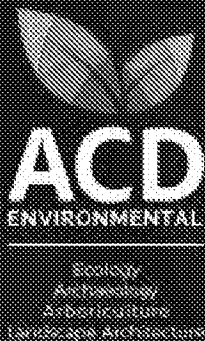


# CORNFIELD CLOSE, LITTLEHAMPTON, WEST SUSSEX

## ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE ASSESSMENT



For Thakeham Client  
Ltd. on behalf of  
Clarion Housing  
Association Ltd.

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| Written by: | BS           |
| Checked by: | JC           |
| Date:       | 04/10/2018   |
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| Revision:   | Final        |

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## 1.0 Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1. A desk based archaeology and heritage assessment has been completed for Thakeham Client Limited on behalf of the applicant, Clarion Housing Association Limited for land south of Cornfield Close, Littlehampton, West Sussex. The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) and West Sussex and Historic England archives were consulted together with online sources. These sources informed a site visit in August 2018.
- 1.2. The proposals being assessed include residential redevelopment of the site which lies on the northern edge of Littlehampton, south of the A259. The HER records the site as having been a brickworks and maps and photographs suggest this began in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and continued until the 1950s. No remains of this industry were evident during the site visit and any vestigial sub-surface remains would rate as of limited local interest.
- 1.3. Numerous archaeological sites are recorded in the vicinity of the site and suggest the coastal plain has been settled and farmed from at least the late prehistoric period and through the Roman period too. The site is likely to have been farmed in the medieval period and was part of post-medieval arable fields prior to brickmaking. The western boundary of the site marks the line of an earlier field boundary, but will be retained.
- 1.4. Despite the site lying within an 'Archaeological Notification Area' given its archaeological potential, cultivation and more recent extraction of clay for brickmaking is likely to have removed any significant early remains within the site. Sources confirm that the site was a municipal landfill after brickmaking ceased and prior to use for camping and caravanning from the 1970s. This use will have sealed any deposits of interest under modern waste. Given the site history, it is suggested that no further archaeological investigation need be completed in support of the proposals.

- 1.5. A small number of Grade II listed buildings lie within the study area, but all are separated from the site by later development and the proposed development of the site would not harm the significance of any designated heritage asset.

## 2.0 Introduction, Purpose and Context

### Introduction

- 2.1 ACD Environmental has been commissioned by Thakeham Client Limited on behalf of the applicant, Clarion Housing Association Limited, to carry out an archaeological and heritage assessment for land at Cornfield Close, Littlehampton, West Sussex, hereinafter referred to as the 'site'.
- 2.2 The site comprises all of a former campsite including areas of long grass with an access track and buildings in the north east, defined by tree and hedged boundaries (Appendix 1). The site lies south of Cornfield Close, a residential street south of the A259. Open land lies east, south and west of the site, associated with schools to the north west and south. Post-war residential development lies north east of the site.

### Purpose

- 2.3 The purpose of this assessment is to ascertain the general archaeological and heritage value of the site and identify any nearby heritage assets which might be harmed. The assessment considers how the scheme may affect both known and potential assets, as well as any setting which enhances their significance.

## 3.0 Methodology

### Background Data Search

- 3.1. Information on previously recorded heritage assets, findspots and past archaeological investigation has been obtained from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER). The data search has been undertaken for a kilometre radius centred on the site.
- 3.2. The following sources have also been consulted and, where relevant, the information provided has been incorporated with acknowledgement within this report:
- Arun District Council website;
  - Historic England Archive in Swindon;
  - Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) online; and
  - West Sussex Record Office in Chichester.
- 3.3. The Historic England Archive holds secondary sources and also a national collection of aerial photographs which provides information about the land use post-Second World War and can indicate sub-surface remains. The NHLE records designated heritage across the country including listed buildings, scheduled monuments and registered landscapes. Arun District Council's website holds information on local planning policies and local heritage assets.

### Site Visit

- 3.4. The site was visited in August 2018 (Appendix 1). Both the site itself and its environs were considered during the visit to identify any heritage assets or potential assets within the site and also to consider if development of the site would have an adverse effect on the setting of any designated or otherwise important heritage assets.

