

APPENDIX 8.1

ARCHAEOLOGY DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Land at Ford, West Sussex
Heritage Desk Based Assessment
November 2016

Land at Ford, West Sussex
Heritage Desk-Based Assessment
November 2016

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Report

Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Land at Ford, West Sussex

Client

Wates Developments

Date

November 2016

Planning Authority

Arun District Council

Site Centred At

499400 102910

Prepared and Approved By

Rob Bourn (BA MA CMIfA)

Report Status

Final

Orion Ref

QU-0021/1

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Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This Heritage Assessment considers land at Ford, West Sussex. In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

The assessment has established that archaeological investigations undertaken previously within the site have recorded Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman remains. Associated remains are likely to be present within the study site. The site also contains the remains of the WWI and WWII airfield. It is considered to have low potential for remains of all other archaeological periods. The assessment has also established that the site is located beyond the setting of nearby designated heritage assets.

The assessment concludes that the development of the site would impact on archaeological remains of no more than local significance. Pre-determination archaeological evaluation is likely to be required in support of a future planning application. Further mitigation works may be required in due course.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This heritage assessment considers land at Ford, West Sussex (Fig. 1). The proposed development comprises up to 1500 residential dwellings, employment, community facilities and areas for sports pitches and open space. The site is located at grid reference 499400 102910. The site is hereafter referred to as the study site.
- 1.2 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the study site and the potential effect on the significance of nearby designated heritage assets. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.3 The underlying geology of the site is river terrace gravels overlying Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation. The site is flat lying at c. 5mOD.
- 1.4 As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/archaeological assets on and close to the site and consider the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions.

2.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments, but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.2 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of listed buildings and conservation areas and their settings.

- 2.3 Section 66(1) states:

'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.

- 2.4 Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any 'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention 'to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area' in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area that is provided by the policy framework outlined in section 2.2, below.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 2.5 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

Delivery of sustainable development

- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
- Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

- 2.6 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.

- 2.7 Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

- 2.8 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 as: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

- 2.9 *Archaeological Interest* is defined as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

- 2.10 *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

- 2.11 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.12 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.13 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:
“Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework’s drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Paragraphs 6-10). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the ‘Core Planning Principles’.”
- 2.14 Paragraph 18a-002 makes a clear statement that any decisions relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan.
- 2.15 Paragraph 18a-013 outlines that the assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the setting of a heritage asset needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the asset being considered and the degree to which the proposed development enhances or detracts from the significance of the asset and the ability to appreciate the significance.
- 2.16 The NPPG outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.
- 2.17 Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:
“The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset’s significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation.”
- 2.18 The key test in NPPF paragraphs 132-134 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-017 of the NPPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. It states:
“What matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed.”
- 2.19 Paragraph 134 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the NPPG outlines what is meant by public benefits:
“Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 7). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and should not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits.”
- 2.20 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.21 The Arun District Local Plan 2003 has the following relevant saved policies relating to the historic environment:

*POLICY AREA16 Ancient Monuments and Sites of National Archaeological Importance
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.*

*POLICY AREA17 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.*

*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.*

- 2.22 The study site almost entirely within a West Sussex County Council Archaeological Notification Area DWS8485 Multi-Period Site at the Disused Ford Airfield and Ford Open Prison, Ford. This area has an Amber alert with the following note recoded on the HER:

Consult with WSCC as archaeological fieldwork may be needed, possibly by condition. Sensitive area for Archaeology, with possibility of significant adverse archaeological impact, depending upon scale and exact location of development.

Guidance

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

- 2.23 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a 6-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development.

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

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2015)

- 2.24 Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.

- 2.25 The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that

setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.

2.26 The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five-staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:

1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals;
2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset;
3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets; and
5. Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes

2.27 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting of heritage assets results in a level of harm to significance, this harm, whether substantial or less than substantial, should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The locations of sites mentioned in the text are shown on Fig. 2.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Prehistoric

- 3.2 There have been a number of archaeological investigations within the study site that have recorded prehistoric remains.
- 3.3 In 1999, a programme of archaeological work was undertaken in advance of, and during, the initial construction of a new waste-water treatment works for Southern Water (MWS6921 & EWS1149). Remains recorded were later Mesolithic worked flint, including microliths, serrated flakes, burins and debitage. A leaf-shaped arrowhead was suggestive of at least limited Neolithic activity in the area. A late Bronze Age enclosure was recorded with a late Iron Age cremation inserted into the enclosure. Numerous late Bronze Age pits and post holes and trackways were identified. A late Iron Age co-axial field system and a trackway was recorded orientated north-south/east-west (Place 2004). Other finds recorded from associated ground works within the study site were 5 late Neolithic/Bronze Age flakes and 7 burnt flints (MWS6980) and 9 flakes, 4 retouched tools, 1 core and further burnt flints (MWS6981).
- 3.4 Another programme of archaeological works was undertaken along the central part of the eastern site boundary (MWB9678, EWS716 & EWS717). Evaluation trenching revealed three late Bronze Age possible cremations, several probable prehistoric ditches were revealed which possibly relate to the Iron Age field system recorded a short distance to the north, an undated, possibly prehistoric, enclosure. The later archaeological excavation recovered a small assemblage of residual Mesolithic and Early Neolithic struck flint. A Late Bronze Age field system was recorded which contained placed deposits of pottery vessels and burnt material suggestive of at least an element of ritual activity. A number of late Bronze Age posts and pits were also recorded. Field system is considered to be part of the same field system revealed on the Southern water site excavations described in para 3.3 above.
- 3.5 The earliest remains recorded within the wider study area are an unspecified number of Palaeolithic palaeoliths in the River Arun (MWS6292).
- 3.6 A Neolithic stone axe and stone rubber have been recorded c. 500m to the north east of the site (MWS3221).
- 3.7 Archaeological works undertaken c. 450m to the south east of the study site have revealed a number of late Bronze Age pits, post holes, ditches and gullies producing pottery, worked flint, burnt stone and burnt clay (MWS6998), Bronze Age gullies and ditches (MWS6999 & 7001), and a prehistoric ditch (MWS7003).
- 3.8 A prehistoric flake and 5 fragments of burnt flint have been recorded c. 400m to the north of the study site (MWS6982).
- 3.9 The results of the archaeological investigations within and to the south east of the study site, are a clear indication that the site has high potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age remains. The evidence from the excavations within the site is primarily agricultural but given the apparent density of recorded remains, the presence associated settlement within the site is distinctly possible. Consequently, the study site is considered to have high potential for further prehistoric remains within the central eastern part of the site in particular, but further remains could be present elsewhere within the site.
- ##### *Late Iron Age/Roman*
- 3.10 The excavations for Southern Water revealed a series of late Iron Age/Roman features including 2 cremations, an enclosure, pits and a possible iron working shelter (MWS6291). Roman features recorded within the excavations within the site to the south of the Southern Water area comprised of field boundaries and a possible cremation deposit (MWS9678). Sherds of pottery from 3 separate vessels have also been recorded within the central southern part of the study site (MWS6683).
- 3.11 Further Roman boundary ditches have been recorded c. 450m to the south east of the study site (MWS7001).

