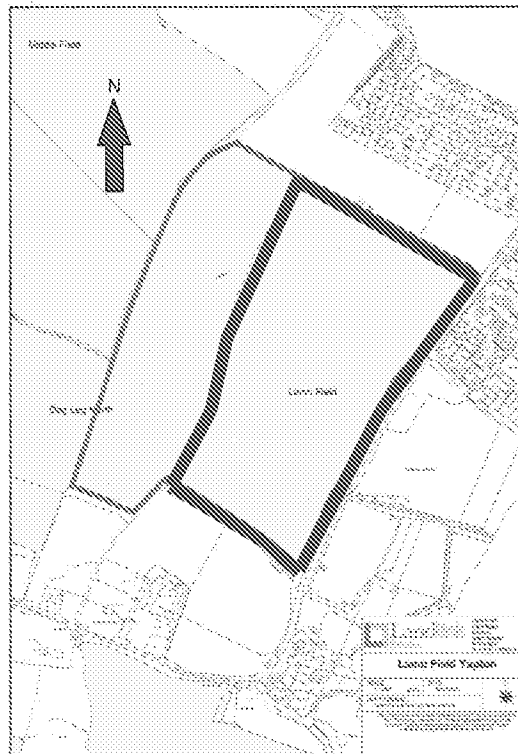


DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES LTD.

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT STUDY
OF LAND AT
LAMBS FIELD, BILSHAM ROAD,
YAPTON, WEST SUSSEX.**

[Site Centred at National Grid Reference SU 9751 0235]
West Sussex HER Reference: 202122-003

PREPARED FOR LANDLINK ESTATES LTD.



By

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April 2021

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Summary

- *This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for Landlink Estates Ltd. in advance of proposed new development on land at Lambs Field, Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex.*
- *Finds of Late Neolithic worked flints were made as the result of a fieldwalking survey in 1998-99 in a field to the south-west of Bilsham. However, these finds were made well to the south-west of this assessment site and consequently, it is considered that the potential for similar such finds and associated settlement activity to be found on this assessment site, will be **low**.*
- *A hoard of Bronze Age palstaves has been found to the west along with finds of Early Bronze Age worked flints from fieldwalking in a field to the south-west of Bilsham in 1998-9. Evidence for further Bronze Age settlement activity was found during an archaeological evaluation of land off Bilsham Road in 2020 to the north and north-west of this assessment site, that consisted of a number of pits. So, it is concluded that the potential for similar such Bronze Age finds and associated settlement activity to be made on this assessment site will be **moderate**. This assessment is tempered by the consideration that settlement activity from this period, is usually truncated by deep modern ploughing techniques*
- *An occupation site from the Roman period to the west of this assessment site has been found from finds of pottery and coins. The findspot of a coin and a belt buckle also of this period occurs to the west of Bilsham. A further Roman occupation site was identified in a ploughed field to the south of Mill View Road by a pottery scatter and of finds of coins to the north of this assessment site. The archaeological evaluation on land off the Bilsham Road in 2020 to the north and north-west of this site, also identified Roman occupation site that comprised ditches, pits and gullies. So, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from this period to be encountered on this assessment site will be **high**.*
- *The findspot of an Anglo-Saxon coin has been found to the south of Old Bilsham Farm. From place name evidence, Bilsham would also appear to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins as a settlement. Notwithstanding these factors, this study has not identified any other evidence for archaeological activity and finds from this period within the study area used for this assessment, the potential for which to be found here, is assessed as **low**.*

- *The site of a Grade II listed former 14th century chapel occurs at Bilsham, which provides evidence of the continuity of settlement from its origins in the late Saxon period into the medieval period for the settlement at Bilsham. This would probably have been a farmstead or at best a small hamlet, as it is at present. This consideration would bring greater weight to the likelihood of farther potential settlement activity and finds pertaining to this medieval settlement, to be encountered within this assessment site, the potential for which is considered to be **moderate**.*
- *Several farmsteads including Hobbs Farm, Old Bilsham Farm and the Grade II listed Bilsham Manor along with the outfarm at Morners Barn have their origins in the post-medieval period. The assessment site is also situated to the north of the post-medieval settlement of Bilsham. From the map regression undertaken for this study, the remains of several post-medieval field boundaries may also be found on this site. So, the potential for post-medieval archaeological activity and finds to be found on this assessment site will therefore be **high**.*
- *Identical considerations would apply for the assessment of archaeological activity and finds from the early modern period, the potential for which to be found on this site, is also assessed as **high**, but is not considered to be significant.*
- **Suggested mitigation:** *It is considered that on archaeological grounds there should be no case for refusing the application. However, it is suggested that site investigation should be undertaken, post determination, though in advance of development. The details of any investigation to be determined after consultation with the LPA's appointed archaeological advisor. Such a process may be secured by the placing of an appropriate Condition on any forthcoming permission.*

