ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

LAND EAST OF YAPTON LANE
WALBERTON, ARUN
WEST SUSSEX

PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
LAND ALLOCATION LIMITED

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Lanpro

Planning • Development | Design Studio | Archaeology • Heritage

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Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro was commissioned by Land Allocation Ltd to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform a planning application for a proposed residential development of land to the east of Yapton Lane, Walberton in the Arun district of West Sussex (SU 9781 0599). The study site comprises approximately 7.6ha consisting of a single field under arable cultivation.

The archaeological desk-based assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

The assessment has established that there are no designated heritage assets in the study site and that the proposed development will have no direct impact upon any designated heritage assets in the surrounding area. A detailed assessment of the potential impacts upon the setting and significance of all designated heritage assets in the surrounding area is presented in a separate Heritage Statement.

The available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping, the results of previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, and an archaeological geophysical survey, suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and especially Roman period remains within the study site. In the case of the Roman remains, these are likely to be broadly contemporary with the Blacksmith's Corner Roman villa previously excavated in the field to the immediate south of the study site. The features identified within the study site are, however, situated around 90m to the north of the area of the excavated villa, suggesting that these may represent enclosures and an ancillary agricultural building, perhaps a barn or granary, relating to the operation of the villa estate, and there is no evidence to suggest that such remains would be of greater than regional significance.

The study site is likely to have remained in agricultural use through the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is possible that buried remains relating to medieval or early post-medieval agriculture, such as ploughing or field boundaries, could survive, but these would be considered to be of negligible significance.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment of land to the east of Yapton Lane, Walberton, in the Arun district of West Sussex has been prepared by Lanpro Services Limited on behalf of Land Allocation Limited. This assessment has been undertaken to inform a planning application for the proposed residential development of the study site.

1.2 This document provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site and assesses the potential direct impacts that the proposed development could have on these.

1.3 The assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Section 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'; revised July 2021) and is in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020).

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

Current Legislation

2.1 The applicable legislative framework is summarised as follows:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979;

2.2 The AMAAA largely relates to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.

National Planning Policy Framework

2.3 Section 16 of the NPPF (revised July 2021), entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.

2.4 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment, and
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance

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2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

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

2.7 Annex 2 also defines 'Archaeological Interest' as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage Assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

2.8 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

2.9 Significance is defined as: *'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'*

2.10 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
- Protects the settings of such designations
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in situ preservation

Planning Practice Guidance

2.11 The Planning Practice Guidance is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled *'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'*. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF.

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Local Planning Policy

2.12 The Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted on 18th of July 2018 and sets out a spatial vision, objectives and a sustainable strategy for delivering the needed growth of the District over the period 2011- 2031. The Local Plan is used to guide decisions on planning, development and regeneration activity. Policy relating to archaeology is provided in Policy HER DM6 of the Local Plan, reproduced below;

Policy HER DM6

Sites of Archaeological Interest

There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of scheduled and other nationally important monuments and archaeological remains. Where propose development wull have either a direct impact on site listed in Table 16.1 (i.e. developments requiring Scheduled Monument Consent) or where developments will have an indirect impact on the setting of those site listed in Table 16.1, or where a site on which development is proposed has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest (having consulted the Historic Environment Record) permission will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that development will not be harmful to the archaeological interest of these sites.

In all such instances:

a. *Applicants must arrange for a desk based archaeological assessment of the proposed development site to be undertaken by a suitably qualified person. The archaeological assessment will take the form of a factual review of the known information on the historic assets and an appraisal of these assets. This information shall accompany the planning application, and, where not supplied, will be required before any planning application is determined*. Where the Planning Authority has reason to believe, either from the archaeological assessment as above, or from other evidence sources, that significant archaeological remains may exist, further assessment in the form of a field evaluation will be required to be carried out before the planning application is determined. Any field survey undertaken shall be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant only. All stages of archaeological fieldwork shall be subject to a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the local planning authority. No development shall take place on the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, is in receipt of a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

or

b. *A field evaluation as above, which shall include a historic environmental record of the archaeological site without the requirement to undertake a separate desk based archaeological assessment.*

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c. *Preservation in situ of archaeological sites or remnants of such site, is the preferred option. However, where the assessment, which shall be subject to a Written Scheme of Investigation, shows that the preservation of archaeological 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. Any such programme shall be carried out prior to the commencement of the development.*

d. *Whenever practicable, opportunities should be taken for the enhancement an interpretation of archaeological remains left in situ. Developers shall record any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and possible impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

e. *Where development is to be phased the presumption would normally be that the whole site should be recorded as one project in order to maintain the continuity of the archaeological record.*

f. *Developments shall also be consistent with al other Local Plan Policies.*

** Those submitting planning applications are strongly advised however to undertake a desk based archaeological assessment in advance of a planning application being lodged as, depending on the outcome of this assessment, further assessment in the form of a field evaluation may be required (as outlined in a. above).*

Neighbourhood Plan

2.13 The post-examination Walberton Neighbourhood Development Plan 2019-2013 was 'made' on the 14th July 2021. Relevant policy (VE11 2020) relating to archaeology is reproduced below;

Policy VE11 2020 Archaeology

Development proposals on the following sites, and shown on the plan in Schedule 6, are considered areas of potential heritage assets with archaeological interest and are subject to Policy HER DM6 of the Arun Local Plan. Development will not be supported unless developers can demonstrate that an alternative location is not possible. If development is essential, the area to be disturbed will first be subject to a full archaeological survey, the results of which will be published.

1. *Land at Hundred House Copse (ANA DWS 9127) being the location of an Iron Age earthworks and, in the same area, the suspected Anglo Sussex Moot Mound*
2. *The site of a medieval tile kiln in the field opposite the Black Horse Public House (ANA DWS 8131).*
3. *The route of the Roman Road as identified by the 2016 LIDAR survey (ANA DWS 9125)*
4. *The Archaeological Notification Area (ANA DWS 8478) on the east side of Yapton Lane opposite Blacksmiths Corner*

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Professional Guidance

2.14 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2020) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.

2.15 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2017) outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

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

2.16 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance the note advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. Significance results from a combination of any, some or all of the values.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information Sources

3.1 A gazetteer of all records held on the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for within a 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1, and their locations marked on a plan in Figure 1.

3.2 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the assessment, and are in line with the guidelines laid down by the CIfA (2020).

Archaeological Records

3.3 Information on heritage assets and archaeological investigations for within the search area was obtained from the HER and the NHLE.

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Historical Documentary and Cartographic Sources

3.4 On-line repositories were consulted for historical maps and plans, and relevant documentary sources.

Designated Heritage Assets

3.5 Information on designated heritage assets was obtained from the HER and the NHLE.

Published and Unpublished Documentary Sources

3.6 A range of published and unpublished material has been consulted, including the *South East Research Framework* (SERF) Resource Assessment and Research Agenda (SERF 2019), and sources on the wider archaeological and historical background of the area.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

3.7 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) record covering the study site defines it as being *'Modern Field Amalgamation'* (HLCUID HWS25106).

Walkover Survey

3.8 A walkover survey was undertaken of the study site on 2nd March 2021 in dry, clear conditions to provide an assessment of the character of the study site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological heritage assets (see Plates 1 to 4). The study site was under arable cultivation, with a low crop, and no archaeological surface features were identified.

Geophysical Survey

3.9 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across the study site in March 2021 (TVAS 2021; Appendix 2). The survey recorded a series of rectilinear anomalies within the southern half of the study site which, based on their form, may represent Roman period enclosures, structures and a possible building, situated to the west of a broadly north-south aligned trackway which runs the full length of the study site. The orientation of these anomalies appears to follow that of the excavated remains of the Blacksmith's Corner Roman villa situated in the field to the south of the study site. Within the northern edge of the study site is what appears to be the south-western corner of a further rectilinear anomaly which could represent a Roman period enclosure, based on its alignment and relationship with the probable trackway. To the south-west of this is a curvilinear anomaly of unknown date, as well as two parallel linear anomalies aligned south-west to north-east across the study site's north-western side which could represent a further trackway.

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Assessment Criteria

3.10 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF (2021) states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

3.11 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 194, NPPF 2021) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

3.12 Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).

Limitations

3.13 Due to government restrictions relating to the coronavirus outbreak in place during the production of this assessment it has not been possible to undertake visits to the West Sussex Record Office or the offices of the West Sussex HER.

3.14 All work relating to this assessment has been carried out in line with the guidance provided on the CIfA webpage *Coronavirus challenges: Standards and guidance advice* (CIfA 2021).

4 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 The study site comprises approximately 7.6ha situated on the eastern edge of Walberton, in the Arun district of West Suffolk (SU 9781 0599; Figure 1).

4.2 The study site comprises a single field under arable cultivation. It is bounded to the west by Yapton Lane (B2132), along the western side of which are 20th century houses, to the north and north-east by Avisford Park Golf Club and to the south by arable fields.

4.3 The ground within the study site slopes gradually downwards towards the south-east, from a height of around 19m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on its north-western side to approximately 15m aOD at it south-eastern corner.

4.4 The recorded bedrock geology within the study site consists of clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation overlain by superficial deposits of undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits of sand, silt and clay (BGS 2021).

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5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

5.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the HER and the NHLE. It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the NPPF.

Designated Heritage Assets

5.2 The study site contains no designated heritage assets.

5.3 There are 32 Listed Buildings within the search area, the majority of which are Grade II Listed, but including the Grade II* Walberton House (NHLE 1222531) and the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary (NHLE 1274629), both of which are situated over 400m to the study site's west.

5.4 The eastern edge of the Walberton Village Conservation Area is situated to the south-west of the study site, and extends west from Yapton Lane to encompass the village's historic core.

5.5 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area. The locations of all designated heritage assets within the search area are shown on Figure 1. A detailed assessment of the potential impacts upon the setting and significance of all designated heritage assets in the search area is presented in a separate Heritage Statement.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

5.6 The study site contains no records held on the HER.

5.7 The HER contains 64 'monument' records for within the wider search area, including buildings also recorded on the NHLE, and 15 'event' records relating to previous archaeological investigations. Details of all HER records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 1. The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the search area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period.

Period	Within Study Site	Within Search Area
Prehistoric	0	14
Roman	0	11
Early medieval	0	5
Medieval	0	17
Post-medieval/19th century	0	26
Modern	0	4
Unknown / Undated / None	0	11

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Prehistoric Period (c. 9500 BC – c. AD 43)

5.8 There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric period activity within the study site.

5.9 The earliest evidence for activity in the search area relates to the discovery of a Palaeolithic axe by a roadside near Avisford in 1929, although the exact find spot is unknown (MWS2308). There is also a record of a Mesolithic site at Avisford Park, located around 200m to the north-west of the study site (MWS2339) and a Neolithic Axe was discovered at Walberton Farm, around 450m to the south of the study site in 1969 (MWS2315). Further worked flints have also been discovered in the fields around Walberton (MWS2306; 2307; 7315).

5.10 There is evidence for Iron Age activity to the east of the study site, where earthwork banks of an Iron Age date have been surveyed and excavated (MWS4189). Possible Iron Age earthwork features also survive at Dales Down, in High Woods, at least 700m to the north of the study site (MWS14833; EWS1762). Further ditches and enclosures of possible Iron Age origin have been identified as cropmarks in fields to the north of Church Farm, around 450m to the north-east of the study site, which could be of a late prehistoric, and/or possibly Roman, date (MWS14421). At least 990m to the south-east of the study site, possible Iron Age features have been identified through geophysical survey and subsequent excavation at Lower Farm, Binsted (MWS13106; EWS1664). A large fragment of Iron Age pottery has also been found in a copse near Walberton (MWS2305), and possible Iron Age, or perhaps Roman, pottery was found during road widening along the A27, about 750m to the north of the study site, in 1968 (MWS2316). A small amount of Iron Age pottery has also been recovered during excavations at the site of the Roman Villa at Blacksmith's corner, situated approximately 90m to the south of the study site, but these don't appear to be directly related to any features (Worthing Archaeological Society 2008; 2009; MWS8590; EWS1613).