- 3.12 As in the prehistoric periods, the results of the excavations within the site indicate that the site is known to contain Roman remains. The archaeological investigations have not revealed settlement remains, however, it is possible that such remains could be located elsewhere within the study site. Consequently, the study site is considered to have high potential for Roman remains.

Saxon

- 3.13 There are no Saxon remains recorded within the study site.
- 3.14 The only record of Saxon remains within the wider study area is of a ditch recorded c. 450m to the south of the study site that was considered by the excavators to be either prehistoric or possibly Saxon in date (MWS7003).
- 3.15 The site was located away from the nearby historic villages that may have had Saxon origins. Consequently, the site is considered to have low potential for Saxon remains.

Medieval

- 3.16 The only record of Medieval remains within the study site is of a flagon handle toward the northern site boundary (MWS6981).
- 3.17 The parish church of St Mary, Climping, to the south east of the site, is Medieval in date (MWS3103). The deserted Medieval village of Climping lies to the east and south east of the church (MWS3371). This is a scheduled monument. Ford parish was separated out of Climping in the thirteenth century, and settlement has always been scattered.
- 3.18 Other Medieval remains recorded within the study area are a pit .500m to the south east in Climping (MWS6993) and a ditch/field boundary c. 450m to the south (MWS6999).
- 3.19 On the basis of the available evidence, the study site is considered to have low potential for Medieval remains.

Post-Medieval

- 3.20 The route of the Portsmouth to Arundel canal cuts east –west across the northern part of the study site (MWS5754).
- 3.21 There are a number of Post-Medieval remains recorded within the study area which have no bearing on the study site and therefore, will not be described in any detail in this report. In summary, these are, brickworks (MWS4711); a field boundary (MWS7001); two war memorials (MWS9178 & 9245); and a number of farms and barns (MWS9757, 10202, 10605 & 12220).
- 3.22 The 1805 Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing of the area shows a scattering of farm buildings around the perimeter of the site (Fig. 3).
- 3.23 The tithe maps for the parishes of Climping and Ford (drawn up in 1843 and 1839 respectively) both include the study site (Figs. 4 & 5). The northern portion of the site was located in Ford parish and was part of North Wood Farm, occupied at the time of the tithe survey by farmer Charles White, while the owner of the farm was the Governor's of Christ's Hospital. More of Charles White's farm lay in Climping parish, as shown on that parish's map. References 40 to 56 cover the approximate area which would later become the Ford Airfield. According to the corresponding apportionment records the landowners were as follows:

Field references
40 to 45, 48 to 56
46
47

Landowner
Christ's Hospital (Governors of)
Revd Owen Marden – Vicarial Glebe
Eton College (Provost and Fellows of)

- 3.24 Christ's Hospital acquired North Wood Farm in Ford/Climping in 1704 when William Garway esquire of Ford willed his lands in these parishes to the hospital. It contained approx. 190 acres. Eton College's ownership of land in the area is known to date back at least to the 1480s.
- 3.25 The 1879 first edition OS map shows the site as comprising of a number of fields at that time with canal at the northern end of the site being marked as disused (Fig. 6). By 1899, although the study site is shown as unchanged, the canal by that time was marked as dotted lines (Fig. 7).

- 3.26 Work began on Ford airfield in 1916, using the labour of German prisoners of war (MWS2412). It opened in 1917 with the American air force being the first to use the facility. Around 1920, the Ford Motor Company took over the site from the Air Ministry to manufacture planes, including the Ford Tri-motor. The military took back the site in 1937 to set up a training base for naval pilots. Then during the Second World War, the Royal Air Force took over the base, which was heavily damaged in a German air raid in August 1940. Following the war, the site was returned to the Admiralty, which continued to use it as a training station. The navy left in 1959 and in the 1960s the airfield was leased to Miles Aviation and Transport (R. & D.) Ltd which built replicas of historic aircraft. WWII and Cold War structures recorded on the HER within the study site include a anti-aircraft battery (MWS7120), a Royal Observer monitoring post (MWS7518), an air raid shelter (MWS8121) and a blister hanger (8137). Part of the northern end of the airfield became an industrial estate, with two large hangars converted for the manufacture of concrete blocks. The Rudford industrial estate, along the south-eastern edge of the site, was set up after 1969 and expanded in the 1980s.
- 3.27 The eastern part of the site became an open prison in 1961. Most of the buildings on the site today are adaptations of pre-1960 structures. There are six residential blocks, each bearing the name of a famous ship, linked by glazed corridors. There are also workshops which also appear to date from before 1960. The chapel opened on 22nd November 1989. Another modern building is a combined visits, reception and gatehouse complex.
- 3.28 The Aerodrome Board of the Royal Flying Corp produced a plan of the airfield at Ford in 1918, which showed the study site as blank with a series of military buildings immediately to the west of the site (Fig. 8).
- 3.29 The 1938 OS map shows no detail of the airfield (Fig. 9). The detail of the airfield can be seen clearly on a RAF 1946 vertical aerial photograph (Fig. 12). The layout of the airfield is first shown on the 1980 OS map (Fig. 11). By 1992, parts of the airfield layout had been lost and it is marked as disused (Fig. 12). Two grain storage buildings are shown on the northern end of the NW-SE orientated runway along with factory buildings either side of the former route of the canal.
- 3.30 The Southern Water treatment works are first shown on the 2006 OS map (Fig. 13).
- 3.31 Due to the site being agricultural land and part parkland through much of the Post-Medieval period, the study site is considered to have low potential for Post-Medieval remains and high potential for WWI and WWII related airfield remains.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.32 There are no designated heritage assets within the study site.
- 3.33 The scheduled deserted medieval village of Climping lies 500m+ to the south east of the study site. The study site is considered to lie beyond the setting of the scheduled monument.
- 3.34 There are five listed buildings within the study area. These are the Parish Church Of St Mary (Grade I) (DWS616), The Vicarage (grade II) (DWS617), Atherington House And Ford Place And Southdown House And The Lodge (grade II) (DWS947), Barn To The West Of Nos 1 And 2 Church Farm Cottage (grade II) (DWS618), and New House Farmhouse (grade II) (DWS604). The study site is considered to lie beyond the settings of all of these designated heritage assets, except for Atherington House, as there is no intervisibility between them and the study site. The only one that has some intervisibility with the study site is Atherington House where the industrial buildings at the northern end of the site can be seen from parts of the garden of the house. These buildings have a negative contribution to the significance of the house. The study site itself though is considered to be outside of the setting of the house.

