



**Heritage Statement for Proposed Works at Brookbarn Farm,
Courtwick Lane, Wick, Littlehampton, West Sussex**

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Heritage Statement sets out the heritage background and impact of the proposed works associated with the installation of a solar farm on land at Brookbarn Farm, Courtwick Lane, Wick, Littlehampton, West Sussex.

The site lies within the wider vicinity of twelve Listed Buildings, but this study shows that these are effectively screened from the site by existing buildings, hedges and tree lines. In addition, although there are significant known archaeological deposits to the south, the site's position in relation to the surrounding topography makes it an unlikely location for past occupation.

In the light of this, and the minor nature of the below ground works associated with the installation of the solar farm, it is proposed that no further archaeological mitigation be required.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

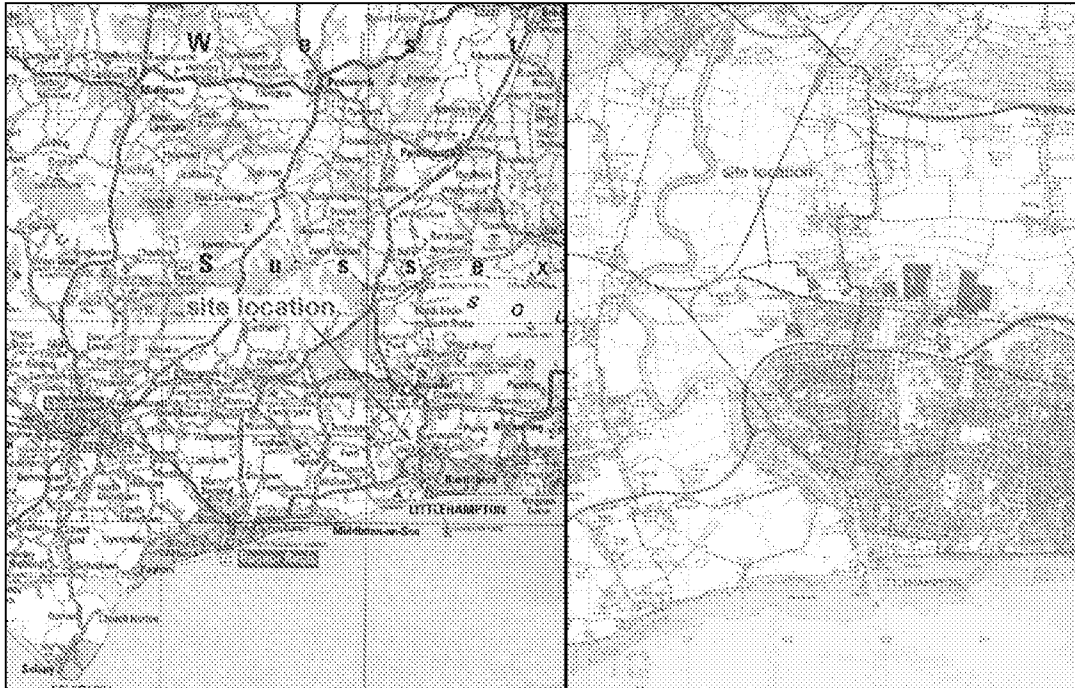


Figure 1 Site location. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number: AL100036068

1. Brookbarn Farm lies c.2km to the north-west of the centre of the town of Littlehampton in West Sussex, on the western side of its suburb of Wick (Fig.1). The land to be impacted by the proposed development lies in a field to the immediate north-east of the farm. The site has a gentle slope to the north-west with its highest point being at 5m aOD. Forming its boundary to the north is a stream known as the Black Ditch, which empties into the River Arun c.750m to the west. The site is centred at OS grid reference TQ 0191 0417 and its underlying geology is chalk overlain by alluvium.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. Anesco Ltd is intending to submit a planning application to form a solar farm with ancillary structures and perimeter fencing. In order to inform both themselves and the Local Planning Authority of any potential heritage issues relating to the development of the site, they have commissioned West Sussex Archaeology Ltd. to write this Heritage Statement of the site to accompany any planning application.

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together with **Court Wick Park Stables** (LB No.1293605), also Grade II and of 19th century date.