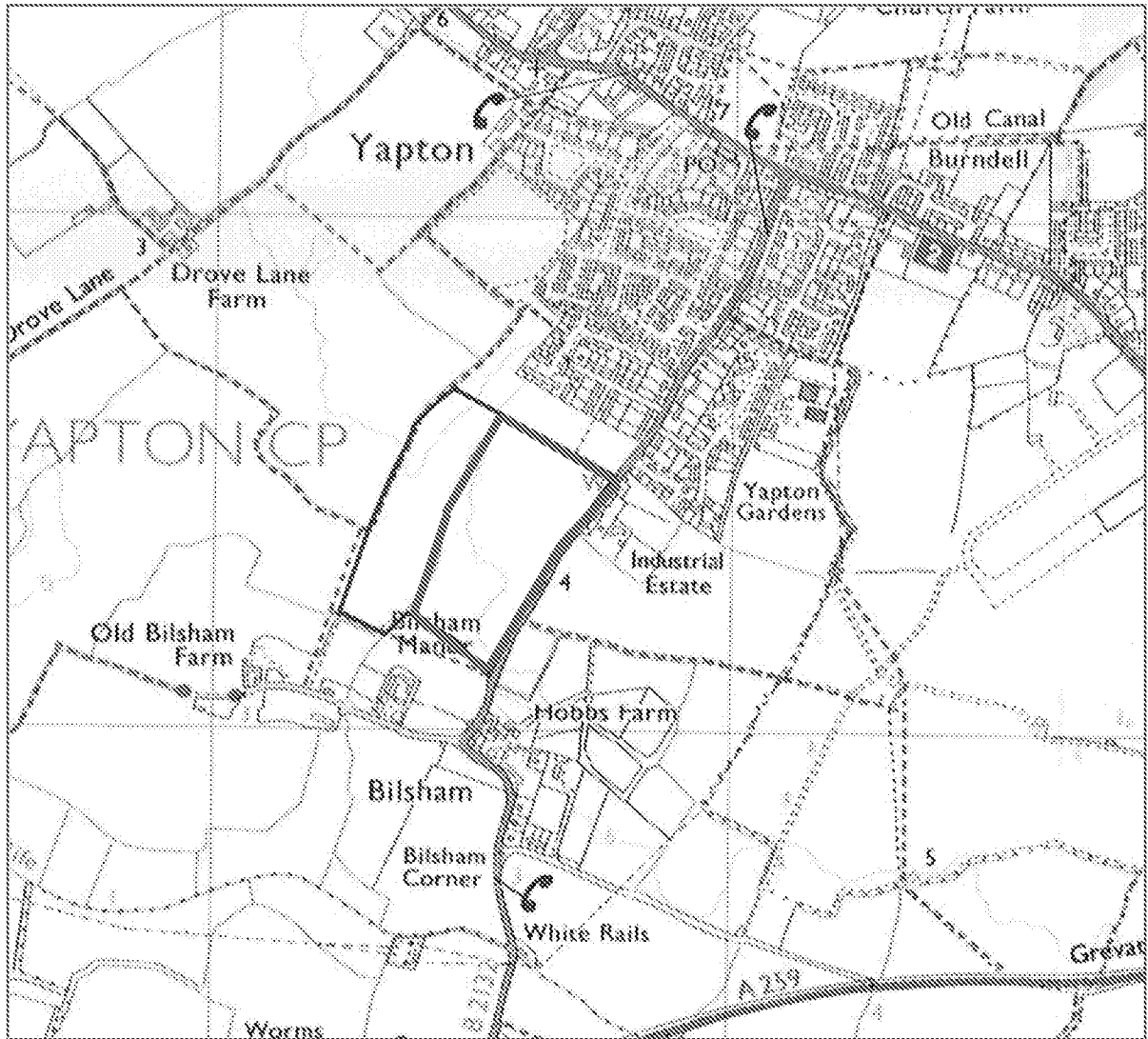


Figure 1: General site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The area of the proposed development site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study was commissioned by Landlink. Its purpose is to assess, without the use of intrusive methods, the archaeological potential of proposed new development on land at Lambs Field, Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex. This will form the basis for a decision-making process that will seek to address the interests of the developer, while ensuring that archaeological resources, if present, are not needlessly compromised as a result of developing the site.
- 1.3 No development drawings or plans were available at the time of writing; however, it is understood that it the intention to seek permission to develop the application site for residential purposes.

2.0 Location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 2.1 The assessment site at Lambs Field is situated on land off the western frontage of the B2132 Bilsham Road and to the south of the village of Yapton. The assessment site currently comprises an enclosed field to the north of Bilsham Manor and to the north-west of the hamlet of Bilsham. The assessment site is situated within the modern civil parish of Yapton, administrative district of Arun, county of West Sussex.
- 2.2 The assessment site is situated on deep, stoneless silty soils of the Hamble 2 Series, which have developed on aeolian silty drift deposits of brickearth. These in turn overlie Oldhaven, Blackheath, Woolwich, Reading and Thanet gravel beds of the Palaeocene [Soil Survey, 1996; BGS, 1996].
- 2.3 The site is centred at approximately Central National Grid Reference: SU 9751 0235.

3.0 Objectives and methods

- 3.1 The purpose of this report is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be vulnerable to groundworks associated with the proposed development; to assess their potential significance and the extent to which construction works are likely to affect them

