



LIGHTSOURCE RENEWABLE ENERGY LTD

PROPOSED SOLAR FARM AT LOWER FARM, YAPTON LANE, WALBURTON

Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment

December 2014

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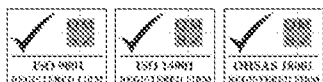
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ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES
LAND AND PROPERTY
MINING, QUARRYING AND MINERAL ESTATES
WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report sets out the archaeological and historical background of a site at Walburton, West Sussex (NGR SU 982 047). Proposals entail the construction of a solar farm. This report provides an evaluation of the significance of known and potential heritage assets within the proposed site boundary. Potential impacts through development to known and potential heritage assets are established, their significance assessed and appropriate mitigation measures for reducing these potential impacts are proposed where relevant.

1.2 In order to inform this assessment baseline data was obtained from the following:

- West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) consulted October 2014;
- West Sussex Record Office;
- In house datasets of designations (English Heritage 2014)
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Listed Buildings
 - Registered Parks and Gardens
 - Registered Battlefields
 - Historic Landscapes
- The National Heritage List for England (English Heritage website)

1.3 In addition, a walkover survey of the site was undertaken in October 2014.

Definitions of Terms

1.4 For the purposes of this section, the term 'site' is used to refer to the application area. The term 'search area' relates to the wider area defined for the purposes of baseline information collection. For non-designated heritage assets this has been set at 1km. For designated heritage assets this has been set at 5km for World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I Listed Buildings, Grade II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields. For Conservation Areas and Grade II Listed Buildings this has been set at 1km. At discretion these search areas will be extended for certain assets where observations indicate a potential for setting impacts.

National and local planning policy and guidance

- 1.5 Statutory designations comprise scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, listed buildings and conservation areas. In addition to the national and local planning policy, presented below, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) provides protection for scheduled monuments. Likewise, applications affecting listed buildings and conservation areas are considered in respect to the Town and Country Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).
- 1.6 Non-statutory designations, comprising registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields, are assessed under national and local planning policy only. This is also the case for the remainder of the archaeological resource. These are non- statutory designations and comprise entries onto a Historic Environment or Sites and Monument Record as well as previously unknown features which may be recorded as part of a desk based assessment or environmental impact assessment.

National Policy

- 1.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines the role of the planning system as to promote and achieve sustainable development and involves ‘seeking positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment’ (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 paragraph 9)
- 1.8 Under the NPPF Plan making and decision taking is informed by 12 core planning principles including the requirement for the planning system to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 paragraph 17)
- 1.9 Where heritage assets are to be affected by development, local authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of the assets affected (including the contribution made to the significance of the asset by its setting); the level of detail being proportionate to the asset’s importance and which may include a field evaluation.
- 1.10 In determining applications, the NPPF stipulates that ‘great weight’ should be given to the assets conservation and that substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed Building should be exceptional whilst substantial harm to or loss of assets of highest

significance most notably Scheduled Monuments, protected wrecks, battlefields and Grade I and II* Parks and Gardens should be wholly exceptional (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 paragraph 132)

- 1.11 Developments where substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a heritage asset should be assessed against specific tests and should deliver substantial public benefits which outweigh any loss or harm (133). Less than substantial harm to a designated asset require public benefits including the securement of an optimum viable use (134). Impacts to the significance of non-designated assets will require a balanced judgement based on the level of significance and the scale of harm (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 paragraph 135), although non-designated assets which are of equivalent significance to designated assets will be considered as such (139).
- 1.12 The NPPF also requires developers to 'record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost' through archaeological excavations and reporting (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 paragraph 141).

Local Policy

- 1.13 The following policies comprise saved policies from the Arun District Local Plan.

POLICY AREA16 Ancient Monuments and Sites of National Archaeological Importance

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

POLICY AREA17 Sites of Archaeological Interest

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

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

(ii) where the assessment shows that the physical preservation of remains in situ is not justified, conditions may be attached to any permission granted that development will not take place until provision has been made by the developer for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording. The programme will be carried out prior to the commencement of the development; and

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

2 BASELINE INFORMATION

Geology and Topography of site

- 2.1 The site comprises pasture and arable land at Lower Farm, located at the south-eastern extremity of the Parish of Walberton. The land within the site slopes from a high point of 10m AOD in the north-west to a low point of 4m AOD in the south-east. Within this general south-eastern facing slope are localised variations in topography, probably resulting from runoff patterns which have formed small 'valleys' towards streams present to the south and the east of the site, see Figure 2 which shows the topographical survey of the site.
- 2.2 A broad stream marking the parish boundary is located 120m south of the site. This drains into the River Arun which is located 1.8km east of the site.
- 2.3 Solid geology comprises clay silt and sand of either the London Clay formation of the Lambeth Group formation. Superficial geology comprises raised beach deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2014); the site is located at the Brighton-Norton raised beach and cliffline, a deposit which marks the period when sea levels were 8m higher than the present day.

Archaeological Background

- 2.4 The Historic Environment Record was consulted for entries within the search area (taken as an area of approximately 1km radius from the site boundary). Besides identifying heritage assets that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed solar farm this search boundary was expected to provide sufficient data to represent the archaeological character of the area. Information on designated heritage assets was complimented by Wardell Armstrong's in-house databases (English Heritage 2014).

Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the boundary of the site. However there are seven Scheduled Monuments, 12 Grade I Listed Buildings, 14 Grade II* Listed Buildings and, one Registered Parks and Gardens within the 5km search area. Within the 1km search area there are four Grade II Listed Buildings and two Conservation Areas.

Known Non Designated Heritage Assets

Non-Designated HER Entries

- 2.6 The HER does not record any assets within the boundary of the site.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.7 Whilst not yet recorded on the HER, the site is located within an area currently under investigation by the Worthing Archaeological Society. The work undertaken by the society has included oblique aerial photography, geophysical survey and trial trenching.
- 2.8 The aerial photography of the site showed a circular anomaly c.15m in diameter and linear anomalies. This suggested the possible presence of a barrow or a round house and an associated field system.
- 2.9 Subsequent to this a resistivity survey was undertaken across the location of the possible barrow/roundhouse. The resistivity results did not record a conclusive anomaly which could be said to accord with the circular cropmark. Nevertheless a trial trench was excavated across the postulated location of the cropmark. This proved inconclusive in respect of the possible barrow/roundhouse (possibly due to inaccuracies in the locating of the trench in respect of the cropmark) but it recorded a possible metal feature which may represent the remains of an undated road or trackway. A further trial trench was excavated across a linear feature located to the south-west and this was recorded as a 3m wide, 1.8m deep, ditch. Whilst this was undated it was reported as being most likely prehistoric in date and due to its size a probably boundary ditch (Worthing Archaeological Society 2014).
- 2.10 A later phase of trenching comprising another eleven trenches was subsequently planned, the results of which are not yet available but which reputedly confirm the presence of a large ditch and a north-south aligned road/trackway (Bannlund, P, 2014, pers comm., 5th November). Whilst there is little dating evidence it is thought that the features probably date to the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age (Mills, J, 2014, pers comm., 5th November).

