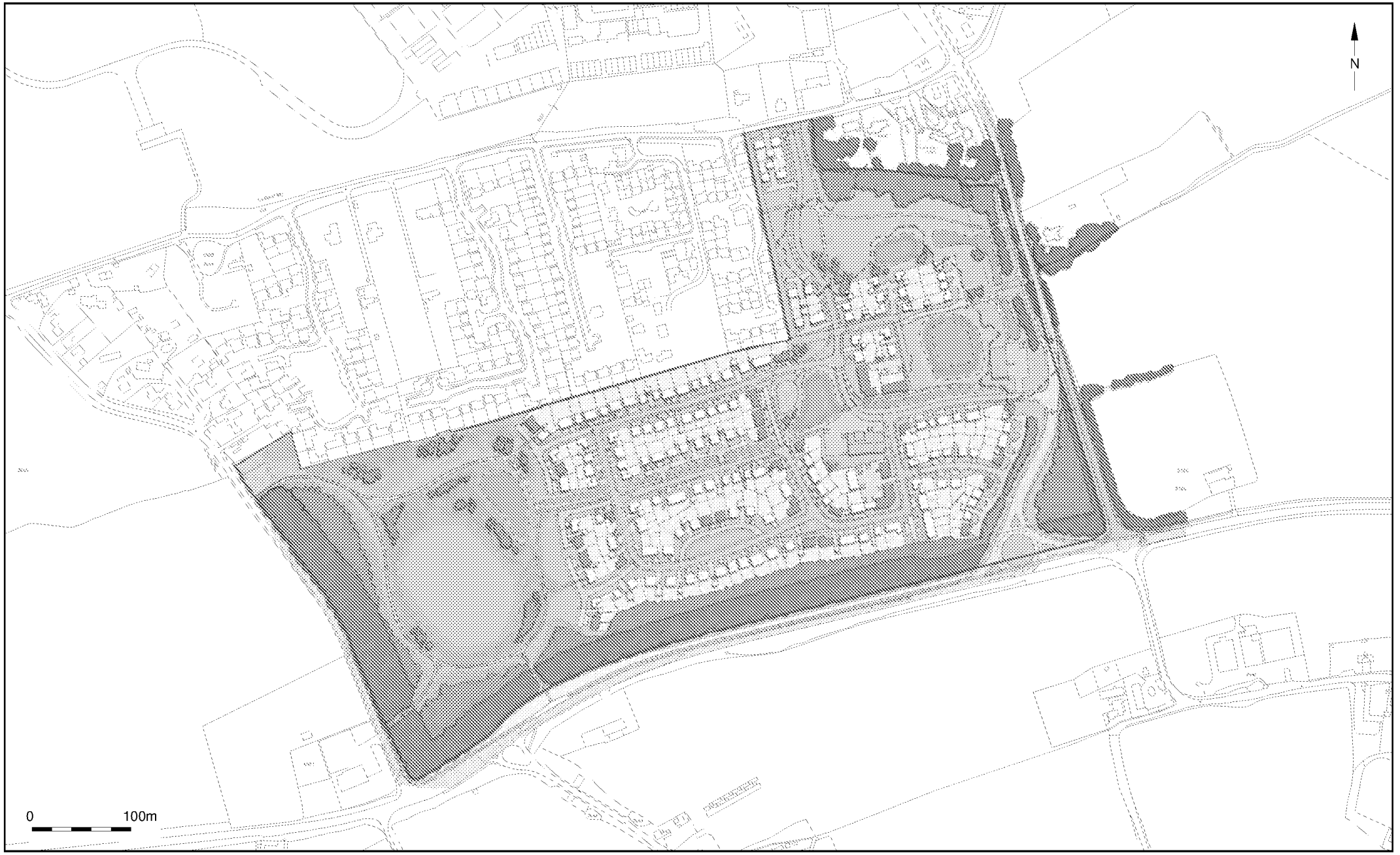


Plate 8 Facing east, along Crookthorn Lane, to the south of the Site.