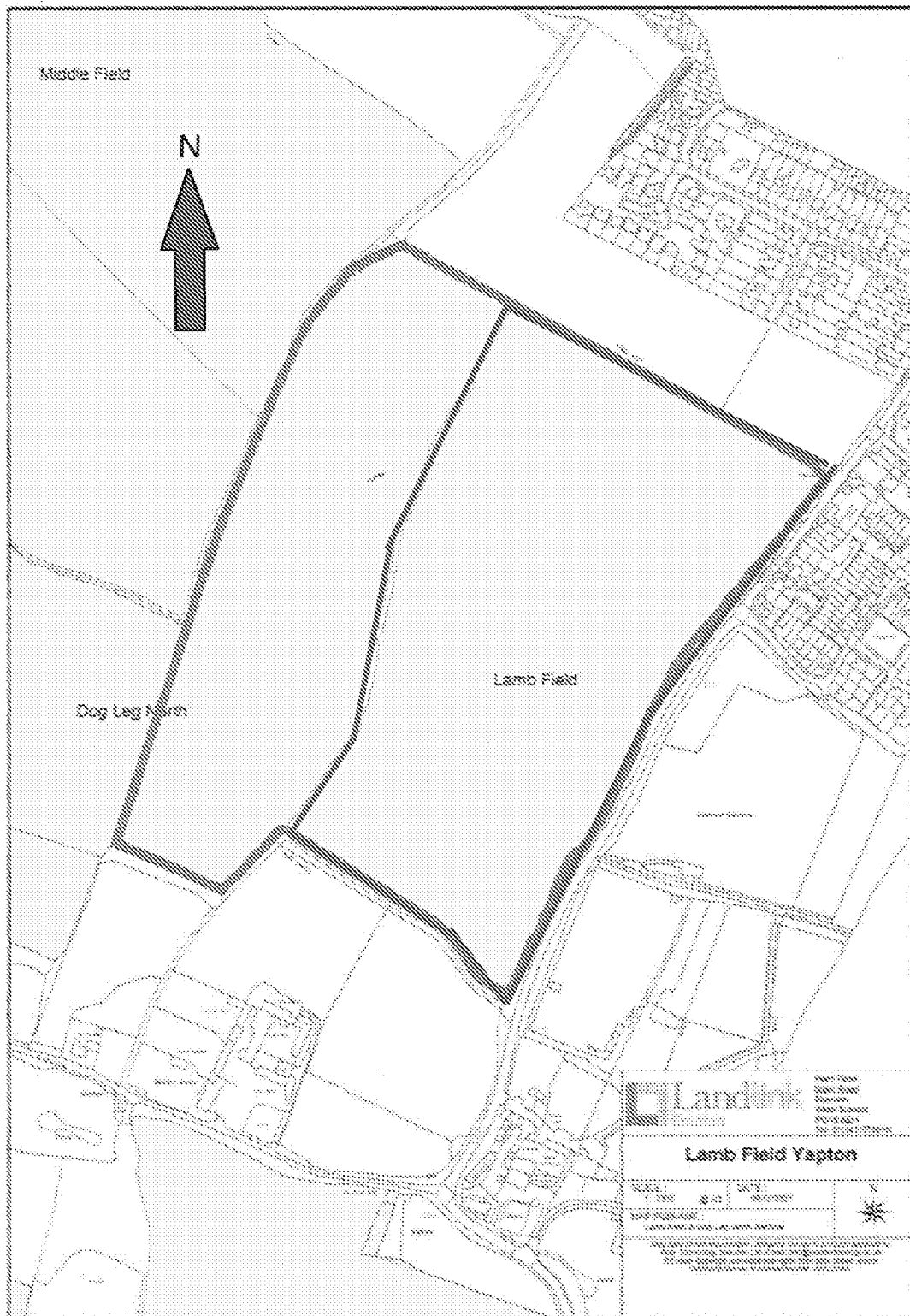


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:2,500 at A3. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

- 3.2 The report is based on information derived from the following sources: -
- The West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER);
 - The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL);
 - The online National Library of Scotland;
 - Consultation of published local histories of the area; and
 - A site visit by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd.
- 3.3 A search of the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken for previous archaeological investigations, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, archaeological sites and findspots within a 1.0km radius of National Grid Reference SU 9751 0235. The results of this search are presented below and tabulated as **Appendix 2**, and their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figure 11**.
- 3.4 Copies of manuscript and published Ordnance Survey maps of the area of the assessment site were obtained from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER), from the online National Library of Scotland and from other online sources and comprise **Figures 3-10** of this study. The results of a map regression exercise of the area of the assessment site is presented in **Section 6.1** of this study.
- 3.5 A site walkover survey of the area of the assessment was carried out by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd on the 12th April 2021. The results of this site walkover survey are presented in **Section 6.2** of this study.

4.0 Planning Background

- 4.1 This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for Landlink Estates Ltd in advance of proposed new development on land at Lambs Field, Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex. This desk-based assessment report will be submitted to Arun District Council (the Local Planning Authority) in support of and to inform any forthcoming planning application for proposed development on this site in due course.
- 4.2 The following standards and guidelines have been used in the research of this assessment.
- **Standards and guidance [CIfA] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists** Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment. [Standard and guidance: desk-based assessment Last updated 01-Oct-2020 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- **Sussex Archaeological Standards** [2019 vers]
- **National Planning Policy Framework [2019]**
- February 2019 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government [Specifically]
Section: 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 5.1 A search was made of the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER) for a 1.0km radius that was centred on the assessment site, which is centred at National Grid Reference: SU 9751 0235. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted.
- 5.2 A hoard of five Middle Bronze Age palstaves were found in a field to the west of Bilsham in 1982 (**Site No. 23**, HER MWS2417). Part of a further bronze palstave was found to the south-west in 1983.
- 5.3 A fragment of bronze of Bronze Age date was found in 1982 at Bilsham Corner (**Site No. 6**, HER MWS2461).
- 5.4 A Late Bronze Age site was located at Yapton by fieldwalking (**Site No. 25**, HER MWS8492). This yielded finds of a large quantity of burnt flint fragments, worked flint, charcoal and pottery. Four pits were also identified which were dated by pottery finds to the 9th century BC.
- 5.5 An Iron Age occupation site was found to the west of Bilsham following deep ploughing in 1984 (**Site No. 24**, HER MWS2421). Finds included pottery, burnt daub, burnt flint fragments, burnt soil with charcoal and a few flint flakes.
- 5.6 A possible Roman occupation site was indicated on the ground by a pottery scatter and one fragment of roof tile in a ploughed field off the end of Mill View Road (**Site No. 12**, HER MWS2415). Other finds included a coin of Honorius (AD393-423), coins of Victorinus (AD268-270), a dupondius of Vespasian, a sestertius of 1st-2nd century AD date and a 3rd century AD barbarous radiate.
- 5.7 A scatter of Roman pottery and coins, including one of Honorius (AD393-423) were found at Bilsham (**Site No. 15**, HER MWS2418). Traces of an enclosure here are visible on aerial photographs.