## Evaluation and Impact Assessment

- 3.5. Having defined the known and potential historic environment constraints to development of the site, the impacts of the proposed scheme have been predicted, taking into account different stages and activities within the development process. Further evaluation or mitigation is recommended as appropriate.

## 4.0 Baseline Information

- 4.1. This review of baseline information has been informed by data held by West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England relating to previously identified heritage. Appendix 2 provides a gazetteer of referenced HER sites and Appendix 1 reproduces their locations.
- 4.2. Sections below also review relevant information provided by Historic England's NHLE and held at Historic England's Archive and West Sussex Record Office, including historic maps and aerial photographs. References and sources are detailed in Appendix 3.

### Context

- 4.3. The application area is centred at NGR TQ 0338 0325 and extends across a total area of approximately 2.7 hectares. The site consists almost entirely of a single overgrown grassed land parcel (Appendix 1). A fenced area contains a single building in the north east.
- 4.4. The site is defined by Cornfield Close to the north, by open grassed land and playing fields to the west, east and south and by housing to the north east and a primary school to the north west.
- 4.5. The site and land surrounding it lies on undifferentiated chalk formation geology (BGS viewer). Superficial deposits are also undifferentiated River Terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay. The site lies on level ground averaging circa 8m AOD. The land surrounding it is generally level.

## Designated Sites

- 4.6. The closest designated heritage asserts within the study area are listed buildings and all lie at some distance from the site (Appendix 1). Closest to the site of these is HER 779, which is the Grade II listed Toddington House with associated stable and barn. These 16<sup>th</sup> century and later structures are in typical local materials including flint and thatch and lie approximately 400m north of the site.
- 4.7. The next closest listed building to the north is the 19<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed 'Locomotive' public house which lies circa 700m to the north west and close to the east west railway (HER 1339).
- 4.8. West of the site, HERs 784 and 894 are Grade II listed buildings which both lie more than 600m from the site (Appendix 1). These are 'The Old Cottage' and 'Leila Cottage' and 18<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century in origin respectively. The latter is a former public house.
- 4.9. No designated heritage assets lie within a kilometre radius to the east of the site. The closest listed building to the south is a Grade II listed barn and connected wall off East Street and 800m south of the site (HER 860). A concentration of other listed buildings lie south of this in what is the historic core of Littlehampton, much of which is included within a conservation area too (not shown in Appendix 1).
- 4.10. The site does lie within a locally designated 'Archaeological Notification Area' (ANA) which indicates that the area is considered to have higher archaeological potential (Appendix 1). This particular ANA is extensive and is titled 'Multi-period site at the former Toddington nurseries and surrounding area', with the reason for its designation noted below. Two smaller areas are separately designated as ANAs well to the south of the site (not shown in Appendix 1).

## Non- designated HER Sites

- 4.11. Numerous HER records for the study area are not detailed further as it is clear from the more immediate records that the area has seen considerable activity since prehistory. A large number of prehistoric and Roman finds including stone axes and coins have been made historically. A small Roman villa is known to have lain south of the site. More recently, formal investigations associated with the development process have confirmed the area was well settled prehistorically.
- 4.12. A large number of Second World War defence sites and post-medieval farmstead sites are recorded within the study area, but are also not detailed as they lie away from the site and do not aid an understanding of the site's potential.
- 4.13. One HER record is located within the site itself and records a 'brickfield' which was certainly in operation in the inter-war period (HER 5740). HER 5741 to the west of the site records a second brickfield which had closed by 1940. Several other brickworks/brickfields are recorded as having lain within the study area, identified from historic maps.
- 4.14. Other records which lie close to the site include one to the south west which notes an 'outfarm' marked on historic maps, but which has since been demolished (HER 13587). HER 1260 records the find of a prehistoric stone axe north of the site and A259, whilst HER 3077 records the find of a Bronze Age flint scraper to its east.
- 4.15. Other HER records shown at Appendix 1 relate to archaeological investigations completed in the last three decades. Most notable of these, and the inspiration for the wider area being designated as an Archaeological Notification Area is a range of investigations completed in support of redevelopment of former nurseries north of the site and the A259 and now known as Eden Park (HER 8084).
- 4.16. Extensive evaluation and subsequent excavation located evidence for Bronze Age settlement including water-holes and a possible roundhouse. Evidence for Neolithic activity and a Roman field system were also recorded.