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 2.11 The land within the site is recorded as regular piecemeal enclosure. For the majority of the site this is recorded as having been undertaken in the post medieval period. The exception is the south-eastern corner of the site which is located within an area of piecemeal enclosure following the course of a stream and which may have been enclosed during the medieval period.

General Historical Background

Prehistoric

- 2.12 The site is located at the Brighton-Norton raised beech and cliffline, a deposit marking the period at which sea levels were 8m higher than the present day. This is probably about 200,000 years old and post-dates the earlier Goodwood Slindon beech and cliffline which was present north of the search area when sea levels were 40m higher than at present. The latter deposit has revealed early hominid remains at Boxgrove c.7km north-west of the site.
- 2.13 The earliest dated evidence for activity within the 1km search area comprises Mesolithic axes and flints which have been recorded 920-930m east of the site (HER references 1344 and 1462). Whilst this probably represents a temporary camp site located nearby a stream or marine inlet, rather than a home-base (Drewett 1999), it indicates that the site was located within an area utilised for foraging during the Mesolithic period.
- 2.14 Neolithic activity is attested to by a Neolithic axe 550m north of the site (HER reference 1345).
- 2.15 Evidence for funerary and settlement activity dating to the Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age is focused to the north of the search area on the Downs and Lower Greensand (Greatorex 1999). However, by the end of the Bronze Age and into the Iron Age, settlement had expanded onto the coastal plain. Indeed, at Yapton (to the south of the site) Late Bronze Age pits and, a metalworkers' hoard testifying to an increase in Late Bronze Age trade and production, have been recorded (Hamilton & Manley 1999).

- 2.16 By the Late Iron Age settlement expanded further on the coastal plain, perhaps as a result of improvements made possible by extensive drainage networks. Principal settlements in closest vicinity to the site include that which has been recorded at North Bersted, c.5k south-west of the site (Hamilton & Manley 1999b).

Romano British

- 2.17 The coastal plain was utilised for farming during the Romano-British period and a number of villas are recorded. Indeed at Roman villa site is recorded at Walberton, 880m north of the site (HER reference MWS8590).

Early Medieval (c.410 to 1066AD)

- 2.18 The HER does not record any evidence for Anglo Saxon activity within the boundary of the site or within the search area.

Medieval (c.1066 to 1540AD)

- 2.19 The establishment of settlement at Walberton by the end of the eleventh century is verified by its inclusion in the Domesday Book (1086) and a manor house was present at Walberton by 1302 (Hudson 1997). The land within the site was located within the south-eastern part of Walberton Parish which was within common meadow during this period (Hudson 1997).

Post Medieval (c.1540AD to present)

- 2.20 The earliest cartographic evidence studied as part of this assessment comprised an 1852 copy of a 1630 map. This showed the Manor of Walberton belonging to Thomas Bennett Esquire. The land within the site was located within enclosed land in the south-eastern part of the Estate, see Figure 3. A footpath to Yapton was shown in the immediate vicinity of the western boundary of the site. Maps dating to 1756, 1778 and 1846 showed little change within the boundary of the site; the only change being the addition of an east-west field boundary in the western half of the site between 1778 and 1846. Buildings at Lower Farm had become established to the immediate west of the site by the time of the production of 1778 map.

Aerial Photographs

- 2.21 The Worthing Archaeological Society has recently undertaken a microlite flight over

the area (including the site) to record cropmarks. These have not been made available as part of this assessment but were utilised to target trial trenches which recorded a large ditch and a north-south aligned road/trackway (Bannlund, P, 2014, pers comm., 5th November).

- 2.22 As part of this assessment, freely available aerial photographs were observed on Google Earth. A photograph dating to 2005 showed cropmarks within the boundary of the site. These included the linear feature recorded by the Worthing Archaeological Society as a large prehistoric ditch and this has been sketched on Figure 2. The photograph also appeared to show a curvilinear cropmark in the north-eastern corner of the site. This partially accords with a curvilinear field boundary shown on the 1756 Walberton Estate Map, see Figure 3 and is reflected by the topographical survey shown on Figure 2. Whilst this may be representative of the former presence of a ditch, a geological origin for this feature cannot be ruled out i.e. it may represent runoff. The photograph shows other cropmarks within the site for which an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out at this stage.

Site Visit

- 2.23 A walkover survey of the site was undertaken in October 2014.
- 2.24 The site was inspected to:
- establish the presence of above ground archaeology, whether or not previously recorded;
 - assess and validate data collected as part of the desk-based assessment;
 - assess the topography of the site and
 - to assess inter-visibility with heritage designations.
- 2.25 The site was observed as being under pasture. In general, the site sloped from a high point of 10m AOD in the north-west to a low point of 4m AOD in the south-east. Located on this general slope (in the central third of the site) was a localised valley aligned roughly north-south, see Figure 2. This valley was reflected on historic maps by a field boundary first depicted on a 1630 map. This may have been indicative of the course of an old stream/runoff aligned through the centre of the site towards the stream which bounds the site to the south. At the crest of the western slope to this

‘valley’, a recent excavation has recorded the remains of a ring ditch/round house. The in-filled excavation area was observed and its location marked on Figure 2 (Wishart, L 2014, pers comm., October).

- 2.26 No earthworks or above ground remains of archaeological significance were observed within the boundary of the site.
- 2.27 All Heritage designations which may be impacted upon by changes in their setting were visited to assess views to the site. Observations are presented in Table 2 below. Only one heritage asset was observed as having views of the site. This comprised Grade II Listed Binsted church, which at 1.05km north of the site fell outside of the search area. However this has been included due to on-site observations. Plate 2, below, shows the view towards the site taken from the churchyard. A Photoview taken as part of the LVIA assessment also shows this view from the other side of the church from a public footpath, see Photoview 4.



