North Littlehampton

Fitzalan Link Road Planning Application

Archaeological Desktop Assessment

February 2011

greencore group

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WYG Environment
part of the WYG group

Greencore Group plc

Fitzalan Link Road

Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

December 2009

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Fitzalan Link Road
Archaeology and Heritage Supplementary Statement
27th January 2011

Background and Context
WYG completed a Cultural Heritage desk-based assessment in December 2009 for the Fitzalan Link Road on behalf of Greencore Group plc.

The planning application for this site is now due to be submitted. Since the completion of the desk-based assessment the planning policy context for heritage in England with the replacement of Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16 with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (March 2010).

This statement addresses this alteration.

Planning Policy Statement 5:Planning for the Historic Environment
Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) sets out the Government's national planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. The PPS covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The PPS identifies that consideration of the historic environment and the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their value and the effect of proposals on their significance. The PPS sets out the approach regional and local authorities should adopt in identifying and making provision for conservation of heritage within the plan making process (HE1-HE5) and in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development (HE6-HE12).

The PPS states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified and the effect of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. Prior to validation the planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest field evaluation may also be required (HE6). The PPS includes policy principles to guide the determination of applications relating to heritage assets (HE7 and HE8) and additional principles to be considered for designated assets (HE9 and HE10).

Whilst the PPS reflects the Governments overarching aim that "the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations" it recognises that there are occasions where loss of significance is justified on the merits of new development. The more significant the asset and the greater the harm to the significance the greater the justification will be needed. Policy HE11 outlines a number of principles for enabling development that should be considered in assessing the benefits and disbenefits. Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified the PPS includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost using planning conditions or obligations (e.g. S106) as appropriate (HE12). The results of these investigations should be made available and the archive deposited in a suitable repository. A Planning Practice Guide (English Heritage, March 2010) provides further information and guidance on the interpretation and implementation of the PPS.

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Key Alterations
The main alterations between the two planning policy frameworks with relation to development control are:

- PPS5 covers all types of heritage assets (building, site, place, area or landscape) whether nationally designated or not in comparison to PPG15 and 16 which had a more limited scope.
- There is a greater emphasis on significance of heritage assets and their setting, and how development affects the significance.
- The emphasis is on conserving heritage significance.
- There are policies to guide the determination of planning applications applicable to all heritage assets and additional policies for designated assets.
- Sufficient information should be provided to enable an application to be determined and this information should be proportionate.
- Where assets significance are affected there is provision for proportionate recording of the asset and making this information available.

WYG Cultural Heritage Assessment Implications
Cultural heritage assessed within the desk-based assessment was defined as:
"buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area."
The assessment is therefore considered to address the broad range of heritage assets that fall within the remit of PPS5.

There are no recorded heritage assets that will be affected by the development. An assessment has been made of the potential to discover previously unrecorded heritage assets within the development site and their potential heritage value. An evaluation strategy has been proposed to further resolve this potential and put appropriate mitigation measures in place. This is considered to be a proportionate response to the potential for heritage assets to be discovered.

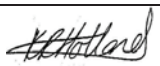
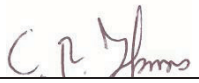
The assessment is therefore considered to address the requirements of PPS5. The understanding of the heritage of the study area is not considered to have significantly altered since the completion of the desk-based assessment and the results are therefore considered to remain valid.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment has been prepared by Guy Kendall, Principal Archaeologist, WYG on behalf of the Greencore Group to inform the development of proposals for the construction of the Fitzalan Link Road from Worthing Road to East Street, Littlehampton.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary;
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site;
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate; and
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

Cultural heritage within this context includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area.

In accordance with the IfA Standard definition of a Desk-Based Assessment (IfA 1994 rev 2008), this report seeks to identify and assess the known and potential historic resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely nature and extent of previous impacts on the site, in order to identify the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context as appropriate.

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to enable the cultural heritage resource to be assessed within its context and allow the formulation of one or more of the following:

- Formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;
- Formulation of a strategy for further investigation to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised, where existing evidence is insufficient; and

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- Formulation of proposals for further assessment work within a framework of research.

This desk-based assessment considers the cultural heritage potential within the site itself and the surrounding area. This assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely significance of the development proposals on those remains.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Assessment Methodology

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of impact significance upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (PPG16, Annex 3), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective).

For the purposes of this assessment the identified cultural heritage sites have been assigned a cultural heritage value. The value has been assigned on the basis of the following value categories.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives. Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality. Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives. Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or

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Value	Examples
	other critical factor(s).
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives. Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association. Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s). Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Low	Undesignated assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

2.2 Sources Consulted

This study has been undertaken taking into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area. The sources of supporting reference information consisted of:

- County Historic Environment Record (HER) (West Sussex County Council Archaeology Service)
- National Monuments Record (NMR) (English Heritage)
- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (www.magic.gov.uk) and English Heritage for designated sites.
- West Sussex Record Office

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- Geological Maps
- Cartographic sources including relevant Ordnance Survey and Tithe Maps
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals, where available.

Aerial photographs where not studied due to the lack of potential for discovery due to brickearth deposits masking any potential archaeological features. A walkover was undertaken on the 20th October 2009.

Data was collected for approximately 2km radius for designated sites and 1km radius for non-designated sites around the proposed development area to consider the site within the context of the archaeological record in the immediate area.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

This scheme proposes the construction of the Fitzalan Link Road, a new section of road to the south of the proposed A284 Lyminster bypass, providing improved links between the A27 and Littlehampton town centre, thereby relieving traffic impacts on the alternative routes of Wick Street and Horsham Road. The Lyminster bypass will be provided separately to this scheme.

The scheme involves the construction of approximately 1km of new highway between a new roundabout to be created at Worthing Road (A259), connecting in with a new arm to the existing roundabout at the junction of East Street and Fitzalan Road, with changes to the geometry. The easement runs from the south at TQ0335302466 to approximately TQ0307703393 at the northern end by Worthing Road. The proposed scheme is shown in Appendix A.

The proposed highway will comprise a single lane in each direction, each varying in width from 3.0m - 3.5m and a footpath each side. Access to the proposed new Academy school will be provided from the link road by a roundabout. Access into land owned by the Council to the north of the Academy will be provided by a T-junction, with a right hand turn lane to improve highway safety and flows for vehicles from the south. Access from Worthing Road into Highdown Drive will be amended, with vehicular access altered and provided from the new link road, with a right hand turn lane provided to maintain traffic flows and highway safety for vehicles travelling from the north.

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4.0 GEOLOGY

Reference to the British Geological Survey (BGS) Map (Sheet 317/332, Chichester and Bognor, Scale 1:50,000) indicates the site to overlie Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth) which in turn overlie Upper Chalk. The Environment Agency Groundwater Vulnerability Map (Sheet 45, West Sussex and Surrey, Scale 1:100,000) indicates the site to be overlying a Major Aquifer (high permeability), interpreted as the Upper Chalk Formations.

5.0 LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

5.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

5.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

5.3 Planning Policy Guidance 16: Planning and Archaeology - 1990

PPG16 sets out the government's policy with respect to archaeology and planning. If development is likely to impact upon archaeological remains the guidance stresses the need for early consultation between developers and planning authorities plus the need for an archaeological assessment to be carried out early on in the process. Where nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, and their setting are adversely affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their preservation. Where important archaeological remains may exist, field evaluation can help to define the character and

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extent of the remains and so assist in identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. In cases involving archaeological remains of lesser importance the planning authority will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development. Where it is not feasible to preserve remains, an acceptable alternative may be to arrange prior excavation and recording of archaeological remains and the publication of the results by means of granting planning permission subject to a negative condition.

5.4 Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment - 1994

PPG15 emphasises the importance that the Government gives to preserving and enhancing Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and their settings and other aspects of the historic environment including Registered Parks and Gardens, World Heritage Sites and the wider historic landscape.

5.5 Other Policy and Guidance

South East England Plan 2009

The South East Plan (2009) contains one policy relevant to cultural heritage. Policy BE6 Management of the Historic Environment reinforces the national objectives to preserve and conserve the historic environment. It gives particular weight to the sensitive use of historic assets in regeneration.

RPG9: Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (2001)

Policy E1 reinforces the principles outlined in national policies. The development will not affect World Heritage Sites or Scheduled Monuments and therefore this policy is not directly relevant to this assessment.

West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016

- Conservation areas and historic towns and villages (Policy CH4)
- Buildings of architectural or historical importance (Policy CH5)
- Historic parks and gardens (Policy CH6)
- Archaeology (Policy CH7)

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Arun District Local Plan 2003

The Arun District Local Plan 2003 was adopted on the 17th April, 2003 and covers the period up to 2011. It forms a statement of Arun District Council's planning policies, which will be used as a basis for decision making in planning applications.

Section 3 – Specific Development

Sets out policies applicable to specific types or forms of development, with which the Council would expect any proposals which include one or more specified types/form of development to comply.

6.0 CONSULTATION

Consultation was undertaken with the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record, English Heritage and West Sussex Records Office for the provision of data for this report. Further consultation was undertaken with West Sussex County Council (Mark Taylor) regarding the proposed development, its impact upon cultural heritage and mitigation strategies in his role as Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority. The comments from these consultations are included in the report where relevant and appropriate.

7.0 BASELINE DATA

7.1 Designated Sites

Within the study area there are no World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields. English Heritage records 28 Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of the site.

There are four Conservation Areas within the study and wider area. Adjacent to the southern end of the site is the East Street Conservation Area. It is not thought that the development will have any substantive direct or indirect impact on the conservation area of East Street.

Within Littlehampton there are two further Conservations Areas; River Road and Littlehampton Seafront Within the wider area is the Conservation Area of Lyminster village located on the outskirts of Littlehampton, approx 1.5km north-west of the northern most point of the Link Road. Details of the Littlehampton Conservation Areas can be seen in Appendix E.

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Not all sites mentioned have been shown on Figure GCC/A044029-2/lay/01, Appendix C. This is due to the scale of site distribution around the Littlehampton area. Although the study area is 1km radius from a central point along the proposed easement (503138, 102948) sites deemed important to paint a wider picture of any one particular period have been mentioned.

7.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

Within the study area the West Sussex Historic Environment Record holds details on 69 recorded cultural heritage sites. The National Monuments Record holds information on a further 39 recorded archaeological sites, although duplication is possible with West Sussex HER. Details of the recorded sites mentioned in the text and bracketed sites numbers can be seen in Appendix C and their locations can be seen on GCC/A044029-2/lay/01.

7.2.1 Paleolithic c.500`000 BC – c.10`000 BC

The most notable site of recent times indicative of early Palaeolithic activity is Eartham Quarry, just outside Boxgrove, some 15 miles west of the development site. The site itself is Middle Pleistocene and since the early 1980s a number of localities within the gravel quarries at Boxgrove have provided detailed insights into the life and palaeoecology of the earliest colonisers of Northern Europe. At one locality designated Q1/B, a series of fresh water deposits preserved the remains of butchered animal bones alongside large quantities of flint tools and waste flakes. This site, which is currently under analysis, appears to have been an area regularly exploited by hominids. A wide range of herbivores including rhinoceros, horse and red deer were attracted to the water hole, making it an excellent location for intercepting game. Many of the animal bones exhibit cut marks from the flint tools used to butcher the carcasses. (Pope 2000).

Other than at Boxgrove the majority of Palaeolithic finds have been restricted to the raised beaches of the coastal plain such as that seen at Boxgrove and London (Woodcock in Dewitt, 1978; Wymer1999). Other finds have been retrieved from the chalk downland and the river terrace gravels, although these deposits are fragmentary and thin. (Woodcock 1999).

The West Sussex HER holds no records relating to Palaeolithic activity on or near the site.

7.2.2 Mesolithic c.10`000 BC – c.4`300 BC

Many Mesolithic sites in Sussex are represented by concentrations of flint work rather than by archaeological features associated with settlement sites. These flint scatters are found in all parts of the

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country, forming clusters which may represent activity zones. The clusters predominate in the river valleys, although not exclusively, with other sizable concentrations on High Weald and along the coastal plain. The Wealden sites tend to be earlier in date (Drewett, Rudling & Gardiner 1988), with Late Mesolithic activity attested to on the coastal plain. These later finds represent the exploitation of coastal lowlands following the inundation of the coastal Channel in c.6000 BC.

At Site **96** field evaluation, (30 m X 1.8 m trenches) revealed a possible Neolithic ditch and several Bronze Age ditches and pits. Flint debitage taken from one part of the ditch suggested an Early Mesolithic date; however this has not been proven conclusively to date.

7.2.3 Neolithic c.4300 BC – 2,300 BC

Flint work concentrations, causewayed enclosures and barrows indicate that during the Neolithic period farming was concentrated along the raised beaches to the west of the study area and on the chalk downland to the north. Neolithic activity on the coastal plain has tended to be less visible due to the impact of arable farming on vulnerable deposits, although Evans states that similar pure loess deposition as found on the continent was sought out by Neolithic groups.

Neolithic material within the study area is represented by and amongst others two unused flint axes at Toddington, **(40, 41),** and a small collection of Neolithic flints, **(47 Not shown)**, gathered from the surface of fields at Wick. The latter were found at TQ023035 and TQ015032, and included five scrapers (stained brown); one scraper with white patination; one notched scraper and one borer. Also at this site and during fieldwork in 2005 Oxford Archaeology revealed a possible Neolithic ditch and several Bronze Age ditches and pits. The features are suggestive of localised Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity within the area, which later developed into a significant Bronze Age landscape. In addition the multi-phase site at Site **96** also yielded Neolithic material.

7.2.4 Bronze Age c.2, 300 BC – c.600 BC

Early Bronze Age settlement sites are poorly represented in Sussex as a whole, although funerary monuments (barrows) are quite common on the higher downland. By the Middle Bronze Age, however, increased population and perhaps drier soils had encouraged settlement to spread from the Downs onto the coastal plain and it continued to increase into the Late Bronze Age. In the last ten years there has been a marked increase in the amount of Bronze Age archaeology recorded from the coastal plain, including burnt mounds and bronze hoards. A number of Bronze Age deposits have been noted within the study area containing representative remains of ceramic and lithic evidence at **33, 38, 96 and 85** (not shown). In

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addition a few fragments of Bronze Age pottery and an un-associated saddle quern were found by a workman in 1946 **(31)** when the estate to the north east of Littlehampton was being built. Bronze Age pottery from the Wickbourne Estate and two Middle Bronze Age (MBA) vessels were also found **(80 not shown)** when the Wick Estate was being developed in 1949-52.