5.11 Although there is no recorded evidence for prehistoric activity within the study site, the evidence for prehistoric activity across the wider search area suggests that there is potential for the survival of remains dating to this period within the study site. It is also possible that features identified on the geophysical survey, such as a curvilinear anomaly recorded on the study site's northern side, could be of prehistoric origin.

Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)

5.12 There is no recorded evidence for Roman period activity within the study site, however, the site of a Roman villa has been excavated over a series of seasons from 2006 by the Worthing Archaeological Society in the field to the immediate south of the study site, to the east of Blacksmith's Corner (MWS8590; EWS1613; Worthing Archaeological Society 2008; 2009). The villa consisted of five main rooms with corridors/verandas to the east, west and south, including part of an apsidal wall, suggesting the location of a bath house. Finds included quantities of pottery dating from the mid-1st to the 4th century, as well as coins, a broach, a terret ring and stamped Samian ware, together with animal bone and oyster shells.

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5.13 The geophysical survey carried out to inform this assessment has recorded a series of anomalies across the southern half of the study site that appear to represent a possible building, enclosures and other structures located largely to the west of a trackway (see Appendix 2; TVAS 2021). The form of these features, and the shared orientation of these in relation to the excavated remains of the Blacksmith's Corner Roman villa to the south, suggest that these represent activity contemporary with the villa. Given their distance 90m to the north of the main villa building, however, it is likely that these features represent ancillary buildings and structures relating to the agricultural management of the wider villa estate. On the northern edge of the study site the geophysical survey has also recorded what appears to be the south-western corner of a rectilinear enclosure which is, again, aligned along the trackway and on the same orientation as the villa, and may well be of a Roman date.

5.14 There is evidence for Roman period activity across the wider search area. Prior to its reconstruction in c.1945, the walls of St Mary's Church in Walberton were primarily constructed of re-used Roman brick (MWS1288; 5871). Further north, a sandstone cist containing 18 Roman glass and pottery vessels, one of which was filled with cremated bones, as well as a pair of shoes and earthenware lamps, was found to the north of Avisford House in 1817 (MWS2200). The study site is also situated around 800m to the south of the Roman road which ran from Chichester towards Brighton, which survives as sections of agger, side ditches and hollow ways (MWS14385).

5.15 The combined evidenced from the excavation of the Blacksmith's Corner Roman villa to the immediate south of the study site, together with the results of the geophysical survey undertaken as part of this assessment, suggest that there is high potential for the survival of Roman period remains within the study site. These may comprise a trackway, enclosures, a possible building, and other structures either directly relating to the operation of the villa's estate or broadly contemporary with it.

Medieval Period (c. AD 410- c. 1540)

5.16 The earliest reference to a settlement at Walberton is from the Domesday Book of 1086, which records it as *Walburgetone,* meaning 'farmstead or village of a woman called Wealdburh or Waldburg' in Old English (Williams and Martin 1992, 60; Mills 2011), while to the east of the study site Binsted is recorded as *Benestede*, meaning 'the place where beans grow (Williams and Martin 1992, 60; Mills 2011).

5.17 The Parish Church of St Mary in Walberton appears to have pre-conquest origins (MWS5870; NHLE 1274629), while the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Binsted, around 270m to the east of the study site, contains fabric dating to at least the 12th century (MWS2300). The oldest secular building surviving in Walberton is Old Hall Cottage (MWS 14179; NHLE 1222000), situated within the village's historic core 450m to the study site's west.

5.18 There is no previously recorded evidence for medieval activity within the study site itself. The study site appears to have remained outside the area of any medieval settlement at

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Walberton or Binsted, and is likely to have remained in agricultural use throughout the medieval period. Therefore any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval period are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)

5.19 Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex produced between 1778 and 1783 shows the study site divided across a number of fields (Figure 2). The narrow form of these fields, and the curving alignment of the field boundaries, especially across the southern half and northern end of the study site suggest that these boundaries followed the alignment of earlier, medieval, ridge and furrow.

5.20 By the time the Walberton tithe map was produced in 1846 the majority of the field boundaries shown on the Yeakell and Gardner map had been removed, leaving the study site divided across two large fields (Figure 3). Both fields are recorded as being under pasture on the tithe apportionment, with the southern field (Plot 209) named 'Badcocks', while the field to the north (Plot 208) is named 'The Stone Lees'. The 'stone' element of the field name could possibly indicate the presence of more stone in this field than was commonly found in the area. Given the presence of the known remains of the Blacksmith's Corner Roman villa to the immediate south, and the likely possible Roman period remains within the study site identified by the geophysical survey, this name could potentially reflect the presence of building material having been ploughed up in this field.

5.21 The Ordnance Survey first edition 25 inch map of 1876 depicts the study site as forming the south-western side of a single large field, in which all the previously recorded field boundaries had been removed (Figure 4). There was no significant change to the study site, or its surrounding area through the late 19th century (Figure 5) and into the early 20th century (Figure 6).

5.22 By the 1930s substantial suburban residential development had been carried out across the former fields on the north-eastern side of Walberton, along the newly laid out Avisford Park Road and stretching northwards along Yapton Lane, to the immediate west of the study site (Figure 7). During this period the large field in which the study site was situated was again sub-divided, with a new south-east to north-west field boundary aligned along the study site's eastern side, dividing it from a new field to the east. This was later to become part of the Avisford Park golf course, together with an areas of land to the study site's immediate north (see Figure 10).

5.23 Residential development continued to the north-east of Walberton in the early 1970s with the construction of Prime Close and Henty Close (see Figures 8 and 9). Further residential development is currently underway on the northern side of the village (see Figure 10).

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6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designated Heritage Assets

6.1 The study site contains no designated heritage assets.

6.2 A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential non-direct impacts on heritage within the surrounding area from the proposed development.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

6.3 Although there is no previously recorded evidence for prehistoric activity in the study site, there is evidence within the wider search area for activity dating from the Palaeolithic through into the Neolithic in the form of finds of lithic material. Earthwork banks of an Iron Age date, as well as other possible later prehistoric linear features, have been identified as cropmarks. The geophysical survey has also recorded other anomalies within the study site that could be of a prehistoric origin. The study site therefore has potential to contain remains of a prehistoric date, but there is no evidence to suggest that these would be of greater than local significance.

6.4 There is also evidence for Roman period activity within the search area, most prominently the presence of the Blacksmith's Corner Roman villa, which has been excavated in the field to the south of the study site. The geophysical survey has recorded a series of anomalies across the study site that appear to represent rectilinear enclosures, a possible building and other structures, aligned along a trackway, the form and orientation of which suggest that these represent activity relating to the villa. However, given the distance from the excavated remains of the main villa building, around at least 90m to the south, it is possible that any Roman structures in this part of the study site would relate to ancillary agricultural activity, such as granaries or barns, or animal pens or other enclosures. It is considered that the remains of the main villa building are of regional significance, given that these are not nationally designated heritage assets, and that it is unlikely that the remains of any structures within the study site would be of greater than regional significance.

6.5 If archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric or Roman periods are present in the study site, the significance of these would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional research agendas. There is no evidence, however, to suggest the presence of any remains of a greater than regional significance.

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7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Proposed Development

7.1 The development proposals comprise the construction of a new residential development, with associated access roads and infrastructure.

Previous Impacts

7.2 The site has been subject to modern ploughing, but has otherwise remained undisturbed.

Designated Heritage Assets

7.3 The proposed development will have no direct impacts upon any designated heritage assets.

7.4 A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential impacts on designated heritage assets within the surrounding area from the proposed development.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

7.5 This assessment has established that there is potential for the survival of remains of a prehistoric and Roman period date in the study site, that could be impacted by the proposed development. It is considered unlikely, however, that these would be of greater than regional significance.

7.6 There is potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural use, such as field boundaries and ploughing, which could be impacted by the proposed development, but any such remains would be considered to be of negligible significance.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of land proposed for residential development to the east of Yapton Lane, Walberton in the Arun District of West Sussex. It addresses the information requirements set out in the NPPF and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF.

8.2 The assessment has established that there are no designated heritage assets in the study site and that the proposed development will have no direct impact upon any designated heritage assets in the surrounding area.

8.3 The available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping, the results of previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, and an archaeological geophysical survey, suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and especially Roman period remains within the study site. In the case of the Roman remains, these are likely to be broadly contemporary with the Blacksmith's Corner

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Roman villa previously excavated in the field to the immediate south of the study site. The features identified within the study site are, however, situated around 90m to the north of the area of the excavated villa, suggesting that these may represent enclosures and an ancillary agricultural building, perhaps a barn or granary, relating to the operation of the villa estate, and there is no evidence to suggest that such remains would be of greater than regional significance.

8.4 The study site is likely to have remained in agricultural use through the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is possible that buried remains relating to medieval or early post-medieval agriculture, such as ploughing or field boundaries, could survive, but these would be considered to be of negligible significance.

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Walberton Tithe Map 1846

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Ordnance Survey 1897, County Series 25 inch map (Sussex) sheet LXII.7 and LXII.8

Ordnance Survey 1912, County Series 25 inch map (Sussex) sheet LXII.7 and LXII.8

Ordnance Survey 1938-9, County Series 25 inch map (Sussex) sheet LXII.7 and LXII.8

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Ordnance Survey 1961, National Grid Series 6 inch map sheet SU90 NE

Ordnance Survey 1974, National Grid Series 1:2500 scale map

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Figures

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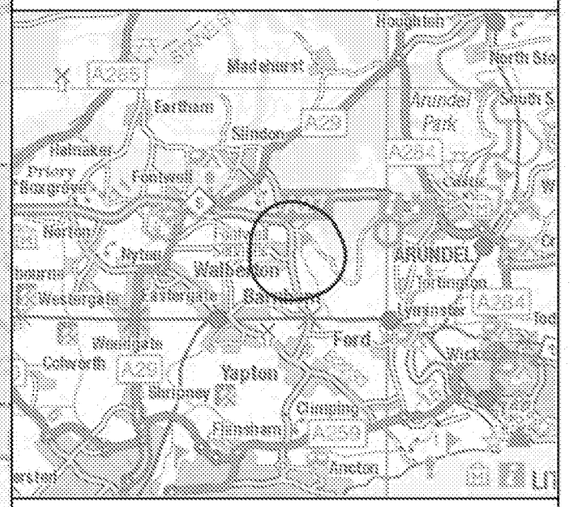

- Study Site
- Search Area
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'monument' area
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' area
- Conservation Area
- Listed Buildings
- Archaeological Notification Area

N

0 100 200 300 400 500

Figure 1. The study site and search area with the location of HER and NHLE records