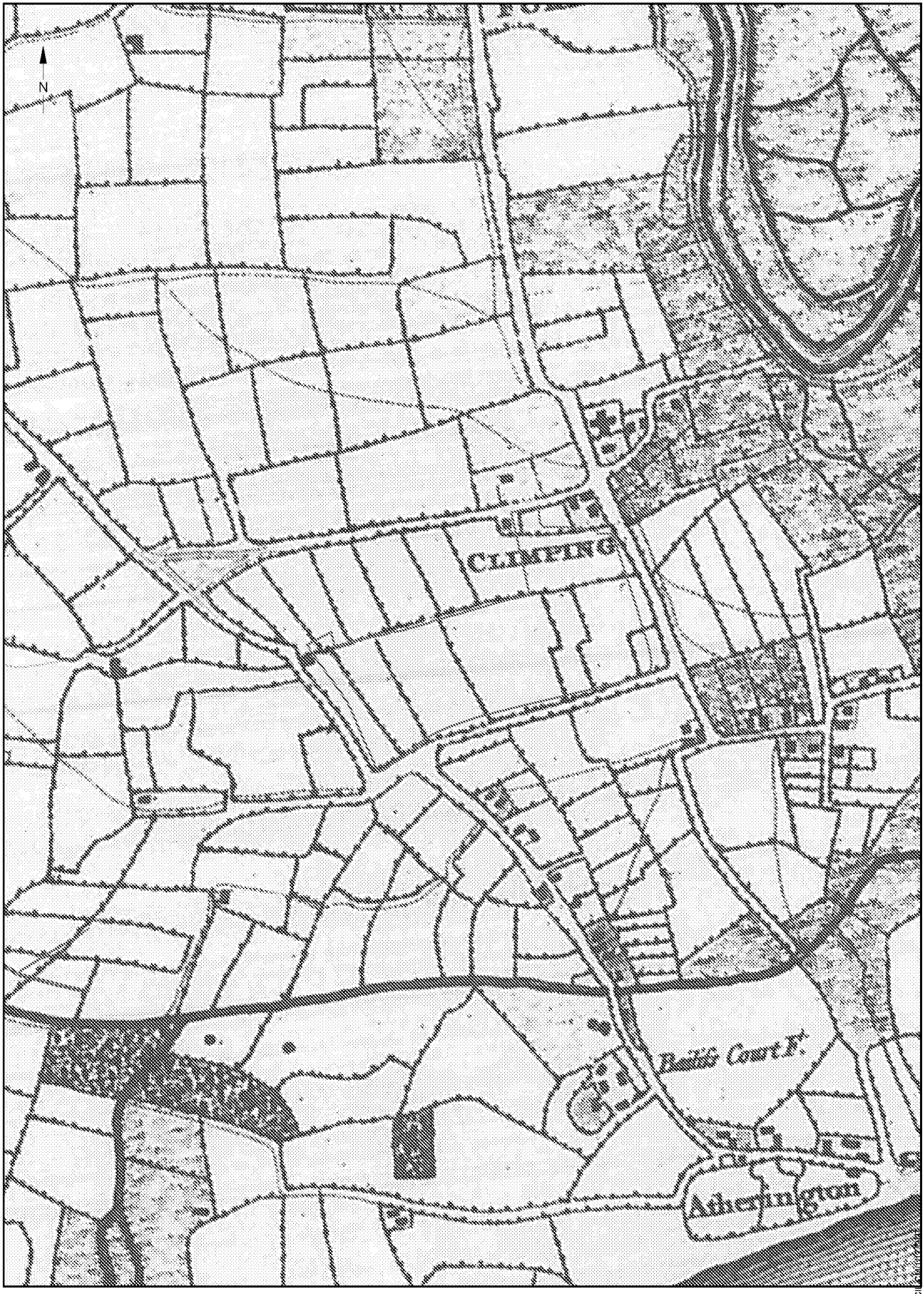
© Archaeology South-East		Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7651	Dec 2016	Site location and HER data	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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© Archaeology South-East		Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7651	December 2016	