With regard to possible settlement activity **site 90** (not shown) demonstrates that at Littlehampton on East Worthing Road, a parallel ditch and gully with an intervening possible occupation surface, a second undated gully as well as a large shallow pit were discovered, yielding sherds of pottery dating to the MBA. Further features to the north included a pit and a linear feature producing prehistoric and fire-cracked flints. At Toddington Nurseries, **(96),** a field evaluation (33 no. 30 m X 1.8 m trenches) revealed several Bronze Age ditches and pits. The features were suggestive of localised Early Bronze Age activity within the area, which later developed into a significant Bronze Age landscape. Outside of the study area and at Worthing Road, **(HER 5635 not shown)**, forty seven trenches were excavated at TQ 0430 0340, fourteen of which produced archaeological deposits. The earliest of these dated to the Bronze Age, they included a pit, a v-shaped ditch with associated postholes, and a 0.8m 'spread' running NW-SE across the site containing the complete base of a pot. Alluvium revealed evidence of ancient tributaries and channels running across the NE part of the site. A very shallow feature producing one flint spall was recorded, the fill contained no charcoal and the edges were quite ephemeral, and thought to be of dubious archaeological origin. Most of the dating evidence came from potsherds, and worked flint, most of which were very abraded.

7.2.5 Iron Age 600BC to *c.*43AD

There is little evidence for Iron Age activity in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site although Early Iron Age pottery was found at Littlehampton Roman Villa, **(30)** and there is a general scatter of Iron Age pottery and domestic artefacts throughout the study area and Littlehampton. The Late Iron Age is better represented with pottery found at Westmead Industrial Estate **(59)**. In addition and during construction on the Rushington Bypass, **(56)**, an area of soft fill, 'almost certainly the top of a truncated rubbish pit' was observed by P. Hammond during the watching brief. Roman pottery of 1st and 2nd century date were recovered from the pit, with a proportion of transitional Iron Age examples.

With regard to confirmed occupation sites an Iron Age – Romano British settlement site was excavated in advance of development west of Wick Farm, Wick **(37)**. The features of the site fell into three groups, each representing a further phase in the development of the farmstead. Phase 1 comprised a hut, a gulley, postholes and six pits. The hut was triangular with sides c.4m long and the floor 0.1-0.2m below ground level.

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The finds from the hut comprised an iron bill-hook, Iron Age 'A' pottery, a bone comb, a bone needle or spearhead and baked clay objects this suggested to the excavator that the hut was a working hut rather than a dwelling place. The six pits they contained carbonised grains, quern stones and Iron Age sherds. Phase 2 comprised a rectangular ditched enclosure of 1 acre with an early inner ditch. The inner ditch averaged 1.3m in depth and 2.6m in width with no entrances seen. Finds of pottery etc from the earlier ditch indicated a date of the 2nd century BC, and the later ditch revealed occupation from about 20AD or later. Phase 3 had a later field system. Finds from the ditches included a broken bronze brooch of Collingwood Type A1 and sherds of New Forest ware.

Within the wider area and at Worthing Road **(5636 not shown)**, evaluation trenches revealed sparse evidence for the early-middle Iron Age, and nearly all the later material was concentrated to the NW of the site. An Iron Age vessel was found *in situ*, set directly into the brick earth subsoil (made up of 101 sherds). Three other features contained late Iron Age pottery; a ditch running SE-NW contained flint flakes and daub, a ditch running SW-NE contained tile fragments and burnt flint, and a pit 1.2m diameter also contained evidence of burning, burnt flint, and daub/fired clay fragments. A linear feature which was not excavated had surface finds of late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery sherds.

7.2.6 Roman/Romano British (43AD to c.450AD)

Roman settlement on the Coastal Plain is well attested, particularly in the Chichester area, with evidence for very early Roman activity. The region was initially administered as the client kingdom of Togibudnus, and the prosperity which followed from this status led to the construction of villas (Rudling 1998), and evidence that some of the local population were becoming Romanised. Below this upper tier was the bulk of farming settlements, providing the support system for the higher status sites, and probably organized into an arrangement.

Of particular dominance in the wider archaeological landscape is the Scheduled Monument of Angmering Roman villa, **(HER 29240 Not Shown)**. This Roman villa, (map ref. TQ 054 045), lies approximately 2.5km north north east of the site area. The villa represents a substantial complex, and while not quite on the same scale as the palace at Fishbourne, was probably a more magnificent set of buildings than the Bignor Roman Villa. Some white stone was used in the construction which appears to have been imported from Italy but local materials were also used which included Sussex marble. It is estimated that the villa was built between 65AD and 75AD and may have been occupied by an important Roman citizen or a member of the Romano-British aristocracy.

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The principal finding of an excavation in the 1930s was a bath house complex consisting of no less that eight heated rooms. The bath house measured approximately 130 ft x 90 ft (39.6m x 27.4m). Within the bath house area there was use of well worked pink clay and red clay tiles were employed on the roof. The bath house may have been largely demolished by 160AD but there are indications that the site was still in occupation into the 3rd century, and may have continued beyond that time.

The villa site stood on ground about 5m above sea level and was situated between two tidal tributaries of the River Arun which ran up to Angmering until about the 16th century after which they became progressively silted leaving two small streams, one of which is the Black Ditch and the other as a stream leading up to Decoy ponds. The villa was therefore serviced by ships entering the Arun and branching off at a main tributary near Ford.

Within the local area and some 300m east of the road easement, excavations on the site of Ford Naval Air Station housing estate **(78)** and at the east end of Gosden Road, Littlehampton, the remains of three Roman burials where unearthed. In addition a Roman pit was noted cutting through the feature revealing traces of a building. Finds included pottery, nails, tile fragments, tesserae, a few flint implements, some Bronze objects and early Iron Age pottery **(see 30)**. Some earlier ditches were also uncovered but these and the building foundations were destroyed by a mechanical excavator. The quality of Roman material found, together with the building plan, suggest a small corridor-type villa of the 1st – 3rd century. The area of the building is now covered by a modern housing estate, however, the focus is centered in the garden of No. 1, Bell Davies Road. The excavation plan (showing the ditches of the earlier farmstead) is in Worthing Museum.

Further Romano-British settlement can be seen from archaeological evaluation at the proposed site of Arun Community Hospital **(94)** which produced two Romano-British cremation urns from possibly the second half of the 1st century or first half of 2nd century. Other finds included metal working slag, a stone object (probably a polisher), three sherds of prehistoric pottery, one sherd of Romano-British pottery, worked flint, fire cracked flint, an iron nail and a clay object. Although no further cremations were discovered, a number of linear features and pits were revealed. The archaeological remains were generally very shallow, having been severely truncated by the foundations of the former hospital building. Apart from several sherds of Roman grey ware, the only artefacts recovered were burnt flints and waste flint flakes and a small abraded fragment of possible Bronze Age pottery. A late Victorian bottle dump was also found.

There is a general scatter of Roman material through the Littlehampton area and typical findspots are reprented by pottery and coinage and include (**32, 35, 36, 41, 52, 53, 61, 73, 74, 86 and 93).** Larger

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finds include a Roman vase found about 18ins below the ground during building operations in 1901 **(49)** in a field on the outskirts of Littlehampton. A broken rough clay platter and the remains of charcoal and bones were found with it. Further burials can be found at site **50** which included a Roman burial urn. In addition several late 1st century and 2nd century burials were found c.1908 in the vicinity of the Library and the Hospital at Littlehampton and later pottery, including some New Forest ware, was found when 3, Maltravers Drive was built in c.1926. The area is considered to have been a settlement but nothing more tangible than a few ditches has ever been discovered. Some of the pottery is in Littlehampton Museum. When the Health Centre Car Park was built behind Littlehampton Hospital (early 1970s) "about 30" Roman burials were uncovered **(87**), but were thrown away without any recording being made.

A number of other sites are recorded in and around the study area these consist of a Roman pit **(56).** An area of soft fill, 'almost certainly the top of a truncated rubbish pit' was observed by P Hammond during watching brief on the Rustington By-pass construction. Roman pottery of 1st-2nd century date was recovered from the pit, with a proportion of transitional Iron Age examples.

At Toddington, **(64)**, a further watching brief noted a number of Roman finds, including coarse pottery of 2nd century date, two fragmentary quern stones, tile fragments, daub and animal bones, were recovered by P. Hammond in the sides of a contractor's trench in 'the new Body Shop development'. These probably derived from cut features, possibly pits or ditches.

During the building of the Littlehampton By-pass at OS Grid ref TQ 0220 0335 NE of the site a feature(s) of Roman date were destroyed during the digging of a cutting, (**61, not shown**). This is most likely to have been another rubbish pit as no sign of the feature was seen in the roadside section. Pottery of 1st and 2nd century date was recovered. Also in this area further pottery of an Early Iron Age type was recovered. It is possible that this came from another series of features.

A Roman amphora and other pottery fragments, **(40)**, where found when 'Elmfield' Toddington was built in 1960. The amphora is also with Littlehampton Museum. The pottery seems to have been found in a ditch. The amphora was measured at 18 inches.

With regard to firm structural evidence and occupation when Belloc Road, Littlehampton was built in 1951 two L-shaped ditches some 3ft in depth were excavated at TQ01980297 **(79 not shown)**, and from the area between them came a quantity of 3rd century and 4th century pottery. In the immediate vicinity three corn drying ovens were recognised. Each comprised a depression 18ins in depth, 6ft 6ins in length and 3ft in width, with a stokehole at one end. The clay floors were heavily burnt and on one a few grains of wheat

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were found. Belloc Road is approx 1km west of the proposed road. Additionally in 1967 development of the Beaumont Estate in Littlehampton disclosed evidence of probable early 1st century and 2nd century farm activity **(81)**. A limited excavation of two sites was undertaken by the Natural Science and Archaeology Society of Littlehampton. At site A (TQ03920217) a field ditch was traced across the width of the new road. It ran SSW and was originally 2ft wide and c.14ins deep. The fill yielded fragments of tile, two pieces of rotary quern stone, pot-boilers and many potsherds from a variety of forms. One sherd of Antonine Samian ware was found. Of four vessels graphically reconstructed two were probably pre-conquest and the other two were fully Romanised (one being late 1st century to early/mid 2nd century). Site B (TQ03930222) revealed a cobbled floor c.20ft wide and probably of greater length. Most of the black occupation layer above the floor had been removed by road-making machinery. It originally separated two cobbled layers. It is probable that the building was a workshop/barn connected to the adjacent villa estate **(see 78).** Finds at Site B included burnt material, lumps of iron, nails, tile, bottle glass, shells and pottery including Samian ware.

From the wider area layer spreads of dark silty soil and numerous scatters of Roman pottery, quern stones etc. were observed by P. Hammond & R. Frost at the north end of Penfold Lane during soil stripping for construction of the Rustington By-pass, **(HER4951 not shown)**. Rescue excavation by the Institute of Archaeology Field Unit revealed the remains of a 2nd century structure with associated drainage ditches and rubbish deposits. Renewed clearance of topsoil revealed further spreads of rubbish deposition overlying a rammed gravel surface. Finds included much pottery, fragments of at least 12 quern stones and a number of lead weights. Some of the quern stones appear to be of considerable diameter, and may possibly be millstones. Within the wider environment and outside of the study area at Worthing Road, **(HER5637)**, forty seven trenches were excavated at TQ 0430 0340, fourteen of which contained archaeological features. There were a large number of Roman features, dated using the pottery sherds, which ranged from c. 1st to 4th century but most were 2nd century. There were c.11 ditches forming field boundaries, re-cut enclosures, and other functions were also found but unexcavated as were two curvilinear features. Two groups of pits were found not all of them were excavated, two spreads of material were found, including charcoal, daub, fired clay, and pottery. A pit was found cut into natural chalk thought to be small scale quarrying. A shallow gully ran NE-SW with a terminal end, stake-holes flanked the outside edge, a single posthole and a series of 17 small stake holes were found to be associated, and to the west a double row of stake holes formed a possible right angle, with a posthole at its corner. Seven other postholes were found, they were not excavated but surface finds indicated that they were Roman.

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Further evidence was obtained via a watching brief and salvage excavation carried out by P. Hammond during the warehouse construction at Watersmead Industrial Estate, **(65).** Centred at TQ 0378 0347 were three NNE-SSW parallel ditches and one ESE WNW ditch. Two of the NNE-SSW ditches contained late 1st and 2nd century pottery; the third (easternmost) ditch yielded 2nd century pottery.

There were no finds from the ESE- WSW ditches. It is possible that the ditches form part of a series of enclosures. To the west, at TQ 0378 0351, was a series of rubbish pits, postholes and possible beam slots, possibly denoting a timber building. A fragmentary 2nd century pottery vessel and a fragment of a rotary quern stone lower came from this site. To the north was a rubbish pit, at TQ 0383 0354, containing a fragment of an upper stone of a rotary quern stone of 2nd century date; this lay just west of the north end of Ditch C. Just to the east of the north end, at TQ 0384 0353, a distinct horizon of loamy soil and burning was observed in a contractor's trench. The loamy soil contained 2nd century pottery and domestic debris.

7.2.7 The Early Medieval (c.450AD to 1066AD)

By AD300 – 600 and during the Romano – British transgression the sea level had begun to rise some time during the second or third centuries AD, and because of the very flat nature of the coastal plain this eventually had a disastrous effect. Archaeologists have noted the paucity of sites that show continued activity into the third and forth centuries. Gilkes and Hammond commented, with regard to a site at Toddington that in the local area there is indeed a paucity of sites that can show late activity. Only Wickbourne, Belloc road, Angmering and a burial group from Hampton Fields, Littlehampton, show definite signs of activity in the later 3rd and 4th centuries. All these sites show that later occupation is distant from the sites of earlier utilization. All the other local sites, Gosden Road, Darlington Nurseries, Beaumont Estate, as well as numerous and isolated finds, all show occupation in the first two centuries AD, but thereafter the settlement pattern becomes uncertain. It maybe significant that many of these sites are low lying, and would therefore be vulnerable to marine transgression associated with environmental deterioration.

In 1951 Cutler concluded, on the basis of evidence of excavations conducted on the Wickbourne Estate mentioned above, that Roman occupation had lasted until around AD 230, after which rising sea levels forced the retreat of the local population. The excavations made during the construction of the Rustington By-pass have also revealed an almost total absence of human occupation from the 3rd century through to the 12th century (Cracknell, 2005).

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With this in mind finds from the early medieval and in particular the Anglo-Saxon phase are represented, in the main, by extant structures such as St Mary's Church, Lyminster, thought to have a 4th century beginning as has St. Nicholas Church at Poling, that incorporates a Saxon nave. More sporadic settlement evidence can be seen from the area of The Poplars approximately 2km north of Worthing Road (89). Here three linear features and six pits were discovered, mostly of Early Anglo-Saxon origin, from pottery dating evidence. Although these represent settlement activity, it is likely to have been on the margins of such a settlement. Also at the multi-period site at Toddington Nursery mentioned earlier, **(96),** a limited amount of redeposited Saxon pottery was noted.