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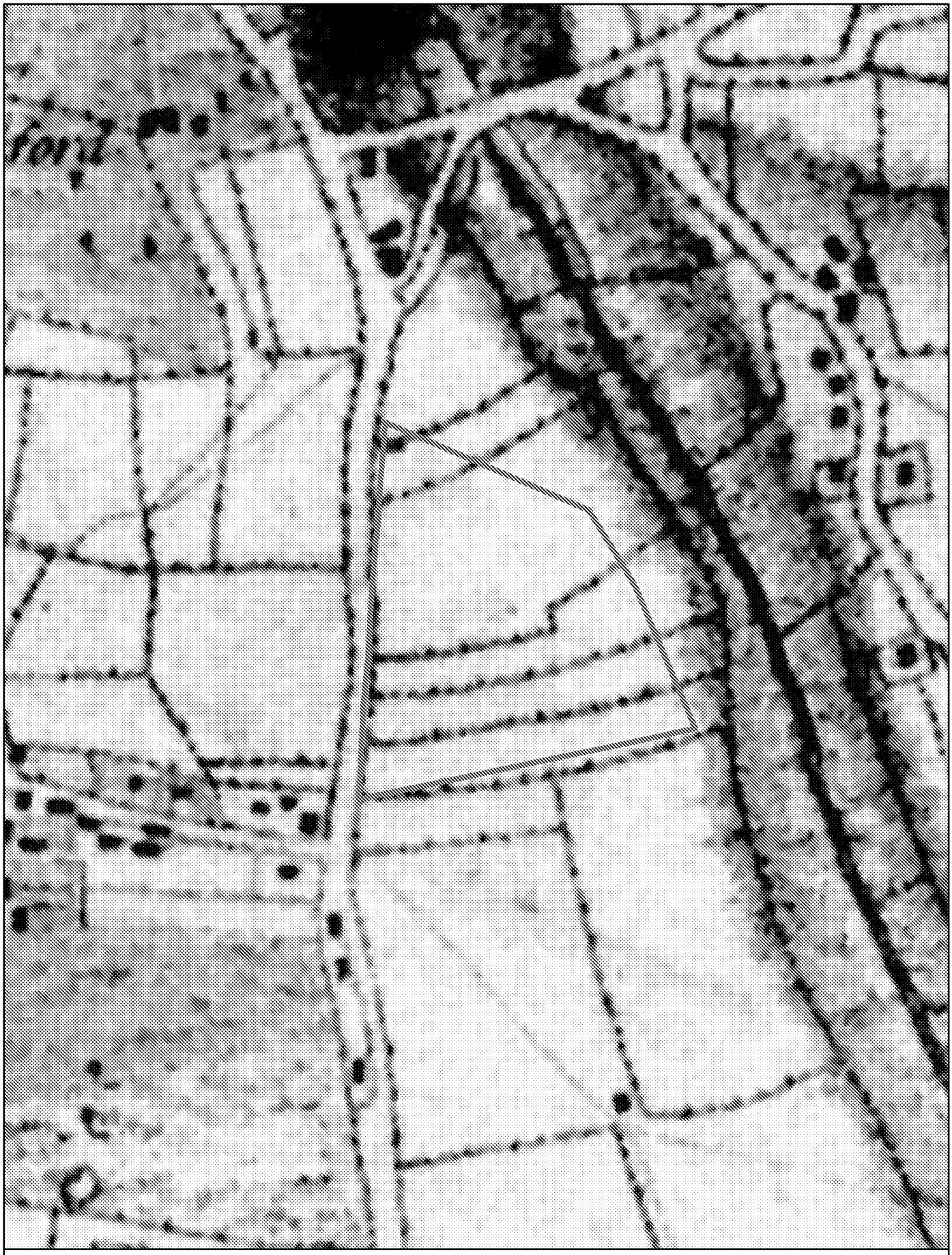

Figure 2. Extract from Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex of 1778-83

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Study Site

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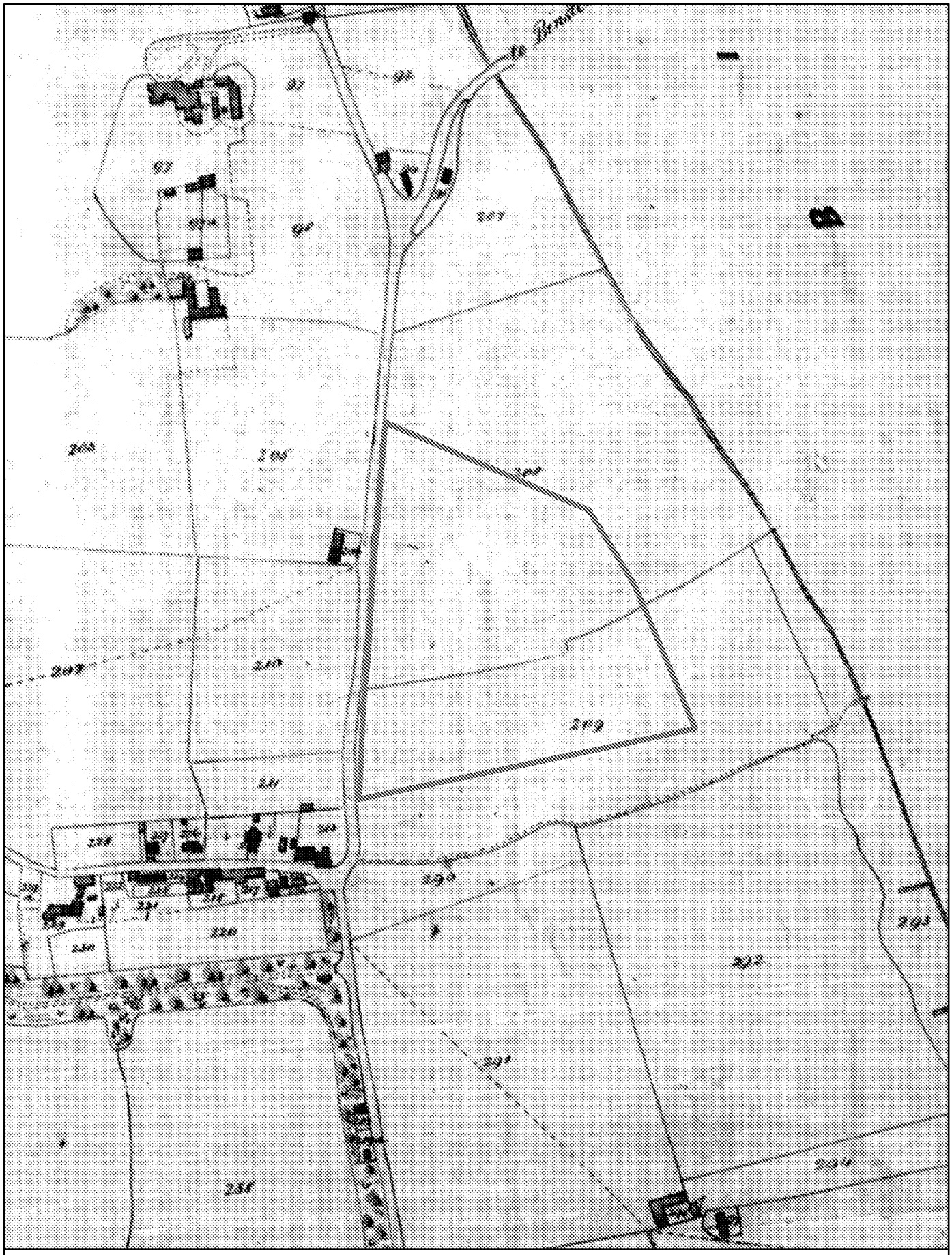

Figure 3. Extract from the Walberton tithe map of 1846

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Study Site

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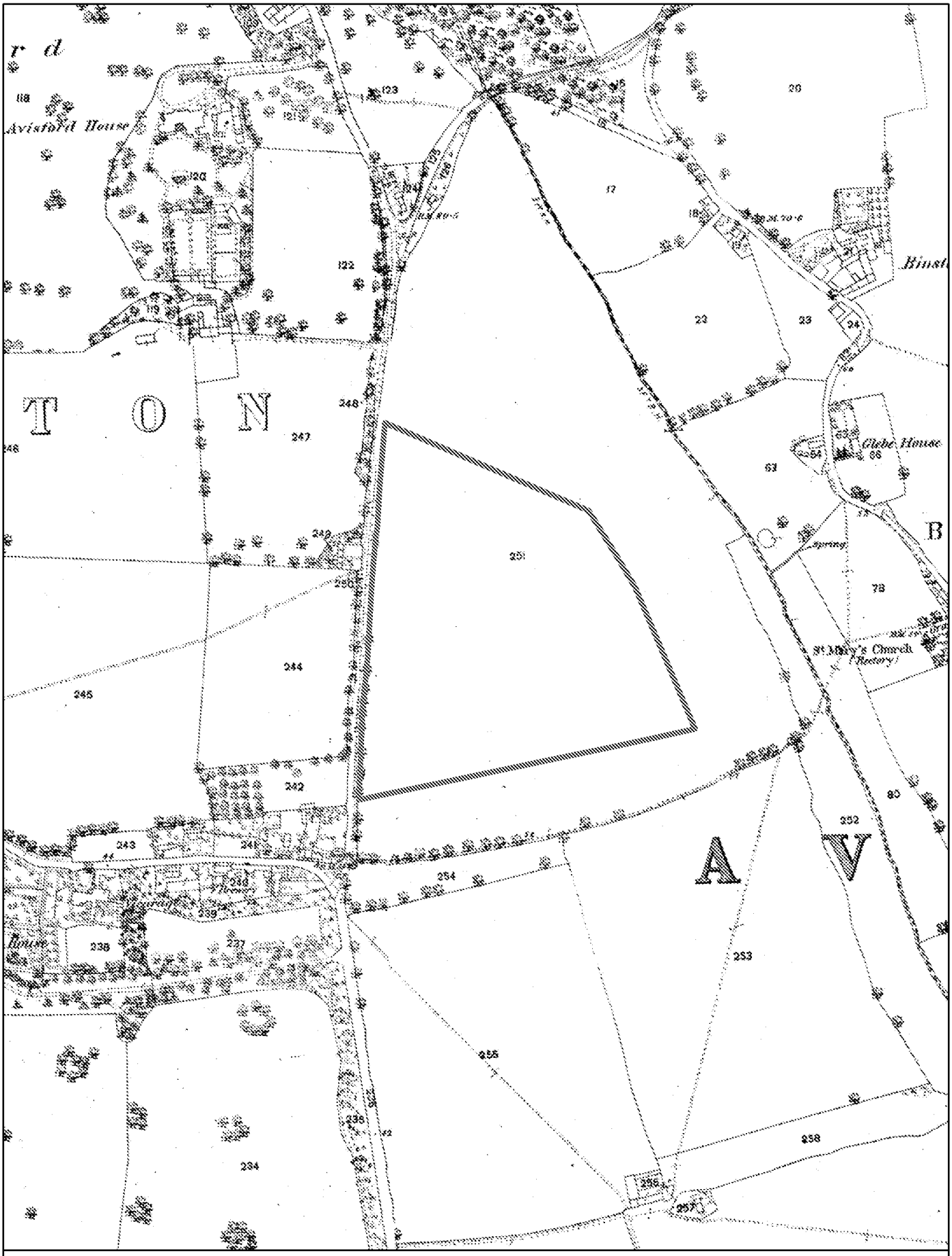