- 5.8 The findspot of a Roman coin and a Celtic or Roman strap or belt buckle occurs near Old Bilsham Farm (**Site No. 21**, HER MWS7676).
- 5.9 A coin of Athelred II (AD978-1016) as found to the south of Old Bilsham Farm (**Site No. 16**, HER MWS2420).
- 5.10 The Grade II listed Chapel on Bilsham Lane is of 14th century origin (**Site No. 5**, HER MWS5685, DWS1058, NHL 1222544). The site was no longer used for services after 1551. The building was subsequently converted into a cottage and was restored in c.1870. The site was latterly used as a store shed and has been further restored.
- 5.11 Bilsham Farm at Yapton is a 17th century four-sided 'L'-plan loose courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse that is set away from the yard (**Site No. 13**, HER MWS9407). It is a loose farmyard cluster and is extant.
- 5.12 Bilsham Manor is in two sections and is a Grade II listed house on Bilsham Lane (**Site No. 1**, HER DWS1240). The north wing is of 17th century date and the south wing is of 18th century origin. The listing includes Manor Cottage.
- 5.13 Hobbs Farmhouse, Bilsham Road is a Grade II listed 18th century farmhouse (**Site No. 2**, HER DWS1241, NHL 1274594).
- 5.14 Old Bilsham Farmhouse, Bilsham Lane is a Grade II listed 18th century farmhouse (**Site No. 3**, HER DWS1070, NHL 1237749). The building is 'L'-shaped and was probably originally two cottages.
- 5.15 Hobbs Farm is an 18th century dispersed multi-yard farmstead (**Site No. 19**, HER MWS11536). It is a loose cluster and is extant.
- 5.16 The Grade II listed Old Canal Bridge on Footpath 157 is a former canal bridge dated to c.1820 on the line of the former Chichester and Arundel Canal (**Site No. 4**, HER DWS1078, NHL 1237839). This is a single span bridge in brick with parapets and retaining walls. This is a remnant of the Chichester to Arundel Canal.
- 5.17 Drove Lane Farm at Yapton is a 19th century 'U'-plan regular courtyard farmstead with a second yard (**Site No. 7**, HER MWS10099). The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. It is in an isolated location and is extant.

- 5.18 South Barn at Yapton is a 19th century double sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn (**Site No. 8**, HER MWS13586). This is in an isolated location and has undergone much loss of traditional buildings.
- 5.19 The site of a former outfarm at Yapton was a 19th century double sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn (**Site No. 10**, HER MWS12740). This was in an isolated location and has been demolished.
- 5.20 The site of the former Mourners Barn, Yapton was a 19th century single sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn (**Site No. 14**, HER MWS12421). This was in an isolated location and has been demolished.
- 5.21 New Barn, Yapton was a 19th century single sided loose courtyard farmstead (**Site No. 17**, HER MWS12472). The farmstead was within an isolated location and has been demolished.
- 5.22 Bilsham Farm House, Yapton is a 19th century 'L'-plan regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse that is set side onto the yard (**Site No. 18**, HER MWS10400). It is a loose cluster and is extant.
- 5.23 Hams, Yapton is a 19th century 'U'-plan regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse that is set away from the yard (**Site No. 20**, HER MWS1129). This is in an isolated location and has undergone a significant loss of traditional buildings.
- 5.24 There have been other previous archaeological investigations within the search area used for this assessment. In 2020, an archaeological evaluation took place on land adjacent to Drove Lane and in advance of new residential development (**Site No. 9**, HER MWS15149, EWS2039). Three phases of archaeological activity were identified. Evidence of Bronze Age activity comprised one pit, finds of pottery recovered from an alluvial deposit along with a burnt mound. The second phase of activity was from the medieval period in the form of a ditch. The final phase was from the post-medieval period and consisted of a number of enclosure ditches that corresponded to the field system shown on the tithe map of Yapton of 1841. Several other undated archaeological features were also recorded.
- 5.25 In 2020, a further archaeological evaluation took place on land off Bilsham Road in advance of new residential development (**Site No. 11**, HER MWS15152, EWS2042). There was a concentration of archaeological features within the central portion of the site that comprises pits, gullies and ditches. These features suggested settlement

activity here during the Roman period. Eight prehistoric pits were also recorded, suggesting Bronze Age occupation here also [Rouard, 2020].

- 5.26 In 2014-2015, an archaeological watching brief was conducted on the groundworks for a new power cable infrastructure at the Bilsham Solar Farm, Yapton (**Site No 22**, HER MWS12921, EWS1648). Five archaeological features were identified, which were all undated. These comprised a modern trackway; a possible post-medieval ditch; a possible pit or posthole; a gully and a further posthole.
- 5.27 In 2013, an historic building survey was carried out at the Lamb Inn, Bilsham Road, Yapton prior to its demolition to enable a new housing development (**Site No. 26**, HER MWS12311, EWS1579). The Lamb Inn showed at least nine clear stages of building with most of the changes attributed to the 20th century. The first four phases were of 18th-19th century date with the earliest phase of the building being a two-storey cottage. The next phase was of 19th century date when the cottage was expanded in size.
- 5.28 This was followed later in 2013 by an archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for the new residential development (**Site No. 27**, HER MWS12311, EWS1579). This did not identify any archaeological deposits and there were no finds.
- 5.29 A burnt mound was identified during fieldwork in 1998-9 at Stone Field, Bilsham (**Site No. 28**, HER MWS6958, EWS1630). The mound was identified by a discrete spread of about 6-8 metres in diameter of burnt flint on the ground within a ploughsoil horizon. The site lay in the north-eastern corner of Stone Field. Test pits and boreholes confirmed the interpretation as a burnt mound. The precise dating of this feature was problematical, though one sherd of pottery from Test Pit 1 gave a provisional date of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. A flint platform was also possibly identified on the western side of the mound structure.
- 5.30 In 1998-9, Bilsham Field at Yapton was field walked (**Site No. 29**, HER MWS6959). Worked flint, including both modified and unmodified flakes, cores, blades etc., were found to be distributed within the western part of the field. The tool types identified were 276 scrapers, 113 piercers/awls, 11 knives, 3 rods, 32 notched pieces, a hammerstone and a microlith. These were thought to date from the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Ages.