4.0 Proposed Development and Predicted Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 4.1 The site comprises of arable land within which the concrete airfield runways still survive. There are a number of large buildings with the site, and the Southern water treatment works (Fig. 14).

The Proposed Development

- 4.2 The proposed development comprises up to 1500 residential dwellings, employment, community facilities and areas for sports pitches and open space.

Potential Archaeological Impacts

- 4.3 The assessment has established that archaeological investigations within the site have revealed prehistoric and roman remains in the central area of the site. It is consequently considered to have high potential for further such remains. Should such remains prove to be present, they are considered likely to be of no more than local significance. However, where the concrete hardstanding of the runways survive, it is likely that their construction will have removed any remains. The study site is also considered to have high potential for WWI and WWII airfield related remains which can be seen as cropmarks (Fig. 12). The site is considered to have low potential for remains of all other periods.
- 4.4 Should further remains be present within the developable areas of the site, the construction of the proposed development could impact upon them. Due to this, archaeological evaluation will be required to support an application for the proposed development. Should the evaluation were to have positive results, a programme of archaeological mitigation works may be necessary. The scope of such works would depend on the nature of the results of the evaluation.

Potential Impacts on Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.5 The proposed development will have no impacts on the setting and significance of the designated heritage assets within the study area.

5.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1 This assessment considers the potential effects on the historic environment of the proposed development of Ford Airfield, West Sussex.
- 5.2 The assessment has established that archaeological investigations within the site have recorded prehistoric and Roman remains. The site is also known to contain WWI and WWII airfield related remains. It is consequently considered to have high potential for remains for all three of these periods. The site is considered to have low potential for remains of all other archaeological periods. The site encompasses the whole of a West Sussex County Council Archaeological Notification Area (DWS8485).
- 5.3 Should remains be present within the site, they are considered unlikely to be of more than local significance. Consequently, archaeology is not a development/design constraint. However, it would a positive benefit if the design of the new development could be informed by and reflect the previous use of the site as an airfield in some way.
- 5.4 It is anticipated that an archaeological evaluation will be required in pre-determination of a future planning application. Should the evaluation have positive results, further mitigation archaeological investigation may be necessary.
- 5.5 The proposed development is considered to have a negligible effect on the setting and significance of designated heritage assets within the study area.

Sources

General

National Heritage List for England (NHLE)
West Sussex Historic Environment Record
West Sussex Record Office
National Archive
Pastscape

Cartographic

1805	Ordnance Survey Surveyors Plan
1839	Ford Tithe Map
1843	Climping Tithe Map
1879	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1899	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1913	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1913	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1932	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1938	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1962	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1962	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1977	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1980	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1992	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
2006	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
2015	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map

Bibliographic

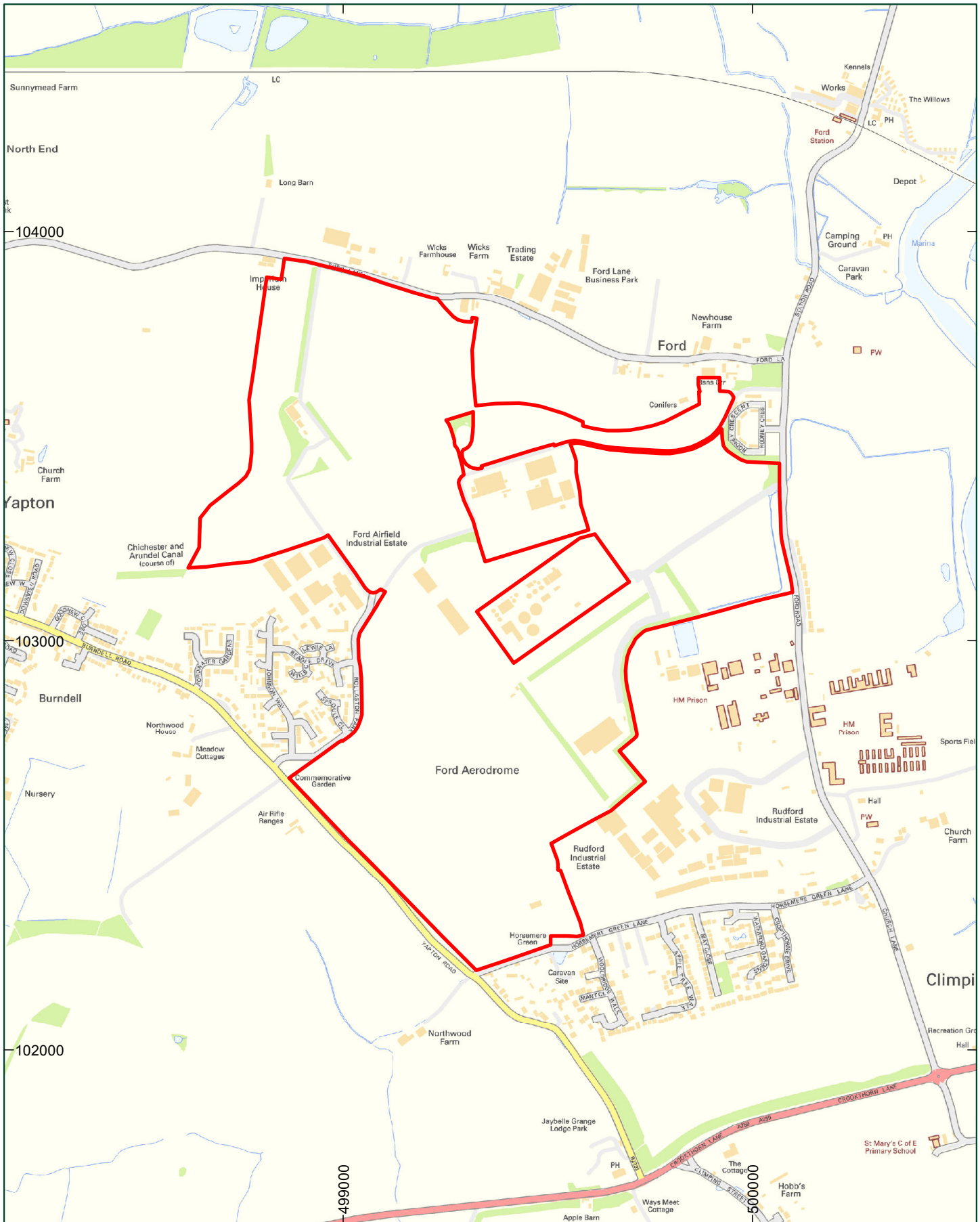
C. Place, *Excavations at Ford Airfield, Yapton, West Sussex*, 1999, 2004