Figure 4. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1876

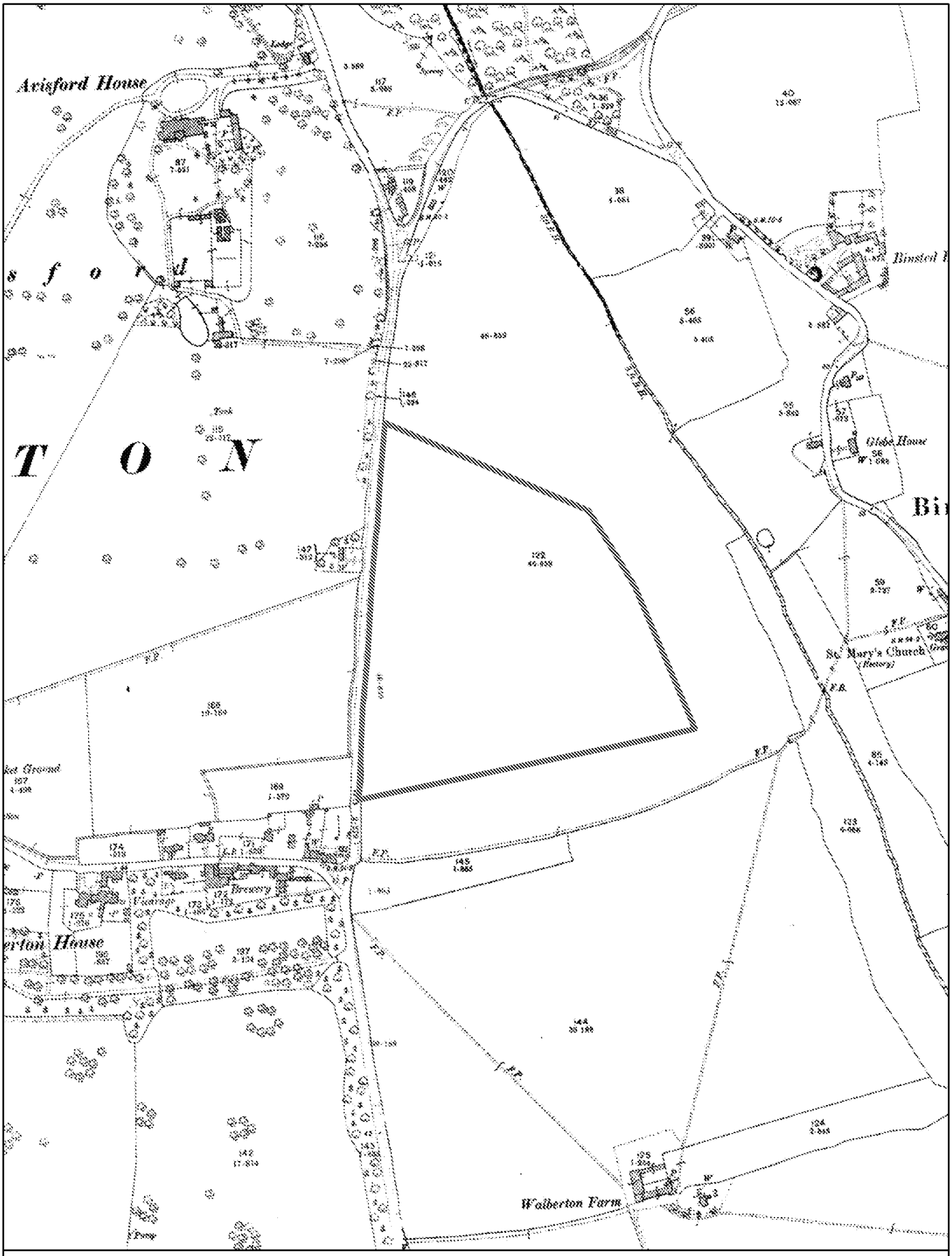

Figure 5. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1897

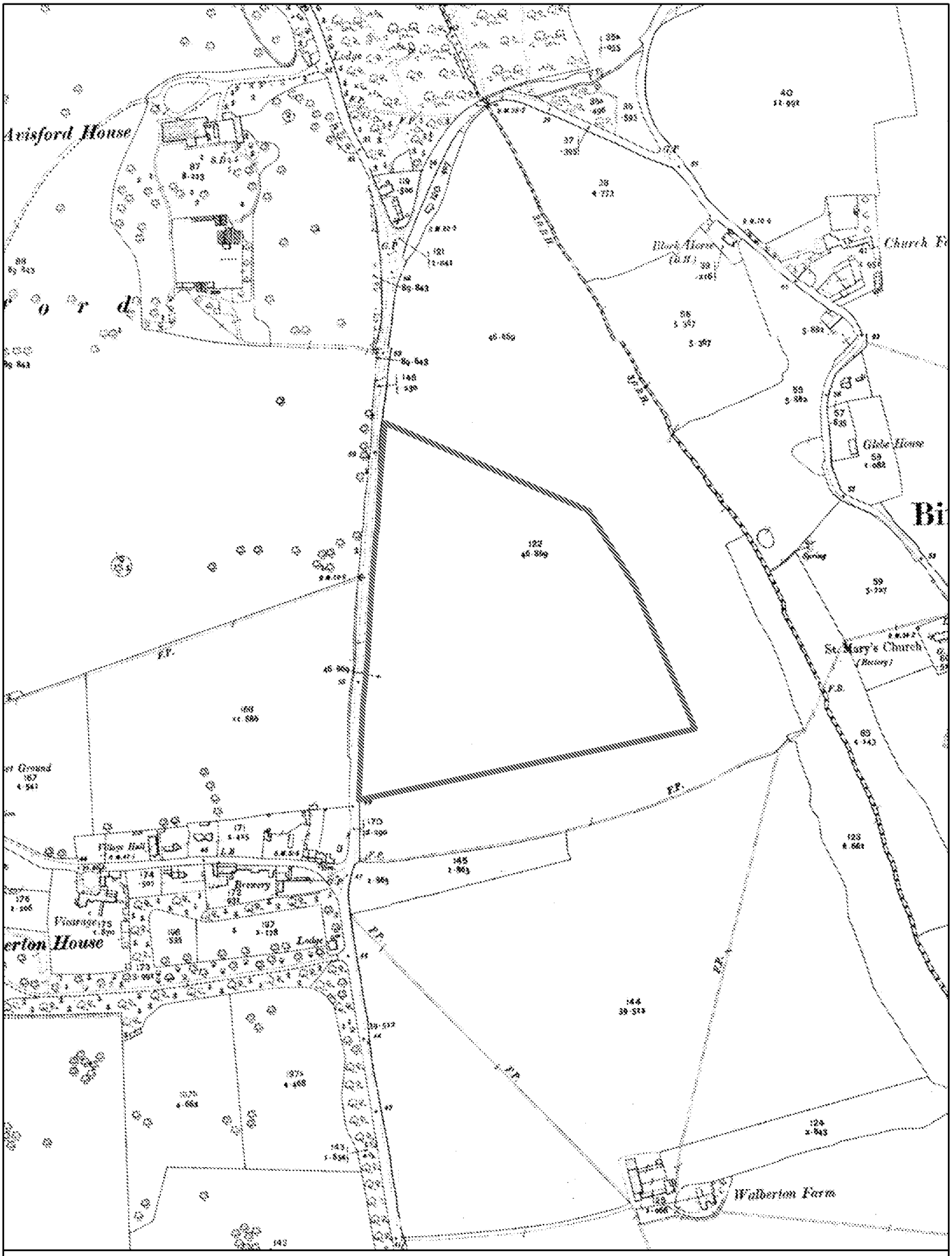

Figure 6. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1912

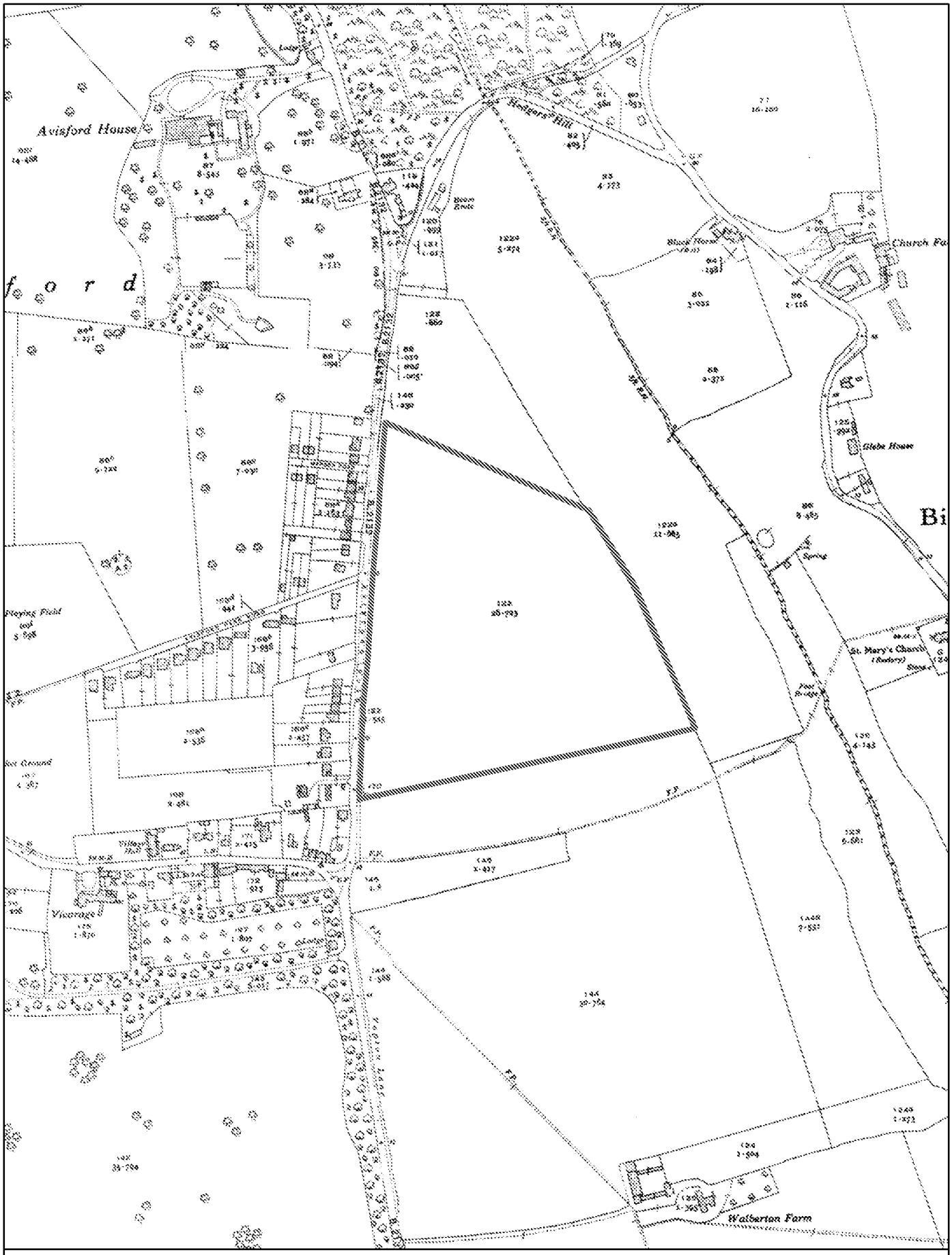

Figure 7. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1938-39

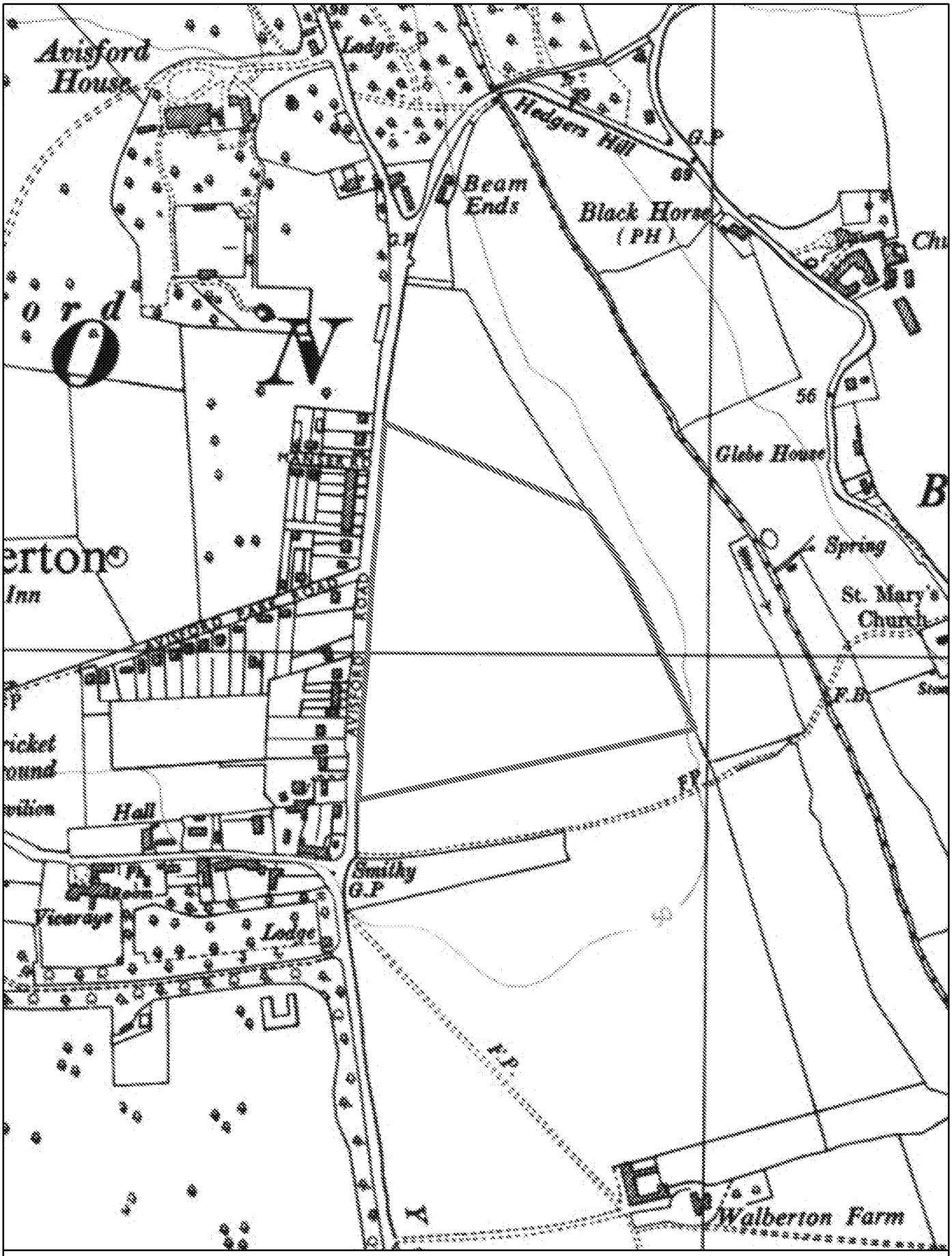

Figure 8. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1961

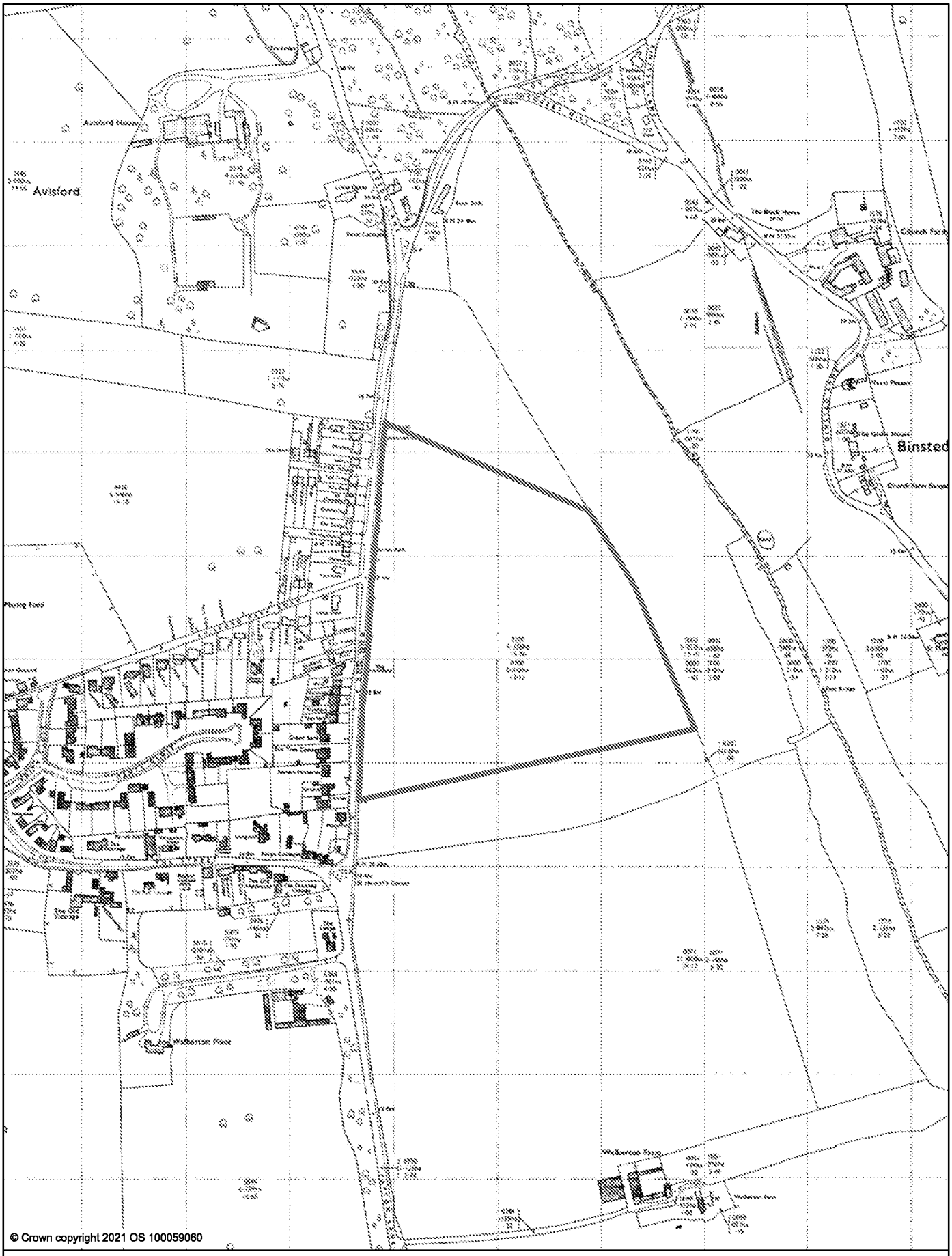

Figure 9. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map of 1974

N

Study Site

0 250m

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Figure 10. Aerial photograph of the study site (Google Earth 2020)

N

Study Site

0 250m

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Plates

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Plate 1. The study site looking north-west from its south-eastern corner

Plate 2. The study site looking north-east from its south-western corner

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Plate 3. The study site looking south-west from its northern side

Plate 4. The centre of the study site looking west from its eastern side

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Appendix 1: Gazetteer

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on the West Sussex HER for within 1km of the study site. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figure 1.

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
HER 'monument' records:					
MWS1288	Roman Brick, Walberton Church	The walls of Walberton Church (see 1328) were formerly largely composed of Roman bricks.<1> Included in Black's list of Roman villas.	SU 9714 0573		Roman
MWS2200	Roman Cist Burial - Avisford	A rectangular sandstone cist with lid was found in 1817 'north of the road opposite Avisford House'. It contained 18 Roman vessels of glass and pottery, one of the former being filled with burnt bones, a small pair of shoes and two earthenware lamps set into the corners at one end of the cist. The cist, with gravegoods, is in Worthing Museum.	SU 9719 0705		Roman
MWS2300	The Church of St. Mary Magdelene - Binsted	The Church of St. Mary Magdelene, Binsted, is mainly C12 Norman, aisle- less and with no chancel arch.	SU 9823 0601	LB II 1274877	Medieval
MWS2305	Iron Age pottery - Walberton	A substantial fragment of early Iron Age pottery was found in a copse near Walberton underlying an area of burnt flints. In a copse near Walberton a substantial fragment of early Iron Age pottery was found underlying an area of burnt flints. The presence of the flake is probably fortuitous and the fragment of pottery insufficient to prove any historical connection with the burnt flints, which represent a comparatively recent charcoal burner's site. The pottery may not be contemporary with the flints, which may represent a comparatively recent charcoal burner's site.	SU 970 060		Prehistoric
MWS2306	Worked flint - Walberton	A long flint knife and a scraper were found in clay in a copse near Walberton adjoining the findspot of a fragment of Iron Age pottery.	SU 970 060		Prehistoric
MWS2307	Flint arrowhead - Walberton	A flint arrowhead was found at Walberton.	SU 970 060		Prehistoric