Entries in the Doomsday book, which records settlement in existence before as well as after the Norman Conquest, indicate that this part of West Sussex was occupied during the Late Saxon period. The Domesday Book of 1086 records that in Poling "Hundred" (an administrative unit) Azor had held Toddington *(Totinlune)* from King Edward at a value of 60s. The King himself had held Lyminster *(Lolinminstre),* obviously a substantial settlement valued at £50 and the site of a priory founded in the 10th century. Other settlements in the vicinity of the site and mentioned in the Domesday Book are Angmering *(Angemaeringun)*, Littlehampton *(Hantone),* Tortington *(Tortinton)*, Waringcamp *(Warnecham)*, Patching *(Petchinges),* and Poling called *Rieberge* or *Risberg* until 1166 when it was first described as *Palinges*, or "people or dwellers by the stake or palisade". It is not known why the prefix "Little" was added to Littlehampton unless it was to differentiate it from Southampton. The place nanes mentioned are all formed from Old English personal names such as "*Tottas Tun"* (Tottington), *"people and Paecc"* (Patching) or *"Warnas Field"* (Warningcamp).

7.2.8 Medieval Period (1066 AD to *c.*1540AD)

Littlehampton occurs as 'Hantone' in the Domesday Book. The Medieval town plan comprised a triangular market place on the east bank of the river to which it was linked by a street, which probably led to the harbour. The Church of St. Mary **(39)** was built, presumably on the site of an earlier one, in 1827.

It has been presumed that this part of the fertile coastal plain would have been well used for agricultural or horticultural purposes in the medieval period. However, in the 11th century the coastline would still have been unchanged. During what is known as the Medieval Warm period (1000 – 1400) a number of large storms drastically altered the coastal fringes leading to a number of settlements being lost to the sea.

Evidence for medieval activity in and around the study area can be seen from, a general scatter of C14th century and later medieval pottery found during a watching brief on a warehouse construction site on the Watersmead Industrial estate **(58)**. Further general scatters have been recorded at **54, 58 and 62.**

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Structural evidence can be found from a Priory of Benedictine Nuns founded at Lyminster in c.1082 and dissolved in c.1414. The church is still in ecclesiastical use. The nunnery was founded in the 10th century and the nuns used the chancel of Lyminster Church. It was re-founded after the conquest. Excavations south of the church-yard produced fragmentary foundations, probably of the nunnery. The Church is transitional Norman, 13th, 15th and 19th century, incorporating some Saxon work.

There are no traces of excavation or of footings directly south of the church, which is a farmyard or anywhere around the farm buildings, many of which are of recent construction. Soil disturbances, indicative of possible earth covered building foundations, are visible at TQ02460470 and TQ02480455. Outside of the general study area at Poling there is evidence for a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) and possible moated site, **(HER4407)**. The site, west of Poling Church, consists of earthworks of an abandoned village, apparently on either side of a street to the south of and parallel with the modern 'village' street and west of the church. The 'moat' is a small L-shaped pond close to the SW corner of the churchyard (TQ04670457). It turns round an angle in the corner of the field and runs into the south boundary of the field. Further west is what maybe the west arm of the 'moat', running N-S from the western boundary of the manor house. It is probably more likely an old field boundary and/or hollow way. The DMV is described as: possible house platforms surviving as vegetation marks on either side of a slightly sunken trackway in a small pasture field NW of the church.

7.2.9 Post Medieval (*c.*1540AD to 1900AD) and Modern (1900AD to present)

In 1671-2 the town only contained a church, manor house and 14 dwellings. The harbour outlet, which probably lay somewhere east of the town, was a constant problem due to shifting shingle banks. The present outlet was dug between 1733-6. The town became a resort in the early 1800s and by 1825 a large estate had been built on new ground to the SE of the town. The two were linked by development in 19th century.

The early 19th century saw the growth of some of the smaller seaside towns such as Littlehampton, although further inland seasonal inundation may sill have been a problem. The town starts to develop from a fishing community to a holiday resort from the late 18th century. With the threat of foreign invasion a gun battery was built on the East Bank guarding the mouth of the River Arun by 1760. A later fort was built on the West Beach side in 1854. Expansion and growth of Littlehampton continued in the 19th century. In 1801 the population stood at 584 and by 1901 it had increased to 5954 people. The development of trade from fishing to ship building and importing of aggregates and Baltic wood played a major part in the town's economic success. However, it was the holiday trade and the building of a direct train route into the town

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that saw the town grow economically. The former Arundel and Littlehampton railway station at Wick **(44)** was in use from 1846 until the two towns were cut by new lines in 1863.

This trend continued well into the 20th century with holiday seasons in Littlehampton. By the late 1920s the town was known as "The Children's Paradise". The post-war period brought further changes with the building of new housing estates on the outskirts and absorbing surrounding villages like Wick, Lyminister and Toddington. Trade altered to light industry such as boat building and water sports. However, Littlehampton continued to attract holiday makers and is a well established holiday resort on the South Coast (http://www.littlehampton-tc.gov.uk).

Besides tourism the local economy did see industry develop during the post-medieval period. Brickyards are shown at Wick on the OS map of 1875-6 **(46)**, the site is thought to be the works of Thos Pepper and Son established in the late 19th century. Also at Worthing Road another brickyard is noted **(70)** as being in operation by 1861 and one by the present caravan site **(77)**. In addition Littlehampton brewery **(45)** was established in 1860. The main building of George Constable's brewery, in yellow brick, surmounted by a ventilator, is now used as a bottling plant and is of about 1860. Also related is the establishment of a malthouse **(83)** on East Street visible from the car park in Duke Street, and is a typical 19th century kiln, square, cement rendered and with a slate roof.

Also within the study area are a number of Second World War defence establishments including an Anti Tank Ditch **(98)** and an Anti Tank Vertical Rail **(92),** two loop holes, one facing east and one facing south, built into the wall of a private house in Lyminster and WWII perimeter defences at Littlehampton **(97)**.

8.0 HISTORIC MAPPING SURVEY

Copies of selected historic mapping can be seen in Appendix D. The tithe map of 1837 shows the area to be undeveloped and part of a large number of open enclosures.

The **1879** OS extract, shows the site to be undeveloped. Wick and Toddington are shown but are, at this point, only small parishes to the north and east. A number of buildings are adjacent to the easement of the proposed road such as Cornfield Villas and South Barn, as are a number of annotated brickfields. The London to Brighton & South-Coast railway line is shown to run through the village of Toddington. The immediate areas to the north and east are shown as undeveloped land.

The **1899** OS extract shows no significant changes to the site or immediate surrounding areas. Further development of Wick and Toddington is shown to the north and north-west.

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The **1913** OS extract again denotes little change to the easement area other than the gradual evolvement of the surrounding parishes of Toddington and Wick.

The **1938** OS extract denotes little change other than the allotments being annotated on the plan to the east of the easement. The brick fields have been extended to the north east.

The **1962** OS extract denotes the addition of the school to the east, with playing fields and general development of the surrounding town of Littlehampton of which is beginning to fuse with both Wick and Toddington. Cornwall Road is also present at this time.

The **1977** OS extract shows the western side of the easement completely developed residentially and the old brickfield to the north east is now a caravan park. Both schools have been extended and the playing fields of both schools have been extended into the proposed highway easement.

No further substantive development is noted to the present OS extract of **2009** other than increased development to the east and west. The south portion of the easement as it begins at East Street has seen the development of modern offices and residential buildings.

9.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

There are no known archaeological findspots or sites within the area of the easement. In addition all listed building are sufficiently distant and will not be impacted directly or indirectly by the development.

Paleolithic c.500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC

Other than at Boxgrove the majority of Paleolithic finds have been restricted to the raised beeches of the coastal plain such as that seen at Boxgrove and Slindon (Woodcock in Drewett, 1978;Wymer1999). Other finds have been retrieved from the chalk downland and the river terrace gravels, although these deposits are fragmentary and thin. The West Sussex HER holds no record relating to Paleolithic activity on or near the site. Whilst the potential for the discovery of Paleolithic deposits cannot be ruled out the potential is low for significant discovery with a corresponding **Low** value.. Any finds are likely to be tertiary and re-deposited if encountered.

Mesolithic c.10,000 BC – c.4,300 BC

Again as with Palaeolithic evidence Mesolithic deposits would most likely be in the form of sediments associated with the environment and sealed within the alluvial cover that blankets much landscape to the

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north. Micro-lithic assemblages could also be expected to be sealed within any gravel or terrace deposits that may associate themselves with the Arun. In order to be site specific in locating Mesolithic assemblages it is generally recommended that attention be paid to any perceived mounds, plateaus or rises in the landscape that interface with lower wetter landscape. One such area would be the greenhouses that occupy an area to the north of Worthing Round (Toddington Nurseries) that would have formed relatively higher ground during the Mesolithic. However, the majority of Mesolithic activity would have remained coastal and thus the potential is **Low value** for significant discovery.

Neolithic c.4,300 BC – 2,300 BC

Recent excavations have proved that there was at least a Neolithic presence in the area of the site. The sites identified in the baseline indicate that a Neolithic population was settled on the interface of dry and wetland areas. The location of the Toddington discoveries again suggests that the area of the greenhouse's and the industrial estate to the north of Worthing Road formed an area that was suitable for settlement with the option to exploit not only the wetlands to the north but also the coastal margins to the south. The area of the easement is located within the central potion of the aforementioned areas with suitable land to exploit 1km to the north and south of the proposed easement. However, no direct evidence has been found within the site area but this is probably more to do with a historic lack of development. It is considered that there is a Low - Medium potential for deposits of a Neolithic nature to be uncovered during development that will have a **Low - Medium** residual value.

At Barn Close Nurseries, Toddington a geoarchaeological evaluation took place that consisted of 9 geoarchaeological test pits **(95)**. The pits demonstrated that sediments between 2-4 metres below ground level are marine derived but have been re-worked. Test pit 3 produced three fragments c. 3-4 cm diameter of sub angular burnt flint and a single struck flint (burin?) with evidence of distal retouch. This confirms that localised re-working of archaeological material has occurred and suggests that any subsequent archaeological survey should note the potential for movement of archaeological material from primary depositional contexts. That said it is considered that there is a potential for deposits of a Neolithic nature to be uncovered during development and that any remains would be have a **Low - Medium** heritage value.

Bronze Age c.2, 300 BC – c.600 BC

Of particular interest in this sort of coastal environment is the apparent continuity of settlement from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age with successive settlement evolving over time. It is noted from excavations and HER evidence that evidence from the Bronze Age has been found in association with

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Neolithic settlement. This highlights the attraction the local environment had for successive prehistoric communities allowing them to exploit the coastal and inter-tidal fringes. With the apparent wetland environment that predominates to the north and east of the site, interfacial areas bordering higher ground would have seen settlement, with the marshier areas possibly witnessing track ways, platforms or other wetland type structures not to dissimilar to that seen at Meare or Flag Flan. Again the area of the proposed road is within a central position between the coast and the wetlands to the north and will have been high enough for settlement. No finds of a Bronze Age date have been found from the proposed road area, but again this is due in all likelihood too the historic lack of development in the area. The potential for significant discovery is medium and the value of any finds are likely to be of a **Low - Medium** significance.

Iron Age 600BC to c.43AD

The preponderance for Iron Age settlement appears to be located within the areas of Westmead Industrial Estate, Rushington Bypass and Worthing Road to the north and east of the site. In order for established Iron Age communities to exist it would be preferable that the higher margins would be chosen and the areas of apparent Iron Age activity appear to be on this higher ground. The site area is anticipated to have been an attractive location to exploit the resources to the north and south. The potential for significant discovery is medium and the value of any finds are likely to be of a **Low - Medium** significance.

Roman/Romano British 43AD to *c.*450AD

Of particular dominance in the archaeological landscape is the scheduled monument of Angmering Roman Villa, **(29240)**. In addition the villa annotated on the OS maps **(78)** to the east of the site area gives credence to the importance of this area for contact, communication and trade along this stretch of the Sussex coast.

It is possible that archaeological deposits dating to the Roman period could be found in almost any location within the study area. The HER and NMR record a full spectrum of archaeological evidence for both the Roman and Romano – British period including a number cremations and burials.

With the presence of an established villa in the landscape it is not unusual that a satellite settlement may have developed within the Littlehampton area to specifically service the villa and its landscape. With the Angmering example serviced by the now silted up tributary of the Arun, it is very likely that a population grew up around this villa, the occupants of which may have governed the landscape as an administrative unit, incorporating the villa seen to the east of the site **(78)**. Again it is the higher ground that would provide the best evidence for a Roman/Romano British – presence and the villa **(78)** is positioned within

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this central portion of higher ground approximately 6 – 7m OD. The land to the north would have been unsuitable for settlement due to the hydrology of the then Black Ditch and successive flooding episodes. Therefore the probability of Roman or Romano – British archaeology being present on the site is thought very likely and it is thought the any deposits would have a **Low – Medium** heritage value.

The Early Medieval Period c.450AD to 1066AD

Other than the built heritage associated with churches in both Lyminster and Poling evidence for Early Medieval activity is scarce with only one site identified in the baseline (**89)**. Also it has been noted that the availability of suitable land for settlement in this period was hampered by a rising water level. However Anglo-Saxon evidence is notoriously difficult to identify. The probability of significant Anglo-Saxon activity in this area can be considered to be low with a corresponding low value for deposits. However deposits have the potential to appear in almost any location.

Medieval Period 1066 AD to *c.*1540AD

Evidence for medieval activity in and around the study area is scarce and is generally represented by general scatters of 14th century and later medieval pottery, such as that found during a watching brief on a warehouse construction site on the Watersmead Industrial **(58)**. At Poling there is evidence for Deserted Medieval Village and possible Moated site **(HER 4407 not shown)**.

It is thought that the likelihood for significant medieval deposits to be encountered is low. Any medieval deposits are likely to be represented by spreads of pottery associated with peripheral settlement on the edges of Toddington, Wick and Littlehampton. The tithe map of 1837 denotes that the area as being historically undeveloped land and it is likely to have been so in the post-medieval period. The likely value of any deposits is likely to be **Low.**

10.0 EVALUATION AND MITIGATION

With regard to initial evaluation it is recommended that in order to identify potential archaeological deposits a geophysical survey should be undertaken in all areas of the easement that are suitable for survey although it is noted that brickearth often does not yield productive results. It is therefore proposed that trial trenching is also undertaken to complement the geophysical survey in areas unsuitable for survey and to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

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It is likely that should substantive and or important deposits be found along the easement during the geophysical and trial trenching phase that West Sussex County Council may require that a strip, map and sample excavation be undertaken. The philosophy behind strip, map and sample is that the archaeological remains uncovered will be sample excavated and sufficient information recovered to allow a chronology of the wider site to be developed. Depending on the significance of the sites encountered this may lead to further open area excavation or additional mitigation or avoidance.