"Climping", *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 5 Part 1, Arundel Rape: South-Western Part, Including Arundel*. 1997

"Ford", *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 5 Part 1, Arundel Rape: South-Western Part, Including Arundel*. 1997

Archival Material

Royal Flying Corps plan and papers for aerodrome at Ford [Ref: MP 1704]
Three photographs of Ford Airfield 1928 [Ref: PH 7377-7379]
Aerial photographs of Ford Airfield c1946-1960 [Ref: APH 98]
Sussex County Council photographs of Ford Airfield 1976 [Ref: WDC/PL23/1/197]
Aran Gazette clipping dated 15 August 1980 [Ref: MP 6904]
Valuation Office survey map [Ref: IR 124/9/484 & IR 124/9/488]
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries National Farm Survey map [Ref: MAF 73/42/62]



Legend  Site boundary

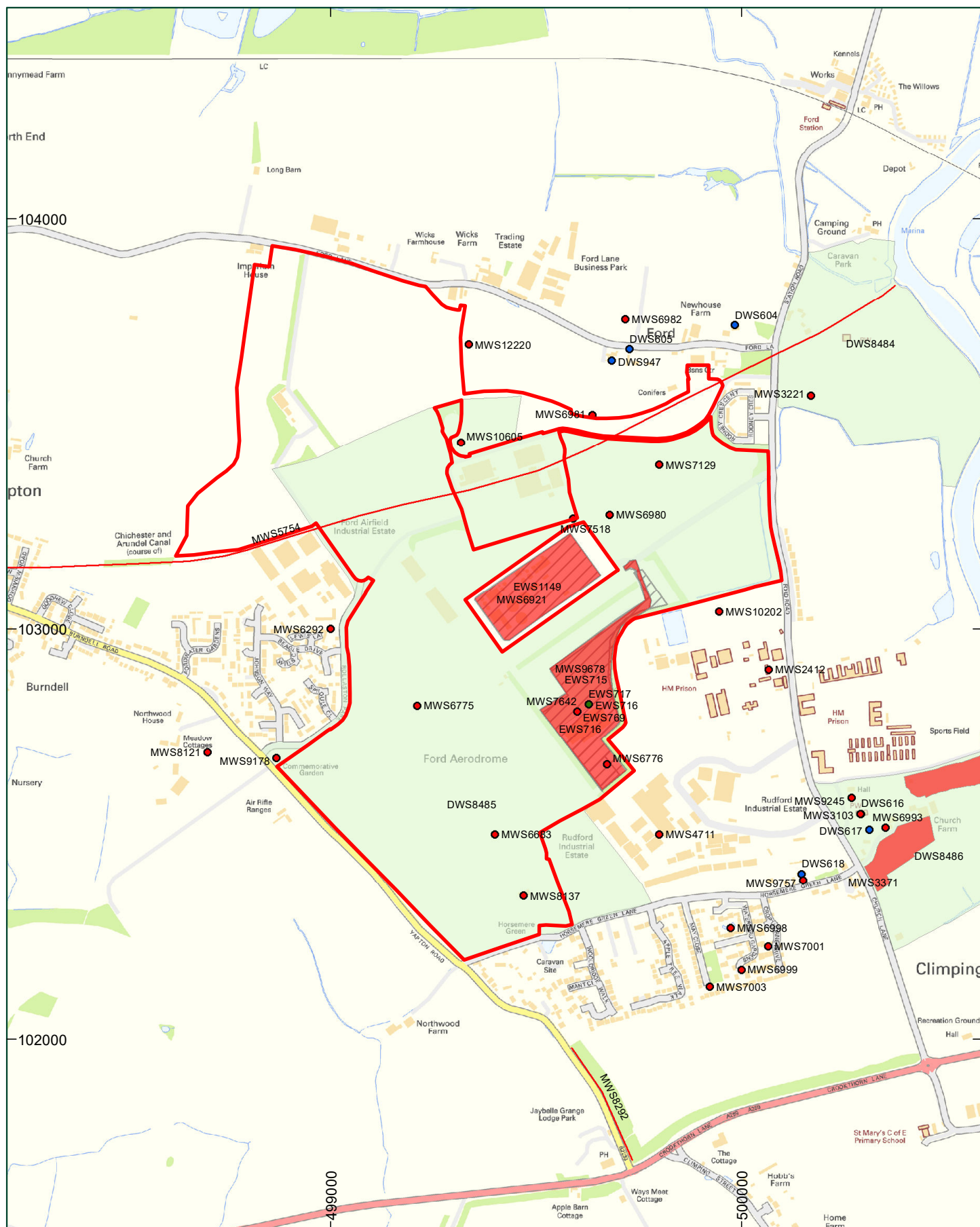
1:12,500 at A4



Title:
Fig. 1: Site location
Address:
Land at Ford Airfield



orion.



Legend

- Site boundary
- Monument point
- Event point
- Listed Buildings
- Monument line
- Monument polygon
- Event polygon
- Area of Archaeological Notification

1:12,500 at A4



Title:

Fig. 2: Location of Sites Mentioned in the Text

Address:

Land at Ford Airfield



orion.



Legend

 Site boundary

1:10,000 at A4

0 250m



Title:
Fig. 3: 1805 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
Land at Ford Airfield