Proposed Development	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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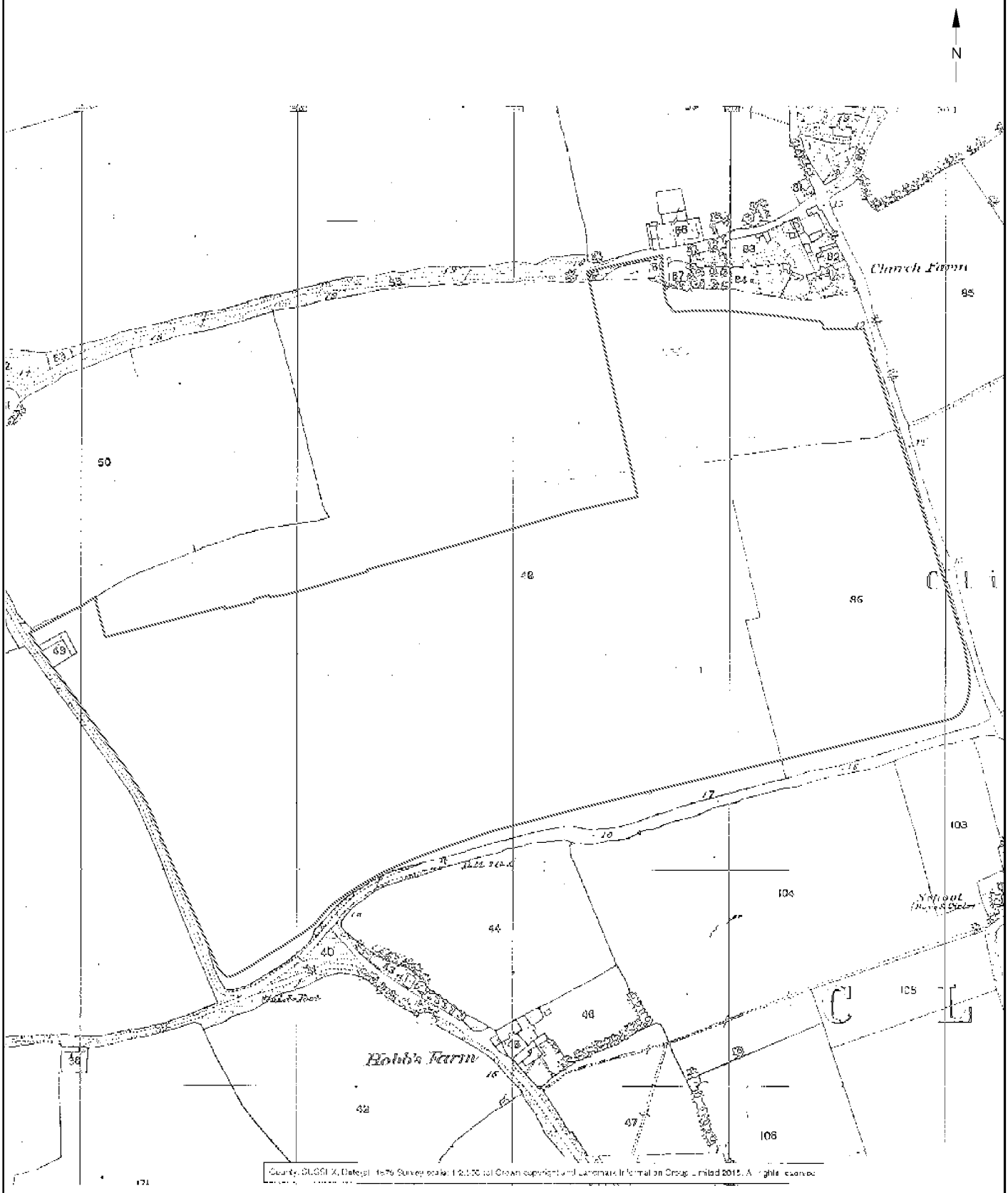
© Archaeology South-East		Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7651	Dec 2016	Extract from Yeakell and Gardner's Map of 1778	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