The above fieldwork will need to be carried following the agreement of a written scheme of investigation (WSI). This will specify the work to be carried out on site and is agreed by the Local Authority Planning Archaeologist. It may be that each phase of the evaluation will require a separate WSI. It is recommended that any evaluation is carried out in advance of construction in enable archaeological remains to be dealt with appropriately without adding additional risk in time and cost to the overall development.

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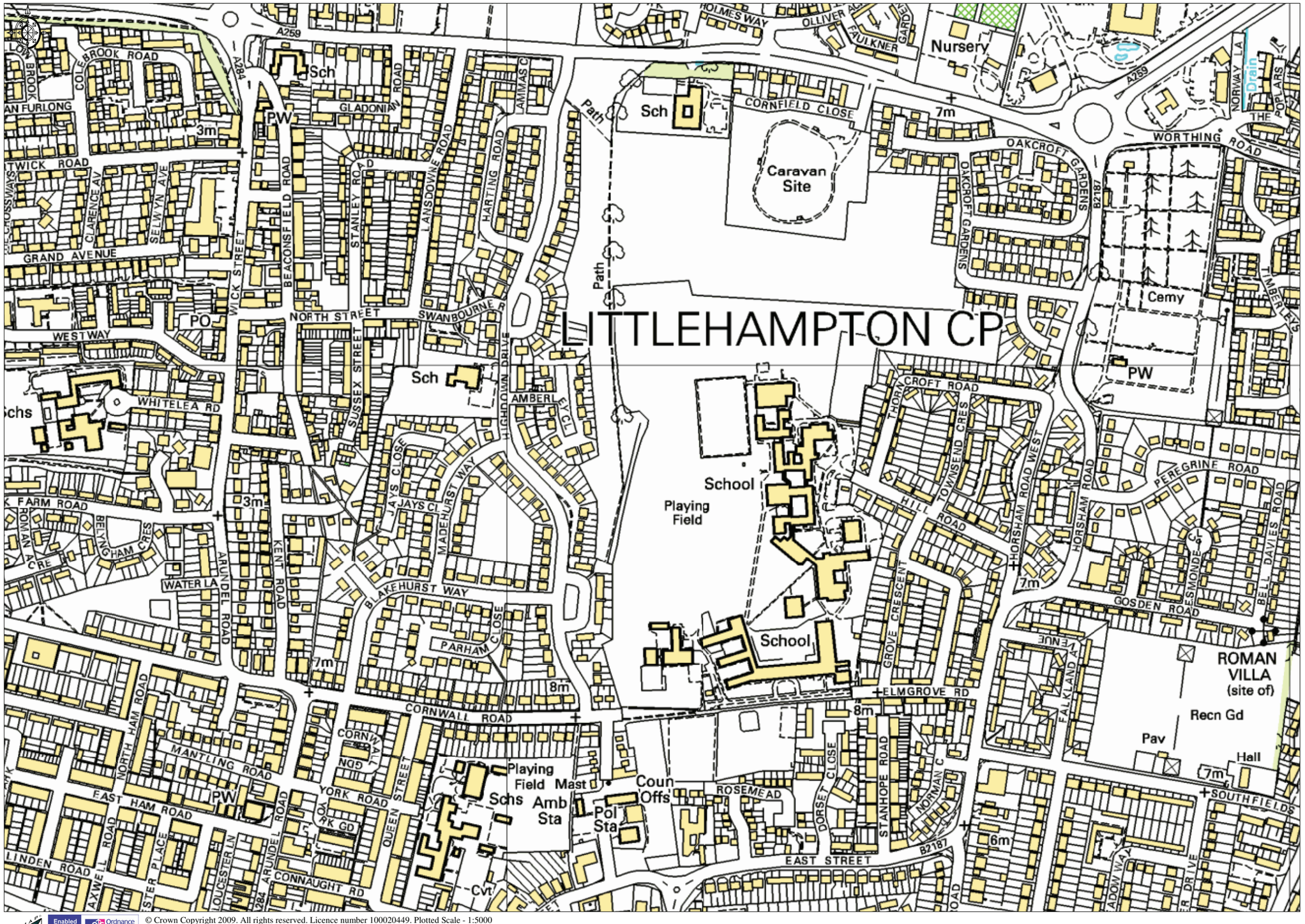
Appendices

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Appendix A – Site Location and Proposed Development Plan

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Site Location Plan
Fitzalan Link Road, Littlehampton
Scale: 1:5,000 (@A3). OS Licence: 100017603



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Appendix B – Site Photographs

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Plate 1 & 2:View South from the northern portion of the proposed easement. Highland Drive is on the right





Plate 3. General View South. The school playing fields are on the left.

Plate 4. General View North.



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Plate 5 and 6: General View North





Plate 7: Looking West to East. Highland Drive is in the distance.

Plate 8: Looking South to North.



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Appendix C – Recorded Cultural Heritage Sites

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DO NOT SCALE: CONTRACTOR TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND REPORT ANY OMISSIONS OR ERRORS

KEY:

- 68 — Archaeological and Find Sites
- 18 — Listed Building

LITTLEHAMPTON CP

REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP	DATE

GREENCORE GROUP plc

EMPRESS HOUSE
12 EMPRESS ROAD
LYNDHURST, HAMPSHIRE
SO43 7AE

TEL: +44 (0)23 8028 3226
FAX: +44 (0)23 8028 2623
e-mail: enviro.lyndhurst@wyg.com

Project:

FITZALAN LINK ROAD

Drawing Title:

CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

Scale @ A2	Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
NTS	GK	02-12-09	KH	02-12-09	CT	02-12-09

Project No.	Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision
A044029-2	3804	ENV	GCC/A044029-2/LAY/01	

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Listed Buildings (English Heritage)

Site Number	Identifier	Grid Reference	Description	Grade
1	297449	TQ0291702216	AVON HOUSE AVON ROAD	II
2	297450	TQ0290702216	GARDEN WALL FRONTING, AVON HOUSE, AVON ROAD	II
3	297453	TQ0305702065	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST, MARY THE VIRGIN, CHURCH STREET	II
4	297459	TQ0300602109	MANOR HOUSECHURCH STREET	II
5	297456	TQ0299402137	7 – 9 Church St, CHURCH STREET	II
6	297457	TQ0300802139	FUSHCIA COTTAGE, CHURCH STREET	II
7	297458	TQ0303202147	FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE	II
8	297455	TQ0295702157	VINE HOUSE, CHURCH STREET	II
9	297454	TQ0306202093	GRAVESTONE TO ROBERT, BUSHBY IN PARISHCHURCHYARD TO THE NORTHOF THE CHURCH, CHURCH STREET	II
10	297474	TQ0336202344	EAST STREET No 72	II
11	297472	TQ0316102319	TWO GARDEN WALLS OFWINTERTON LODGE TO NORTHEAST AND TO EAST	II
12	297470	TQ0310302294	WINTERTON LODGE, EAST STREET	II
13	297468	TQ0298202213	EAST STREET SCHOOL (YOUTHCENTRE)	II
14	297466	TQ0297602249	ROLAND HOUSE, EAST STREET	II
15	297464	TQ0296302282	39 EAST STREET	II
16	297463	TQ0295202244	THE OLD HOUSE, EAST STREET	II
17	297465	TQ0293802291	FARM BUILDINGS TO WEST OFREAR OF NO 39 EAST STREETEAST STREET	II

Site Number	Identifier	Grid Reference	Description	Grade
18	297467	TQ0324902375	BARN APPROXIMATELY 100YARDS NORTH EAST OFWINTERTON LODGE ANDWALL TO WEST EAST STREET	II
19	297469	TQ0296502220	LOW WALL IN FRONT OF EASTSTREET SCHOOL,EAST STREET	II
20	297471	TQ0311202323	THE COTTAGE IN THE WALL,EAST STREET	II
21	297473	TQ0288402116	67A and 69 HIGH STREET	II
22	297475	TQ0276803802	LOCOMOTIVE PUBLIC HOUSE, LYMINSTER ROAD	II
23	297505	TQ0269202061	20 -24 SURREY STREET	II
24	297513	TQ0342603744	TODDINGTON HOUSE STABLES AND BARN GARDEN SHEDIMMEDIATELY SOUTH EAST OFHOUSE,TODDINGTON LANE	II
25	297512	TQ0346303879	DOVECOTE AT TODDINGTONFARM, TODDINGTON LANE	II
26	297511	TQ0346303890	TODDINGTON FARMHOUSE,TODDINGTON LANE	II
27	297531	TQ0263903250	LEILA COTTAGE, WICK STREET	II
28	297530	TQ0263703056	THE OLD COTTAGE, WICK STREET	II

Recorded Cultural Heritage (National Monuments Record and West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record)

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
29	4817 - MWS1260	TQ 03400 03400	Prehistoric	An epidiorite axe from Toddington is in Worthing Museum (on loan from Littlehampton, No 290)
30	2143 - MWS2969	TQ 03960 02660	Prehistoric	Early Iron Age pottery was found during the excavation of the Littlehampton Roman villa in 1949
31	2141 - MWS3069	TQ 03700 02790	Prehistoric	A few fragments of Bronze Age pottery and an unassociated saddle quern were found by a workman in 1946 when the estate NE. of Littlehampton was being built. The finds are now in Littlehampton Museum. The site as indicated lies on an uneven bank 1m higher than the modern highway. S. of the fence the ground is covered in nettles and has been disturbed by the modern concrete footings of a hut. N. of the fence are the lawns of a private house. No surface finds were made during perambulation.
32	2151 - MWS3076	TQ 03300 02200	Roman	A coin of Germanicus was found in 1949 in St. Mary's Close (West) Allotments, Littlehampton. It was presented to Littlehampton Museum but later sold. The area is now built over.
33	2152 - MWS3077	TQ 03550 03450	Prehistoric	A Bronze Age scraper found at Wick is in Worthing Museum. The site has been a commercial nursery since 1963. Nothing more is known about the find either at the nursery or at Worthing Museum and nothing has turned up since. This is possibly because the field has had topsoil dumped on it to a depth of about 12ins from the field across the road to S. (now a housing estate).
34	2158 - MWS3079	TQ 02500 03000	Prehistoric	A grain rubber found at Wick is in Littlehampton Museum. It was found at the Sunnyside Nursery, Wick, and presented to the Museum by the owner of the nursery. The area is now built over.
35	2169 - MWS3081	TQ 02810 02520	Roman	A Roman coin was found S. of Cornwall Road, Littlehampton. No further information could be gained in 1970.
36	2170 - MWS3082	TQ 02550 02650	Roman	A coin of Marcus Aurelius found N. of the junction of Clun Road and North Ham Road, Littlehampton, is in the town museum. 'Dug up in Clun Road 1933, it was

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
				presented to Littlehampton Museum. Now sold.
37	2171 - MWS3083	TQ 02380 02780	Prehistoric	An IA-RB settlement site was excavated in advance of development W. of Wick Farm, Wick. The features of the site fall into three groups, each representing a further phase in the development of the farmstead. Phase 1 comprises a hut, a gulley (gully A on plan), postholes and 6 pits (1-6 on plan). The hut is triangular with sides c.4m long and the floor is 0.1-0.2m below ground level. The finds from the hut, an iron bill-hook, Iron Age 'A' pottery, a bone comb, a bone needle or spearhead and baked clay objects, suggest to the excavator that the hut was a working rather than a dwelling place. Of the 6 pits, Pit 1 contained carbonised grains. Pits 1, 3, 5, and 6 yielded quernstones and Iron Age sherds. Phase 2 comprised a rectangular ditched enclosure of 1 acre with an early inner ditch and a recut version of this (outer). The inner ditch averages 1.3m in depth and 2.6m in width with no entrances seen. Finds of pottery etc from the earlier ditch indicate a C2BC date, and the later ditch revealed occupation from about 20AD to C2ad or later. Phase 3 has a later field system (ditches B, C and D on plan). Finds from the ditches included a broken bronze brooch of Collingwood Type A1 and sherds of New Forest ware. The finds were deposited in Littlehampton Museum. There is no trace of the site, which is now occupied by houses and gardens. The excavator is deceased. The finds are still in the museum, some on display. Activity Reference - 1 = WS221
38	2173 - MWS3084	TQ 03110 02110	Prehistoric	A perforated Bronze Age macehead found in a wall in Church Street, Littlehampton, is in the town museum. An extremely large macehead. Since many of the walls in Littlehampton are built of stone brought in as ballast in ships it may be an import.
39	2186 - MWS3093	TQ 03050 02070	Medieval	Littlehampton Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin 1826 rebuilt 1935 but containing some monuments of the Medieval church (apparently on the same site). And a Saxon font. The font, which is Norman, is now in St. James Church, Arundel Road (TQ02670243). For the Medieval town see 2203.

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
40	2187 - MWS3094	TQ 03270 03650	Prehistoric / Roman	A Roman amphora, pottery fragments and two flaked flint axes (see 2188) were found when 'Elmfield' Toddington, Nr. Littlehampton, was built in 1960. The amphora is in Littlehampton Museum. The pottery seems to have been found in a ditch, with the flint axes about 15ft away. Finds, apart from the amphora, were retained by the owner.{3} The amphora, which is only 18ins long, is now back with the owner. The two axes retained by him are Neolithic chipped flint, seemingly unused.
41	2188 - MWS3095	TQ 03270 03650	Prehistoric / Roman	A Roman amphora, pottery fragments and two flaked flint axes (see 2188) were found when 'Elmfield' Toddington, Nr. Littlehampton, was built in 1960. The amphora is in Littlehampton Museum. The pottery seems to have been found in a ditch, with the flint axes about 15ft away. Finds, apart from the amphora, were retained by the owner. The amphora, which is only 18ins long, is now back with the owner. The two axes retained by him are Neolithic chipped flint, seemingly unused.
42	2190 - MWS3097	TQ 02800 02100	Prehistoric	A Palstave with stop ridges and flanges is said to have been dredged from the mouth of the River Arun at Littlehampton. It is in private hands. No further information in 1970.
43	2191 - MWS3098	TQ 03000 02000	Seleucid Empire 312 – 63 BC	A Seleucid bronze coin from Littlehampton.
44	2209 - MWS3111	TQ 02840 03840	Post Medieval	The Former Arundel and Littlehampton railway station at Wick was in use from 1846 until the two towns were served by new lines in 1863. This remarkable survival consists of a stationmaster's house, station offices and goods shed on the S. side of the track, and of two small derelict buildings on the N. side marking the staggered platform. The style is red brick and flint. characteristic of the 1846 constructions between Worthing and Chichester. Other good examples are the former station at Worthing and the cottage at Ferring. Only the goods shed now survives.
45	2211 - MWS3112	TQ 02800 02100	Post Medieval	Littlehampton brewery - the main building of George Constable's brewery, in yellow brick, surmounted by a ventilator, is now used as a bottling plant and is of about 1860.