- 4.17. Earlier and less systematic work to the east of the site in the 1990s also recorded Roman material and ditches (HERs 580 & 4096). Evaluation to the north west of the site and west of the Toddington nurseries last year also revealed Bronze Age remains (HER 1821).
- 4.18. Proposals to the south of the site have led to desk based assessment being undertaken to inform proposals for a new north to south link road and also development of Littlehampton College (HER 1285). Both studies confirmed the known presence of prehistoric and later archaeology nearby. However, subsequent trial trench evaluation of areas within the college grounds found nothing of significance and only post-medieval features.

#### Historic Maps

- 4.19. The earlier county maps do not show any detail for the site, suggesting agricultural use, but settlements at Littlehampton, 'Leominster' (later Lyminster) and Rustington are shown in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Toddington to the north of the site is also marked. The site lay within Leominster parish in the 1840s and the Tithe map and award suggest a similar pattern of fields to that later in the century, with the land all cultivated and owned by the Duke of Norfolk.
- 4.20. The first edition Ordnance Survey map dating to 1882 confirms the rural setting of the site, which would have lain within parts of two fields at the time (Appendix 1). Settlement lay at some distance, although a municipal cemetery for Littlehampton had been opened to the east.
- 4.21. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, an internal north south field boundary and that marking the southern boundary had been removed, whilst the outfarm south west of the site is marked as 'South Barn'. 'Cornfield Villas' had been built to the south. Brickworks are marked west of the site nearer Wick.

4.22. By 1913, a 'Brick field', with a single kiln is shown in the north western corner of the site and extending beyond it to what later became the A259. Hatching confirms that brick clay was being won from this area.

4.23. By 1934, the extraction had extended across much of the site area, with a single kiln still in place. Two pairs of semi-detached properties had been built to the north of the site and Littlehampton was expanding to the south and along the road to Wick. A map of 1945, surveyed in 1938, confirms this.

#### Aerial Photographs

4.24. A search completed at the Historic England Archive provided more than a hundred and fifty aerial photographs for the site and its environs. Images were available from 1925 through to 2004 and from every decade except the 1930s and 1980s.

4.25. The rare 1920s' images confirm a situation no different to the pre-war maps, with activity relating to brick making across much of the site. A good range of post-war photographs indicates that this is likely to have continued until the 1950s, although structures may have been disused before this.

4.26. Most parts of the site were nonetheless grassed over, presumably once the useful clay had been exploited. The brickworks boundaries appear to have extended south of the site at this time. The known history of the site suggests that elements evident in some images may be bricks stacked to dry before being fired.

4.27. The clearance of buildings and stripped ground surfaces on site in the 1960s would accord with the site being used for landfill (see below). The site appears to have been clear and grassed by 1970 and from 1973 its current limits had been defined by Cornfield Close, housing to the north of it and hedging to the south. A circular track and caravans suggest it was by then in use as a campsite. Nothing else of archaeological interest was apparent on any of the images within or close to the site.

## Other Sources

- 4.28. Secondary sources confirm the prehistoric and Roman potential of the coastal plain in which Littlehampton lies. This settlement was in existence by 1086, as was Lyminster (Mawer *et al*). Wick was first recorded in 1261 and Toddington is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Survey.
- 4.29. The most pertinent information in secondary sources relates to the local brickmaking industry (Beckett 2009). This was taking place in Wick from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, but had ceased completely by 1957. Pevsner does not make any comment on buildings within the study area (Nairn & Pevsner 1965).
- 4.30. The client has supplied a copy of a desk based geotechnical study completed last year (Potter 2017). This accords with the findings of this report in relation to historic maps and aerial photographs, although it states that the campsite is only evident from 1980. Interestingly, it confirms that the site was used for inert commercial and household landfill before use as 'Daisyfields' campsite. Boreholes sunk in 1978 across the site confirmed made ground containing modern material and ranging in depth between 1.1m and 3.3m below current ground level, with a capping of clay topsoil.