- 975m to the south-east lies the **Locomotive Public House** (LB No. 1293592), Grade II listed and 19th century in date.
 - 750m to the east lies **Forge Cottage** (LB No. 1190908) and the **Six Bells Public House** (LB No.1027819), both Grade II listed and of 18th century date.
 - To the north-east of the site lies the village of Lyminster, the core of which has defined as a Conservation Area by Arun District Council (outlined in green in Fig.2), the closest part of which lies c.625m to the north-east of the site. Within the Conservation Area are the following Listed Buildings: **Church Farmhouse** (LB No. 1276284), Grade II listed and of 19th century date; **St Mary Magdalen Church** (LB No.1027604), Grade I listed with Saxon survivals in its fabric and the site of a medieval nunnery; **Lyminster House & Old Lyminster House** (LB No. 1353898) a Grade II listed, 19th century building now divided into two; the **Old Granary** (LB No. 1237922), Grade II listed and of 19th century date; **Flint Cottage & Paigles** (LB No. 1276263), a Grade II listed, 18th & 19th century building, now divided into two; **The Corner Cottage** (LB No.1027605) and **Lyminster Cottage** (LB No.1276262), both Grade II listed and of 19th century date.
3. In addition to the designated heritage assets listed above there are also a number of undesignated assets recorded within the HER:
1. On the eastern side of the village of Lyminster a collection of flints and some medieval pottery were recovered during works within a nursery (WSCC HER No. MWS7073).
 2. The fields to the south of the site, between the expanding edge of the northern side of Littlehampton and the railway line, have yielded a number of archaeological artefacts from the ploughsoil, which include: undated burnt flints (WSCC HER No. MWS5738); Mesolithic flints (WSCC HER No. MWS3463); Neolithic flints (WSCC HER Nos. MWS3118, 3896 & 3123); a Neolithic axe (WSCC HER No. MWS3474); Neolithic pottery (WSCC HER No. MWS3119); Bronze Age pottery (WSCC HER No. MWS3120); Iron Age pottery (WSCC HER No. MWS3464); a Roman coin (WSCC HER No. MWS7715); Roman pottery (WSCC HER Nos. MWS5737 & 3465); medieval pottery (WSCC HER No. MWS3466); and a medieval coin (WSCC HER No. MWS3903).
 3. Archaeological works associated with the construction of the Littlehampton by-pass in 1990 revealed evidence for archaeological features in addition to such artefacts. This took the

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form of pits, ditches and post-holes associated with Iron Age and Romano-British settlement (WSCC HER Nos. MWS3899, 3900 & 3902). Two undated ditches and a post-medieval trackway were also revealed during works at this time ((WSCC HER No. MWS3898 & 3901).

4. The picture that these artefacts and features had established of multi-period occupation in the area between the edge of Littlehampton and the railway to the south of the site, has been significantly enhanced by the recent Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS) evaluation in the fields surrounding Court Wick Park (see Fig.3, **Evaluation 9428**). While this work is ongoing, preliminary results suggest that there is almost certainly an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement to the immediate south of Court Wick Park, possibly extending further north along the eastern side of the site, with suggestions of possible Bronze settlement to the south-west and evidence for probable field systems of the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British period across the site (Wallis, pps.49-50). Subsequent archaeological work on the site has also revealed evidence for Saxon settlement towards the centre of the plot (John Mills (WSCC Archaeologist, *pers.comm.*).

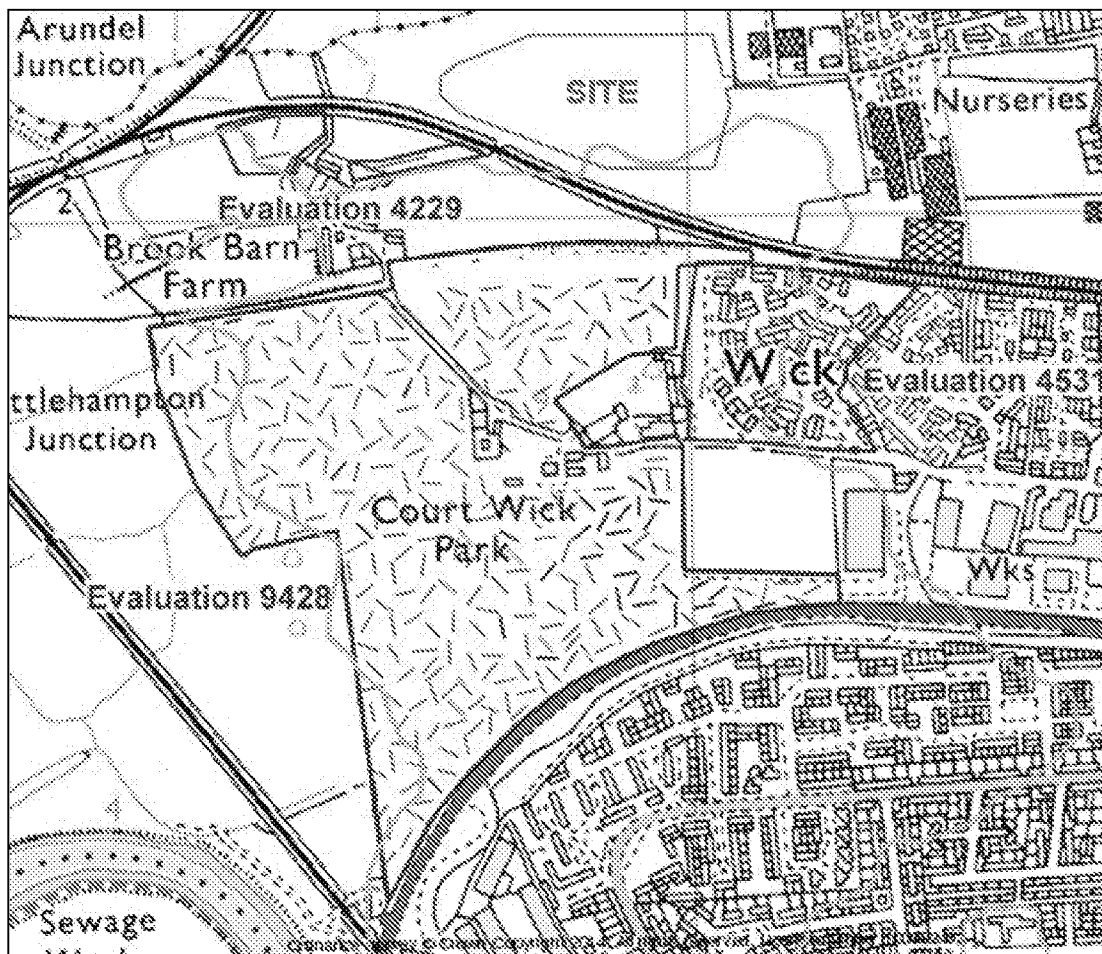


Figure 3 Archaeological evaluations in the vicinity of the site. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number: AL100036068