MWS2308	Palaeolith - Avisford	A late Acheulian palaeolith was found in 1929 by the road side near Avisford in combe rock gravel brought from the Aldingbourne pit. It is in Littlehampton Museum. In1962, it was on display in the museum in 1962. In 1972, the findspot was not ascertained. The Aldingbourne gravel pit is at SU93100706, where a number of Palaeolithic axes and cores have been found.	SU 970 060		Prehistoric

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MWS2313	Medieval Pottery - Church Farm	Early Medieval pottery, including green glazed sherds, was found after ploughing at the base of a bank running north-south through a field on Church Farm, Binsted, in 1943.	SU 9810 0647		Early medieval
MWS2315	Neolithic Axe - Walberton Farm	A Neolithic polished flint axe was picked up on ploughed land on Walberton Farm in 1969 and retained by the finder.	SU 9789 0540		Prehistoric
MWS2316	Iron Age - Romano British Pottery - Binsted	Probable Iron Age - Romano British pottery was found near the now destroyed angle of a linear bank when it was excavated for road widening in 1968. The pottery was not positively identified.{	SU 9776 0697		Prehistoric / Roman
MWS2338	House Platforms - Binsted	Possible house platforms were noted near to the Black Horse Public House, Binsted. Medieval pottery was also found. Possibly it is the site of Binsted Deserted Medieval Village.	SU 980 065		Medieval
MWS2339	Mesolithic Site - Avisford Park	A Mesolithic site was discovered in Avisford Park, Slindon.	SU 9757 0639		Prehistoric
MWS2347	Windmill - Mill Lane	A windmill is shown at Mill Lane, Walberton, on the OS 6ins map of 1875-6.	SU 9668 0618		19th century
MWS2351	Medieval Park - Walberton	A medieval park at Walberton was mentioned in 1086, owned by Earl Rodger.	SU 970 060		Medieval
MWS2352	Avisford Park	A parkscape is shown at Avisford House on the OS 6ins map of 1872-4, extended S. by the 1898-9 edition.	SU 974 064		19th century
MWS2353	Park - Walberton House	A parkscape is shown at Walberton House on the OS 6ins map of 1872-4.	SU 975 056		19th century
MWS3269	Pre-Conquest grave slab - Walberton	A gravestone or coffin slab of possible C10 date is now embedded in a wall in the back premises of A & E Booker, Walberton. It was taken from Arundel Castle. A cross on the face suggests Byzantine or Eastern influence.	SU 9707 0599		Early medieval
MWS3270	Pre-Conquest gable cross - Walberton	In the vicarage gardens, Walberton, was a pre-conquest gable cross found in 1903. By 1962 the cross had been lost. The former vicarage is a private residence. Neither the owner nor the present vicar of Walberton can offer any further information about it. Possibly it was the one found in the church during restoration	SU 9740 0575		Early medieval
MWS4189	Iron Age Earthworks, Binsted Lane	The earthworks at OS Grid ref SU 9800 0610 A1 were surveyed at 1:200 and could be traced for about 94m above ground, two trenches were excavated across the line of the entrenchment, and a third proved to be within the fill of the ditch (the eastern edge of which was located). The ditch was flat bottomed, c. 2m wide at the base. To the north of the church two more ditches were unearthed, one cutting the other, the date of the larger and older of the two is undetermined.	SU 980 061		Prehistoric / Roman