Plate 1: View of earthworks in the south of the site (located on raised beach deposits)



Plate 2. View towards the site from the southern edge of the churchyard at Grade II listed Binsted Church

Summary of Baseline

- 2.28 No designated heritage assets would be physically impacted upon by the proposals. However, 35 designated heritage assets have been identified by a ZTV as being theoretically inter visible with proposed solar farm, see Appendix 1.
- 2.29 In respect of buried archaeological remains, the area in which the site is located was probably utilised for foraging during the early prehistoric period, with settlement being transient and short term. Permanent settlement does not appear to have come to the area until the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age. Indeed, recent small scale trial trenching undertaken within the boundary of the site has recorded a large ditch and a trackway which is likely to represent activity dating the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age (Mills, J, 2014, pers comm., 5th November).

3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

- 3.1 Using the criteria set out in Appendix 2 the following impacts, their magnitude and their significance are predicted. These are split into construction and operation impacts which are described under 'direct' and 'indirect' in Appendix 2.

Construction Impacts

3.2 Ground disturbance through the construction of solar arrays, associated control plant with undergrounding of cabling and through provision of works compound(s) and permanent and temporary vehicle access will have the potential to disturb buried archaeological remains. The significance of this impact is presented below.

Table 1: Potential Construction Impacts

Physical impact to heritage assets			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
Remains of ring ditch/round house (recorded by oblique aerial photography)	Archaeological: low to medium	Ground disturbance could entail: - the driving of piles to site the solar arrays Magnitude of impact = minor - linear trenching for the cable runs Magnitude of impact = minor to moderate - a proposed top soil strip for the construction of access roads Magnitude of impact = minor to moderate - Topsoil strip and foundation excavation for substations/transformers Magnitude of impact = minor to moderate	No greater than moderate adverse
Ditch (recoded by the Worthing Archaeological Society)	Archaeological: low to medium	Ground disturbance could entail: - the driving of piles to site the solar arrays Magnitude of impact = minor - linear trenching for the cable runs Magnitude of impact = minor to moderate	No greater than moderate adverse

		- a proposed top soil strip for the construction of access roads Magnitude of impact = minor to moderate - Topsoil strip and foundation excavation for substations/transformers Magnitude of impact = minor to moderate	
Trackway (recorded by the Worthing Archaeological Society)	Archaeological: low to medium	Ground disturbance could entail: - the driving of piles to site the solar arrays Magnitude of impact = minor - linear trenching for the cable runs Magnitude of impact = minor to moderate - a proposed top soil strip for the construction of access roads Magnitude of impact = minor to moderate - Topsoil strip and foundation excavation for substations/transformers Magnitude of impact = minor to moderate	No greater than moderate adverse
Other as yet unrecorded remains	Archaeological: low to medium i.e. there is no evidence to indicate the presence of remains of high importance	Ground disturbance could entail: - the driving of piles to site the solar arrays Magnitude of impact = minor - linear trenching for the cable runs Magnitude of impact = minor to moderate - a proposed top soil strip for the construction of access roads	Most likely slight adverse (no greater than moderate adverse)

		Magnitude of impact = minor to moderate Topsoil strip and foundation excavation for substations/transformers Magnitude of impact = minor to moderate	
		Alternatively (if fieldwork indicates the presence of remains of high importance) the solar arrays could be sited partially or wholly on concrete pads which would not entail ground disturbance and cabling could be placed in covered trays again to avoid ground disturbance. Ground disturbance would be predominantly limited to a topsoil strips/foundation excavation for access tracks/substations/transformers. Magnitude of impact = no change to moderate dependent upon location of access tracks and substations/transformers	Most likely neutral but in respect of access roads/substations/transformers a greater impact cannot be discounted
		Alternatively the proposals could be modified so as to ensure the avoidance of the assets entirely	Neutral
Physical impact to historic landscape			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
Historic Landscape (piecemeal enclosure post medieval to modern)	Historic: low to medium	No hedgerows/banks will be removed and the proposals will impact upon a small area of the HLC unit as a whole. Magnitude of impact = minor	No greater than slight adverse
Historic Landscape (piecemeal enclosure post medieval to post medieval)	Historic: medium	No hedgerows/banks will be removed and the proposals will impact upon a small area of the HLC unit as a whole. Magnitude of impact = minor	No greater than slight adverse

Operational Impacts

- 3.3 In order to assess which heritage designations may experience a visual impact upon their setting, viewshed analysis has been carried out, see Figure 1 and Appendix 1. This has demonstrated that 35 have the potential to be inter-visible with the site. These potential visual impacts to setting are presented below.

Table 2: Potential Operational Impacts

Impact to Grade I Listed Buildings			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
The Parish Church of St Mary (reference 1027563)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 4km north-west of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its churchyard and its physical position in the village of Slindon. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible from the building or from its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings (including the churchyard wall) and vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
The Parish Church Of St Mary Magdalen (reference 1027604)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 3.6km east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its churchyard and its physical position on the edge of the village of Lyminster. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible within views of the building, within views from the building or within views from the surrounds of the building due to the presence of hedgerows and mature vegetation within the intervening countryside. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
The Parish Church Of St Mary (1027640)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 2.6km south-east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its churchyard and its	Neutral

		physical position on the edge of the village of Cimping. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible within views of the building, within views from the building or within views from the surrounds of the building due to the presence of hedgerows and mature vegetation within the intervening countryside. Magnitude of impact = no change	
The Parish Church Of St Mary (1027690)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 2.7km south-west of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its churchyard and its physical position in the village of Barnham. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible from the building or from its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings and vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Church Of St Nicholas (reference 1027914)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 3.9km north-east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its physical within Arundel and its association with the Priory (St Wilfreds). These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible from the building or from its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Arundel Castle (reference 1027926)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 4.2km north-east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its physical and dominating position within Arundel. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible from at least the majority of the building or from its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings and vegetation. Exceptions to this may be the towers and upper storeys which may	Neutral

		possess expansive views of the countryside surrounding Arundel. However, the proposed addition of the solar farm into these views would not block views, detract from views or represent a modern instruction into a relict landscape. Magnitude of impact = no change	
Barnham Court (reference 1233144)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 2.8km south-west of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its grounds and its physical position in the village of Barnham. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible from the building or from its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings and vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
The Parish Church Of St Andrew (1233989)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 1.8km south-east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its churchyard and its physical position on the edge of the hamlet of Ford. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible in views of the building, in views from the building or from views within its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings and vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
The Parish Church Of St Mary (reference 1237782)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 920m south of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its churchyard and its physical position in the village of Yapton. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible from the building or from its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings (churchyard wall) and vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral

Roman Catholic Cathedral Of St Philip Neri And Piers Surrounding Churchyard (reference 1248090)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 3.8km north-east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its physical and dominating position within Arundel. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible from at least the majority of the building or from its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings and vegetation. Exceptions to this may be the upper reaches of the building which may possess expansive views of the countryside surrounding Arundel. However, the proposed addition of the solar farm into these views would not block views, detract from views or represent a modern instruction into a relict landscape. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Fitzalan Chapel (reference 1263812)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 3.9km north-east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its physical and dominating position within Arundel. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible from the building or from its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings and vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
The Parish Church Of St Mary (reference 1274629)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 1.3km north-east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its churchyard and its physical position in the village of Walburton. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible from the building or from its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings (churchyard wall) and vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Impact Grade II* Listed Buildings			
Receptor	Receptor	Receptor	Receptor

Bailiffscourt Hotel and Country Club (reference 1027676)	Architectural/historic: high	The primary value of the building located 4km south-east of the site is within its fabric which would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. In respect of setting elements that contribute towards the importance of the building, these are primarily restricted to its grounds and immediate countryside backdrop. The proposed solar farm, located at distance, would not impact upon these and would not be visible due to presence of vegetation and buildings in the intervening landscape. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
The Priory (St Wilfreds) (reference 1027913)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 3.9km north-east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its physical position within Arundel and its association with the Church of St Mary. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible from the building or from its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Slindon House (reference 1221729)	Architectural/historic: high	The primary value of the building located 4.2km north-west of the site is within its fabric which would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. In respect of setting elements that contribute towards the importance of the building, these are primarily restricted to its grounds and immediate countryside backdrop. The proposed solar farm, located at distance, would not impact upon these and would not be visible due to presence of vegetation and buildings in the intervening landscape. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Walburton House (reference 1222531)	Architectural/historic: high	The primary value of the building located 1.2km north-west of the site is within its fabric which would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. In respect of setting elements that contribute towards the importance of the building, these are primarily restricted to its grounds and immediate countryside backdrop (including its former parkland). The proposed solar farm, located at distance, would not impact upon	Neutral

		these and would not be visible due to presence of vegetation in the intervening landscape. Magnitude of impact = no change	
Chapel at Bailiffscourt Hotel (reference 1233450)	Architectural/historic: high	The primary value of the building located 3.9km south-east of the site is within its fabric which would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. In respect of setting elements that contribute towards the importance of the building, these are primarily restricted to its immediate surrounds. The proposed solar farm, located at distance, would not impact upon these and would not be visible due to presence of vegetation and buildings in the intervening landscape. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Parish George of St George (reference 1233516)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 3.6km west of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its churchyard and its physical position in Eastergate. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible from the building or from its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings and vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Guesthouse at Bailiffscourt Hotel (reference 1274459)	Architectural/historic: high	The primary value of the building located 4km south-east of the site is within its fabric which would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. In respect of setting elements that contribute towards the importance of the building, these are primarily restricted to its immediate surrounds. The proposed solar farm, located at distance, would not impact upon these and would not be visible due to presence of vegetation and buildings in the intervening landscape. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Stables at No 26, the Vicarage (reference 1278040)	Architectural/historic: high	The value of the building, located 3.8km north-east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its physical position within Arundel. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible	Neutral

		from the building or from its surrounds due to the presence intervening buildings. Magnitude of impact = no change	
Hiorns Tower (reference 1353747)	Architectural/historic: high	The importance of the building, located 4.2km north-east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principle backdrop to the folly comprises the landscape to the east. This would not be impacted upon. The proposed solar farm would not be present within views of the folly, within views from the exterior or lower storeys of the folly or within views from the immediate surrounds of the folly. This is due to the presence of expansive areas of vegetation in the intervening landscape. Views may be possible from the upper storeys which are likely to possess expansive views of the countryside. However, the proposed addition of the solar farm into these views would not block views, detract from views or represent a modern intrusion into a relict landscape. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Impact to Grade II Listed Buildings			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
Marsh Farmhouse (reference 1221995)	Architectural/historic: medium	The value of the building, located 420m east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. Setting elements that contribute towards the significance of a farmhouse principally comprise its rural backdrop but specifically its own landholding (the land over which it holds rights of design and function). The proposed solar farm would not impact upon the landholding of Manor Farmhouse. Neither would the proposed solar farm be visible from the farmhouse due to the presence of intervening vegetation. However the solar farm would be visible on the approach to the farmhouse and from the farmyard. Magnitude of impact = minor	No greater than slight adverse
Buildings within Yapton and North End: The Old Cottage	Architectural/historic: medium	The importance of the buildings lies predominantly within their fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposals. Setting elements that contribute towards their importance comprise their village	Neutral

(reference 1274455) and The Thatched Cottage (reference 1274602)		location. This would not be impacted upon by the proposals which would not be visible in views of or views from the buildings due to the presence of intervening vegetation and/or buildings. Magnitude of impact = no change	
The Thatched Cottage (reference 1274880)	Architectural/historic: medium	The importance of the building, located 800m east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposals. Due to the perception of a cottage as a rural/semi-rural dwelling, setting elements that may contribute towards the significance of the cottage comprise its rural setting. However it should be noted that the nature of the building as a cottage, rather than a farmhouse, reduces its influence and perceived association with the surrounding countryside certainly the wider countryside and the solar farm would not be visible due to the presence of vegetation in the intervening landscape (in-particular that located at Marsh Farm) Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Binsted Church (reference 1274877)	Architectural/historic: medium	The value of the building, located 1.05km north of the site lies predominantly within its fabric. This would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the building are its churchyard and its physical position at Binsted. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. However, the solar farm would be visible from the southern elevation of the church and from its churchyard. This may detract from a contextual appreciation of the Church within the wider rural landscape. However, due to the distance (1.05km) and the scale of the affected area in respect to the wider rural backdrop this would be minor. Magnitude of impact = minor	No greater than slight adverse
Impact to Scheduled Monuments			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
Madehurst Wood earthworks	Archaeological: high	The primary value of the monument located 2.9km north of the site is within its buried remains and/or earthworks which would not be impacted upon by the	Neutral