5. An earlier evaluation carried out by South Eastern Archaeological Services (SEAS) in 1996 on a site abutting the north-east corner of the TVAS evaluation (see Fig.3, **Evaluation 4531**), revealed no evidence of past occupation (James, p.5-6) suggesting that the limits of ancient settlement and land-use must lie close to the border between the two sites. A third evaluation undertaken by Southern Archaeology in 1994 in fields to the east and west of Brookbarn Farm (see Fig.3, **Evaluation 4229**) similarly failed to find any evidence of archaeological occupation (Kenny, p.3), although the earlier discovery of Roman finds to the west of Brookbarn Farm (WSCC HER Nos. MWS3458 & 3895) indicates that there has been some activity close-by, but further to the south.

Historic Mapping

1. The earliest historic map to show the solar farm site in any detail is that of the estate of James Colebrooke created in 1759 (WSRO Add Mss 28,948). The map shows that the site straddles five fields either side of an east-west running trackway. The three to the north are named Nine Acre Mead, Ten Acre Mead, Hoe common Mead, and those to the south are Nine Acre Upland and Wheat Ash. The trackway is called "Dawterys Draughts", presumably named after the family of the contemporary lessee, James Dawtery. Branching off to the south a second trackway, also partially within the site, leads to Courtwick Farm.

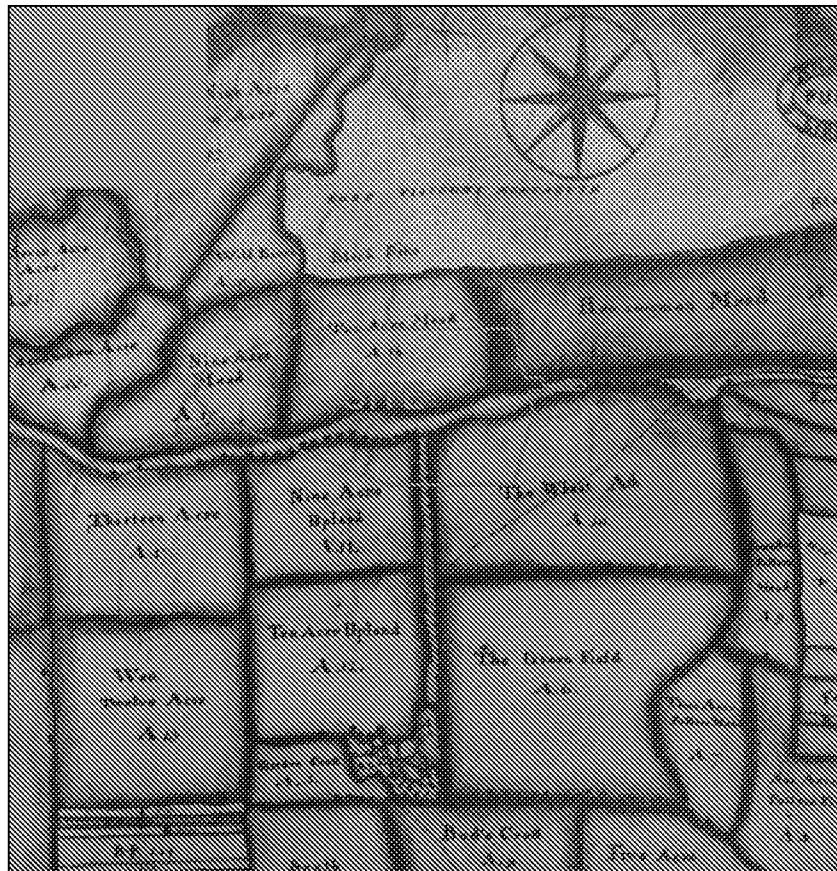


Figure 4 Extract from the 1759 map. The site is outlined in red. Image courtesy of Littlehampton Museum.

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2. No significant changes are visible on the 1778-83 Yeakell & Gardner map, but the 1806 Thomas Budgen map of Sussex shows Brookbarn Farm for the first time, indicating that it was erected between c.1780 and 1806.
3. Subsequent to the 1759 map, the next of a similar scale is the Hugh Wyatt estate map of 1836 (WSRO Add Mss 20,108). By this date the two trackways have been abandoned and their land largely subsumed into the neighbouring fields. The five fields which lie within the site have all been renamed since 1759, with the northern three now being The Little Brook, The Great Cow Brook and The Home Mead, and the southern two The Front Field and Church Field. Part of the east-west trackway has become a third field, named The Drift, reflecting its former use as a droveway. This map clearly indicates the field drainage ditches, all emptying into the Black Dike or Ditch to the north. The Tithe Map of 1837 shows no change.



Figure 5 Extract from the 1836 Wyatt estate map. The site is outlined in red.

4. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey illustrates two significant changes, the first is the construction of the first of the railway lines running to the south, and the second, of more direct relevance to the site, is the removal of several of the drainage ditches from the fields. It is possible that these ditches were replaced by buried land drains. The area of the site then remains unchanged, save for the laying of the second of the railway lines adjacent to the southern edge of the site in the later 19th century, until the latter part of 1932, when the first of the greenhouses associated with the nurseries to the east are erected.

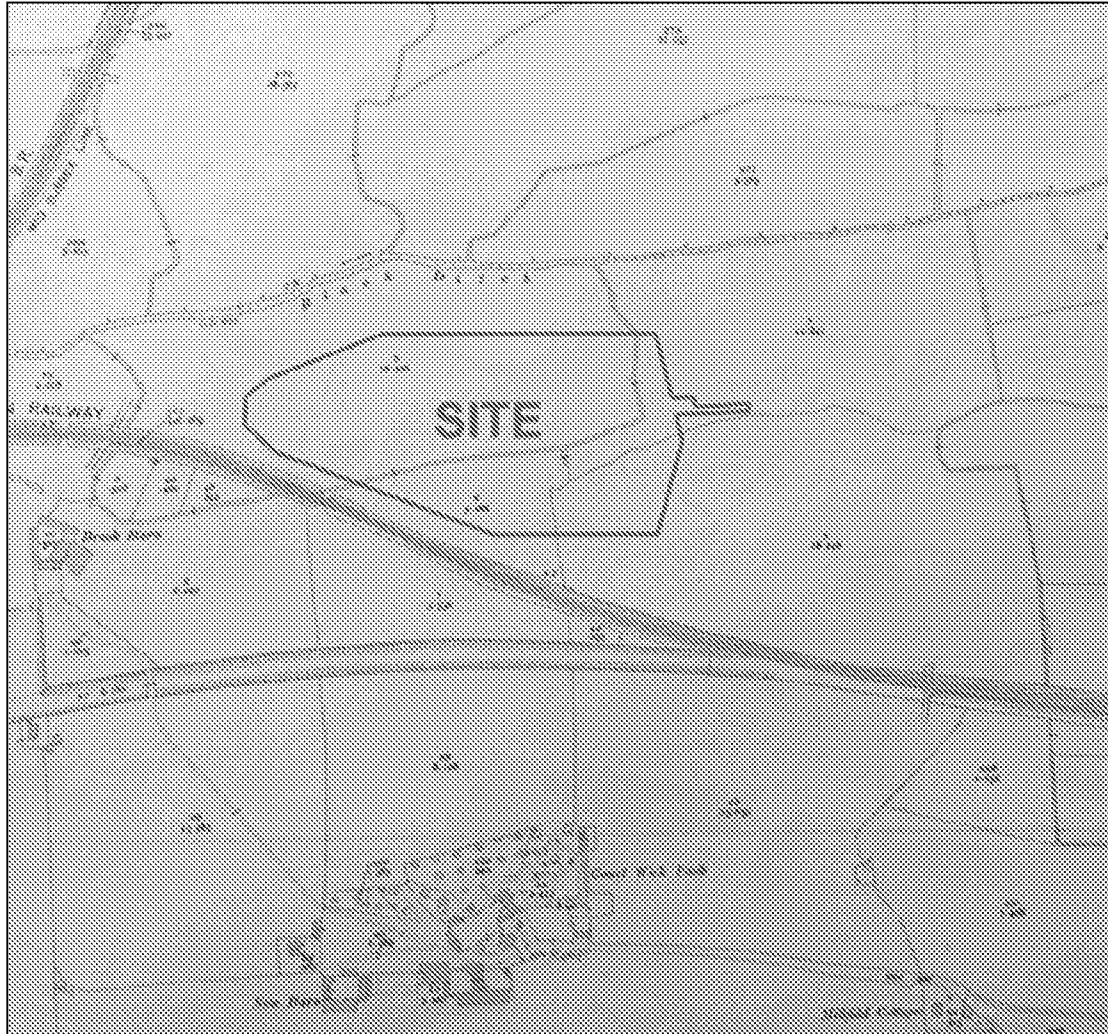


Figure 6 Extract from the 1932 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition. The site is outlined in red.

5. The site then remains unchanged until the latter part of the 20th century when the remaining field boundaries and their associated drainage ditches are removed and in-filled, the latter again possibly replaced with buried land drains. This opening up of the field to its current extent followed on from the use of much of the site as a landfill between 1975 and 1984. The extent of this is shown in Figure 7, where it can be seen that only the south-east corner of the present development proposals lie outside its bounds.