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
46	2226 - MWS3121	TQ 02800 03670	Post Medieval	Brickyards are shown at Wick by the OS in 1875-6. They are the works of Thos Pepper and Son of the late C19
47	2230 - MWS3123	TQ 02300 03500	Prehistoric	A small collection of Neolithic flints gathered from the surface of fields at Wick have been donated to Littlehampton Museum. They were found at TQ023-035-A and TQ015-032-A, and include five scrapers (stained brown); one scraper with white patination; one notched scraper and one borer.
48	4912 - MWS3196	TQ 03000 02000	Prehistoric	Peacock lists a Lodsworth saddle quern from Littlehampton. In Worthing Museum, Acc No 72 15/15
49	2181 - MWS3461	TQ 02730 02630	Roman	A Roman vase was found about 18ins below the ground during building operations in 1901 in a field on the NE. outskirts of Littlehampton. A broken rough clay platter and remains of charcoal and bones were found with it. It is in Littlehampton Museum. This burial group was in the foundations of Nos 2/4 Kent Road. Only the vase (actually a New Forest wheel-decorated flagon) was retained and was on display in the Museum. The wheel may be a ritual symbol. Found by workmen excavating for the foundations of some new villas in the Jay fields, and near the top of Arundel Road, Littlehampton, on December 16. Two other specimens (urns) were found at the same time, but were unfortunately broken. The New Forest Ware flagon is no longer in the Littlehampton Museum, and may have been disposed of.
50	2172 - MWS3467	TQ 0326 0918	Roman	TQ03260918 - R-B settlement, TQ03150199 - Roman burial urn found. Several late C1 and C2 burials were found c.1908 in the vicinity of the Library and the Hospital at Littlehampton, and later pottery, including some New Forest ware, was found when 3, Maltravers Drive was built in c.1926. The area is considered to have been a settlement but nothing more tangible than a few ditches has ever been discovered. Some of the pottery is in Littlehampton Museum. Roman pottery vessels 'found while extending the hospital' are in Littlehampton Museum. For IA-RB material from nearby see 2163. A further reference to 'at least 3 Roman cremation burials' found in 1927 at TQ 0320 0210 may refer to 2172. Two complete greyware jars of 2nd century date are in Littlehampton Museum, one with cremated remains. Another

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
				vessel mentioned in the Museum's accession register is no longer extant. Further finds were made In October 1931 and in 1939 in the grounds of no.3 Maltravers Drive.
51	2163 - MWS3468	TQ 03260 01998	Roman	Roman and Iron Age pottery from Maltravers Drive along with some associated flint hammer stones are in Littlehampton Museum. The finds were made when the houses were being built in 1926-8. In 1970 the finds could not be traced in the Museum, but the old Accessions Book notes 'four finds (unspecified) from trenches dug for new houses W. of Leverington House - possibly a rubbish tip'. The finds were donated in 1928. For a nearby Roman site see 2172. Approx. in area of TQ 0330 0192 between March & August 1928 fragments of Romano-British pottery and quernstones were found in the foundations of new houses west of 'Leverington'. The pottery appears to be 2nd century in date. Only some of this material is now in Littlehampton Museum.
52	4934 - MWS3470	TQ 03600 02400	Roman	Romano-British pottery, Samian etc. found 8th Sept. 1939 on allotments east of St. Flora's Road. Mentioned in Littlehampton Museum Register, but not now extant in Museum
53	2162 - MWS3472	TQ 03720 02450	Roman	A Roman coin found in the angle of Southfields Road and Parkside Avenue, Littlehampton, is in the town museum. This is probably the coin of Constantine recorded in the Littlehampton Museum Acc. Register under Pig and Whistle Lane (now W. end of Southfields Road). It was donated in 1930 but returned to the finder at a later date. No further details are recorded. Refer also to Roman pottery found nearby [4934].
54	4936 - MWS3473	TQ 02560 02700	Medieval	Green-glazed C13-C14 medieval pottery found in the garden of 120 Arundel Road on 7th October 1936. Mentioned in register of Littlehampton Museum but not now present there.
55	4940 - MWS3475	TQ 03900 03400	Undated	A number of post holes, 'possibly part of a timber structure', observed by P. Hammond during watching brief on site of Rustington By-pass construction in 1990.

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
				Associated (?) with further post holes seen on nearby Watersmead Industrial Estate at TQ 038 034. Activity Reference - 1 = WS601
56	4939 - MWS3476	TQ 03900 03400	Roman	An area of soft fill, 'almost certainly the top of a truncated rubbish pit' observed by P. Hammond during watching brief on Rustington By-pass construction. Roman pottery of C1-C2 was recovered from the pit, with a proportion of transitional IA examples. Activity Reference - 1 = WS601.
57	4957 - MWS3492	TQ 02950 03950	Roman	Two Romano-British pottery vessels were found by P. Hammond in 1991 during a watching brief on a housing development at Granary Way. One was a coarse grey vessel containing burnt bone; the other an almost complete fabric/tile- tempered globular jar, c. 200 mm in height. The vessels, which are Late Roman, are currently in Littlehampton Museum. Activity Reference - 1 = WS602
58	4982 - MWS3641	TQ 03700 03500	Medieval	A general scatter of C14 and later medieval pottery was found during a watching brief on a warehouse construction site on the Watersmead Industrial Estate by P. Hammond in March-April 1990. Activity Reference - 1 = WS601
59	4981 - MWS3642	TQ 03700 03500	Prehistoric	A small scatter of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery was found on the southern half of a warehouse construction site at the Watersmead Industrial Estate by P. Hammond in March and April 1990. Activity Reference - 1 = WS601
60	5177 - MWS3898	TQ 02230 03400	Undated	In the side of a contractors trench at OS Grid ref TQ 0223 0340 1m to the north of the footpath outside the wick estate, two N-S ditches were observed. These were approx. 0.6m in width, 1.8m in depth, and were 2.4m apart. No dating evidence was recovered.
61	5181 - MWS3902	TQ 02200 03350	Prehistoric - Roman	During the building of the Littlehampton By-pass at OS Grid ref TQ 0220 0335 A feature(s) of Roman date were destroyed during the digging of a cutting. This is most likely to have been a rubbish pit as no sign of the feature was seen in the roadside section. Pottery of 1-2 century date was recovered. Also in this area further pottery of Early Iron Age type was recovered. It is possible that this came from another series of features

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Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
62	5208 - MWS3915	TQ 02400 02700	Medieval	During a site visit on 20-6-95, some 'brown'? Romano-British and some medieval pottery was observed, found in the back garden at NGR TQ 0240 0270. Also found, and identified was a rod slashed C14 Binstedd ware jug handle.
63	5209 - MWS3916	TQ 02400 02750	Prehistoric - Roman	Six ditches were sectioned and three concentrations of burnt flint were found at NGR TQ 0240 0275 C on 'Roman Acre', just off Wick Farm Rd in Littlehampton.
64	4959 - MWS4096	TQ 03700 03300	Roman	A number of Roman finds, including coarse pottery of C2 date, two fragmentary quern stones, tile fragments, daub and animal bones, were recovered by P. Hammond in the sides of a contractor's trench in 'the new Body Shop development'. These probably derive from cut features, possibly pits or ditches. Activity Reference - 1 = WS601
65	4980 - MWS4097	TQ 03700 03500	Roman	A watching brief and salvage excavation were carried out by P. Hammond during warehouse construction at Watersmead Industrial Estate. Centred at TQ 0378 0347 were three NNE-SSW parallel ditches and one ESE-WNW ditch. Two of the NNE-SSW ditches (A and B) contained late C1-C2 pottery; the third (easternmost) ditch C yielded C2 pottery. There were no finds from the ESE- WSW ditch D. It is possible that the ditches form part of a series of enclosures. To the W of Ditch A, at TQ 0378 0351, was a series of rubbish pits, postholes and possible beam slots, possibly denoting a timber building. A fragmentary C2 pottery vessel and a fragment of a rotary quernstone lower stone came from this site. To the N was a rubbish pit, at TQ 0383 0354, containing a fragment of an upper stone of a rotary quernstone of C2+ date; this lay just W of the N end of Ditch C. Just to the E of the N end of Ditch C, at TQ 0384 0353, a distinct horizon of loamy soil and burning was observed in a contractor's trench. The loamy soil contained C2 pottery and domestic debris. Activity References - 1 = WS601, 1 = WS580
66	5634 - MWS4368	TQ 03150 03550	Archaeological Intervention	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at OS Grid ref TQ 0315 0355, this involved a desktop assessment which suggested that the area had not been subjected to activity which might have been expected to leave archaeological traces, and three trial trenches which tended to confirm this, although several sherds of late prehistoric pottery, some fire-cracked and struck flint, a modern pipe trench and a

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
				pit containing late C20 material (including concrete and part of a tyre) were found.
67	6077 - MWS4745	TQ 03600 02200	Post Medieval	Brickyards on N. side of Church Lane.
68	6081 - MWS4746	TQ 02700 03400	Post Medieval to Modern	Brickfield on S. side of Worthing Rd
69	6082 - MWS4747	TQ 02800 03200	Post Medieval to Modern	In operation By 1882; Mapped in 1898 and as brick field in 1910
70	6083 - MWS4748	TQ 02700 03500	Post Medieval	In operation by 1861, marked on map of 1879 and as brick works in 1899
71	2156 - MWS5731	TQ 02100 03060	Prehistoric	Belgic type carinated pottery was found during the development of the Wickbourne Housing Estate, Littlehampton.
72	2164 - MWS5732	TQ 02680 02420	Prehistoric	A polished flint axe, an unpolished flint axe and a large flint pick were found during the building of St. James' Church, Arundel Road, Littlehampton. They are in the town museum.{1} The implements are still in Littlehampton Museum. The church was built in 1908
73	2165 - MWS5733	TQ 03010 02070	Prehistoric - Roman	A find of coarse Roman pottery was made in the grounds of Manor House, Littlehampton, some 15-20ft from the NW. corner of the parish church in 1934. Some of the sherds may be Iron Age. The Manor House is now Littlehampton Council Offices and the grounds largely a car park. The pottery could not be traced in the museum, and no further information gained, in 1970
74	2167 - MWS5734	TQ 02720 02040	Roman	A coin of Constantine found amongst the foundations of Harris's Saddlery Shop, Surrey Street, Littlehampton. Placed in the town museum. It was found when the foundations of Woolworths were dug, and presented to Littlehampton Museum in 1936. It was not seen in the museum in 1970.
75	6078 - MWS5739	TQ 02600 02400	Post Medieval	Brickwork on the E. Ham Rd
76	6079 - MWS5740	TQ 03000 03300	Post Medieval to Modern	Brickfield on S. side of Worthing Rd
77	6080 - MWS5741	TQ 03400 03300	Post Medieval to Modern	Brickfield on S. side of Worthing Rd
78	2142 - MWS5755	TQ 03960 02660	Roman	Excavations on the site of Ford Naval Air Station housing estate at the E. end of

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Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
	NMR - 392824			Gosden road, Littlehampton, unearthed the remains of Roman burials, three urns being found. A Roman pit was cut through, revealing traces of a building. Finds now in Littlehampton Museum include pottery, nails, tile fragments, tesserae, a few flint implements, some Bronze objects and early Iron Age pottery (see 2143). Some earlier ditches were also uncovered but these and the building foundations were destroyed by a mechanical excavator. The site was excavated in 1949 by Littlehampton Archaeol. Soc. and a plan made. The quality of Roman material found, together with the building plan, suggest a small corridor-type villa of C1- C3. The area of the building is now covered by a modern housing estate; the siting symbol falling in the garden of No. 1, Bell Davies Road. The excavation plan (showing the ditches of the earlier farmstead) is in Worthing Museum. Besides the detail it shows (on a smaller scale map) the siting symbol at a more preferable positioning than that of the OS (they have it at TQ03940265 - house number changes are perhaps to blame). Finds, including burial urns, are in Littlehampton Museum together with a plan. Included in Black's list of Roman villas. For a nearby Roman settlement site see 2174. Activity Reference - 3 = WS274
79	2157 - MWS5756	TQ 02100 03060	Roman	When Belloc Road, Littlehampton, was built in 1951 two L-shaped ditches some 3ft in depth were excavated at TQ01980297 and TQ02170305 (A & B), and from the area between them came a quantity of C3 and C4 pottery. In the immediate vicinity three corn drying ovens were recognised (CDE). Each comprised a depression 18ins in depth, 6ft 6ins in length and 3ft in width, with a stokehole at one end. The clay floors were heavily burnt and on one a few grains of wheat were found. The wheat was analysed. Plans of the excavations are held in Worthing Museum. MS notes are in Littlehampton Museum. MS notes on the site were held by the, now deceased, author of an unpublished MS. Finds in Littlehampton Museum were re-boxed in 1976. The site is referred to in the minutes of the Sussex Archaeol Soc Research Committee as Whickham Estate, Belloc Road and West Wick
80	2155 - MWS5757	TQ 02300 02800	Prehistoric	Bronze Age pottery from the Wickbourne Estate, Littlehampton, in Littlehampton Museum. (No information on date or circumstances of finding). Two Middle Bronze

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
				Age vessels were found when the Wick Estate was being developed in 1949-52. One bucket urn with slashed cordon, and a collared urn also with slashed cordon. The exact findspot is not known. It was found immediately N. of the Iron Age enclosure (see 2171) during building operations in Wick Farm Road. Only the bucket urn is now extant in Littlehampton Museum. In 1990 it was recorded as still extant in the Museum, it seems instead to be a variety of bucket urn.
81	2174 - MWS5758	TQ 03830 02180	Roman	In 1967 development of the Beaumont Estate in Littlehampton disclosed evidence of probable early C1 and C2 farm activity. A limited excavation of two sites, A and B was undertaken by the Natural Science and Archaeol. Soc. of Littlehampton. At A, TQ03920217, a field ditch was traced across the width of the new road. It ran SSW. and was originally 2ft wide and c.14ins deep. The filling yielded fragments of tile, two pieces of rotary quernstone, pot-boilers and many potsherds from a variety of forms. One sherd of Antonine Samian ware was found. Of four vessels graphically reconstructed two were probably pre-conquest and the other two were fully Romanised (one being late C1 to early/mid C2). Site B, at TQ03930222, revealed a cobbled floor c.20ft wide and probably of greater length. Most of a black occupation layer above the floor had been removed by road-making machinery. It originally separated two cobbled layers. It is probable that the building was a workshop/barn and with the Site A ditch was connected with the adjacent villa estate (see 2142). Finds at Site B included burnt material, lumps of iron, nails, tile, bottle glass, shells and pottery including Samian ware. The site falls in an area partly developed. Nothing of significance was seen in 1970. Large scale plans show Site A to have been at TQ03830218 and Site B at TQ03830222. For Iron Age pottery from nearby see 2175. Activity Reference - 1 = WS208
82	2203 - MWS5759	TQ 02900 02100	Medieval	Littlehampton occurs as 'Hantone' in Domesday Book. The Medieval town plan comprised a triangular market place on the E. bank of the river to which it was linked by a street, which probably led to the harbour. The Church of St. Mary (see 2186) was built, presumably on the site of an earlier one, in 1827. In 1671-2 the town only contained a church, manor house and 14 dwellings. The harbour outlet,