(reference 1003736)		proposed solar farm. In respect of setting elements, the proposed solar farm would not be visible from the monument due to the presence of intervening vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	
Medieval earthworks (reference 1005828)	Archaeological: high	The primary value of the monument located 2.6km south-east of the site is within its buried remains and/or earthworks which would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. In respect of setting elements, the proposed solar farm would not be visible from the monument due to the presence of intervening buildings and vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Goblestubbs Copse earthworks (reference 1005895)	Archaeological: high	The primary value of the monument located 2.3km north of the site is within its buried remains and/or earthworks which would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. In respect of setting elements, the proposed solar farm would not be visible from the monument due to the presence of intervening vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Ringwork at Batworthpark House (reference 1012177)	Archaeological: high	The primary value of the monument located 4.9km north-east of the site is within its buried remains and/or earthworks which would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. In respect of setting elements, the proposed solar farm would not be visible from the monument due to the presence of intervening vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Arundel Castle (reference 1012500)	Archaeological: high	The value of the monument, located 3.9km north-east north-east of the site, lies predominantly within its fabric, buried remains and earthworks. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. The principal setting elements that contribute towards the significance of the monument are its location with Arundel Registered Park and Garden and its association with the later Grade I listed castle. These would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm which would not be visible due to the presence intervening buildings and vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral

Tortington Augustinian priory and ponds (reference 1021459)	Archaeological: high	The primary value of the monument located 2.3km north-east of the site is within its buried remains and/or earthworks which would not be impacted upon by the proposed solar farm. In respect of setting elements, the proposed solar farm would not be visible from the monument due to the presence of intervening vegetation. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Impact to Registered Parks and Gardens			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
Arundel	Historic: high	The importance of the Registered Park and Garden, located 3.8km north-east of the site lies predominantly within its own landscape. This would not be impacted upon by the proposals. Setting elements that contribute towards the importance of a Registered Park and Garden could include significant views of the surrounding landscape from within the park and views of the landscape en route to the park. The wooded downland present to the west of the site would screen (essentially block) views of the proposed solar farm and the proposed solar farm would not be visible from any of the principal entrances. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Conservation Areas			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
Yapton	Architectural/historic: medium	The primary value of the Conservation Area, which is located 830m south of the site, is within its built fabric and open spaces. In respect of setting elements, the proposed solar farm would not be visible from within the Conservation Area or from the boundaries of the Conservation Area. This is due to the presence of intervening vegetation (principally that located to the north of the railway line) and/or buildings. Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Walberton	Architectural/historic: medium	The primary value of the Conservation Area, which is located 830m south of the site, is within its built fabric and open spaces. In respect of setting elements, the proposed solar farm would not be visible from the vast majority of the conservation area due to areas of	No greater than slight adverse

		intervening vegetation and/or buildings. The exception to this may be the eastern boundary of the Conservation Area along Yapton Lane. However, views would be screened by vegetation and minimal. Magnitude of impact = negligible	
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Summary of Impacts

- 3.1 The potential impact to known archaeological remains is restricted to a probable prehistoric ditch, a probable prehistoric trackway, possible remains of a ring ditch/round house (not yet confirmed through trial trenching) and earthworks recorded as a possible moated site but which are more likely to be associated with historic sand extraction. As such, the impact to known remains is likely to be of no greater than moderate adverse significance. The impact to potential remains (as indicated by possible cropmarks and the general Late Bronze Age/Iron Age potential of the wider area) may be greater but again is most likely to be no greater than moderate adverse impact.
- 3.2 In respect of setting impacts to designated heritage assets, it has been established that Grade II Listed Binsted Church, Grade II listed Marsh Farm and the Conservation Area at Walberton may experience impacts. No setting impact would be greater than slight adverse significance and all setting impacts would be temporary.
- 3.3 In respect of section 66 of the Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act (1990) and the special regard which should be applied when considering the desirability of preserving a building's setting, the weight attributed to the setting impacts discussed above is a matter of planning judgement. Whilst this is the exclusive province of the Local Planning Authority it is stressed here that no setting impacts would be of greater than slight adverse significance. Therefore no setting impacts would cause substantial harm to the overall significance of a heritage designation. In addition, all setting impacts would be temporary.

4 MITIGATION

- 4.1 To mitigate/avoid any impacts to potential buried archaeology a programme of geophysical survey will be conducted prior to determination. The aim of this is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site

boundary. The results of the survey could permit a detailed programme of archaeological mitigation measures to be implemented. These mitigation measures, depending upon the nature of the remains identified, may comprise further archaeological fieldwork undertaken as a condition to planning consent and/or design modifications as detailed in Table 1 above.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 Baseline information was gathered from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record, English Heritage data sets, West Sussex record office and a site walkover survey.
- 5.2 It has been established that no designated heritage assets will be physically impacted upon by the proposals. Setting impacts would not exceed those of slight adverse significance. Setting impacts would also be temporary in nature.
- 5.3 In respect of buried archaeological remains, the baseline assessment undertaken as part of this report has indicated that there is a potential for remains within the boundary of the site which, if present, would most likely date to the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age periods. A geophysical survey undertaken at the predetermination stage will inform on the necessity of a detailed programme of archaeological mitigation measures to be implemented as a condition to planning consent and/or design modifications so as to avoid impact to archaeological remains.

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- Worthing Archaeological Society. (2014) *Project design for investigation of the site at Lower Farm, Walberton, August 23rd – September 5th 2014*

Cartographic Sources

- | | |
|--|------|
| • Plot of the manor of Walberton belonging to Thomas Bennett Esquire | 1630 |
| • Walberton Estate | 1756 |
| • Thomas Yeakell and William Gardner Sussex two inches to one mile | 1778 |
| • Walberton Tithe Map | 1846 |

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Heritage Assets

Table 1: Scheduled Monuments

Reference	Description	Distance from Site	ZTV
1003736	Madehurst Wood earthworks	2.9km north	√
1005828	Medieval earthworks E and SE of St Mary's Church	2.6km south-east	√
1005865	Maison Dieu	4.1km north-east	X
1005895	Goblestubbs Copse earthworks	2.3km north	√
1012177	Ringwork 400m NNW of Batworthpark House	4.9km north-east	√
1012500	Arundel Castle	3.9km north-east	√
1021459	Tortington Augustinian priory and ponds, including part of priory precinct	2.3km north-east	√

Table 2: Grade I Listed Buildings

Reference	Description	Distance from Site	ZTV
1027563	The Parish Church Of St Mary	4km north-west	√
1027604	The Parish Church Of St Mary Magdalen	3.6km east	√
1027640	The Parish Church Of St Mary	2.6km south-east	√
1027690	The Parish Church Of St Mary	2.7km south-west	√
1027914	Church Of St Nicholas	3.9km north-east	√
1027926	Arundel Castle	4.2km north-east	√
1233144	Barnham Court	2.8km south-west	√
1233989	The Parish Church Of St Andrew	1.8km south-east	√
1237782	The Parish Church Of St Mary	920m south	√
1248090	Roman Catholic Cathedral Of St Philip Neri And Piers Surrounding Churchyard	3.8km north-east	√
1263812	Fitzalan Chapel	3.9km north-east	√
1274629	The Parish Church Of St Mary	1.3km north-east	√