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MWS4190	Medieval Bell Pit, Binsted Lane	A magnetometer survey was carried out at OS Gird ref SU 9800 0610 to locate any medieval kilns (thought to be in the area), this proved negative. One of the trenches excavated contained a small round pit found to a bell-founding pit of possible medieval date, it was covered and backfilled without further investigation.	SU 980 061		Medieval
MWS4191	Boundary Bank. Spinningwheel Copse	A possible park boundary and ditch at NGR SU 9890 0620 A1. The ditch is on the inner (park) side, there is some evidence of coppiced hazel and a large coppiced ash.	SU 989 062		Post-medieval
MWS4234	15 Graves, St Mary's Church, Walberton	A trench was excavated at OS Grid ref SU 9710 0570 A1 for a septic tank at St. Mary's Church. This uncovered 15 graves, the absolute dating of which was not possible. It is thought that the majority are C19 cut into Anglo-Saxon/ medieval archaeological deposits. There were up to four levels, ten of the graves are pre C19. A large quantity of late Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered (AD 900-1100).	SU 971 057		Early medieval / Medieval
MWS4347	Binsted Parish Offices	Trenches at SU 9800 0610 A1 revealed the remains of a pair of semi-detached cottages, last shown on the 2nd ed OS 1:2500 map, they consisted of four parallel wall foundations, one of which was a concrete strip footing and the others brick. The Black Horse barn (from 1775) revealed itself as a rubble wall foundation with a return at its western end, probably the north end of the building.	SU 980 061		Post-medieval
MWS5680	Brickyard South of The Street	Brick kiln field mapped in 1756. Listed as Brick kiln field on tithe award of 1846.	SU 975 057		Post-medieval
MWS5870	St. Mary's Church, Walberton	St. Mary's Church, Walberton, had apparent pre-Conquest work in the nave walls before it was almost completely rebuilt in c.1945. It had arches of possible late C11 date and the walls were largely composed of Roman bricks. A gable cross of possible pre-Conquest date was found in the W.	SU 9714 0573	LB I 1274629	Medieval
MWS5937	Medieval Pottery and Tile Kilns - Binsted	A tile and pottery kiln situated on a valley side at Binsted has been excavated. It produced an extensive range of late C13 and early C14 pottery including the well-decorated and glazed jugs classified as West Sussex ware. The kiln produced, in addition to normal roof tiles, decorated floor tiles, ridge tiles, chimney pots etc. Both kilns lay N-S and were built back to back so that the stoke hole of the tile kiln faces N. and that of the pottery kiln faces S.	SU 9791 0655		Medieval
MWS6978	Wall and Medieval Pottery, Church Farm, Binsted	Forty 1m x 1m test pits were had excavated to varying depths between 1.6m and 0.5m. The test pits were chosen to locate any features or structures associated with the known Medieval pottery and tile kilns situated immediately to the west, to sample associated topsoil artefact densities and to record a transect across the substantial linear earthwork that is aligned approximately north-south across the site. The only structure encountered was a short length of 'wall' aligned approximately north-south.	SU 97960 06546		Post-medieval

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MWS7075	Site of Old Farm, Walberton	Site of Old Farm in Walberton Green, Walberton, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the 19th century - the Farmstead has been totally demolished.	SU 96884 06111		19th century
MWS7076	Brewery, Walberton	The old brewery of Walberton was situated in this area, before being lost.	SU 97552 05792		Post-medieval
MWS7078	The Old Walberton Village School	The Walberton Village schools was one of the earliest village schools for the poorer children in the area. It was demolished and rebuilt, and once again demolished, before the present school was build on land adjacent to the original setting.	SU 97133 06084		Post-medieval
MWS7079	Walberton Park (House)	Graffiti on two gatepiers turned out to be the names and home states of US servicemen of the 188th Field Artillery Group Headquarters, stationed in the house and grounds of Walberton Park.	SU 97239 05728		Modern
MWS7315	Flintwork, Walberton	Failed tranchet axe, leaf point, scraper, core fragment, hammerstone/handaxe roughout and retouched flakes found in fieldwalking.	SU 9709 0563		Prehistoric
MWS7507	Two metal bands	Two similar Gold Bands with a hook on one end, hooked through a hole in the opposite end, linked together and flattened, about 1.5 cm wide.	SU 983 064		Unknown
MWS8224	WWII American graffiti - Walberton	Inscriptions of names and addresses of American soldiers on the gate piers of the now Walberton Place nursing home. The soldiers were from the 188th Field Artillery Group Headquarters Battery, stationed there just before D-day.	SU 97643 05712		Modern
MWS8590	Roman Villa site at Blacksmith's Corner, Walberton	An archaeological excavation was undertaken in a field at Blacksmith's corner, Walberton to investigate the construction of a villa and the possible bath house and an area outside the main building. The villa consisted of five main rooms (and two possible narrow corridors), with corridors/verandas to the east, west and south. Pottery and coins ranged in date from the mod first century to the fourth century. The excavation investigated the relationship of a number of internal walls between rooms 1 & 2 and 2 & 3, in particular examining whether the internal corridor walls were all built at the same time as the main villa walls. In addition the trenches investigating the construction of the wall were dug to the base of the surviving wall foundations to investigate the survival or than ease of the surviving wall foundations to investigate the survival or otherwise of any floor levels. A possible pit which cut into the main west wall of the villa building was also investigated to determine its relationship to the villa. Based on the contents of the pit it appeared to be directly related to the demolition of the villa. A trench was also located at the apsidal wall found in 2007 to investigate whether this feature related to a possible bath house. Finally an evaluation trench was located to the north of the villa building to investigate the landscape outside the villa. This trench uncovered a ditch ring in Roman refuse. The excavation recovered quantities of ceramics, animal bone, oyster shell and small finds. Finds of note included coins, a broach, stamped Samian pottery and a chariot terret ring.	SU 97798 05720		Roman

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MWS8594	Tile Kiln to the North of Church Farm, Binstead, Walberton	A tile kiln, dating to the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, was excavated to the north of Church Farm, Binsted. The kiln (referred to in the 1960s as a "Sussex Type") was first discovered by Worthing Archaeological Society in 2001 and then excavated in 2005. The eastern and southern walls were uncovered, but the main focus of the excavation was on the northern part of the kiln where the flu entrance was expected to be. The northern wall was no longer in situ, but excavation uncovered a floor with the springing for the arches. The kiln is a rectangular structure consisting of walls made from tile fragments, with eight kiln bars supported on a central spine. Each kiln bar had two inverted "V" shaped arches, with stoke hole located at the northern end of the kiln.	SU 98013 06618		Medieval / Post-medieval
MWS9411	Binsted Farm Historic Farmstead, Walberton	Binsted Farm (on modern map as Church Farm), Walberton, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895. Binsted Farm is an 18th century regular courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements to the main yard. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard.	SU 98129 06386		Post-medieval
MWS10322	Lychgate to St Mary's Church, Walberton	Lychgate to St Mary's Church, Walberton	SU 97171 05787		Modern
MWS12219	Lower Farm Historic Farmstead, Walberton	Lower Farm is a 19th century 4 sided L-Plan loose courtyard farmstead; the position of the farmhouse is uncertain. It is in an isolated location and has suffered significant loss (more than 50% alteration). Large modern sheds are on the site of the historic farmstead and may have destroyed or obscure historic buildings.	SU 9808 0485		19th century
MWS12677	Oakleys Barn Historic Outfarm, Walberton	Oakleys Barn is a 19th century L-Plan regular courtyard outfarm or field barn. It is in an isolated location and has suffered partial loss.	SU 98733 05490		19th century
MWS13099	Historic Outfarm South of Pigeonhouse Farm, Walberton	Outfarm South of Pigeonhouse Farm is a 19th century double sided loose courtyard farmstead. It is in an isolated location and has suffered partial loss (less than 50% loss).	SU 96844 05428		19th century
MWS13106	Land at Lower Farm, Binsted - Archaeological Investigations	A magnetometer survey was carried out on land at Lower Farm, Binsted. A series of enhanced magnetic field anomalies may be of archaeological interest within the south-eastern quadrant of the survey area, and seem to form a series of interlinking ditches. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at Lower Farm, Walberton, in advance of a solar farm being constructed on the site. Evidence for past enclosure and sub-division of the landscape were revealed. The archaeological remains, primarily consisting of ditches, were concentrated in the south-eastern part of the site but with a further series of features to the north-west. The finds recovered suggest that the features date to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.	SU 98312 04777		Prehistoric / Roman

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MWS13115	Historic Outfarm South East of Binsted, Walberton	Outfarm South East of Binsted is a 19th century 3 sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn. It is in an isolated location and is extant.	SU 98531 05867		19th century
MWS13209	Site of Historic Outfarm South West of Todhurst Barn, Yapton	Outfarm South West of Todhurst Barn was a 19th century single sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn. It was in an isolated location but the outfarm has been totally demolished/lost.	SU 97538 04829		19th century
MWS13327	Pigeonhouse Farm Historic Farmstead, Walberton	Pigeonhouse Farm is an 18th century T-Plan regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse with the gable facing the yard. It is within a village location and is extant.	SU 96927 05856		Post-medieval
MWS13782	Todhurst Barn Historic Outfarm, Walberton	Todhurst Barn is a 19th century 3 sided L-Plan loose courtyard outfarm or field barn. It is in an isolated location and has suffered significant loss.	SU 97611 04972		19th century
MWS13879	Laurel Cottage, Walberton - Historic Building Recording	Laurel Cottage was built in the late 17th century and updated towards the end of the 18th century. It has a double pile construction which was updated with a double storey rebuild. It is one of a short row of buildings and was possibly an ale house. Other houses in this row have housed a bakery, a paper shop and a general store.	SU 97249 05975		Post-medieval
MWS13881	Rosslyn Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording	Rosslyn Cottage, Walberton was built around the late 17th century / early 18th century. It is thought to have been used as a Grocer's shop, post-office and "dame school."	SU 97165 06061		Post-medieval
MWS13889	Walberton Farm Historic Farmstead, Walberton	Walberton Farm is a 19th century U-Plan regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse to the main plan. It is in an isolated location and has suffered partial loss (less than 50% loss). Large modern sheds have been added to the side of the historic farmstead suggesting that the farmstead is still in agricultural use.	SU 97947 05495		19th century
MWS14174	Pear Tree Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording	Pear Tree Cottage is a timber-framed building dating to the early 16th century with later extensions. It was enlarged eastwards from around 1700. On the wall of the western downstairs room is a mural painting of a ship.	SU 96987 06122	LB II 1274882	Post-medieval
MWS14179	Old Hall Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording	Old Hall Cottage is thought to be the earliest known secular building in Walberton. It is thought to have been built as a two-bay hall in 1350-75 and was rebuilt after a serious fire in the 1970s.	SU 97204 06027	LB II 1222000	Medieval
MWS14385	Section of the Chichester to Arundel Roman Road running through Binsted Wood	Slight earthwork linear embankment possibly the Roman road from Chichester to Brighton which can be seen on lidar images. The remains of the road can be seen surviving in sections as a combination of agger, side ditches or a hollow way depending on the local terrain. The cropmark traces of a short stretch of the road can be seen as fragmented double ditches on Google Earth imagery from 2005 immediately to the east of Aldingbourne County Centre and Blackmill Lane.	SU 96482 07011		Roman
MWS14391	Line of Former Extractive Pits, Slindon	Earthworks of a line of former extractive pits of uncertain date visible on lidar images, extending E-W across Slindon Common and into Danes Wood.	SU 97226 07305		Unknown