6.0 Site-specific search/investigation results

6.1 Documentary information

- 6.1.1 The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex of 1778, which forms **Figure 3** of this assessment, and which was obtained online. This map shows the assessment site as occupying most of the area of two enclosures to the west of the Bilsham Road. The hamlet of Bilsham is featured to the south.
- 6.1.2 A copy of the manuscript tithe map of the parish of Yapton of 1841 was obtained from the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record and comprises **Figure 4** of this study. This map shows the area of this assessment site as by now occupying portions of three enclosures to the west of the Bilsham Road with the addition of a further west-east orientated field boundary within the western part of the assessment site.
- 6.1.3 An extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale map of 1876 forms **Figure 5** of this study. This map shows the area of the assessment site as now occupying the same two portions of the enclosures that were featured on the earlier map of 1778. The field boundary shown on the map of 1841 having gone by this time.
- 6.1.4 An extract from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale map of 1898 comprises **Figure 6** of this assessment. This map shows that a portion of a field boundary within the northern part of the assessment site had been removed between 1876 and 1898.
- 6.1.5 An extract from the Third Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale map of 1913 comprises **Figure 7** of this study. This map shows that no change had taken place to the layout of the assessment site between 1898 and 1913.
- 6.1.6 An extract from the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale map of 1939 forms **Figure 8** of this assessment. This map shows that no change had taken place to the layout of the assessment site between 1913 and 1940.
- 6.1.7 An extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1967 forms **Figure 9** of this study. This map shows that no change had taken place to the layout of the assessment site between 1940 and 1967.

6.1.8 An extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1980 comprises **Figure 10** of this assessment. This map shows that no change had taken place to the layout of the assessment site between 1967 and 1980.

6.1.9 **Figure 2** shows the current layout to the area of the assessment site with the replacement of the field boundary shown on the map of 1876.

6.2 Site visit and environs walkover [Appendix 1; Plates 1-29]

6.3.1 A site visit was made by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd. on the 12th of April, for the purpose of recording the present appearance of the assessment site, and noting any features which might indicate surviving archaeological remains. This included a digital photographic record, which are reproduced in **Appendix 1 [Plates 1-29]**. The weather conditions were sunny and clear with good visibility.

6.3.2 At the time of walkover the full site area was under arable cultivation with light crop cover. [Plates 1-11]. There were no clear topographic anomalies across the site. Towards the western part of the site there is a shallow north south aligned shallow drainage ditch aligned with a footpath.

6.3.3 The north of the site area lies adjacent to an area of light scrub, former arable land that in turn contacts a residential/built area, accessed via Mill View Road. [Plates 5 and 6].

6.3.4 The eastern site boundary is defined by the line of the B2132 Bilsham Road. [Plates 15,16,17,19 and 20].

6.3.5 The southern boundary of the site is defined by an established hedge-row / tree line that runs east west north of an extensive area of pasture that has its southern boundary fronting along Bilsham Lane. [Plates 12,13 & 25].

6.3.6 Built heritage assets:

6.3.7 There are no significant built heritage assets outside [closer than c. 300metres] the north, east and western site boundaries.

6.3.8 All significant built heritage assets lie north of Bilsham Lane that runs parallel and c. 200 metres to the south of the site's southern east west orientated boundary. [see Figure 10 and Figure A2]

6.3.9 As summarised at Table 1 it is considered that as a result of the proposed development there will be no impact on the fabric of any recorded built heritage assets and negligible to nil significant impact to the setting of any recorded built assets.

Table 1: Summary of anticipated effects and suggested mitigation regarding key 'nearest' built heritage assets external to the site.

Built Heritage assets	Description	Period	Impact assessment	Mitigation
Monument ID: DWS1240 NHL 1274593	Grade II listed Bilsham Manor [C17t-18 th manor house.	PM	The main significance of this asset lies in its fabric and its historic record. There will be no impact to the fabric of this asset. The setting, views from and to this asset will remain largely and not significantly affected by the proposed development. The surrounding area, on all sides, of the building remains open pasture fields. The associated 'farmstead' setting [MWS 9407] will remain unaltered.	Maintain buffer zone of agricultural pasture surrounding the asset.
Monument ID: DWS 1070 NHL 1237749	Old Bilsham Farmhouse Grade II listed C18th farmhouse.	PM	The main significance of this asset lies in its fabric. There will be no impact to the fabric of this asset the associated farmstead setting [MWS 10400] will be maintained. The setting, views from and to this asset will remain largely and not significantly affected by the proposed development.	Maintain buffer zone of agricultural pasture land surrounding [mainly to the north]
Monument ID DWS 1241 NHL 1274594	Hobbs Farmhouse Grade II listed C18th farmhouse	PM	The main significance of this asset lies within its fabric and location within its associated farmstead. There will be no impact to the fabric of this asset This asset and associated farmstead lie at distance [c. 200m south east] from the development area and to the east of the B2132 road.	None advised / required.
Monument ID DWS 1058 NHL 122254	The Chapel, Grade II listed C14th chapel.	MD	The main significance of this asset lies within its fabric.	None advised/ required.

7.0 Assessment of archaeological potential

- 7.1 Finds of Late Neolithic worked flints were made as the result of a fieldwalking survey in 1998-99 in a field to the south-west of Bilsham. However, these finds were made well to the south-west of this assessment site and consequently, it is considered that the potential for similar such finds and associated settlement activity to be found on this assessment site, will be **low**.
- 7.2 A hoard of Bronze Age palstaves has been found to the west along with finds of Early Bronze Age worked flints from fieldwalking in a field to the south-west of Bilsham in 1998-9. Evidence for further Bronze Age settlement activity was found during an archaeological evaluation of land off Bilsham Road in 2020 to the north and north--west of this assessment site, that consisted of a number of pits. So, it is concluded that the potential for similar such Bronze Age finds and associated settlement activity to be made on this assessment site will be **moderate**. This assessment is tempered by the consideration that settlement activity from this period, is usually truncated by deep modern ploughing techniques.
- 7.3 An occupation site from the Roman period to the west of this assessment site has been found from finds of pottery and coins. The findspot of a coin and a belt buckle also of this period occurs to the west of Bilsham. A further Roman occupation site was identified in a ploughed field to the south of Mill View Road by a pottery scatter and of finds of coins to the north of this assessment site. The archaeological evaluation on land off the Bilsham Road in 2020 to the north and north-west of this site, also identified Roman occupation that comprised ditches, pits and gullies. So, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from this period to be encountered on this assessment site will be **high**.
- 7.4 The findspot of an Anglo-Saxon coin has been found to the south of Old Bilsham Farm. From place name evidence, Bilsham would also appear to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins as a settlement. Notwithstanding these factors, this study has not identified any other evidence for archaeological activity and finds from this period within the study area used for this assessment, the potential for which to be found here, is assessed as **low**.
- 7.5 The site of a Grade II listed former 14th century chapel occurs at Bilsham, which provides evidence of the continuity of settlement from its origins in the late Saxon period into the medieval period for the settlement at Bilsham. This would probably have been a farmstead or at best a small hamlet, as it is at present. This consideration would bring

greater weight to the likelihood of farther potential settlement activity and finds pertaining to this medieval settlement, to be encountered within this assessment site, the potential for which is considered to be **moderate**.