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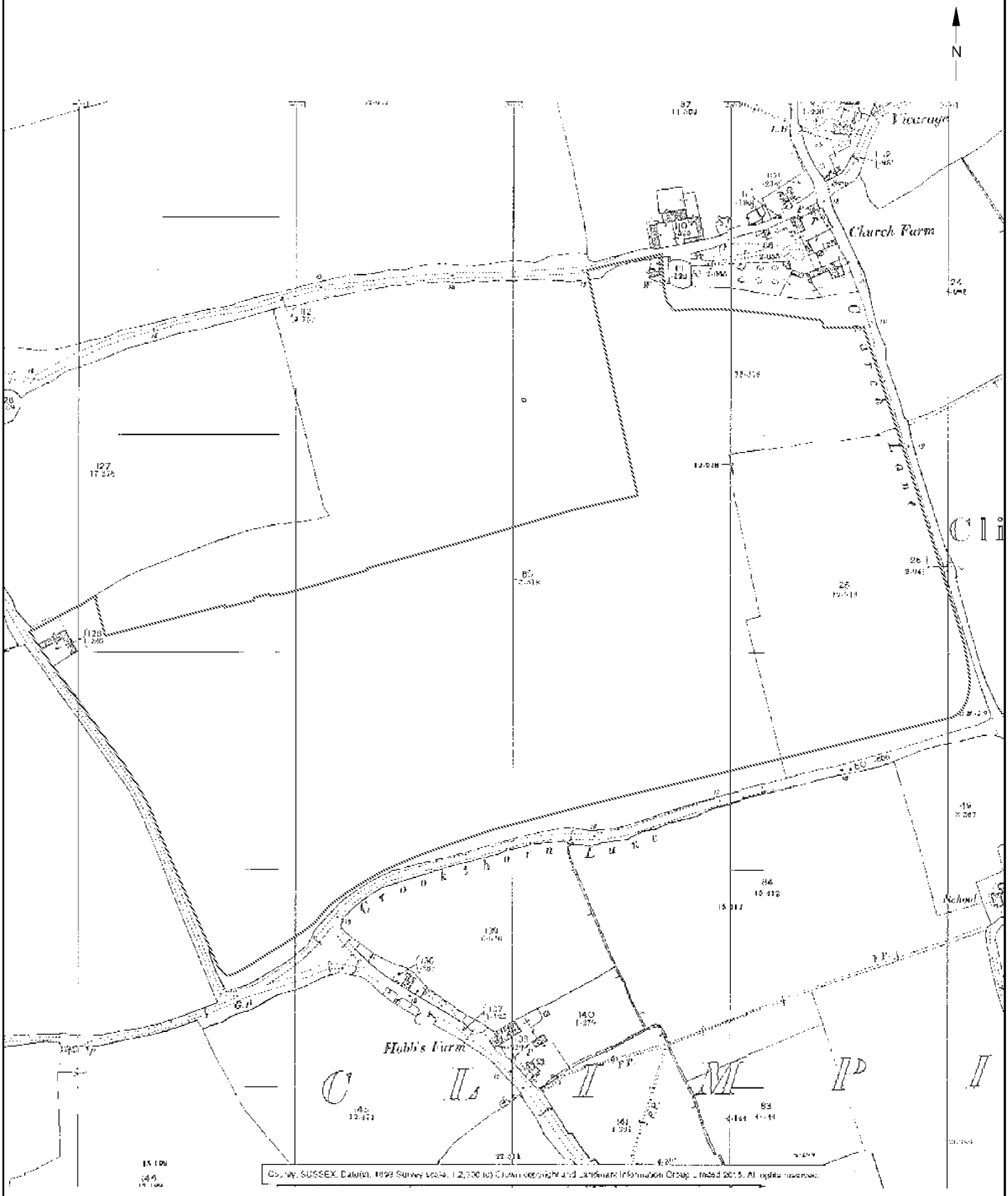
© Archaeology South-East		Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7651	Dec 2016	Extract from Climping Tithe Map - 1843	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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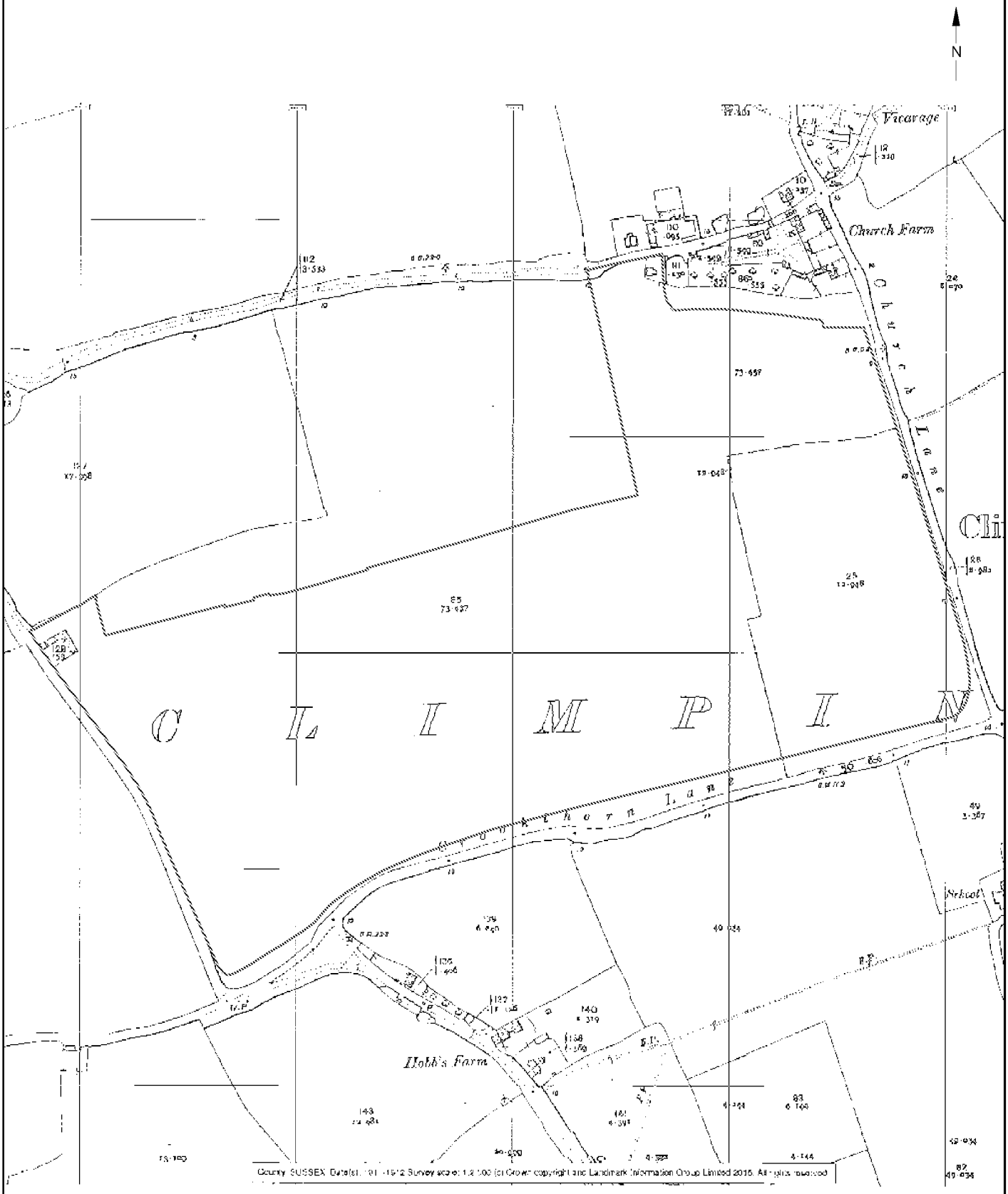