## Site Survey Results

- 4.31. The site was visited in August 2018 to check for any heritage assets or features of interest within the site and its relationship with designated heritage assets nearby. Current land use was also considered.
- 4.32. The site area which would be affected by proposals is clearly a former camping site given remaining signs. Three prefabricated structures survive in the north east of the site near its entrance off Cornfield Close and these are likely to have housed site staff and functions. All are modern and none has any special architectural or historical interest (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Three extant structures on site, looking east



Plate 2: View of south east of site

- 4.33. Most of the site is now covered in long grass, with some areas of hard standing where campsite facilities have been dismantled and an overgrown circular access track (Plates 2 & 3). It is not clear why a small rectangular area within the site is defined by chainlink fencing. The site is defined on all sides by trees and hedgerows, with some fencing too.
- 4.34. There was no evidence of brickmaking within or close to the site. The site does appear to sit higher than land to the north and this may reflect landfilling before its last use.
- 4.35. The site is surrounded by typical post-war housing and school playing fields (Plate 4). The site visit made clear that the site has no relationship with any designated heritage assets and its development for housing would not harm the significance of any listed building.



Plate 3: View north across site towards Cornfield Close



Plate 4: Housing on Cornfield Close

## 5.0 Planning Policy Context

- 5.1. This section summarises the relevant national and local planning policies, as well as other reference documents, relevant to the assessment of effects on heritage assets. The duty to preserve or enhance the setting of listed buildings and conservation areas contained within sections 66 and 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is a statutory consideration for the local planning authority.
- 5.2. A 2014 Court of Appeal ruling in *Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northants District Council*, English Heritage and the National Trust made clear that to discharge this responsibility, decision makers must give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of listed buildings when carrying out the balancing exercise of judging harm against other planning considerations, as required under the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2018).

### National Policy

- 5.3. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has only recently been revised, the first updating since it was published in 2012 (DCLG 2012, MHCLG 2018). The policy wording for Historic Environment remains very similar, albeit that the order of certain paragraphs and numbering has changed. Heritage assets are still defined in the NPPF glossary as any designated or undesignated element of the historic environment which is identified as being of such significance that it is a material consideration in the planning process.
- 5.4. In determining applications which cause harm to heritage assets directly, or indirectly, through affecting a complementary setting, the NPPF now recommends that 'great weight' should be given to their conservation when reaching a planning decision (Paragraph 193).

- 5.5. The more important the asset, the greater the weight that should be ascribed. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, it is noted that any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. It notes that 'substantial harm' to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (Grade I and II\*) should be 'wholly exceptional' and that it should be 'exceptional' for Grade II listed buildings and conservation areas (Paragraph 194).
- 5.6. Paragraph 196 clarifies that, where a development proposal will lead to 'less than substantial harm' to the significance of a designated heritage asset, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing an optimal viable use.
- 5.7. Paragraph 197 notes that effects on the significance of non-designated heritage assets, which confusingly includes 'locally listed buildings', require a balanced judgement weighing the scale of impact on the significance of the heritage asset against the benefits of the proposed development. Where heritage assets are to be lost, Paragraph 199 confirms that an appropriate record of the elements to be lost should be provided and both disseminated and archived by the developer.

#### Local Policy

- 5.8. The current policy is the Arun Local Plan 2011 – 2031 adopted earlier this year (ADC 2018). In Chapter 16: Building Conservation and Archaeological Heritage, the need to conserve or enhance the historic environment is made clear. Proposals are required to protect the setting of heritage assets as well as their fabric.
- 5.9. Policy HER DM6 of the Local Plan relates to 'Sites of Archaeological Interest' and confirms that a desk based assessment will be required in support of planning applications. No mention of Archaeological Notification Areas is made in the latest Local Plan. The Littlehampton Neighbourhood Plan was also viewed, but does not include anything pertinent to this assessment (LTC 2014).