7.6 Several farmsteads including Hobbs Farm, Old Bilsham Farm and the Grade II listed Bilsham Manor along with the outfarm at Morners Barn have their origins in the post-medieval period. The assessment site is also situated to the north of the post-medieval settlement of Bilsham. From the map regression undertaken for this study, the remains of several post-medieval field boundaries may also be found on this site. So, the potential for post-medieval archaeological activity and finds to be found on this assessment site will therefore be **high**.

7.7 Identical considerations would apply for the assessment of archaeological activity and finds from the early modern period, the potential for which to be found on this site, is also assessed as **high**, but is not considered to be significant.

8.0 Impact on archaeological resources and suggested mitigation.

8.1 The groundworks associated with any proposed development such as the excavation of foundations and services along with ground reduction associated with new road access can directly impact on any buried archaeological potential.

8.2 The impact of development on the identified **low** archaeological potential is considered to be **low** and conversely the potential impact of development on the moderate and high archaeological potential will be **high**, based on the currently available data.

8.3.1 **Suggested mitigation.** It is considered that on archaeological grounds there should be no case for refusing the application. However, it is suggested that site investigation should be undertaken, post determination, though in advance of development. The details of any investigation to be determined after consultation with the LPA's appointed archaeological advisor. Such a process may be secured by the placing of an appropriate Condition on any forthcoming permission.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Development Archaeology Services Ltd. would like to thank Landlink Estates for commissioning this archaeological desk-based assessment study. Thanks, are also extended to Rachel Salter of the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record, and to James Kenny [CDC archaeology officer and advisor to ADC] their assistance in accessing and providing selected reviewed data.

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Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1898, map sheet no. Sussex 62SE.

Extract from the Third Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1913, map sheet no. Sussex 62SE.

Extract from the Fourth Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1940, map sheet no. Sussex 62SE.

Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1967, map sheet no. SU 90 SE.

Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1980, map sheet no. SU 90 SE.

Ordnance Survey, (2015), 1:25,000 scale map, *Arundel & Pulborough, Worthing & Bognor Regis*, Explorer Sheet No. OL10.

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Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), *Soils of South East England*, map sheet no. 6, 1:250,000 scale.



Figure 3: Extract from Yeakell & Gardner's map of Sussex of 1778. The approximate outline of the assessment site is shown in red.



Figure 4: Extract from the tithe map for the parish of Yapton of 1841. The approximate outline of the assessment site is shown in red.

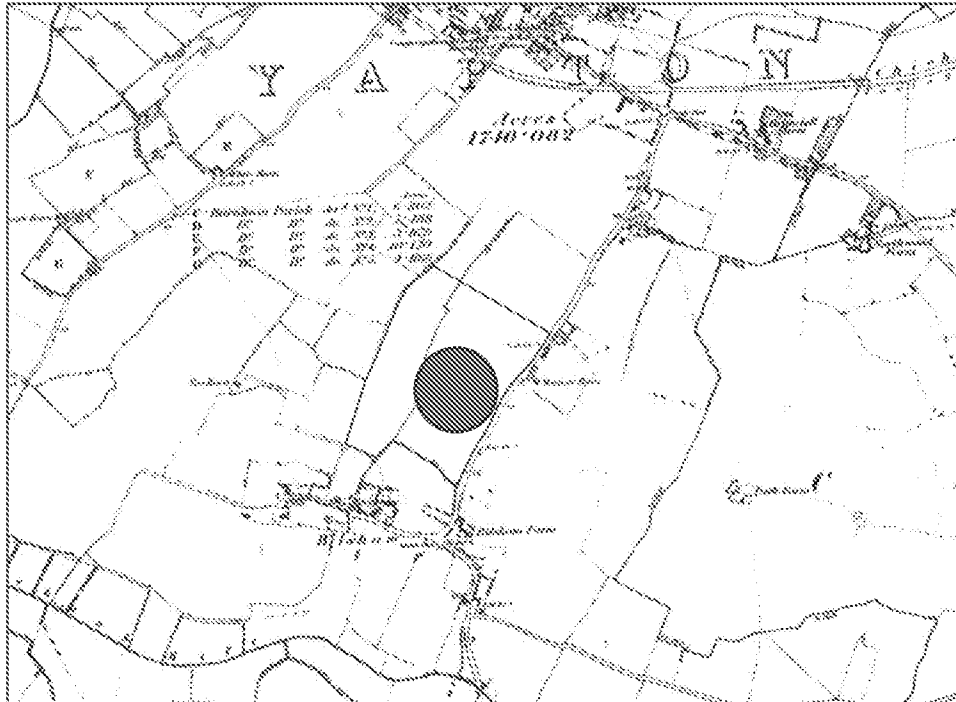


Figure 5: Extract from the First Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1876, map sheet no. Sussex 62SE. The approximate centre of the assessment site is shown in red.