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
				which probably lay somewhere E. of the town, was a constant problem due to shifting shingle banks. The present outlet was dug in 1733-6. The town became a resort in the early 1800s and by 1825 a large estate had been built on new ground to SE. of the town. The two were linked by development in C19.
83	2210 - MWS6571	TQ 0280 0210	Post Medieval	A malthouse, East Street, Littlehampton, visible from the car park in Duke Street, is a typical C19 kiln, square, cement rendered and with a slate roof.
84	6763 - MWS6782	TQ 037 035	Prehistoric - Roman	a number of ditches, rubbish pits, postholes and beam slots; domestic debris incl animal bones (some with butchery marks), 1st-2nd century pottery, broken tile, quern fragments (incl 2nd century), daub and charcoal - also small scatter of mid-late Iron Age pottery, and a general scatter of 14th and later Medieval pottery.
85	6764 - MWS6783	TQ 03124 01982	Prehistoric	Machine excavated trench produced 3 sherds of probable Late Bronze Age pottery and a piece of burnt flint.
86	6765 - MWS6784	TQ 04032 02520	Roman	Excavation revealed a ditch of Roman date, pottery dating from prehistoric (probably Iron Age) through Roman (including Samian) to probably medieval, a small amount of worked flint, a quantity of burnt flint, and small quantities of tile and shell.
87	7045 - MWS7097	TQ 03121 02052	Roman	When the Health Centre Car Park was built behind Littlehampton Hospital (early 1970's) "about 30" Roman burials were uncovered, but were thrown away without any recording being made. Littlehampton Museum has one Roman cremation burial from the original Hospital site, probably dug up either when the Hospital was built in 1910-11, or during extension work in the 1920's, but no further information
88	7282 - MWS7345	TQ 02710 02611	Modern	Anti tank defences in Kent Road - still visible So-called Hair-pin Road blocks
89	7362 - MWS7430	TQ 04004 03358	Medieval	Three linear features and six pits were discovered, mostly of Early Anglo-Saxon origin from pottery dating evidence. Although these represent settlement activity, it is likely to have been on the margins of such a settlement.
90	7379 - MWS7450	TQ 04124 03305	Prehistoric	A parallel ditch and gully with an intervening possible occupation surface, a second undated gully as well as a large shallow pit were discovered, yielding sherds of pottery dating to the MBA. Further features to the north included a pit and a linear feature producing prehistoric and fire-cracked flints.
91	7459 - MWS7531	TQ 02729 02581	Modern	TANK TRAP (WW II - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
92	7460 - MWS7532	TQ 036 028	Modern	TANK TRAP (WW II - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)
93	7633 - MWS7715	TQ 02169 03340	Roman	Roman Coin Sestertius of Commodus (177-192)
94	7881 - MWS7975	TQ 03159 02054	Romano-British	An archaeological evaluation at the proposed site of Arun Community Hospital produced two Romano-British cremation urns, possibly second half of the 1st century or first half of 2nd century. Other finds included metal working slag, a stone object (probably a polisher), 3 sherds of prehistoric pottery, 1 sherd of RB pottery, worked flint, fire cracked flint, an iron nail and a clay object. (1) Although no further cremations were discovered, a number of linear features and pits were revealed. The archaeological remains were generally very shallow, having been severely truncated by the foundations of the former hospital building. Apart from several sherds of Roman grey ware, the only artefacts recovered were burnt flints and waste flint flakes and a small abraded fragment of possible BA pottery. A late Victorian bottle dump was also found.
95	7894 - MWS7992	TQ 034 035	Intervention	9 geoarchaeological test pits demonstrated that sediments between 2-4 metres below ground level are marine derived but have been re-worked. Test pit 3 produced 3 fragments c. 3-4 cm diameter of sub angular burnt flint and a single struck flint (burin?) with evidence of distal retouch. This confirms that localised re-working of archaeological material has occurred and suggests that any subsequent archaeological survey should note the potential for movement of archaeological material from primary depositional contexts.
96	7968 - MWS8084	TQ 03497 03551	Multi-period site	A field evaluation revealed ditches dating from the Neolithic through to the medieval periods. Features were suggestive of localised Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity within the area, which later developed into a significant Bronze Age landscape
97	8061 - MWS8184	TQ 02990 02113	Modern	WWII perimeter defences - Littlehampton
98	8166 - MWS8291	TQ 03726 02768	Modern	ANTI TANK DITCH (WW II - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)
99	392831	TQ 0355 0345	Prehistoric	BA scraper found, now in Worthing Museum
100	392837	TQ 023 028	Prehistoric	Bronze Age pottery from Wickborne Estate, Littlehampton
101	392838	TQ 021 030	Romano-British	A Romano British site with ditches and corn drying ovens with 3rd and 4th century pottery.

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
102	392839	TQ 025 030	Romano-British	Grain rubber found at Wick. In Littlehampton Museum
103	392843	TQ 0372 0245	Roman	(TQ 03720245) Ro coin found in angle of Southfields Road and Parkside Avenue. In Littlehampton Museum
104	392844	TQ 0338 0197	Iron Age - Roman	RB and IA pottery , flint hammer stones
105	392845	TQ 0268 0242	Prehistoric	Two Neolithic flint axes and a pick found while building St James Church, Arundel Street in c1908.
106	392846	TQ 0301 0207	Romano - British	RB pottery, possible IA sherds
107	392847	TQ 0458 0278	Prehistoric	Late Iron Age pottery from brickfield on west boundary of parish. In Littlehampton Museum
108	392848	TQ 0272 0204	Prehistoric	(TQ 02720202) Coin of Constantine found among the foundations of Harriss's Saddlery Shop, Surrey Street, now in Littlehampton Museum.
109	392850	TQ 0281 0252	Roman	(TQ 02810252) Roman coin found south of Cornwall Road.
110	392851	TQ 0255 0265	Roman	(TQ 02550265) Coin of Marcus Aurelius found north of junction of Clun Road and North Ham Road. In Littlehampton Museum.
111	392852	TQ 0238 0278	Iron Age - Roman	An Iron Age and Roman farmstead site was excavated at the Wickbourne Estate in 1949-52. The Middle Iron Age site was possibly an industrial site, and dates to the 6th century BC. This was followed by a Late Iron Age (4th-1st century BC) farmstead. Between circa 0-20 AD, the site was bounded by a rectangular enclosure, the ditch being recut between 20 and 50 AD. New enclosure ditches were laid out in the 3rd and 4th centuries.
112	392853	TQ 0315 0199 to TQ 0326 0193	Roman	Several late 1st and 2nd century Romano British burials were found circa 1908. Ditches were also observed. Pottery present. Some of the pottery is in Littlehampton Museum.
113	392854	TQ 0311 0211	Prehistoric	(TQ 03110211) Perforated BA macehead found in a wall in Church Street, now in Littlehampton Museum.
114	392855	TQ 0383 0218 - TQ 0383 0222	Romano - British	A Romano British occupation site dating from the 1st to the 2nd century with a ditch and finds of pottery, querns, tile and pot boilers with bottle glass and nails.
115	392858	TQ 0391 0405	Prehistoric	Flint implements found, now in Littlehampton Museum.

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
116	392863	TQ 0380 0404	Roman	(TQ 03800404) Roman pottery found in casual perambulation of ploughland. A few tiny fragments only and not retained
117	392869	TQ 0273 0263	Roman	A probable Roman burial group was found at nos. 2 to 4 Kent Road in 1901. One vessel is on display in Littlehampton Museum
118	392871	TQ 0393 0203	Prehistoric	TQ 03930203) Flint implements found
119	392872	TQ 0350 0167	Prehistoric	(TQ 03500167) Flint implements found
120	392874	TQ 03055 02072	Post Medieval	Parish Church, 1826 by George Draper, extensively remodelled in 1935 by W.H. Randoll Blacker. Red brick in English bond with stone dressings. Body of five bays, aisled, a western tower flanked by two vestibules, north and south transepts and a chancel with apse. There are vestry rooms to the south of the chancel and a large C20 extension to the north, abutting the church at its north-east corner.
121	392875	TQ 0327 0366	Roman	Roman amphora and other pottery found in a ditch while 'Elmfield', Toddington was being built c1960. Two Neolithic flint axes were also found c15ft away
122	392876	TQ 0462 0290	Prehistoric	(TQ 04620290(1)). Upper stone of Late Iron Age quern found in a brickfield at Rustington in 1937 and assigned by Dr E C Curwen to La Tene III period, probably early 1st c AD. In Littlehampton Museum. IA pottery has also been found on the site (see TQ 00 SW 23).
123	392892	TQ 022 022	Modern	Littlehampton Swing-bridge was built in 1908 to replace a ferry and is now rendered obsolete by the new bridge half a mile upstream
124	392897	TQ 0324 0160	Post Medieval	Littlehampton is mentioned as a position of coastal defence in a survey of these in 1587. What the defensive work was and where it was sited are uncertain, but it was probably a battery, and possibly the 5 gun battery which is known to have been in existence pre-1757 in the area TQ 03240160, where the OS map of 1813 shows presumably Napoleonic Barracks.
125	500617	TQ 025 022	Post Medieval	Railway station, the terminus of the Littlehampton branch line, built in 1863.
126	527641	TQ 0276 0214	Post Medieval	The Odeon cinema at Littlehampton opened on 23 May 1936 to designs by Andrew Mather. It had a stone facade with a concave recess above the entrance and canopy. On either side edges of this recess were mounted two stone urns. The auditorium was of a box like plan, rather plain, relying on concealed lighting around

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
				the edges of a ceiling recess to provide illumination.
127	763545	TQ 040 021	Prehistoric	A small group of pottery form a small pit at TQ 040021 and a larger group from a ditch at TQ 039024 were of similar fabrics and probably of similar date. Numerous sherds from the ditch had haematite slip. An early Iron Age date, probably within the 6th to 5th centuries BC, is assigned. In all a minimum number of 8 vessels were present, and the haematite ware may represent a single large jar.
128	1062644	TQ 031 020	Modern	Small cottage hospital of some charm designed by F Wheeler and Godman and built in 1911. It is built of red brick and has a red tile roof. The hospital was enlarged in 1921.
129	1128435	TQ 043 034	Roman	Evaluation and subsequent excavation at the Horticultural Research International Site in Worthing Road discovered material and some features from the Bronze Age to the Roman periods. There were possibly enclosed occupation sites in the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. Stratified Roman pottery is dateable to the 1st century and unstratified 3rd and 4th century pottery occurs. Clay extraction pits and pottery kilns were also noted.
130	1308650	TQ 03018 02099	Modern	A mid-19th century house, now the council offices. A two storey cement rendered brick building in blocks of three windows.
131	1358371	TQ 21 05	Post Medieval	Authorisation was gained for the continuation of the East Coast Line from Brighton to Chichester and Portsmouth in 1844, the whole line being built between 1844-47. Although worked at first as a single line, it was in fact doubled as far as Lyminster, the doubling being extended to Chichester by 1857. The line is also known as `The West Coast Line'.
132	1358498	TQ 00 04	Post Medieval	The Littlehampton spur was opened in 1863 from Ford on the `West Coast' Line, and the layout at Ford was modified in 1887 to allow through running from the east.
133	1472691	TQ 034 040	Modern	Site of Second World War heavy anti aircraft battery at Toddington which was listed as unarmed in 1942.
134	1497556	TQ 03028 02148	Modern	Originally a `Penny School', built in 1836, subsequently used by Brethren as a meeting house, and acquired by Quakers in 1965. Cobbles with brick dressings and quoins. Main hall of 3 bays has 2 large pointed windows and pointed arch over

Site No.	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
				entrance, which is on the left and breaks forward slightly. Windows contain paired lancets. 2 storey wing at east end with canted bay to street elevation. There is a schoolroom and attached master's house at its east end.

Appendix D – Historical Mapping

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL LU/63/11/

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL LU/63/1/



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Sussex

Published 1879

Source map scale - 1:10,560

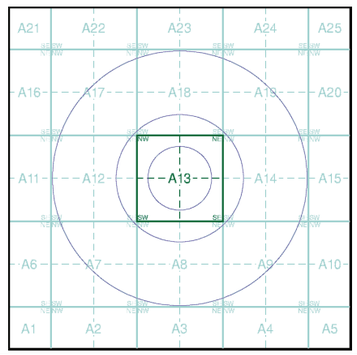
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

06300
1879
1:10,560

07500
1879
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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National Grid Reference:	503170, 102550
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

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Sussex

Published 1899

Source map scale - 1:10,560

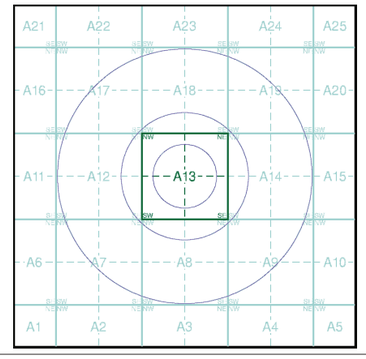
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