## Guidance

- 5.10. The Department for Communities and Local Government has produced Planning Practice Guidance which supports the NPPF (DCLG 2014). This includes a section titled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. More recently, Historic England has produced more detailed guidance on decision making: *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015). Where relevant, this guidance has informed this assessment.
- 5.11. Historic England has released an updated version of its *The Setting of Heritage Assets* at the end of 2017 (Historic England 2017). The Guidance highlights the fundamental basis of current policy; that although setting can cover a large area, not all of it is positive or anything other than neutral in relation to the significance of the heritage assets concerned. The Guidance also confirms that setting is not a heritage asset or designation in itself. It sets out in detail the aspects of setting which may have a bearing on a heritage asset's significance.
- 5.12. The Guidance examines assessment of the effects of a development proposal on significant elements of setting and stresses that, although visual impacts are at the heart of such effects, other factors including noise, vibration and lighting can also harm setting.
- 5.13. An understanding of the heritage assets and the significance of their setting at an early stage can influence proposals in order to minimise adverse effects. A proposal may be re-located, better screened or designed to complement an asset's character where harm could be caused.
- 5.14. Historic England's Guidance also details enhancement of setting which can stem from development. This is noted to include the removal of a detrimental structure, or revealing a lost historic feature, enhancement or creation of public views and improving public access to and interpretation of an asset and its setting.

5.15. The Guidance sets out a five-step approach to considering setting in relation to development proposals. The assets which might be affected have to be identified and then the degree to which their setting enhances their significance or an appreciation of that significance is to be assessed. Steps 3 and 4 require that the harm or benefits of the proposals are considered in relation to setting and that measures to avoid or minimise the harm are sought. A final, post-construction step is the documenting of the decisions made and post-development monitoring to confirm how accurate the assessment had been.

5.16. Given recent Appeal decisions in relation to the effect of development on highly visible assets such as churches, the new Guidance includes specific reference to these and states:

*'Being tall structures, church towers and spires are often widely visible across land- and townscapes but, where development does not impact on the significance of heritage assets visible in a wider setting or where not allowing significance to be appreciated, they are unlikely to be affected by small-scale development, unless that development competes with them, as tower blocks and wind turbines may. Even then, such an impact is more likely to be on the landscape values of the tower or spire rather than the heritage values, unless the development impacts on its significance, for instance by impacting on a designed or associative view.'*