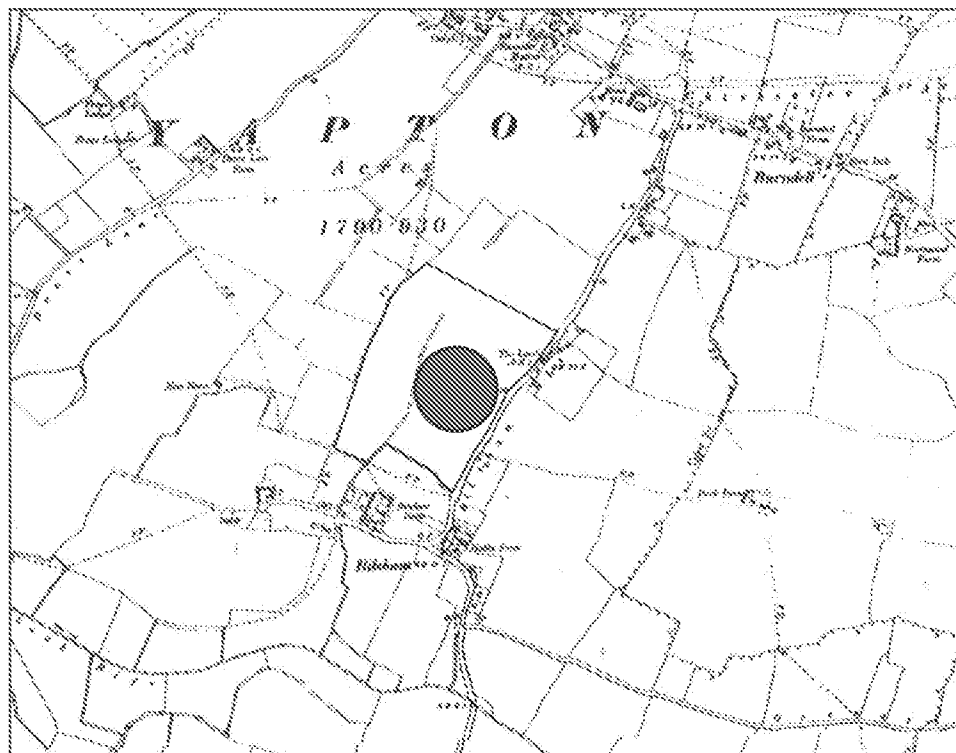


Figure 6: Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1898, map sheet no. Sussex 62SE. The approximate centre of the assessment site is shown in red.

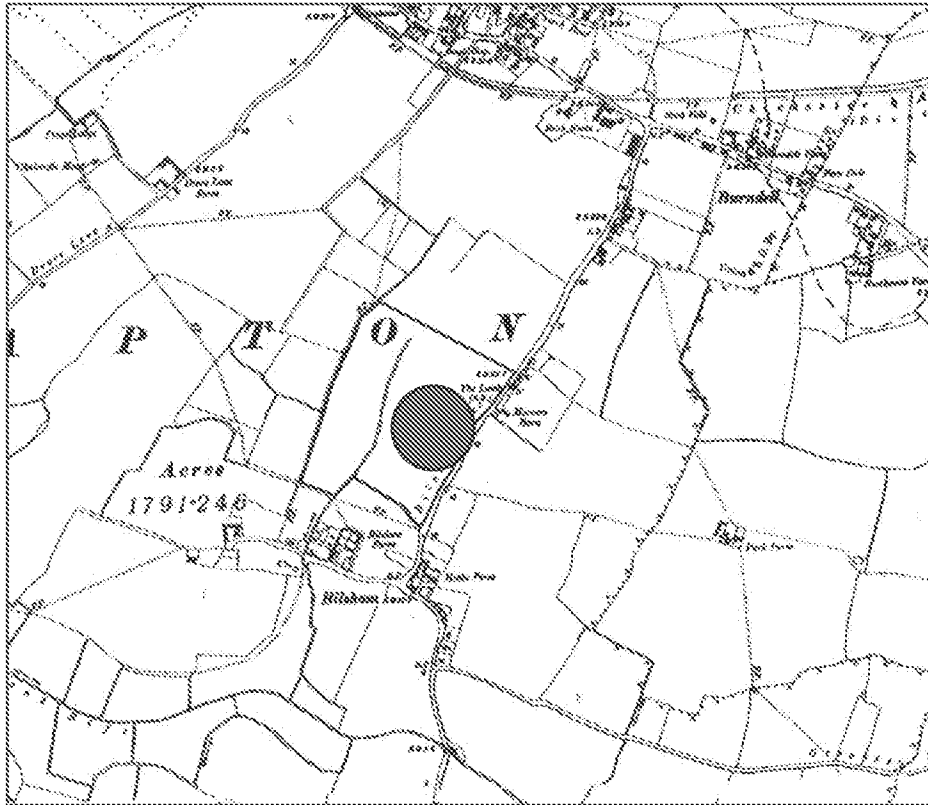


Figure 7: Extract from the Third Edition six inch to one-mile scale O.S. map of 1913, map sheet no. Sussex 62SE. The approximate centre of the assessment site is shown in red.

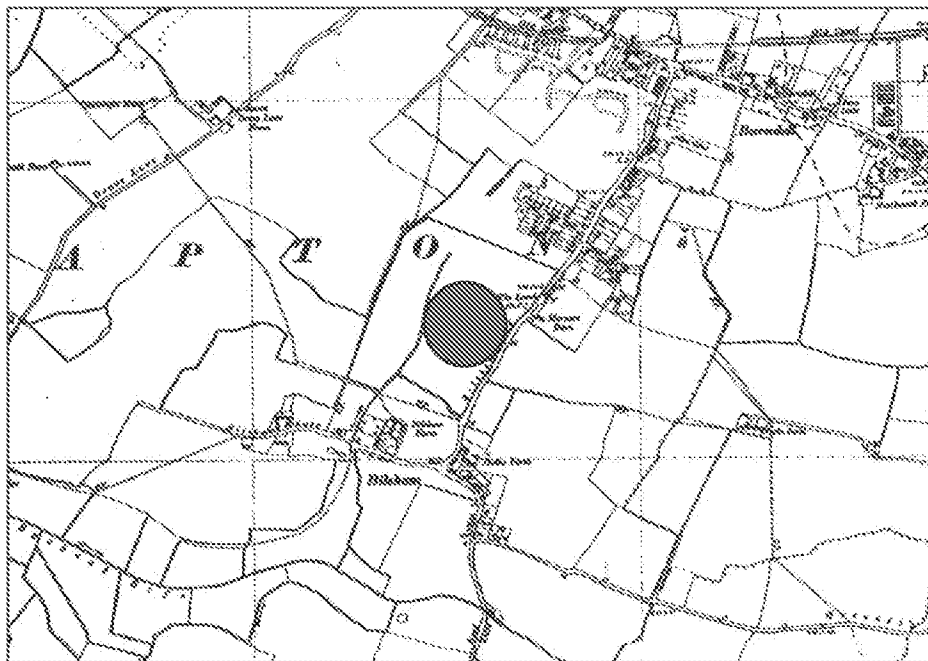


Figure 8: Extract from the Fourth Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1940, map sheet no. Sussex 62SE. The approximate centre of the assessment site is shown in red.