© Archaeology South-East		Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7651	Dec 2016	Extract from Ordnance Survey Map - 1876	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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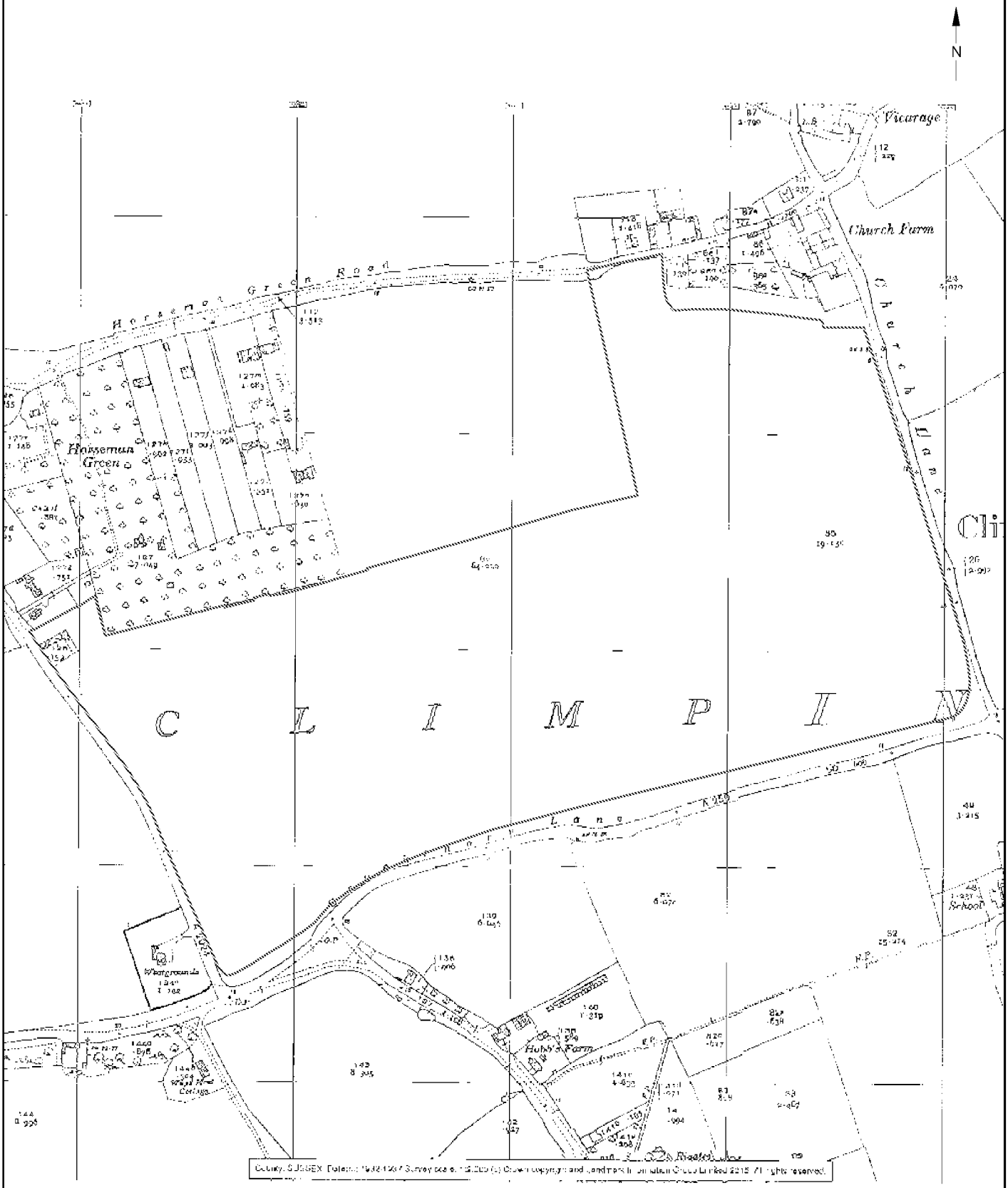
© Archaeology South-East		Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7651	Dec 2016	