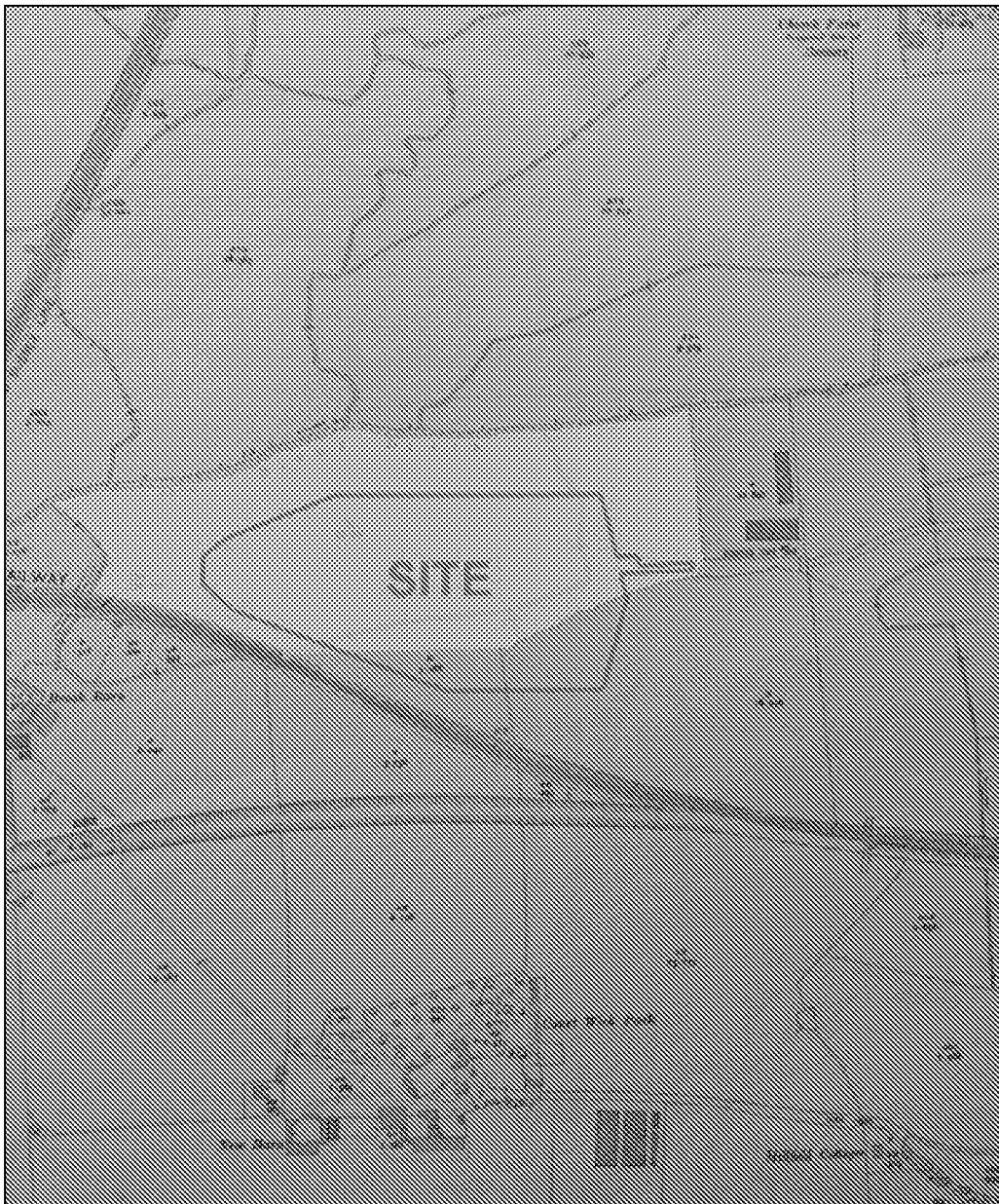


Figure 7 Extract from the revised 1932 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition. The site is outlined in red and the area of the landfill in pink.

Aerial Photographs

1. A total of 81 aerial photographs, held by English Heritage, were examined, all were verticals. No archaeological features were observed and no significant information additional to that visible on the historic mapping was added, save that a 1981 aerial photograph showed the landfill in operation (see Fig.8). A subsequent aerial photograph of 1989 showed the site once more under pasture and now all forming one field as today.



Figure 8 Aerial photograph of 1981 showing the landfill in operation (NMR No. 8872/205).

THE DEVELOPMENT

1. The site is currently under pasture and, as stated above, has a gentle slope to the north-west, with its highest point lying at c.5m and its lowest point being the southern banks of the Black Ditch. Visible within the field is a shallow depression marking the line of the old trackway seen on the 1759 map (see Fig.4), the north side of which marks the edge of the landfill, which has artificially raised the trackway's northern edge.
2. The proposed solar farm will consist of parallel rows of panels, 4.5m apart, standing from 0.7 - 2.4m high, set upon a double row of piles (6 per panel, c.0.036m in diameter and at a maximum depth of 1.5m). At the end of each row, cables will run into a continuous narrow trench which will link with the two low voltage switch/transformers located in the centre of the site. A further trench will run from the switch/transformers to the metering circuit breaker (MCB) to the east of the enclosure. Enclosing the site a 2m high deer fence will be erected,

supported by posts at intervals of 3m. A short stretch of track will run from the MCB eastwards to connect with the existing Old Mead Lane, however the base for the trackway will not penetrate below the depth of the topsoil.