Table 3: Grade II* Listed Buildings

Reference	Description	Distance from Site	ZTV
1027676	Bailiffscourt Hotel And Country Club	4km south-east	√
1027908	The Norfolk Hotel	4km north-east	X
1027913	The Priory (St Wilfred's)	3.9km north-east	√
1027947	Railings To No 61	4km north-east	X
1034405	Priory Farmhouse	4.2km east	X
1221729	Slindon House	4.2km north-west	√
1221996	Tortington Priory Barn, To The North Of Priory Farm	2.4km north-east	X
1222531	Walberton House	1.2km north-west	√
1233450	Chapel At Bailiffscourt Hotel	3.9km south-east	√
1233516	The Parish Church Of St George	3.6km west	√
1263836	51, High Street	4km north-east	X
1274459	Guest House To Bailiffscourt Hotel And Country Club	4km south-east	√

1278040	Stables	At	No	26	3.8km north-east	√
	The Vicarage					
1353747	Hiorns Tower				4.2km north-east	√

Table 4: Grade II Listed Buildings

Reference	Description	Distance from Site	ZTV
1221995	Marsh Farmhouse	420m east	√
1274455	The Old Cottage	550m south	√
1274602	The Thatched Cottage	190m south	√
1274880	The Thatched Cottage	800m east	√
Additional Grade II Listed Buildings included at discretion			
1274877	Binsted Church	1.05km north	√

Table 5: Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens

Name	Distance from Site	ZTV
Arundel castle	3.8km north-east	√

Table 6: Conservation Areas

Name	Distance from Site	ZTV
Yapton	830m south	√
Walberton	940m north-west	√

Table 7: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Reference	Description	Distance from Site
4824	Stone Axe, Yapton	800m south
1344	Mesolithic Axes and Flints - Marsh Farm	920m east
1345	Neolithic Axe - Walberton Farm	550m north
1394	Park - Walberton House	930m north-west
1462	Mesolithic Flints - Tortington	930m east
7253	Earthworks, Todhurst Crossing	125m south
8099	WWII American graffiti - Walberton	940m north
MWS8590	Roman Villa site at Blacksmith's Corner, Walberton	880m north
MWS9480	Bramble Barn (Slated Barn) Historic Outfarm, Walberton	850m east
MWS10374	Historic Farmstead to the South of Todhurst Farms, Yapton	920m west

APPENDIX 2

Impact Assessment Methodology

Identification of Receptors

Information on designated heritage assets is collated from relevant datasets held by English Heritage (England), Historic Scotland (Scotland) and CADW (Wales).

In respect of non-designated heritage assets *'local planning authorities may identify non-designated heritage assets. These are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas of landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets (Department for Communities and Local Government 2014).*

Baseline studies to establish the presence of non-designated heritage assets are undertaken following the methodologies outlined in the main text i.e. through consultation with HERs/SMRs, map regression exercises, site walkover surveys etc.

Impact Assessment Methodology

The first stage of impact assessment is to quantify, as far as is possible, the importance of the heritage asset that may be impacted upon by the proposed development. Please note that within the relevant section of the National Planning Policy Framework (section 12) and within many of the associated guidance discussed below, that the phrase 'significance' has been used inter-changeably with the phrase 'importance'.

In ascribing levels of importance to heritage assets, the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (Highways Agency 2007) has been used, see Table 1 below. The practical use of Table 1 has been guided by various planning policy and guidance documents referred to below.

The National Planning Policy Framework defines the importance of Heritage Assets as: *'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance (importance) derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting'* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012: Annex 2 Glossary).

This definition is amplified in the English Heritage Practice Guide (2012 revision) where importance is: *'...used as a catch-all term to sum-up the qualities that make an otherwise ordinary place a heritage asset. The significance (importance) of a heritage asset is the sum of its architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest'* (English Heritage 2012 revision: paragraph 12).

Further guidance on the determination of the importance of a heritage asset can be found in the following and have been considered, where necessary, as part of this assessment:

- National Planning Policy Guidance (Department for Communities and Local Government 2014)
- English Heritage Monument Class Descriptions;
- English Heritage Principles of Selection for Designation (English Heritage publications (various) 2011);
- Regional Archaeological Research Frameworks;
- Professional judgement.

The magnitude of impact is measured from the condition that would prevail in a 'do nothing' scenario and it is assessed without regard to the importance of the receptor (Highways Agency 2007).

The worst magnitude of impact would be complete physical removal of the heritage asset. In some instances it is possible to discuss percentage loss when establishing the magnitude of impact. However complex receptors will require a much more sophisticated approach (Highways Agency 2007).

Heritage assets are susceptible to numerous forms of development and non development impacts both during the construction process and as a consequence of the operational life of the proposed development. These can be either direct (physical) impacts or indirect (non-physical) impacts

In ascribing the magnitude of impact, guidance presented in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (Highways Agency 2007) has been used, see Table 2 below.

The significance of an impact is devised by cross referencing the importance of the receptor with the magnitude of the impact, see Table 3. The impacts which are in grey are considered impacts that would constitute substantial harm.

Table 1: Establishing the importance of a heritage asset

Importance	Heritage Asset		
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)	Historic Buildings (Architectural/Artistic Interest and/or Historic Interest)	Historic Landscapes (Historic Interest)
Very High	- World Heritage Sites - Other sites of acknowledged international importance - Sites that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives	- World Heritage Sites - Other buildings of recognized international importance	- World Heritage Sites - Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not - Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	- Scheduled Ancient Monuments - Undesignated sites of schedulable quality and importance - Sites that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives	- Scheduled Ancient Monuments with standing remains - All Grade I and all Grade II* Listed Buildings (Scotland Category A) - Conservation Areas containing very important buildings - Undesignated structures of clear national importance - Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in their listing grade	- Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest - Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest - Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value - Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time depth or other critical factor(s)
Medium	Undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives	- Grade II Listed Buildings (Scotland Category B) - Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations - Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in their listing grade - Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character - Historic townscape or built up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)	- Designated special historic landscapes - Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value - Averagely well preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time depth or other critical factor(s)
Low	- undesignated assets of local importance - Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations - Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives	- Locally listed buildings (Scotland Category C) - Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association - Historic townscape or built up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)	- Robust undesignated historic landscapes - Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups - Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations
Negligible*	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest	Buildings of no architectural or historical note	Landscapes with little or no significant historic interest

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (Highways Agency 2007)