## 6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

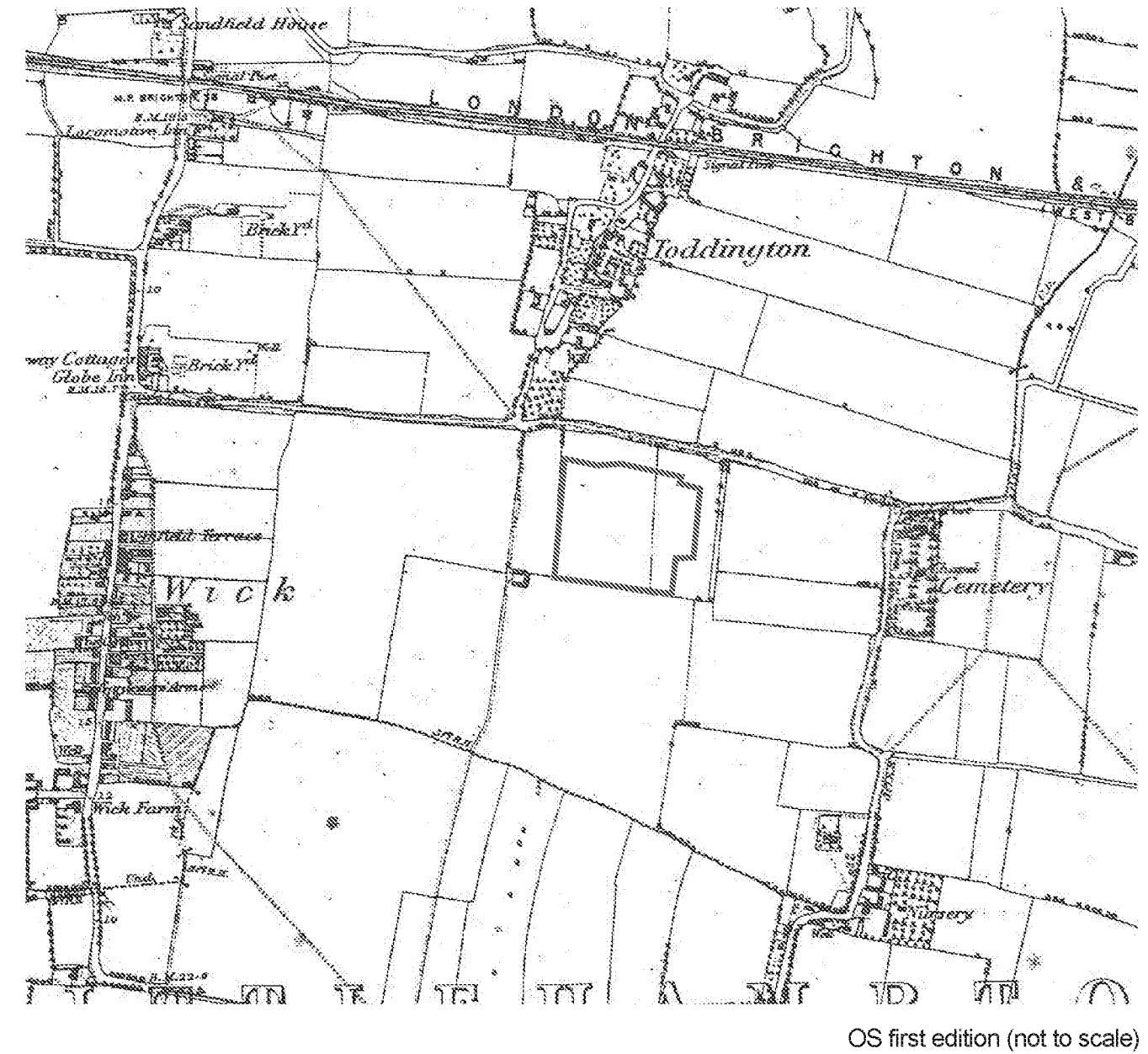
- 6.1. A desk based archaeology and heritage assessment has been completed for a site south of Cornfield Close, Littlehampton, West Sussex for Thakeham Client Limited on behalf of the applicant, Clarion Housing Association. The work accords with the requirements of local and national policy and guidance.
- 6.2. The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) and West Sussex and Historic England archives were consulted for information for the site and its environs. These and online sources informed a site visit in August 2018.
- 6.3. No significant known features would be affected by the proposals. The western site boundary is likely to follow the line of an historic field boundary, but would be retained as part of the proposals to redevelop the former camping site for residential use.
- 6.4. The site was in agricultural use in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and probably for many centuries before that, lying between medieval settlements. It subsequently became a brickworks in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The resulting area of extracted clay workings was subsequently a municipal landfill site prior to a campsite being established in the 1970s.
- 6.5. The area can be seen to have considerable archaeological potential, with numerous prehistoric and Roman areas of activity and field systems revealed through archaeological investigations in recent decades. As a result of this work, both the site and a large area around it has been designated as an Archaeological Notification Area.
- 6.6. However, recent archaeological investigations south of the site found nothing of significance and even the Bronze Age and Roman features revealed by investigations north of the A259 would rate as of local significance only. More pertinently, the known land use history of the site would have almost certainly removed any significant sub-surface remains if they ever lay within the site boundaries. It is recommended that no further archaeological investigation is required for the site given this.

- 6.7. A small number of Grade II listed buildings lie within the study area, but all are domestic and all lie hundreds of metres from the site. The distance and nature of these designated heritage assets, as well as level topography and intervening modern development confirms that the site's redevelopment would not harm the significance of any of them, nor any other designated heritage assets.

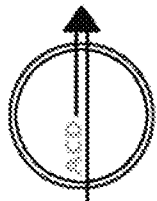
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## **Appendix 1: Site and Identified Heritage**



 Site boundary  
 Listed building  
 Archaeological notification area  
 Other HER record