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MWS14420	Earthworks of a Linear Boundary Bank and Ditch, Hundredhouse Copse and Barn's Cope, Walberton	Earthworks of a linear boundary bank and ditch of uncertain date visible on lidar images and aerial photographs. The boundary extends NNW-SSW for over 1km through woodland and also visible as slight earthworks and cropmark in fields.	SU 97904 06662		Unknown
MWS14421	Fragmented Rectilinear Enclosures, North of Church Farm, Walberton	Fragmented rectilinear enclosures and ditches, possibly part of a later prehistoric, Roman or medieval settlement visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The course of a linear bank and ditch can be seen appearing to cut NW-SE through the enclosures, possibly post-dating them.	SU 97927 06792		Prehistoric / Roman / Medieval ?
MWS14422	Possible Hollow Way in Hundredhouse Copse and Little Danes Wood, Walberton	A possible hollow way or trackway of uncertain (possibly medieval) date visible as an earthwork in Hundredhouse Copse and Little Danes Wood.	SU 97727 06755		Medieval
MWS14423	Earthwork Traces of Ridge and Furrow within Hundredhouse Copse, Walberton	Earthwork traces of an area of possible medieval or later ridge and furrow within woodland visible on lidar images. The northern edge of the parcel of cultivation is defined by a bank which flanks a hollow way of possible medieval date. The bank may have been enlarged as a headland.	SU 97789 06688		Medieval
MWS14470	Earthworks of Possible Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Walberton	Earthwork traces of an area of possible medieval or later ridge and furrow visible on lidar images.	SU 97475 06660		Medieval
MWS14471	Cropmark Fragments of a Possible Rectangular Enclosure and Two Irregular Enclosures, Walberton	Cropmark of fragments of ditch of a possible rectangular enclosure and two more irregular enclosures of uncertain date visible on aerial photographs.	SU 98650 06308		Unknown
MWS14516	Probable Post-Medieval Quarry, Spinningwheel Copse, Walberton	Earthwork of a former probable post medieval quarry visible on lidar images at the SE edge of Spinningwheel Copse.	SU 98940 06226		Post-medieval
MWS14833	Dales Down, Rewell and Madehurst Woods - A Case Study	In the eastern end of the High Woods area, a tract of woodland is sub-divided into parcels known as Dales Down, Rewell Woods and Madehurst Wood. Here, three complexes of rectilinear enclosures were first written about by the Curwens in the 1920. These significant earthworks probably represent settlement and/or stock enclosures linked by tracks and ditches extending across the hillside.	SU 99183 08790		Prehistoric / Roman / Medieval ?
MWS14896	Possible Meeting Place of the Binsted Hundred, Walberton	Possible site of the Binsted Hundred, a meeting place for the courts connected with Arundel Forest.	SU 9780 0660		Medieval ?
MWS15130	Proposed A27 Arundel Bypass Route, Arun - Geophysical Survey	A geophysical survey was carried out along the proposed A27 Arundel Bypass. Anomalies of archaeological interest have been identified at four locations along the proposed road corridor. At the eastern end of the site, a possible rectilinear enclosure and trackway were noted in Area 3 while hints of a large rectilinear enclosure were identified in Area 4. The most coherent archaeological responses were in Area 25, where a square enclosure with a	TQ 00620 06287		Unknown

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		possible eastern extension was observed. Weaker anomalies and trends in Area 29 (western end), form hints of rectilinear enclosures, but the patterns are incomplete. Elsewhere, anomalies relating to former field boundaries have been recorded, together with limited evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation. The survey areas in the vicinity of the River Arun are largely dominated by natural responses, together with some Uncertain anomalies possibly associated with land management and drainage.			
MWS15137	Site of Possible Ring Ditch opposite Binsted Church, Walberton	A member of the public identified a possible ring ditch in the field opposite Binsted Church. It is recorded on the manorial map of 1756 as well as various aerial photographs and Google Earth. There are also other possible cropmarks within the field.	SU 98337 06211		Unknown
HER 'event' records:					
EWS162	Part excav, Ainsworth C, c.1966	Part excav, Ainsworth C, c.1966	SU 9791 0655		Unknown
EWS238	Part Excav, CDAU, 9-1993	Part excav, CDAU, 9-1993	SU 9800 0610		Unknown
EWS487	St. Mary's Church, Walberton - Evaluation	A trench was excavated at OS Grid ref SU 9710 0570 A1 for a septic tank at St. Mary's Church. This uncovered 15 graves, the absolute dating of which was not possible. It is thought that the majority are C19 cut into Anglo- Saxon/ medieval archaeological deposits. There were up to four levels, ten of the graves are pre C19. A large quantity of late Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered (AD 900-1100).	SU 97100 05700		Early medieval / Medieval / Post-medieval
EWS618	Walberton Field Walk	Walberton Field Walk	SU 97091 05630		Unknown
EWS1613	The Roman Villa at Blacksmith's Corner, Walberton - An Interim Report on the 2008 excavations.	An archaeological excavation was undertaken in a field at Blacksmith's corner, Walberton to investigate the construction of a villa and the possible bath house and an area outside the main building. The villa consisted of five main rooms (and two possible narrow corridors), with corridors/verandas to the east, west and south. Pottery and coins ranged in date from the mod first century to the fourth century. The excavation investigated the relationship of a number of internal walls between rooms 1 & 2 and 2 & 3, in particular examining whether the internal corridor walls were all built at the same time as the main villa walls. In addition the trenches investigating the construction of the wall were dug to the base of the surviving wall foundations to investigate the survival or than ease of the surviving wall foundations to investigate the survival or otherwise of any floor levels. A possible pit which cut into the main west wall of the villa building was also investigated to determine its relationship to the villa. Based on the contents of the pit it appeared to be directly related to the demolition of the villa. A trench was also located at the apsidal wall found in 2007 to	SU 97798 05719		Roman

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		investigate whether this feature related to a possible bath house. Finally an evaluation trench was located to the north of the villa building to investigate the landscape outside the villa. This trench uncovered a ditch ring in Roman refuse. The excavation recovered quantities of ceramics, animal bone, oyster shell and small finds. Finds of note included coins, a broach, stamped Samian pottery and a chariot terret ring. In 2009 a further programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken at Blacksmith's Corner, Walberton to investigate a probable bath house identified in previous investigations. The programme of archaeology also intended to look at the north end of the Villa and the relationship between a ditch identified in 2008. The programme of investigation allowed more light to be shed on the history of the villa and allowed the identification of various phases of building.			
EWS1664	Land at Lower Farm, Binsted - Archaeological Investigations	A magnetometer survey (01/01/2015-31/1/2015) was carried out on land at Lower Farm, Binsted. The survey site is approximately 9.8ha and is pastoral. The data has been affected by intermittent and variable electromagnetic interference, thought to be TETRA masts within the vicinity. It is possible that without such interference, further anomalies would have been identified. However, a series of enhanced magnetic field anomalies may be of archaeological interest within the south-eastern quadrant of the survey area, and seem to form a series of interlinking ditches. It is noted that structures that might equate with anomalies identified within the previous earth resistance survey have not been identified within the magnetic survey. An archaeological evaluation (30/11/2015 - 10/12/2015) was carried out by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology on Land at Lower Farm, Walberton, in advance of a solar farm being constructed on the site. The site comprises pasture and arable land at Lower Farm. Eleven trenches, 50m by 1.8m, were excavated across the proposed development area. The trenches were placed to target a circular cropmark shown on aerial photographs, a series of linear anomalies highlighted during the previous geophysical survey and also to test blank areas in the geophysical survey results. Iron Age activity was concentrated to the east of the north-south palaeochannel that ran across Trench 3. Trench 4 and 5 contained the highest concentration of archaeologically significant features in the study area. The features identified were Iron Age ditches, an Iron Age to Romano-British ditch, a small Iron Age pit and a Romano-British pit surrounded by four postholes. No dating evidence was recovered for the post holes but they may have formed part of a structure within an enclosure formed by ditches to the south, east and north. The ditches and post-holes encountered in this area also point to this being an area of concentrated human activity and probable habitation. The presence of the small pit indicates continued activity in this area of the site during the Romano-British period. Iron Age features were also recorded to the north-west of the study area (Trench 9). Two north-east to southwest aligned ditches and a pit containing Iron Age pottery sherds show that activity in this period continued across the proposed	SU 98313 04777		Prehistoric / Roman

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		development area although less intensively than further south-east. No definitive evidence was found for the circular feature identified in aerial photographs. An undated curving ditch may have related to this but as only one was found within the trench this is not considered likely. The two east-west aligned ditches running across Trenches 7 and 8 have been interpreted as a post-medieval or modern relict hedge line and a drainage ditch. Environmental samples were taken during the course of the evaluation. All of the samples produced plant remains, but in some cases these were identified as being possibly intrusive modern material. Two of the samples, from Romano-British features, produced concentrated numbers of charred cereal remains. In both these cases grains were identified which appeared to be emmer wheat type grains. The wild plant remains consisted of seed species which can be preserved for long periods in the soil seed bank. Seeds of goosefoots were quite common as well as seeds of fat-hen. These are likely to be the result of manuring activities rather than the economic collection of these plants.			
EWS1754	Laurel Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording	An historic building survey was carried out on Laurel Cottage, Walberton, as part of a Walberton History "House Detective" project.	SU 97249 05975		N/A
EWS1758	Rosslyn Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording	An historic building survey was carried out at Rosslyn Cottage, Walberton, as part of a Walberton History Group “House Detective” project. Rosslyn Cottage, Walberton, lies north of and parallel to The Street. It was built around the late 17th century / early 18th century and has used as a Grocer's shop, post-office and "Dame School.".	SU 97165 06061		N/A
EWS1762	Historic England National Mapping Programme for the South Downs National Park, Secrets of the High Woods Project, West Sussex	The ‘High Woods’ area of West Sussex and eastern Hampshire is remarkable in terms of the range, extent and time depth of the archaeological earthworks preserved in the woodland. The HLF supported project provided an opportunity to survey and assess the archaeological remains within this part of the South Downs on a landscape scale. It covered the patchwork of woodland and downs from Arundel in the east to the Queen Elizabeth Country Park (Hampshire) in the west. A key part of the project was an airborne laser scanning survey, LIDAR, of the whole area (flown in 2014) and aerial photographs taken over the last 50 or more years. Interpretation and mapping from aerial photographs and LIDAR encompasses a wide range of archaeological features, with potential dates ranging from the Neolithic through to the Cold War, including earthworks and structures, or buried remains revealed as cropmarks and soilmarks. Some features from twentieth century military contexts, such as barbed wire, concrete structures and buildings, were also recorded. The project scape included archaeological features that were visible on historic aerial photographs but have since been plough levelled or removed.	SU 8627 1286		Prehistoric to Modern