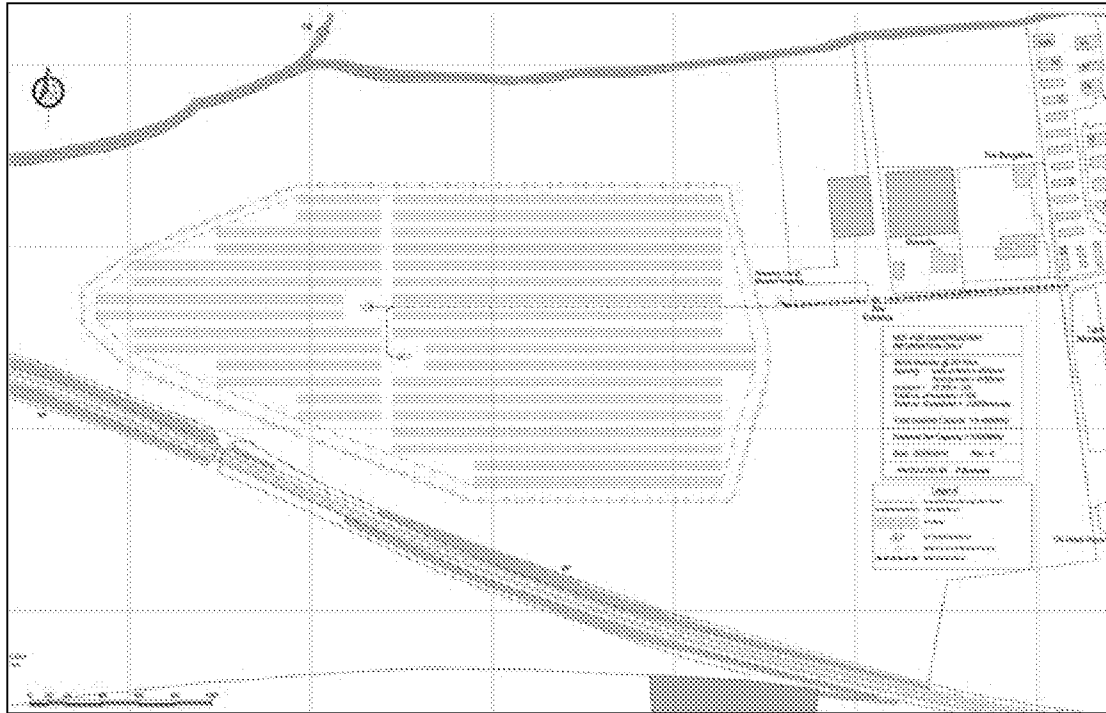


Figure 9 Above is proposed scheme. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number: AL100036068.

3. The impact of the solar farm upon the twelve listed buildings which lie within a 1km radius of the site is considered to be negligible. The site has inter-visibility with only three, to the north St Mary Magdalen Church and Church Farmhouse, and to the south Court Wick Park. In all of these cases the view is a distant one and, from the buildings to the site, not from ground level due to the presence of Church Farm, in the case of St Mary Magdalen Church, and intervening trees and hedgerows in the case of Church Farmhouse and Court Wick Park. Indeed with the latter only the top of the roof is visible. In addition, in the case of St Mary Magdalen Church and Church Farmhouse, the slope of the panels is away from the buildings, so there will not be any issues over sun reflection.
4. The comparatively wide spacing of the piles and fence supports, together with their limited size, the shallow depth and limited extent of the new stretch of trackway and the excavation of only one cable trench within the field, means that the impact upon any buried archaeological remains that might exist within the field will be relatively minimal.



Figure 10 View to the north from the centre of the northern edge of the site, looking towards Lyminster.



Figure 11 View to the south from the centre of the northern edge of the site, looking towards Court Wick Park.

STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

1. It should be stated at the outset that this statement of potential deals only with the known archaeological remains. It is entirely possible that significant archaeological remains, dating to any period, may lie within the vicinity of the site, for which no evidence currently exists.