Extract from Ordnance Survey Map - 1898	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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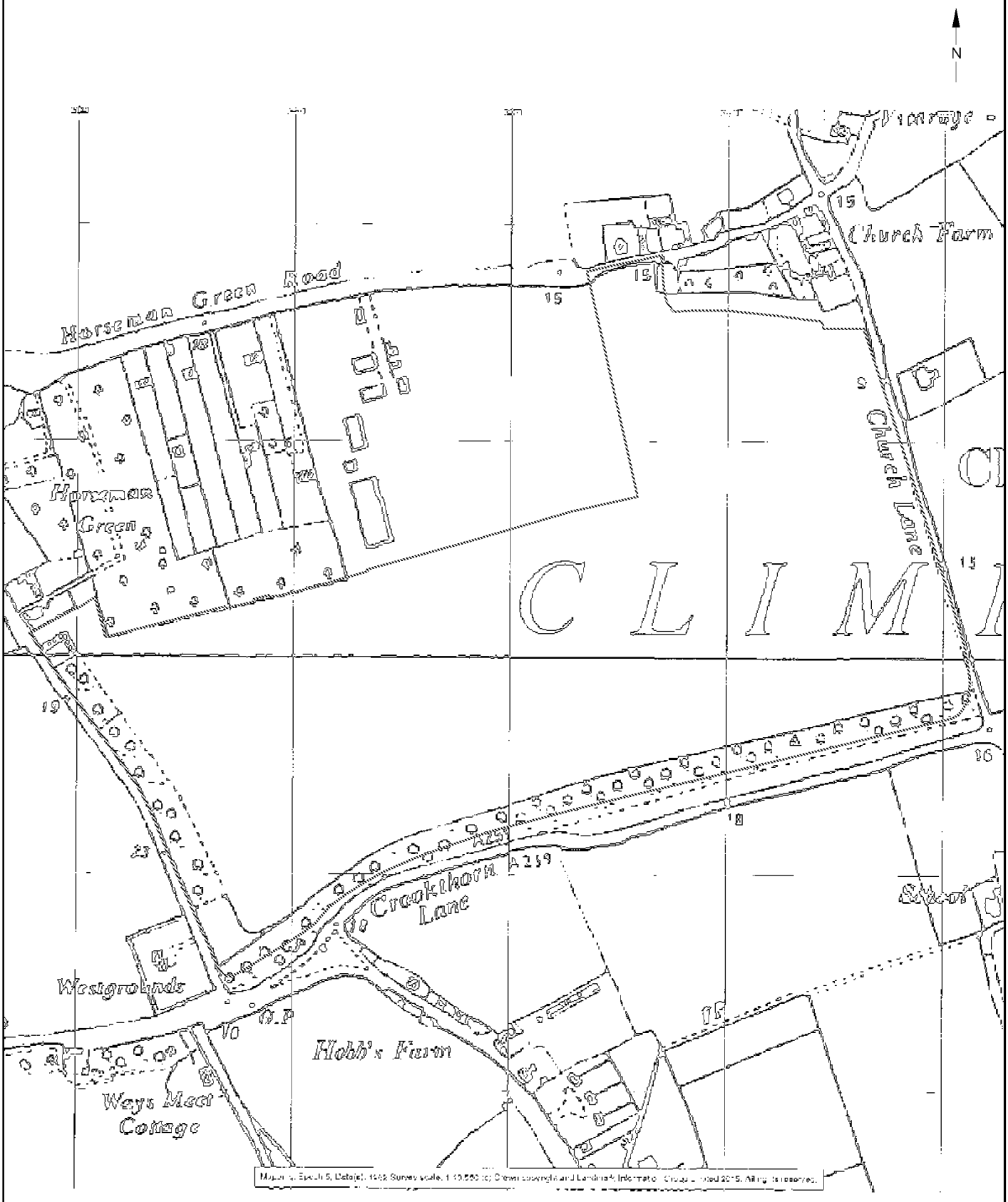
© Archaeology South-East		Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 7651	Dec 2016	Extract from Ordnance Survey Map - 1911	