063SW
1899
1:10,560

075NW
1899
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

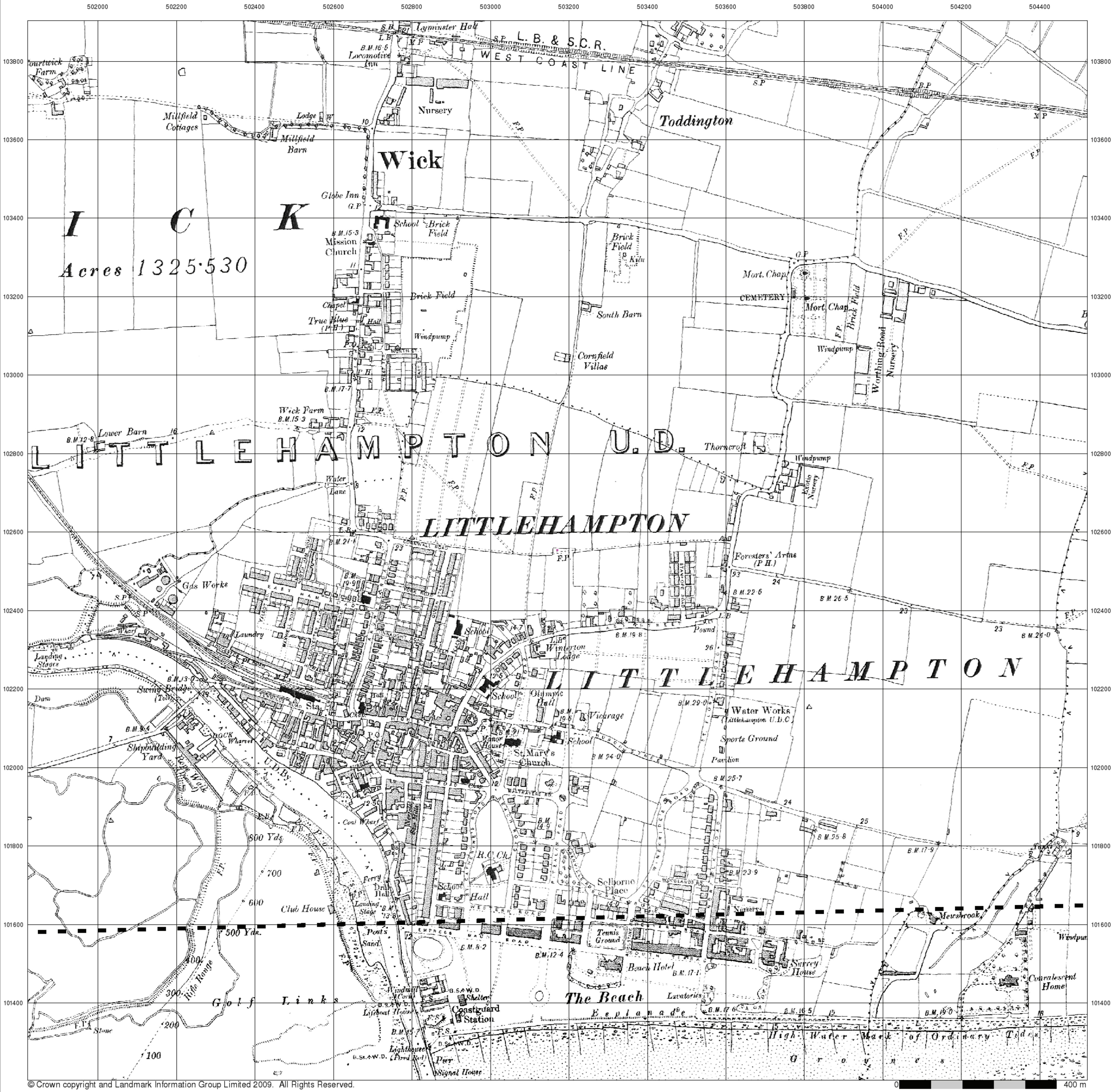
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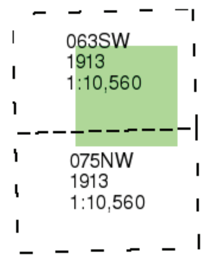
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Published 1913

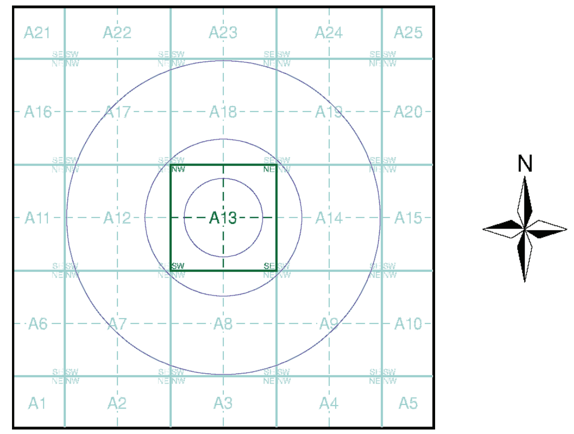
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Sussex

Published 1913

Source map scale - 1:10,560

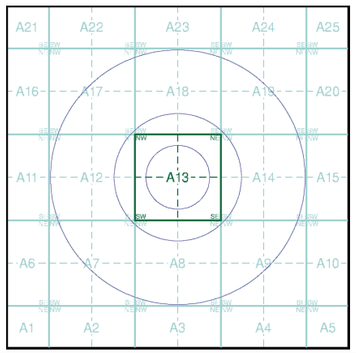
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

063SW
1913
1:10,560

075NW
1913
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



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Published 1932

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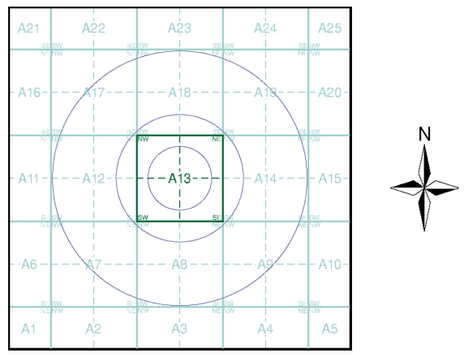
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075NW
1932
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



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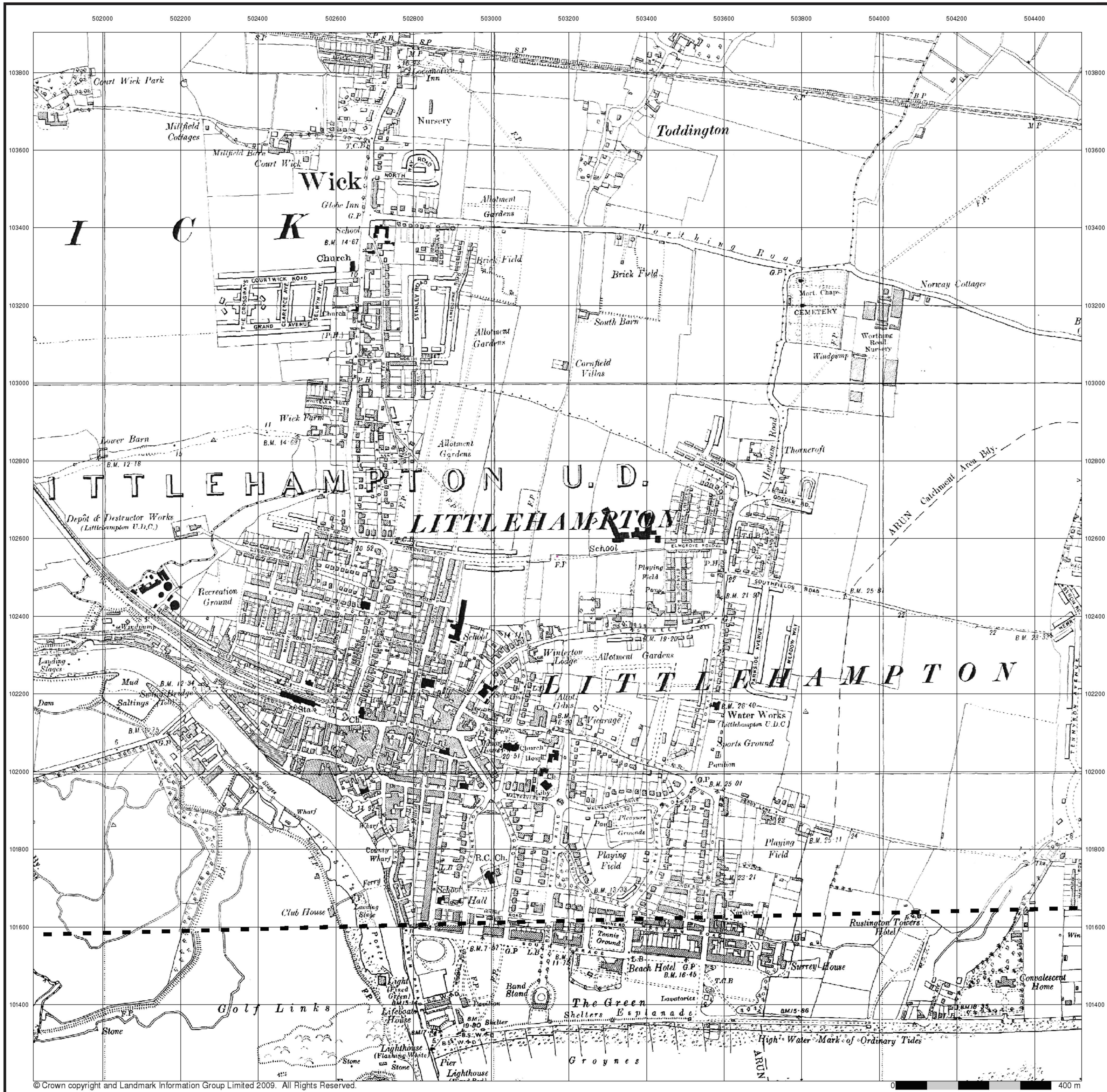
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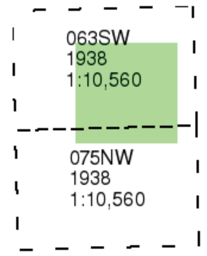
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Published 1938

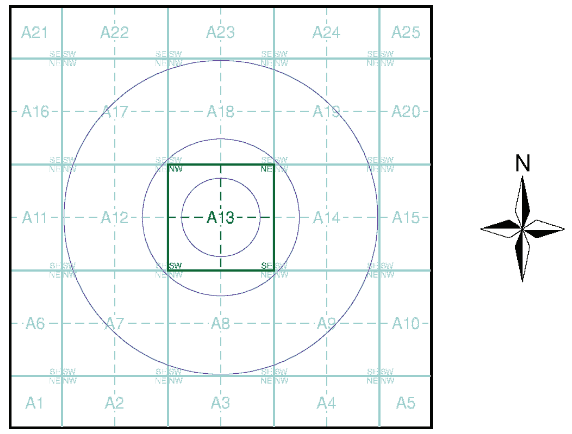
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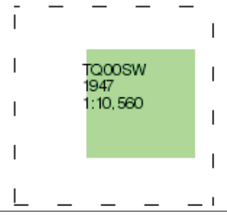
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Published 1947
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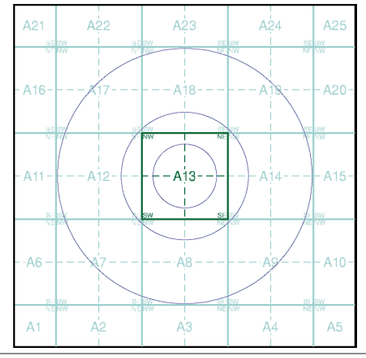
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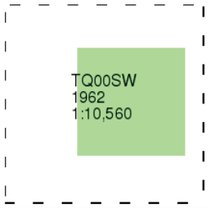
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1962

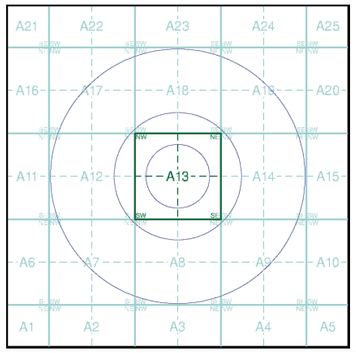
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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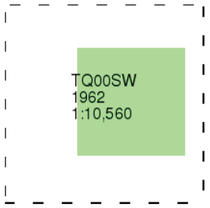
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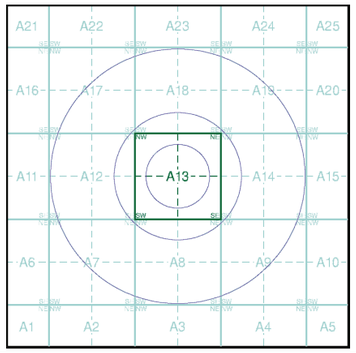
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	29380907_1_1
Customer Ref:	GKendall-A044029-2-Fitzalan
National Grid Reference:	503170, 102550
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 503140, 102950

Landmark® Information Group

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Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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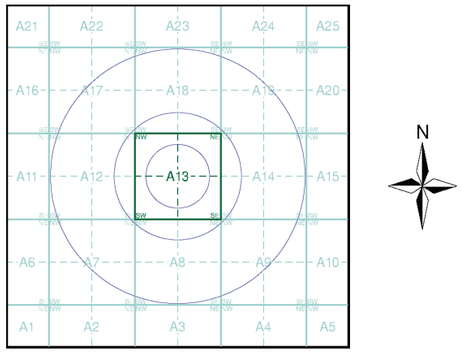
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1977
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ00SW
1977
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	29380907_1_1
Customer Ref:	GKendall-A044029-2-Fitzalan
National Grid Reference:	503170, 102550
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 503140, 102950

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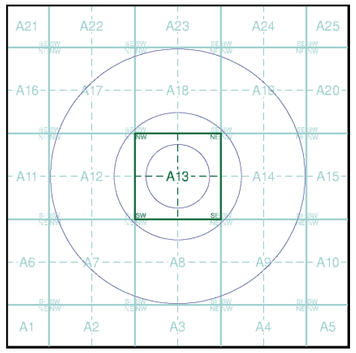
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1982
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ00SW
1982
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	29380907_1_1
Customer Ref:	GKendall-A044029-2-Fitzalan
National Grid Reference:	503170, 102550
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 503140, 102950

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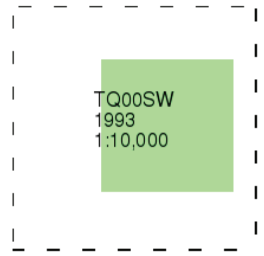
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1993

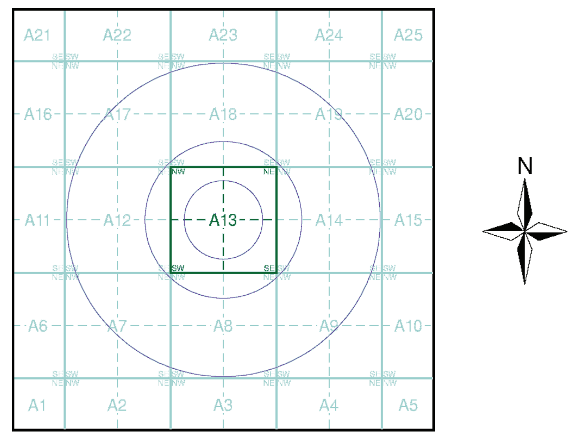
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 29380907_1_1
Customer Ref: GKendall-A044029-2-Fitzalan
National Grid Reference: 503170, 102550
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 503140, 102950

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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2000

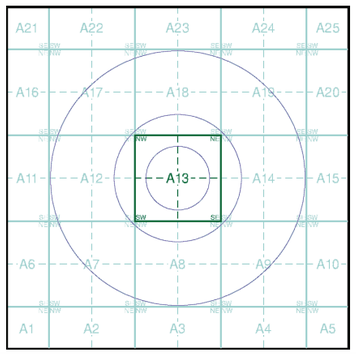
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ00SW
2000
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	29380907_1_1
Customer Ref:	GKendall-A044029-2-Fitzalan
National Grid Reference:	503170, 102550
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 503140, 102950