## Appendix 2: West Sussex Historic Environment Record Information

| HER Ref. | NGR (TQ prefix) | Period                   | Notes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 580      | 0380 0348       | Roman                    | A watching brief during industrial estate construction in 1990 revealed ditches dating to the 1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>nd</sup> centuries and indicating occupation.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 779      | 0342 0274       | 16 <sup>th</sup> century | Toddington House and associated stables and barn is Grade II listed. Includes mix of materials including flint, brick, timber and weather-boarding as well as stone slabs, thatch and slate roofing.                                                                                                                                                      |
| 784      | 0263 0305       | 18 <sup>th</sup> century | The Old Cottage, Wick Street is Grade II listed and dated to 1736. It is of flint with brick dressings and details and a slate roof.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 860      | 0324 0237       | 18 <sup>th</sup> century | Grade II listed barn and associated structure and wall are predominantly of flint with brick and a hipped thatched roof to barn. Located off East Street and north of Winterton Lodge.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 894      | 0263 0325       | 17 <sup>th</sup> century | Leila Cottage, Wick Street was once the 'Fighting Cocks' public house and is Grade II listed and of brick and thatch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1260     | 034 034         | Prehistoric              | Stone axe recovered from Toddington nurseries site. Not clear if that found during recent fieldwork.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1285     | 0320 0290       | Post-medieval            | A DBA was completed to inform proposals for new link road. Nearby Neolithic to Roman sites were noted. HER 1338 records DBA for Littlehampton Community College covering similar area and reaching similar conclusions. HER 1301 relates to trial trenching ahead of new buildings at the college, but nothing of note or pre-post-medieval was revealed. |
| 1339     | 0276 0380       | 19 <sup>th</sup> century | 'Locomotive' public house on Lyminster Road is in cobbles, brick and slate roof and Grade II listed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1821     | 0310 0376       | Bronze Age               | Evaluation of a former nursery site in 2017 revealed Bronze Age features and material through trial trenching.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 3077     | 0355 0345       | Bronze Age               | A flint scraper was found at a nursery.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 4096     | 037 033         | Roman                    | Pottery and quern stone fragments recovered during a watching brief on development in 1990.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 5740     | 030 033         | Post-medieval            | Brickfield south of A259 noted to be in operation in 1920s and 1930s.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 5741     | 034 033         | Post-medieval            | Brickfield south of A259 noted to be in operation by 1910 and closed by 1940.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 8084     | 0348 0355       | Multi-period             | A substantial amount of investigation at Toddington Nurseries ahead of and during residential redevelopment (Eden Park) in the noughties recorded Neolithic and Bronze Age features suggesting occupation and remains of a Roman field system as well as more limited later evidence across a 9ha site. HERs 909 and 1825 relate to evaluation            |

|       |           |                          |                                                                                                                                      |
|-------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|       |           |                          | and excavations.                                                                                                                     |
| 13587 | 0323 0317 | 19 <sup>th</sup> century | Site of historic out-farm identified by Sussex historic farmsteads survey from map evidence and noted to have been demolished since. |

## **Appendix 3:**

## References and Sources

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Potter A. 2017 Desk Study Report for the Land at Daisyfields Touring Park, Cornfield Close, Wick, Littlehampton (unpublished client report by Geo-Environmental Services Ltd., Hurstpierpoint)

### Maps

Budgen's map of Sussex of 1724

Yeakell & Gardner's map of Sussex of 1780

Tithe Map of Leominster Parish, circa 1840

Six inch to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1882, 1899, 1913, 1932 & 1945 (Sheets LXIII.SW)

## **Web Sources**

Arun District Council website accessed at [www.arun.gov.uk](http://www.arun.gov.uk)

British Geological Survey online geology viewer accessed at  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Historic England's National Heritage List for England accessed at [www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list](http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list)

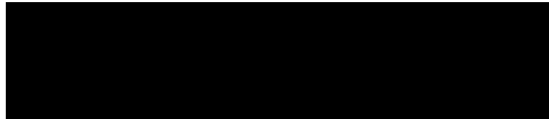
Maps of site accessed at National Library of Scotland at [www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk)

Street Map Ordnance Survey map of area accessed at [www.streetmap.co.uk](http://www.streetmap.co.uk)



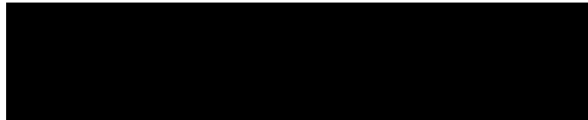
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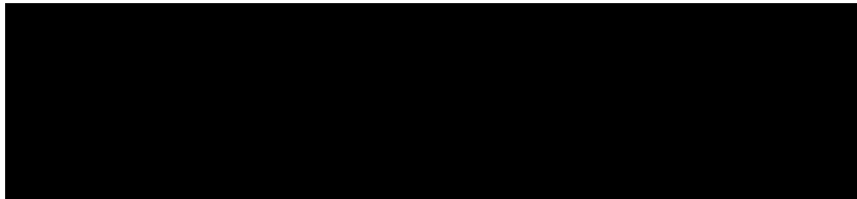
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