Table 2: Establishing the magnitude of impact

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Asset		
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)	Historic Buildings (Architectural/Artistic Interest and/or Historic Interest)	Historic Landscapes (Historic Interest)
Major	- Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered - Comprehensive changes to setting	- Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered - Comprehensive changes to setting	Major change to historic landscape character resulting from: - Changes to most key historic landscape elements, parcels or components - Extreme visual effects - Major change to noise or change to sound quality - Major changes to use or access
Moderate	- Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified - Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset	- Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified - Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is significantly modified	Moderate change to historic landscape character resulting from: - Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components - Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape - Noticeable differences in noise or sound quality - Considerable changes to use or access
Minor	- Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered - Slight changes to setting	- Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different - Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is noticeably changed	Limited change to historic landscape character resulting from: - Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components - Slight visual changes to few key aspects of the historic landscape - Limited changes to noise levels or sound quality - Slight changes to use or access
Negligible	Very minor changes to archaeological materials	Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it	Very small change to historic landscape character resulting from: - Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components - Virtually unchanged visual effects - Very slight changes to noise levels or sound quality - Very slight changes to use or access
No change	No change		

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (Highways Agency 2007)

Table 3: Establishing the significance of impact

IMPORTANCE	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/large	Large or very large	Very large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/slight	Moderate/large	Large/very large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral/slight	Neutral/slight	Slight	Slight/moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/slight	Neutral/slight	Slight
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT						

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (Highways Agency 2007)

- Department for Communities and Local Government. (2012) *National planning policy framework*
- Department for Communities and Local Government. (2014) *Planning Practice Guidance*
- English Heritage. (2012 revision) *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: historic environment practice guide*
- English Heritage. (2011) *Listing selection guidelines*
- Highways Agency. (2007) *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2*