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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

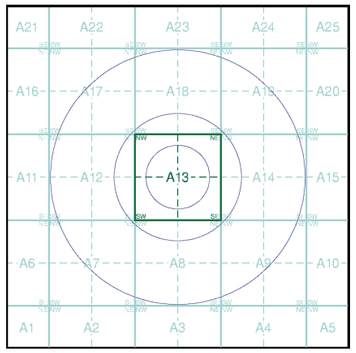
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ00SW
2006
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	29380907_1_1
Customer Ref:	GKendall-A044029-2-Fitzalan
National Grid Reference:	503170, 102550
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 503140, 102950

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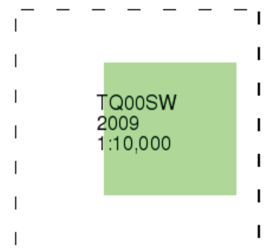
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2009

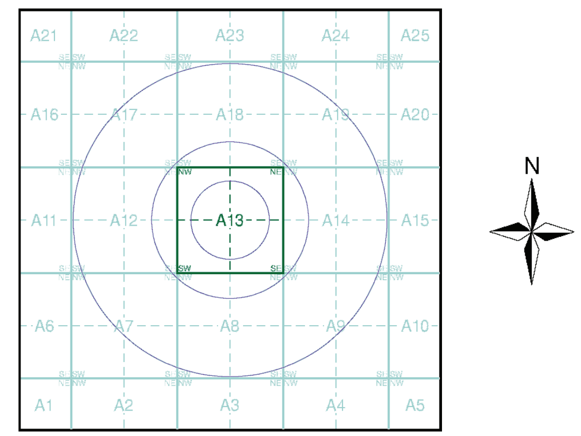
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	29380907_1_1
Customer Ref:	GKendall-A044029-2-Fitzalan
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Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 503140, 102950

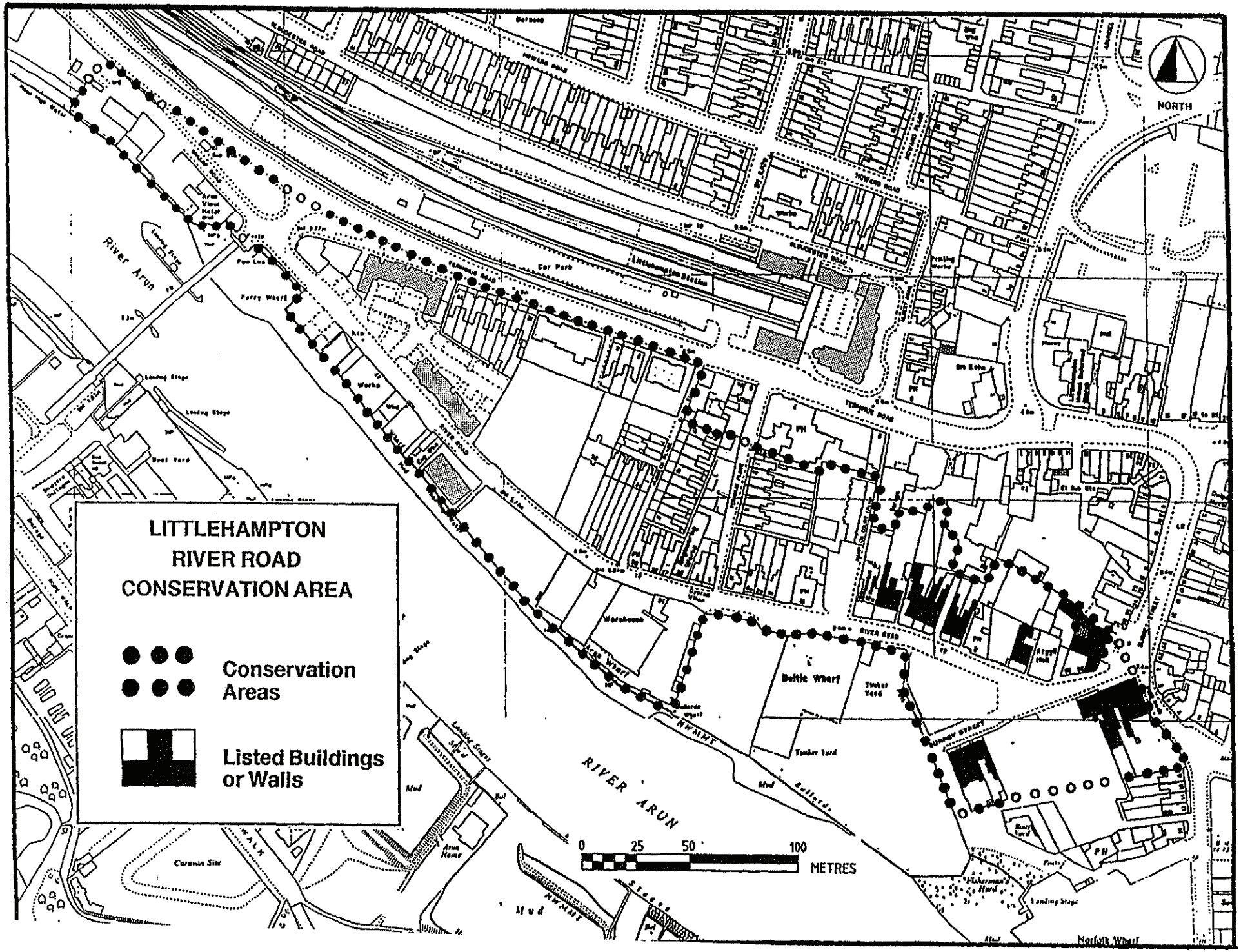
Landmark® Information Group

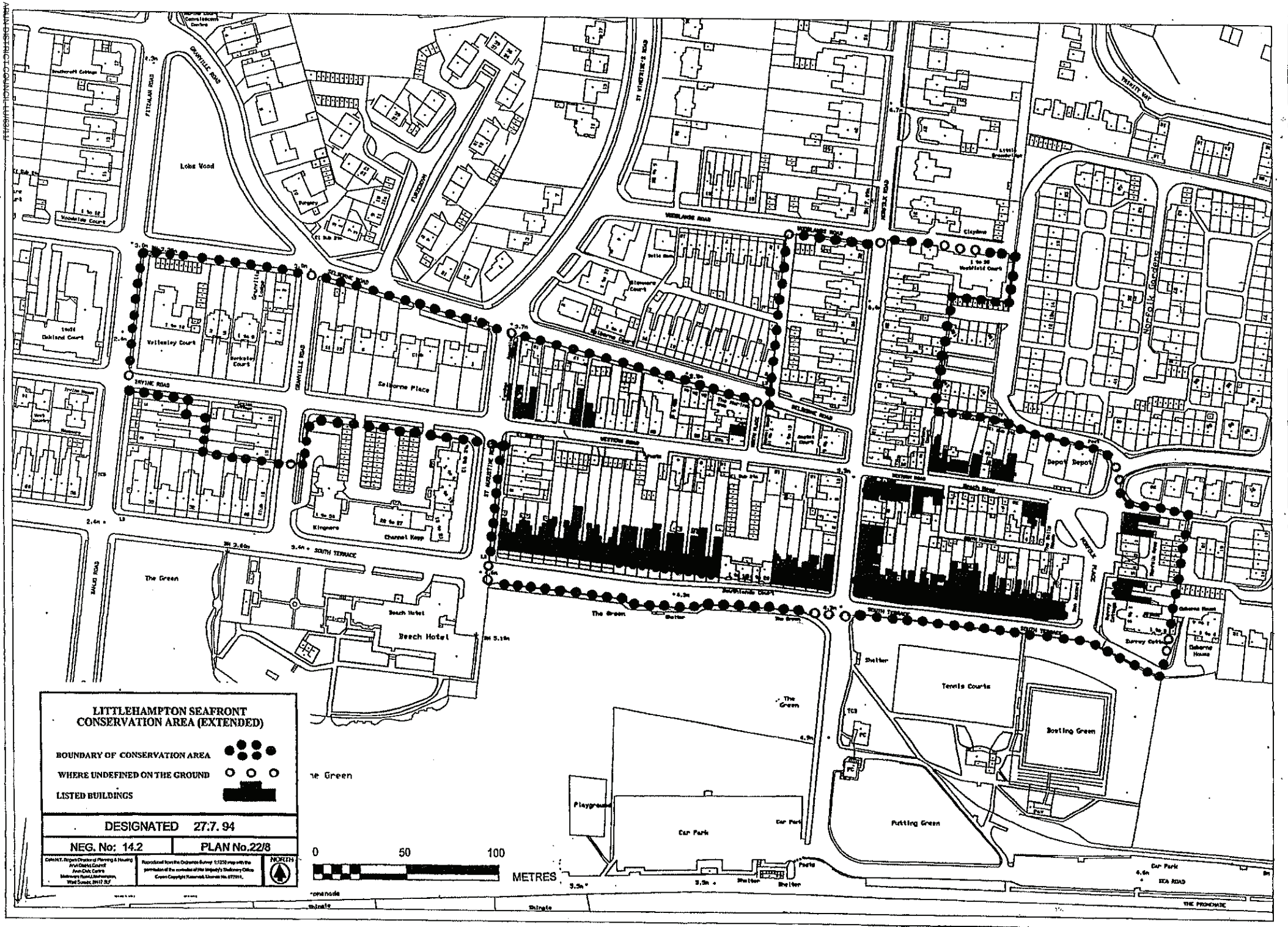
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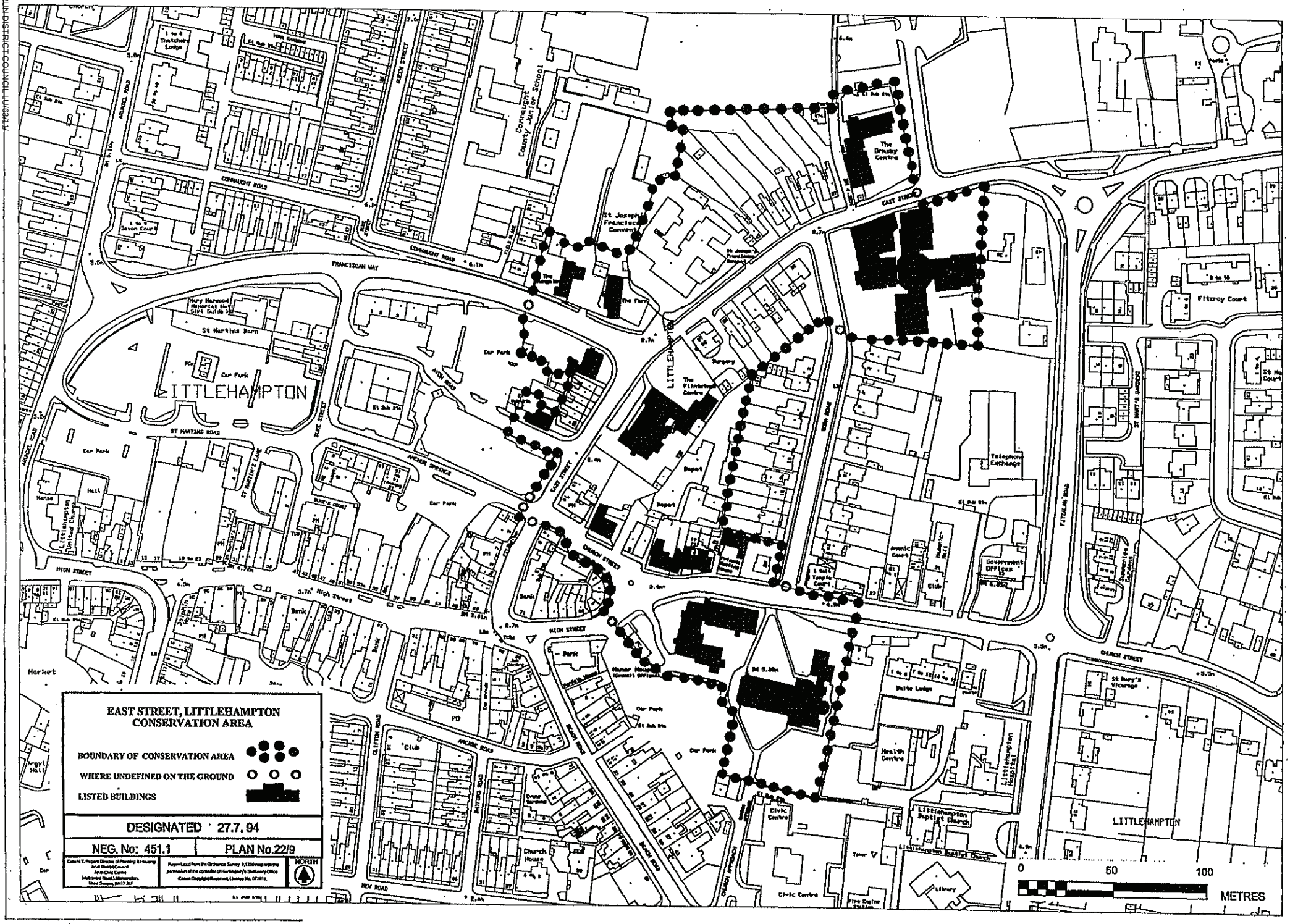
Appendix E– Conservation Areas

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL LU/63/11/

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL LU/63/11/




LITTLEHAMPTON SEAFRONT
CONSERVATION AREA (EXTENDED)
BOUNDARY OF CONSERVATION AREA
WHERE UNDEFINED ON THE GROUND
LISTED BUILDINGS
DESIGNATED 27.7.94
NEG. No: 14.2
PLAN No.22/8
NORTH
0
50
100
METRES
Lobs Wood
Granville Road
Fitzalan Road
Irvine Road
Kelmore Place
Victoria Road
Wellington Road
Norfolk Gardens
Trinity Way
Beach Road
South Terrace
The Green
Beach Hotel
Tennis Courts
Bowling Green
Putting Green
Car Park
Playground
Shelter
Depot
Sea Road
The Promenade


EAST STREET, LITTLEHAMPTON
CONSERVATION AREA
BOUNDARY OF CONSERVATION AREA
WHERE UNDEFINED ON THE GROUND
LISTED BUILDINGS
DESIGNATED 27.7.94
NEG. No: 451.1
PLAN No.22/9
NORTH
LITTLEHAMPTON
0
50
100
METRES

Appendix F – Report Conditions

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL LU/63/11/

Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, Fitzalan Link Road

This report is produced solely for the benefit of The Greencore Group and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors

December 2008

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL LU/63/11/