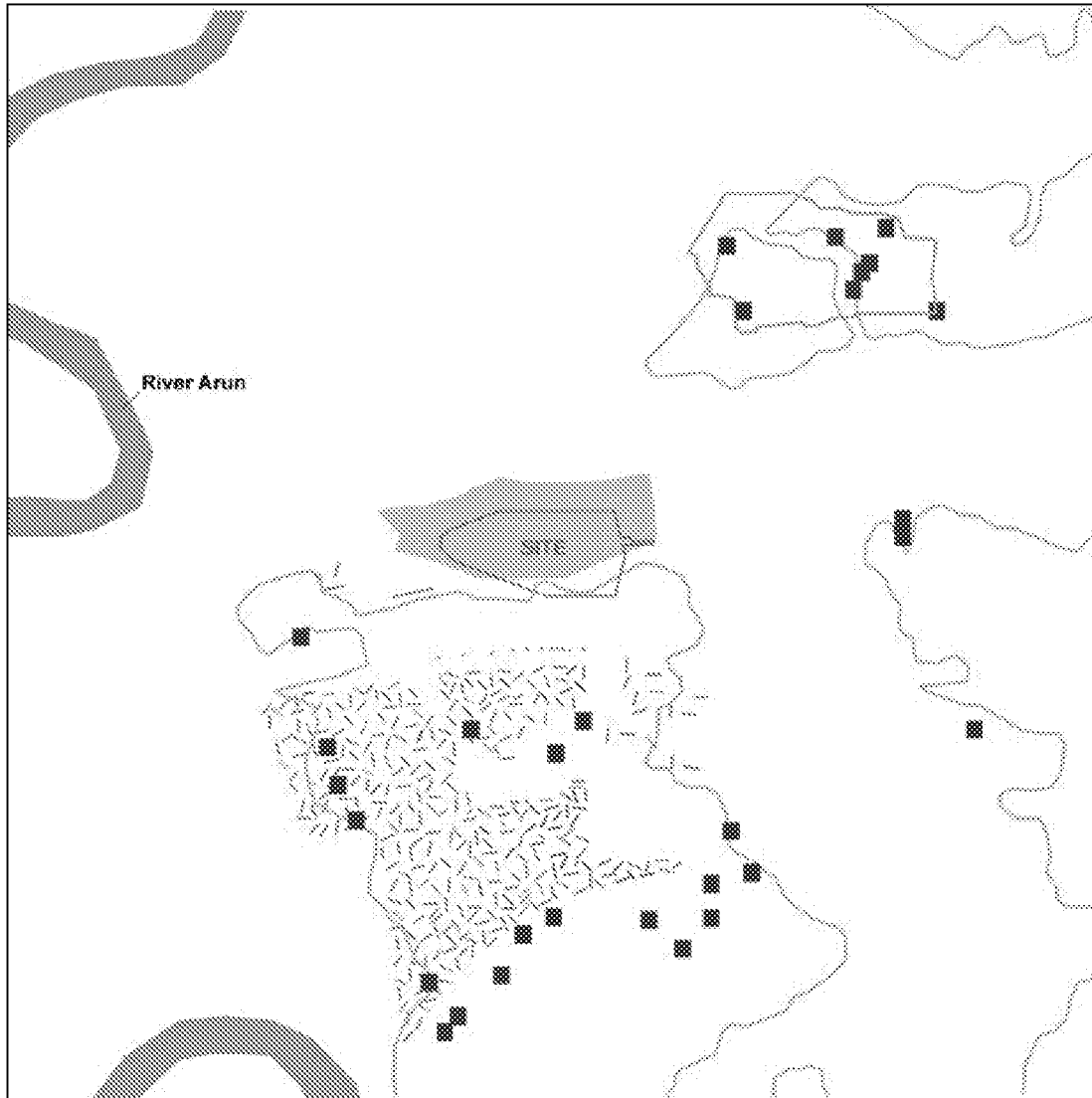


Figure 12 Map showing the 5m contour (in orange), together with the site outline (in red), the HER spots (blue squares) and past archaeological evaluation trenches (those in red were blank, those in blue Iron Age/Romano-British, and those in green Bronze Age).

2. It is striking when comparing the spread of known heritage assets, and the archaeological features found in past archaeological evaluation trenches, with the areas of higher ground, how closely the former fits with the latter (see Fig.9). This is further emphasised when the pattern of fields shown on the 1759 map is compared with the same topographic details (see Fig.10), where the field boundaries follow the 5m contour. It is perhaps not surprising that past settlement should be found on the higher, and therefore drier, land, but recognising this

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pattern does enable predictions to be made regarding the likelihood of finding archaeological remains on sites in this area.



Figure 13 Extract from the 1759 map.

The site is outlined in red and the 5m contour is shown in orange.

3. As can be seen in Figure 9 the current development site lies almost entirely below the 5m contour and is therefore considered to have low potential for archaeological remains of any period. This is given some further confirmation when noting the relatively similar position, in relation to that contour, of the Southern Archaeology and SEAS trenches, in which no remains were found.
4. The evidence set out above suggests that the bulk of the area of the proposed solar farm lies within an area that was historically unsuitable for settlement. This proposition is supported by the historic map evidence which indicates that from the 18th century land usage below the 5m contour has been as meadows for pasture. It is only along the southern edge of the site that the ground sits above 5m in height and it is here that the lowest of the arable fields were situated in the 18th and 19th centuries.
5. There are, however, no indications from any of the sources consulted above of buried remains existing anywhere within the site's boundaries and the results from the nearest of the past evaluation trenches have likewise yielded no evidence. In view of this it is considered that there is a **low** potential of finding traces of features or artefacts of any period within the site.

MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The low impact of these development proposals, with below topsoil ground intrusion being restricted to comparatively widely spaced narrow diameter piling and fence post supports and a single cable trench, together with the low potential for archaeological remains to exist within the site, leads to a recommendation that no further archaeological work be required in relation to this application.
2. It is considered that the development would have no significant impact upon the setting of the listed buildings located within the wider vicinity of the site due to the pre-existing visual barriers in the form of extant hedges, tree lines and buildings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- James, R. 1996 ***An Archaeological Evaluation at Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton*** South Eastern Archaeological Services. Unpublished Report.
- Kenny, J. 1994 ***Brook Barn Farm, Littlehampton An Archaeological Evaluation Report*** Southern Archaeology. Unpublished Report. Ref. P-94-014.
- Wallis, S. 2010 ***Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex.*** Thames Valley Archaeological Services. Unpublished report.