FIGURES

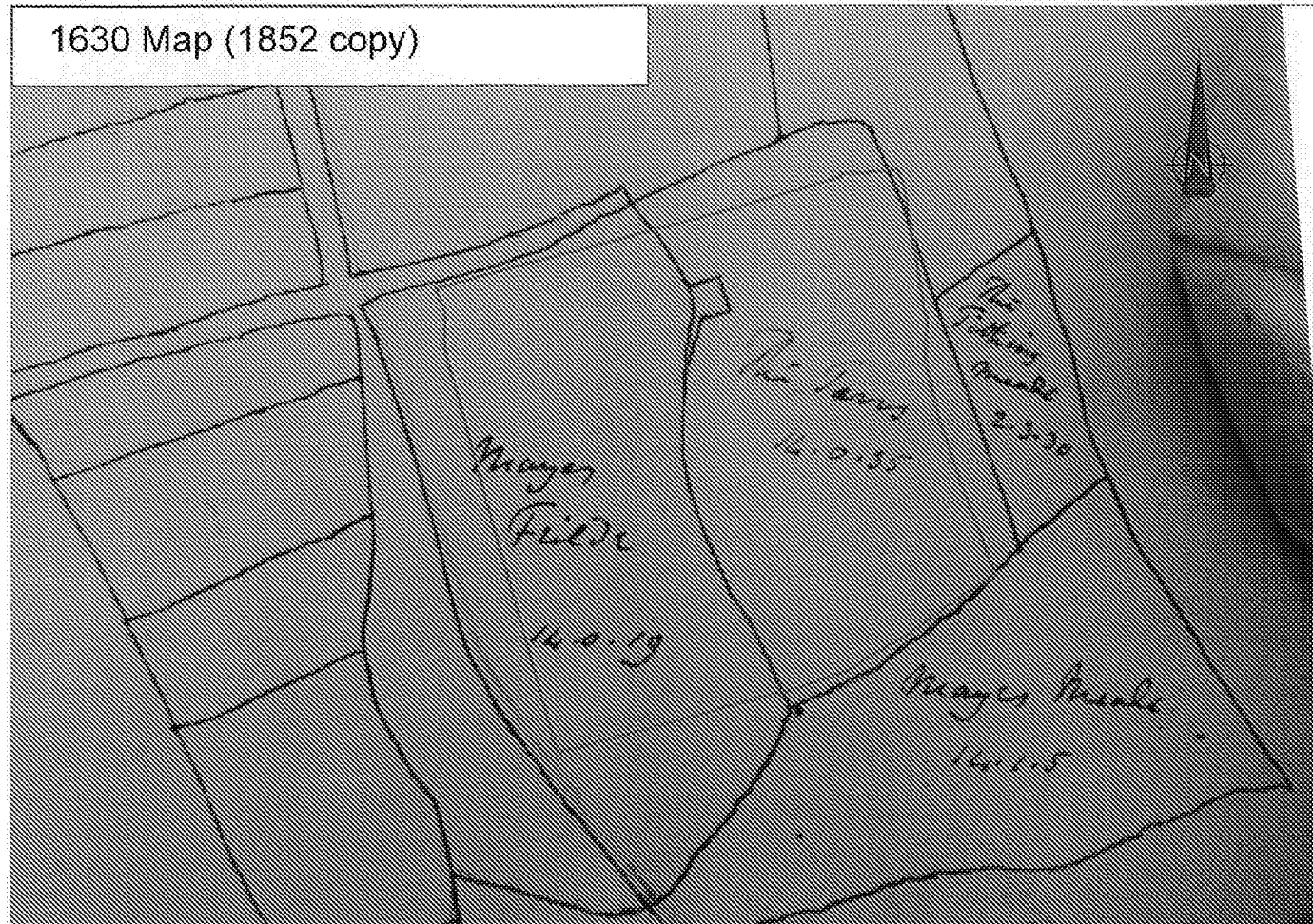
FIGURE 1
Designated Heritage Assets

FIGURE 2
Non Designated Heritage Assets

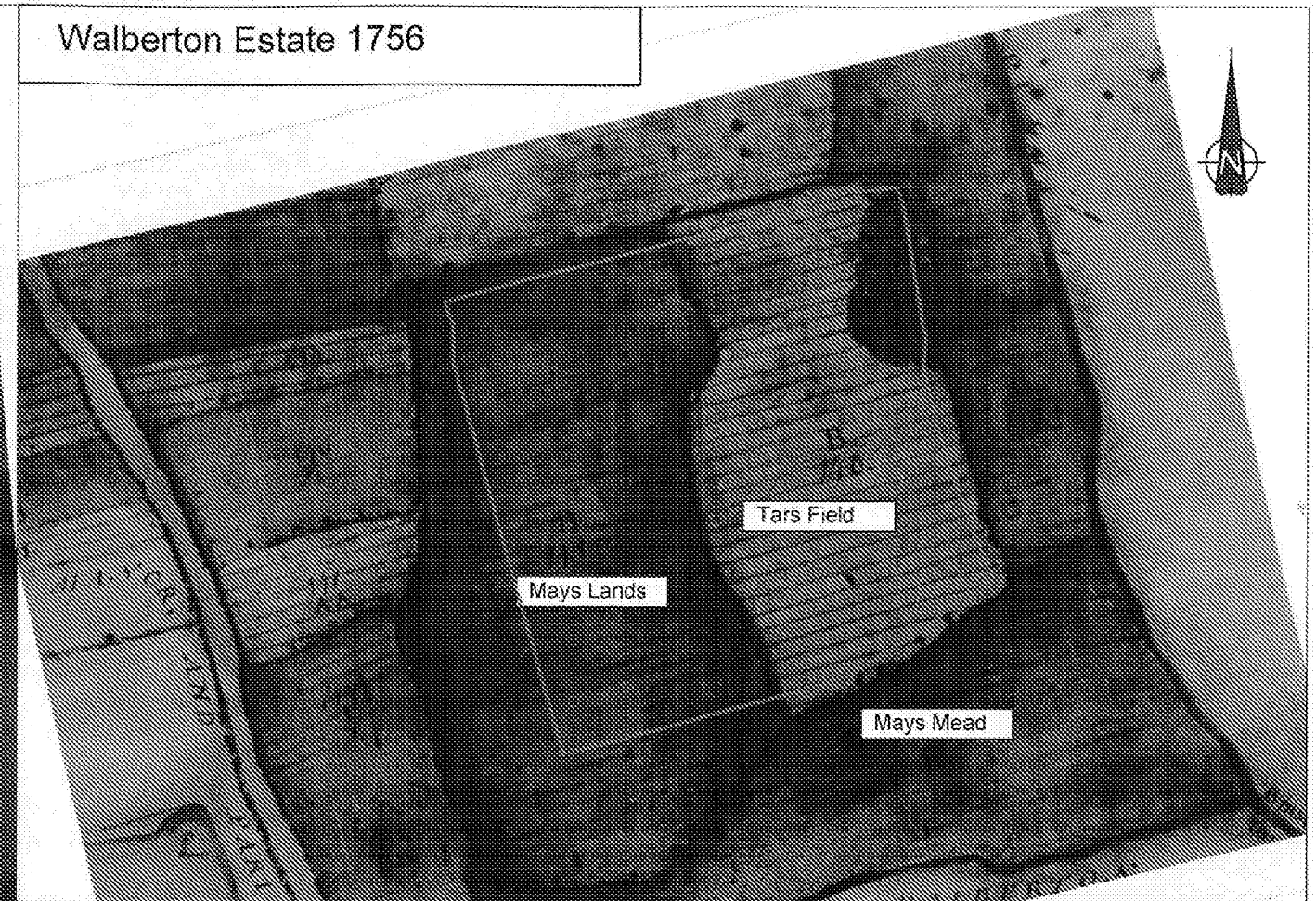


FIGURE 3
Historic Maps

1630 Map (1852 copy)



Walberton Estate 1756

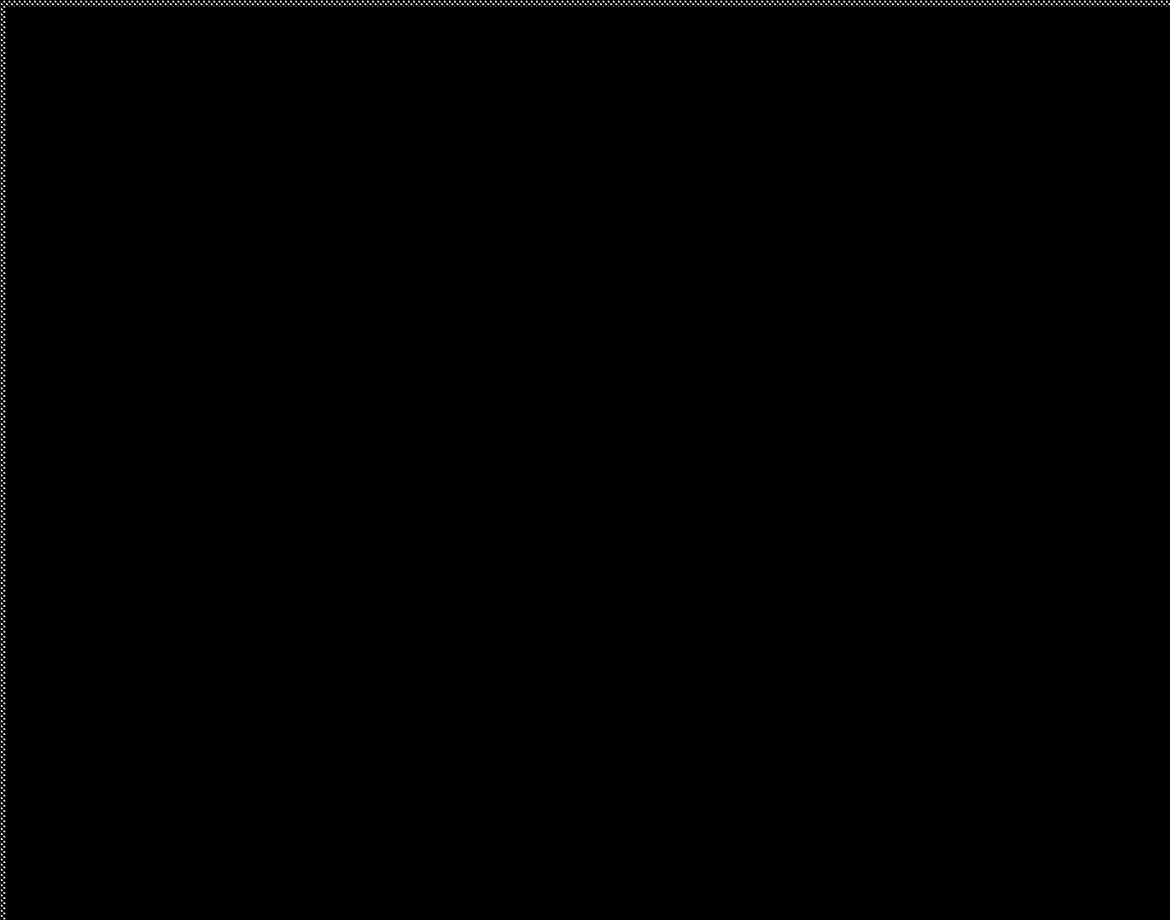


Yeakell and Gardner 1778



Walberton Tithe Map 1846





your earth our world