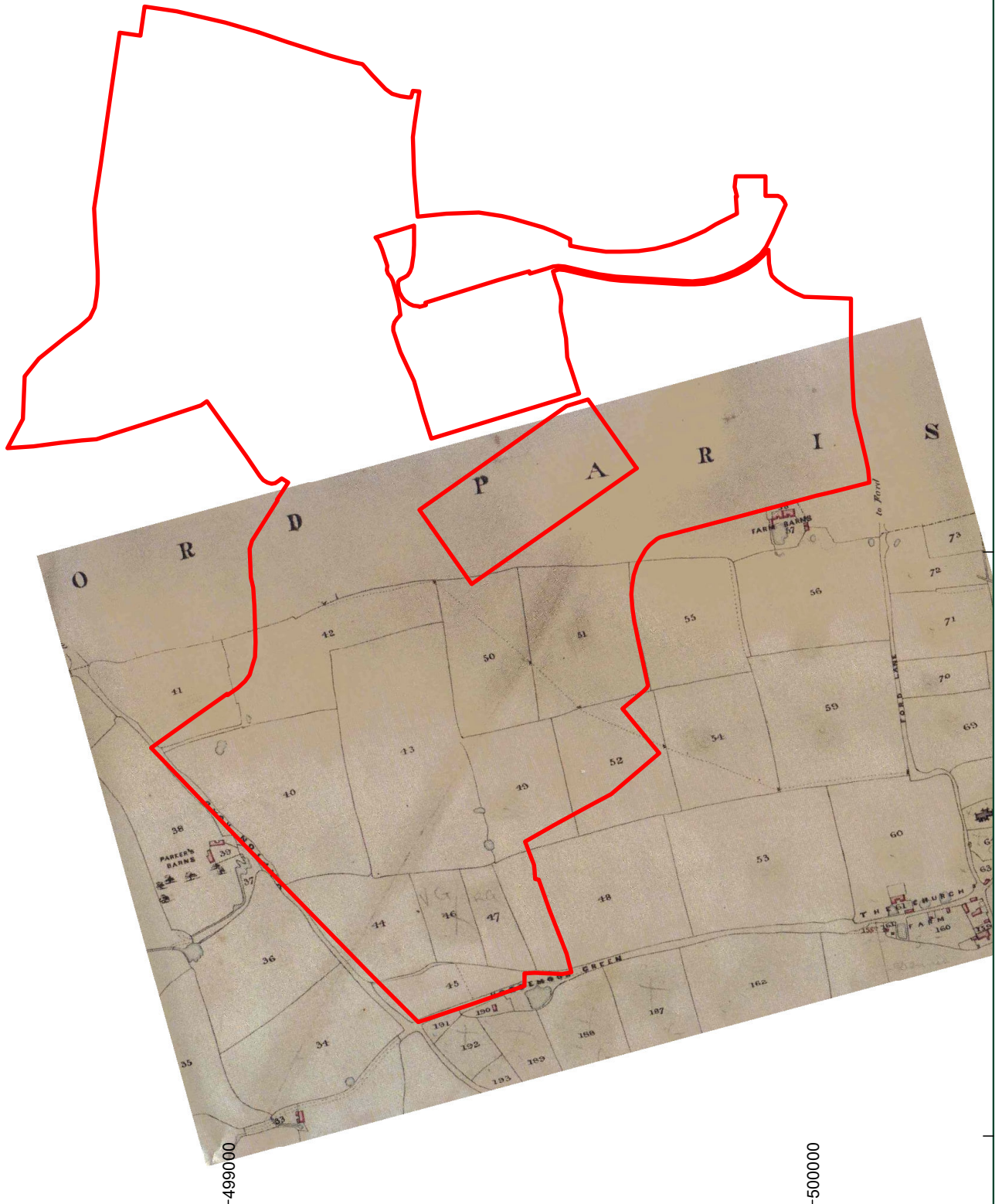


orion.

104000

103000

102000



Legend

 Site boundary

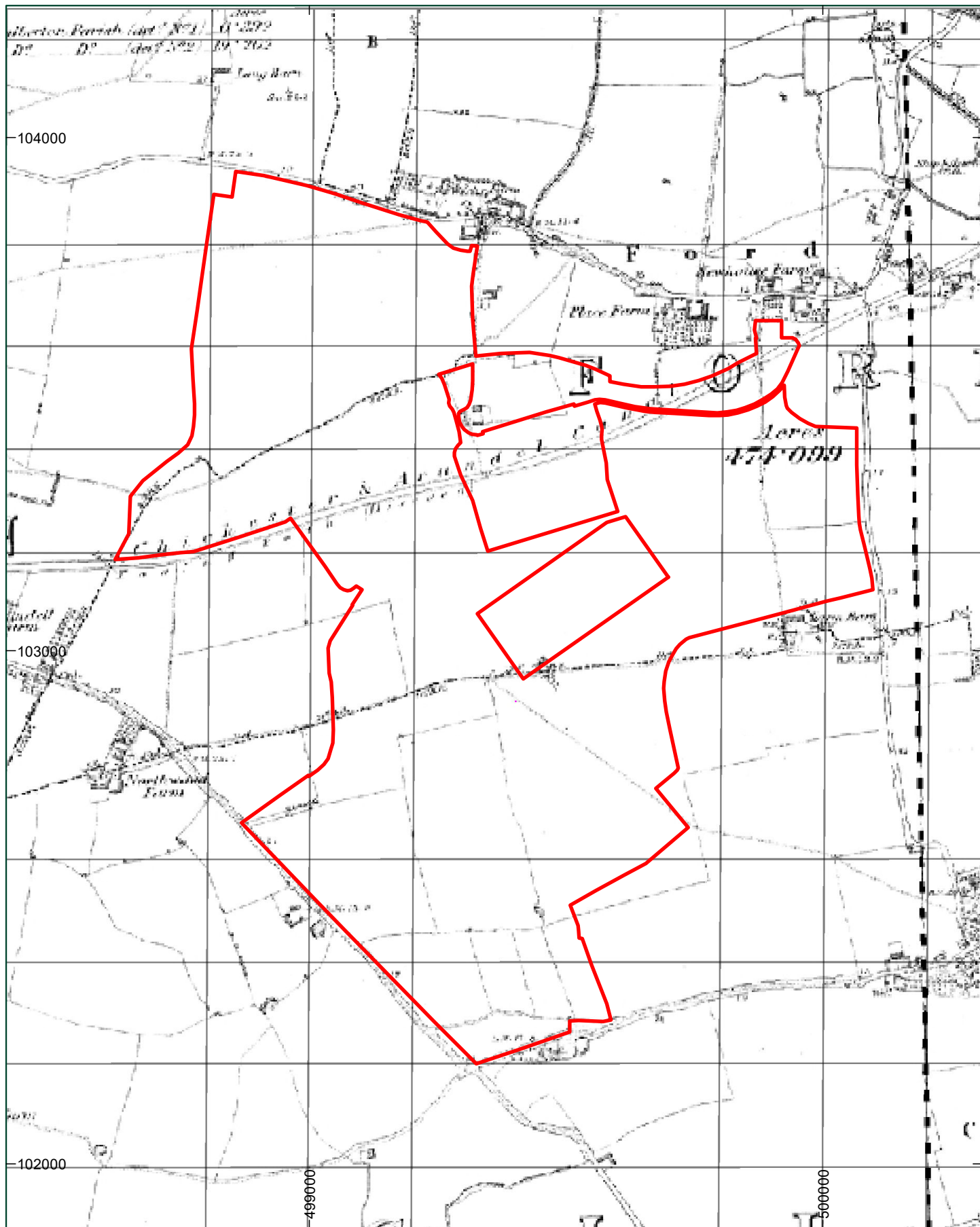
1:10,000 at A4

0 250m

Title:
Fig. 5: 1843 Climping Tithe Map
Address:
Land at Ford Airfield



orion.