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EWS1773	Pear Tree Cottage, The Street, Walberton - Historic Building Recording	An historic building survey was carried out on Pear Tree Cottage, Walberton, as part of a Walberton History Group "House Detective" project.	SU 96987 06122		N/A
EWS1776	Old Hall Cottage, Walberton - Historic Building Recording	An historic building record was carried out on Old Hall Cottage, Walberton as part of a Walberton History Group "House detective" project.	SU 97204 06026		N/A
EWS1827	Excavation of a Medieval Tile Kiln, North of Church Farm, Walberton	A tile kiln, dating to the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, was excavated to the north of Church Farm, Binsted. The kiln (referred to in the 1960s as a "Sussex Type") was first discovered by Worthing Archaeological Society in 2001 and then excavated in 2005. The northern wall was no longer in situ, but excavation uncovered a floor with the springing for the arches. The kiln is a rectangular structure consisting of walls made from tile fragments, with eight kiln bars supported on a central spine. Each kiln bar had two inverted "V" shaped arches, with stoke hole located at the northern end of the kiln.	SU 98012 06617		Medieval / Post-medieval
EWS1828	Test Pits, Surface Collection and Targeted Excavations at Church Farm, Binsted, Walberton	Forty 1m x 1m test pits were had excavated to varying depths between 1.6m and 0.5m. In some cases the pits were deep enough to expose the sands of the underlying raised beach deposits. The test pits were chosen to locate any features or structures associated with the known Medieval pottery and tile kilns situated immediately to the west (MWS5937), to sample associated topsoil artefact densities and to record a transect across the substantial linear earthwork that is aligned approximately north-south across the site. The only structure encountered was a short length of 'wall' aligned approximately north-south. A second season of excavations was completed at Church Farm, Binsted. Following on from the test pit survey, two areas were chosen for more extensive investigations: one, measuring 10m x 10m located to examine the probable dry-stone wall, and the second, 18m x 3m targeted to provide a section across the bank and ditch of a major linear earthwork of possible late prehistoric date. No evidence was recovered for the dry stone wall, and it seems likely that it lies between the trench and the hedge to the west. Several shallow post holes, dated to about 1400 by pottery finds, were recovered indicating to a possible structure; the flint wall might be linked to the post holes by proximity. The second trench successfully exposed a section across the ditch and bank of the linear earthwork. The ditch was approximately 2.5m deep and 7m wide at the top; the bank was 7m wide. No datable material was recovered from the ditch silts or bank material. The absence of pottery or tile from the ditch is surprising given its proximity to the Medieval tile kilns and perhaps suggests that at this location the feature was already	SU 97982 06580		Medieval
EWS1829	Resistivity Survey and Field Walking carried out to the North of Church Farm, Binsted, Walberton	A resistivity survey was undertaken over the site, covering the area of the test pits and Trench 1. The results offered no obvious anomalies. Field walking was carried out to the east of the earthwork to investigate a significant spread of ceramic tile. A 5m x 5m grid was set out over a 50m x 60m area with the baseline running east-west over the earthwork and along a slight ridge in the	SU 9801 0659		Undated

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		field. This identified a distribution of tile concentrated over the centre of the grid. Two 1m test pits were excavated and, although one revealed only a large concentration of tile but no features, the other revealed a chalk feature described as rough-hewn angular blocks. These were interpreted as chalk rubble over a possible kiln. Below this was a regular structure of tile and vitrified tile and brick, bonded by mortar and showed signs of voids within. The structure was described as the right inner wall of a kiln but the extent could not be determined.			
EWS2022	Proposed A27 Arundel Bypass Route, Arun - Geophysical Survey	A geophysical survey was carried out along the proposed A27 Arundel Bypass route. Anomalies of archaeological interest have been identified at four locations along the proposed road corridor. At the eastern end of the site, a possible rectilinear enclosure and trackway were noted in Area 3 while hints of a large rectilinear enclosure were identified in Area 4. The most coherent archaeological responses were in Area 25, where a square enclosure with a possible eastern extension was observed. Weaker anomalies and trends in Area 29 (western end), form hints of rectilinear enclosures, but the patterns are incomplete. Elsewhere, anomalies relating to former field boundaries have been recorded, together with limited evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation. The survey areas in the vicinity of the River Arun are largely dominated by natural responses, together with some Uncertain anomalies possibly associated with land management and drainage.	TQ 00620 06287		Undated

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Appendix 2: Geophysical Survey Plans (TVAS 2021)

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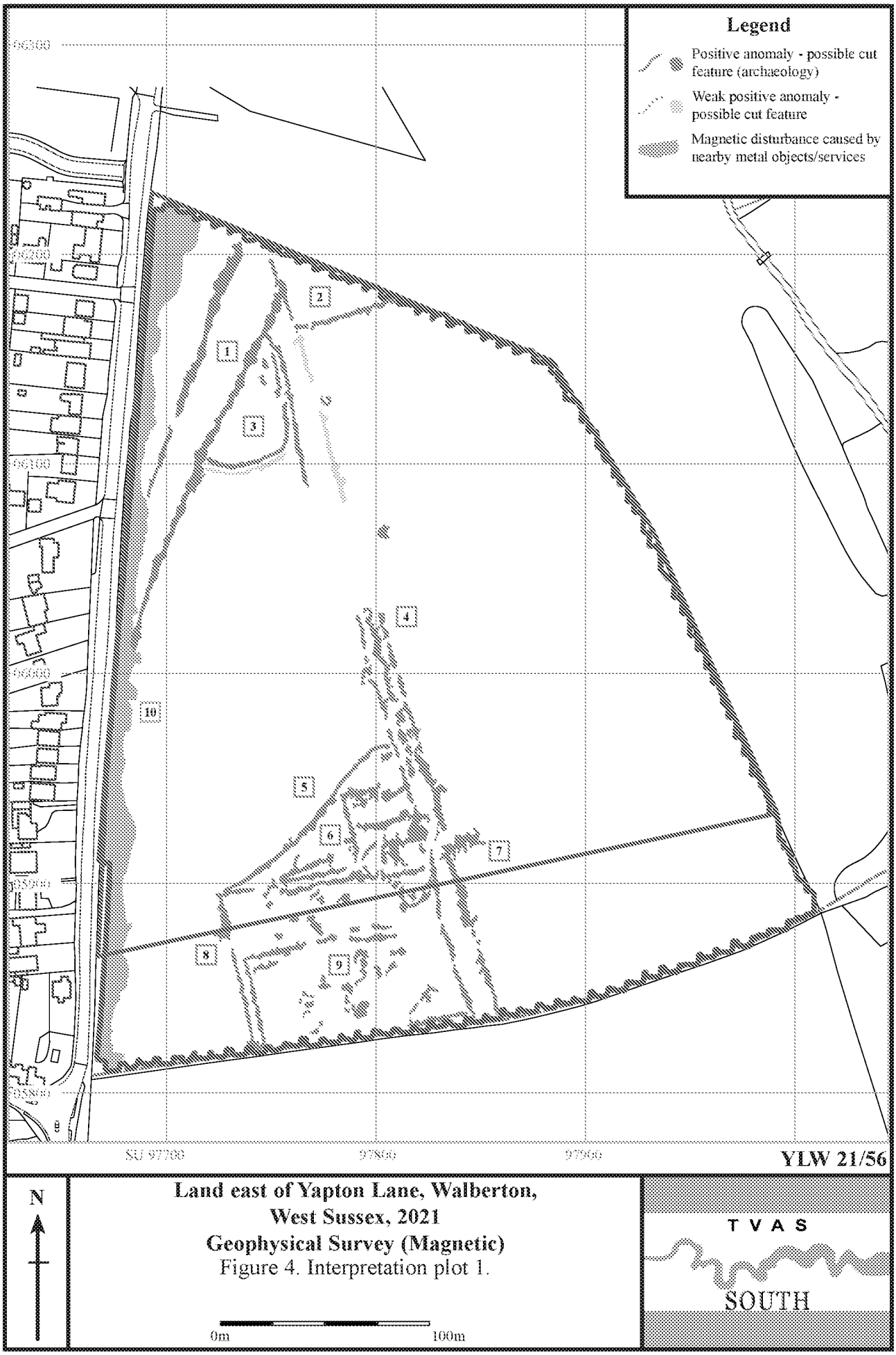

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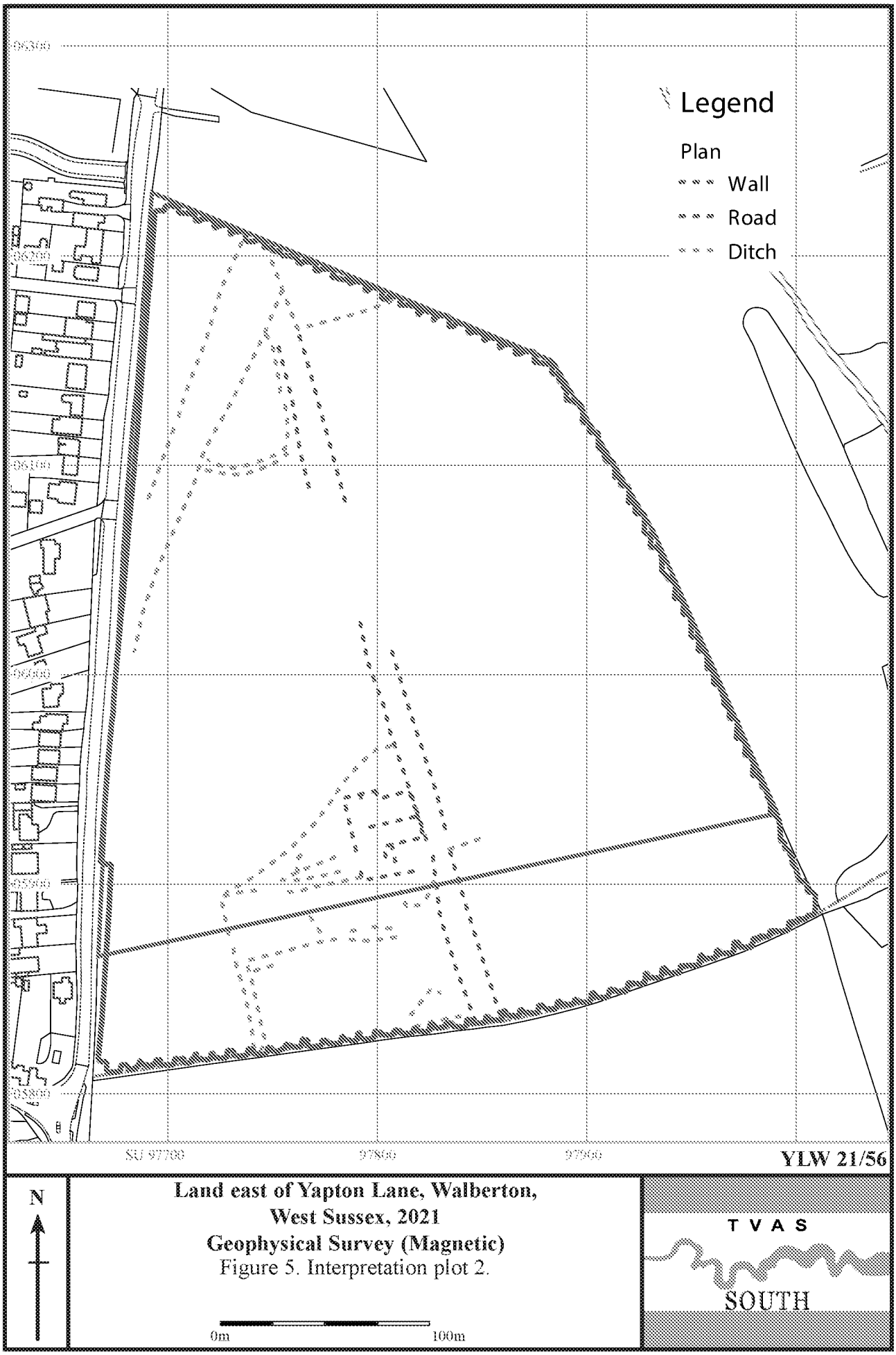

Land east of Yapton Lane, Walberton, West Sussex, 2021
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)
Figure 5. Interpretation plot 2.

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Norwich:

Brettingham House
98 Pottergate
Norwich
Norfolk
NR2 1EQ

[redacted]

Chelmsford:

The Aquarium
101 Lower Anchor Street
Chelmsford
Essex
CM2 0AU

[redacted]

York:

Blake House
18 Blake Street
York
YO1 8QG

[redacted]

London:

70 Cowcross Street
London
EC1M 6EL

[redacted]

Manchester:

Peter House
Oxford Street
Manchester
Greater Manchester
M1 5AN

[redacted]

Cambridge:

33/35 Regent Street
Cambridge
CB2 1AB

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