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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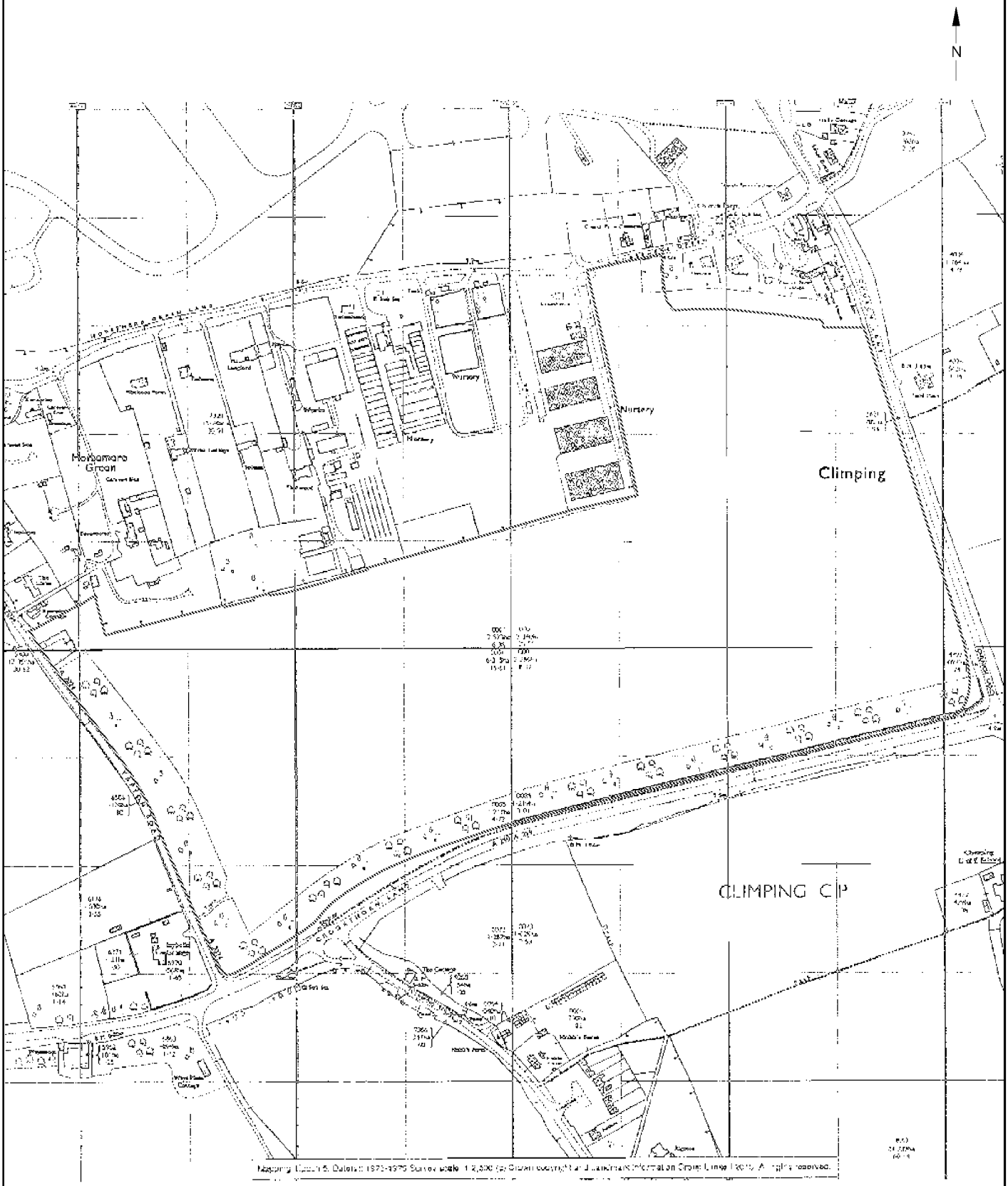
© Archaeology South-East		Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 7651	Dec 2016	Extract from Ordnance Survey Map - 1932	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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© Archaeology South-East		Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 7651	Dec 2016	Extract from Ordnance Survey Map - 1962	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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Project Ref: 7651	Dec 2016	Extract from Ordnance Survey Map - 1973	
Report Ref: 2015281	Drawn by: LG		

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