Legend

 Site boundary

1:10,000 at A4

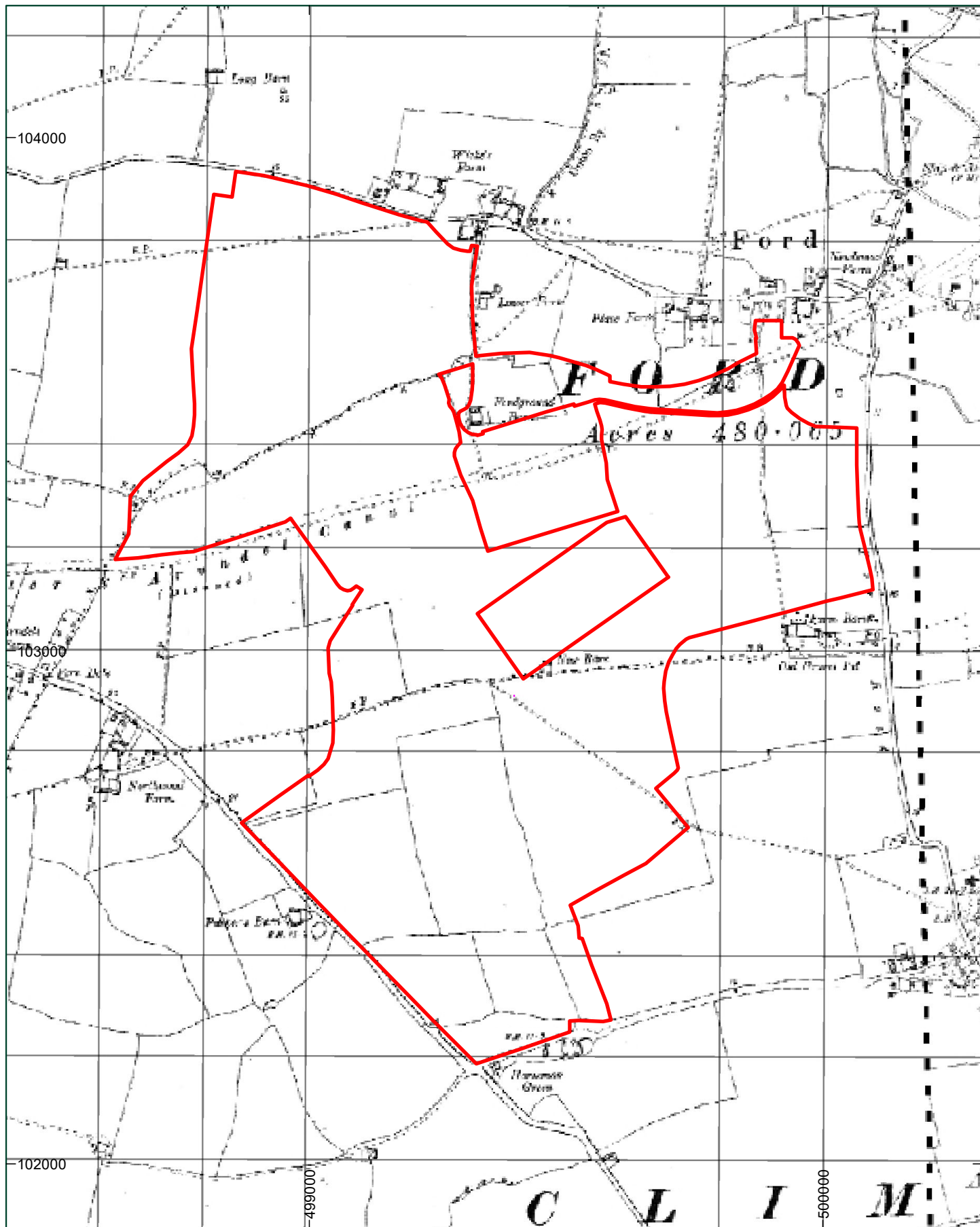
0 250m



Title:
Fig. 6: 1879 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
Address:
Land at Ford Airfield



orion.



Legend

 Site boundary

1:10,000 at A4

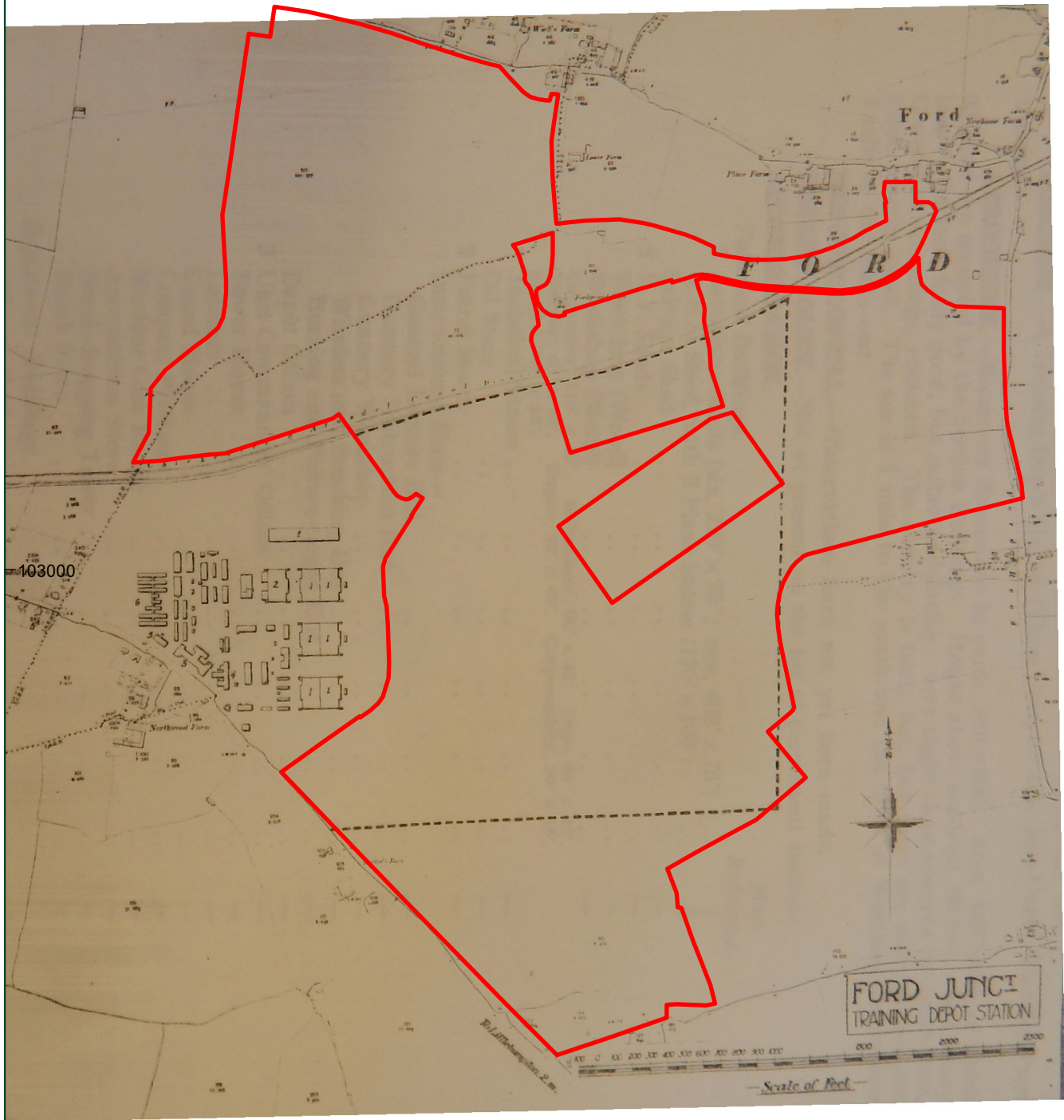
0 260m

Title:
Fig. 7: 1899 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
Address:
Land at Ford Airfield



orion.