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APPENDIX 1 Aerial Photographs Examined

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)
RAF/CPE/UK/1751	481	RS	4208	P	TQ 026 037	24	21 SEP 1946	AB	10625	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/1751	481	RS	4209	P	TQ 020 037	24	21 SEP 1946	AB	10625	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/1751	481	RS	4210	P	TQ 014 038	24	21 SEP 1946	AB	10625	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/1947	564	FS	2059	P	TQ 022 046	5	22 JAN 1947	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/1947	564	FS	2060	P	TQ 015 047	5	22 JAN 1947	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/540/526	1178	RS	4040	P	TQ 011 032	10	06 JUN 1951	A	10500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/540/526	1178	RS	4041	P	TQ 016 033	10	06 JUN 1951	A	10500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/540/526	1178	RS	4042	P	TQ 022 033	10	06 JUN 1951	A	10500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/540/526	1178	RS	4043	P	TQ 028 034	10	06 JUN 1951	A	10500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/58/2860	1920	F43	115	P	TQ 014 052	22	14 MAY 1959	A	11200	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/58/2860	1920	F43	116	P	TQ 022 052	22	14 MAY 1959	A	11200	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/543/626	1929	F42	3	N	TQ 011 032	6	08 JUL 1959	A	10666	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/543/626	1929	F42	4	N	TQ 020 033	6	08 JUL 1959	A	10666	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/543/626	1929	F42	5	N	TQ 028 033	6	08 JUL 1959	A	10666	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5

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RAF/543/1105	2000	1F42	151	P	TQ 014 037	8	04 NOV 1960	AB	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/543/1105	2000	1F42	152	P	TQ 019 036	8	04 NOV 1960	AB	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/543/1105	2000	1F42	153	P	TQ 024 036	8	04 NOV 1960	AB	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/541/366	2648	RS	4001	P	TQ 021 041	18	31 OCT 1949	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/541/366	2648	RS	4002	P	TQ 022 042	18	31 OCT 1949	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/541/366	2648	RS	4016	P	TQ 022 041	19	31 OCT 1949	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/541/366	2648	RS	4017	P	TQ 022 042	19	31 OCT 1949	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/58/678	3390	RS	4179	P	TQ 016 041	13	12 MAY 1951	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/58/678	3390	RS	4180	P	TQ 018 041	13	12 MAY 1951	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/58/678	3390	RS	4181	P	TQ 021 041	13	12 MAY 1951	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
MAL/65007	4285	V	44	P	TQ 024 050	1	12 MAR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/65007	4285	V	45	P	TQ 014 049	1	12 MAR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/65008	4286	V	90	P	TQ 011 042	2	12 MAR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/65008	4286	V	91	P	TQ 020 042	2	12 MAR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/65008	4286	V	92	P	TQ 030 041	2	12 MAR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/65021	4289	V	68	P	TQ 015 038	1	01 APR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/65021	4289	V	69	P	TQ 024 037	1	01 APR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9

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MAL/65021	4289	V	121	P	TQ 030 046	4	01 APR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/65021	4289	V	122	P	TQ 021 045	4	01 APR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/65021	4289	V	123	P	TQ 011 045	4	01 APR 1965	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/67081	4754	V	13	P	TQ 014 052	2	22 AUG 1967	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
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RAF/540/456	5096	RS	4147	P	TQ 017 037	8	11 APR 1951	AB	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
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MAL/70089	5745	V	149	P	TQ 019 035	1	24 NOV 1970	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/70089	5745	V	150	P	TQ 029 036	1	24 NOV 1970	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/70089	5749	V	191	P	TQ 027 035	2	24 NOV 1970	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/70089	5749	V	192	P	TQ 017 034	2	24 NOV 1970	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
US/7PH/GP/LOC314	8195	V	5046	P	TQ 019 036	17	22 APR 1944	A	15000	24	Black and White 18 x 9
US/7PH/GP/LOC314	8195	V	5062	P	TQ 032 032	21	22 APR 1944	A	15000	24	Black and White 18 x 9

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RAF/HLA/411	8438	F21	29	P	TQ 011 045	7	03 MAR 1942	A	13000	8	Black and White 5 x 5
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MAL/81010	8872	V	204	N	TQ 025 046	2	18 APR 1981	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
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OS/70169	11177	V	20	P	TQ 015 032	3	03 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/70169	11177	V	21	P	TQ 022 033	3	03 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/70169	11177	V	49	P	TQ 026 044	4	03 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9
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OS/70169	11177	V	51	P	TQ 012 044	4	03 JUN 1970	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/89026	13398	V	151	P	TQ 016 032	9	06 MAR 1989	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/89026	13398	V	220	P	TQ 011 043	10	06 MAR 1989	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/92335	14125	V	95	P	TQ 021 042	2	09 JUN 1992	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9
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OS/02070	23805	V	15	N	TQ 024 050	2	23 APR 2002	A	8300	12	Colour 9 x 9
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OS/02227	23903	V	39	N	TQ 010 050	2	04 OCT 2002	A	8000	6	Colour 9 x 9
OS/02227	23903	V	104	N	TQ 010 037	3	04 OCT 2002	A	8000	6	Colour 9 x 9
ADA/220	26342	V	127	N	TQ 026 046	7	30 JUL 1984	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
ADA/220	26342	V	128	N	TQ 016 044	7	30 JUL 1984	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
ADA/549(Z)	26781	V	128	N	TQ 025 047	1	14 JUN 1992	A	14000	6	Colour 9 x 9
ADA/549(Z)	26781	V	129	N	TQ 010 049	1	14 JUN 1992	A	14000	6	Colour 9 x 9
ADA/639	26894	V	59	N	TQ 007 046	1	08 APR 1995	A	14000	6	Black and White 9 x 9