104000



103000

102000

499000

500000

Legend

 Site boundary

1:10,000 at A4

0 250m

Title:
Fig. 8: 1918 Royal Flying Corps Plan
Address:
Land at Ford Airfield



orion.



Legend

 Site boundary

1:10,000 at A4

0 250m

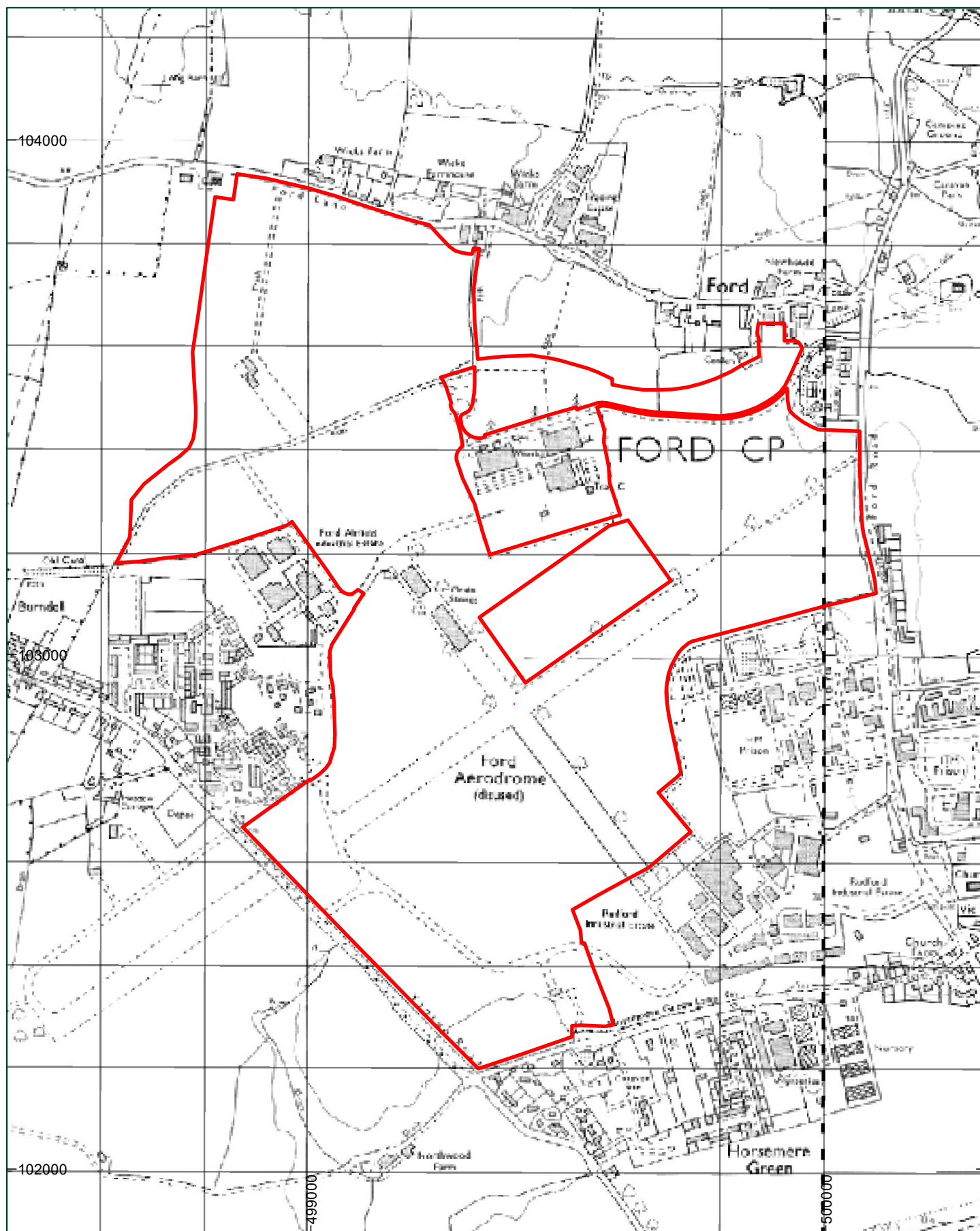


Title:
Fig. 10: 1946 RAF Vertical Aerial Photograph

Address:
Land at Ford Airfield



orion.



Legend

 Site boundary

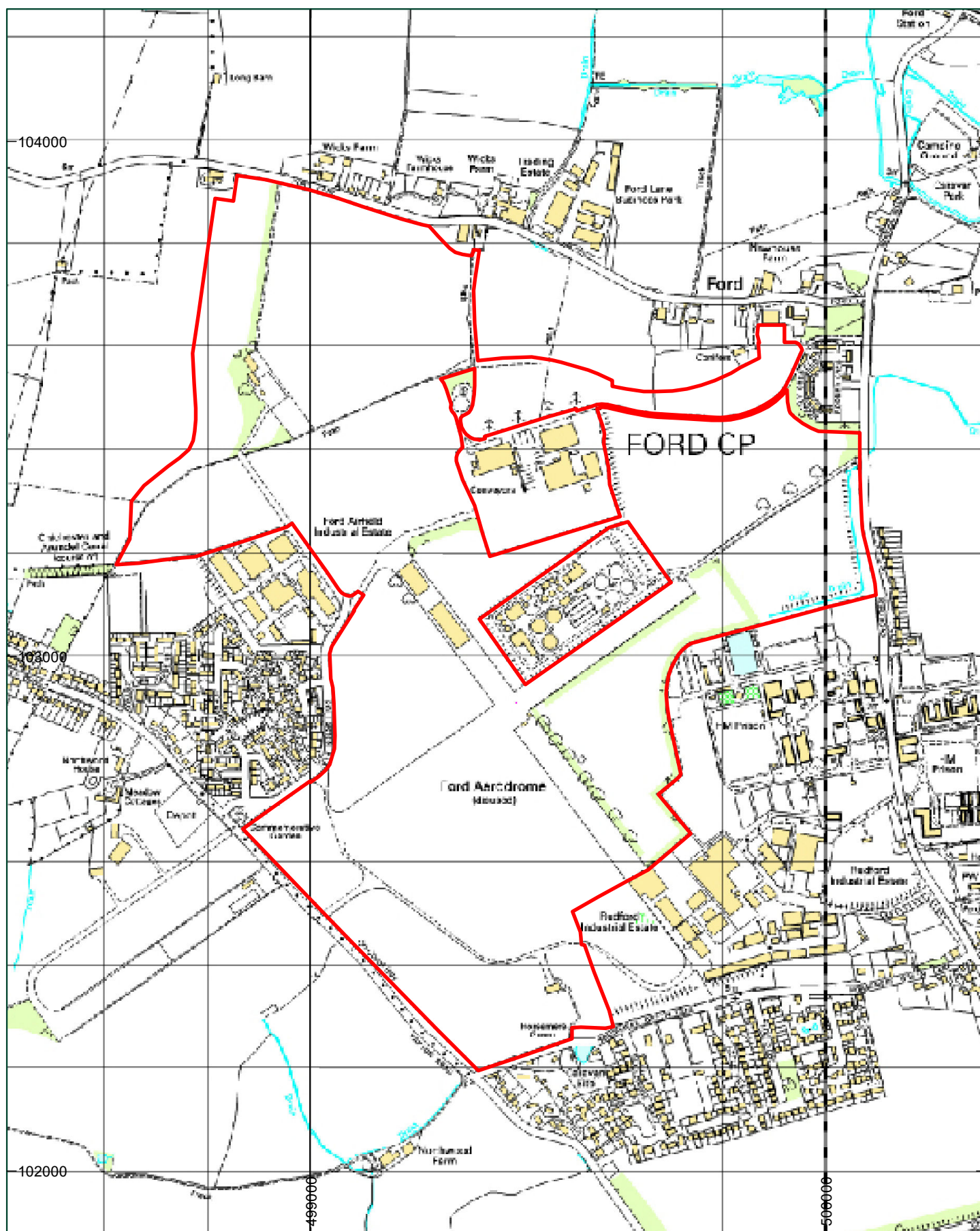
1:10,000 at A4

0 250m

Title:
Fig. 12: 1992 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
Address:
Land at Ford Airfield



orion.



Legend

 Site boundary

1:10,000 at A4

0 250m

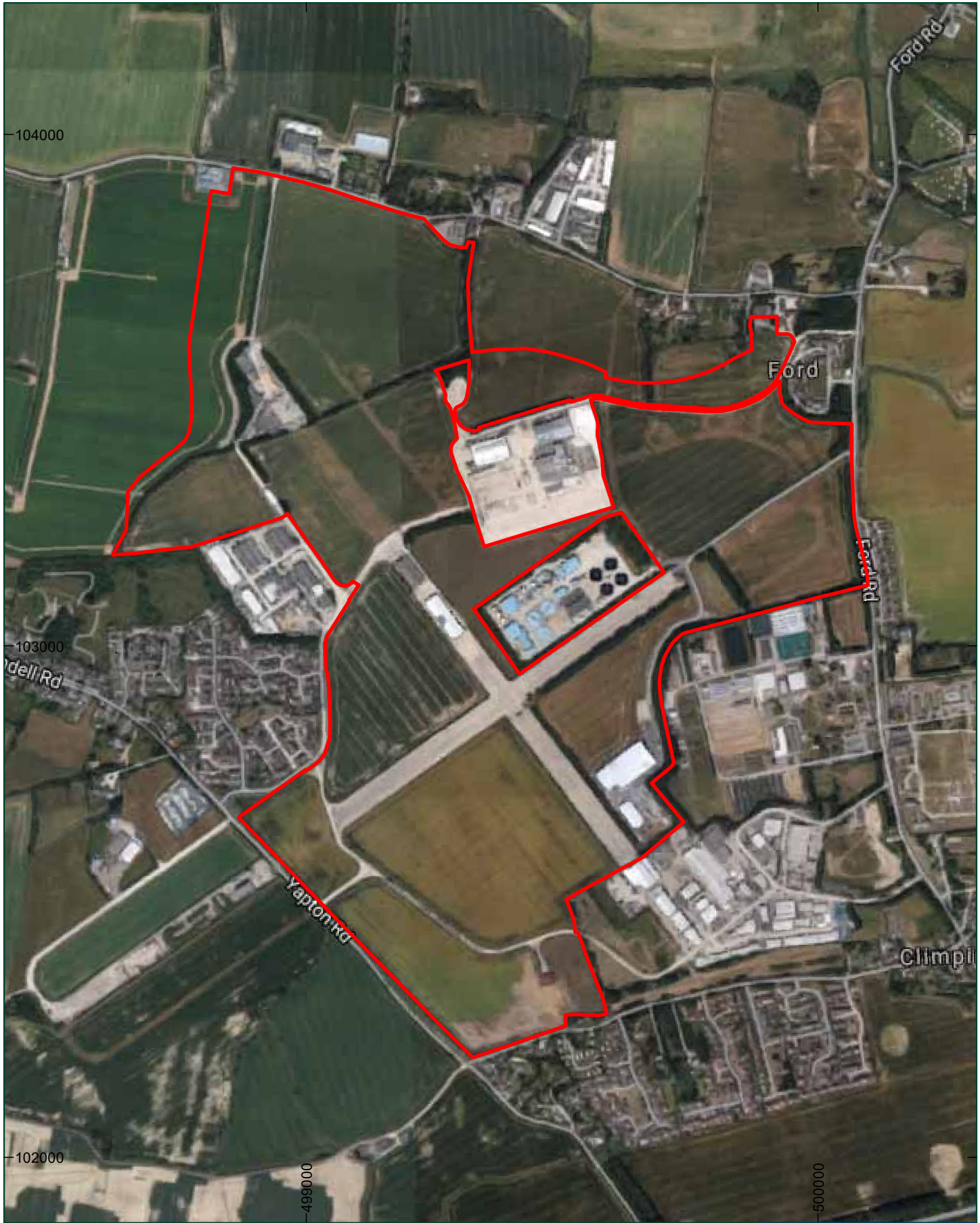


Title:
Fig. 13: 2006 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map

Address:
Land at Ford Airfield



orion.



Legend

 Site boundary

1:10,000 at A4
0 250m


Title:
Fig. 14: Aerial View of Study Site (from Google Earth)
Address:
Land at Ford Airfield