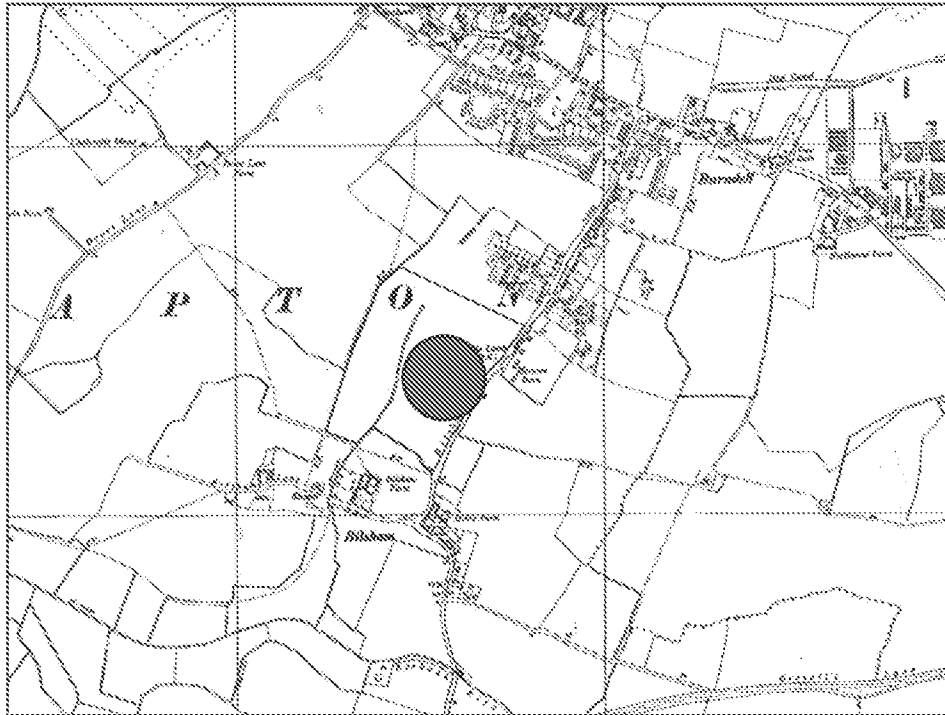


Figure 9: Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1967, map sheet no. SU 90 SE. The approximate centre of the assessment site is shown in red.

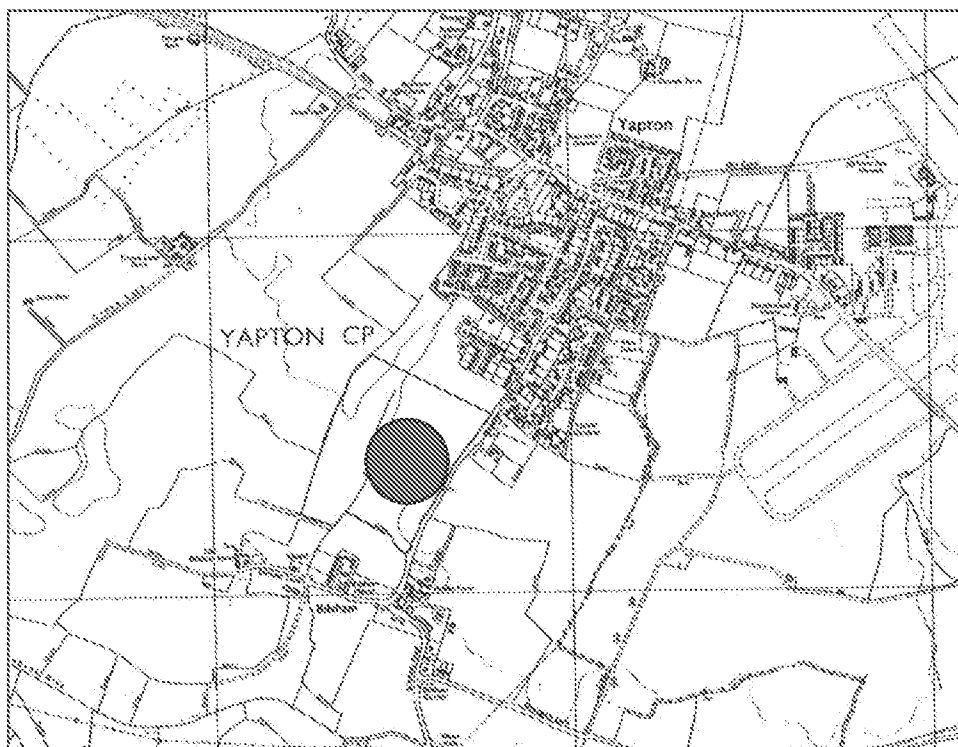


Figure 10: Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1980, map sheet no. SU 90 SE. The approximate centre of the assessment site is shown in red.

Appendix 1:

Site and environs walkover photographs

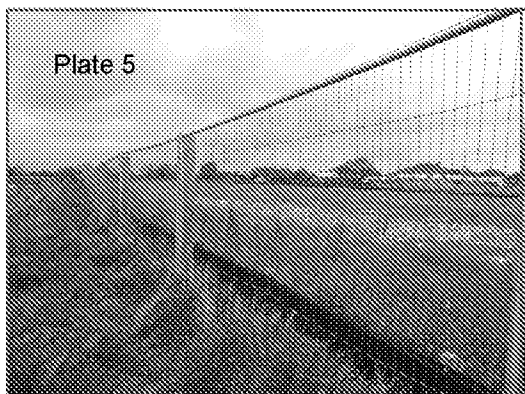
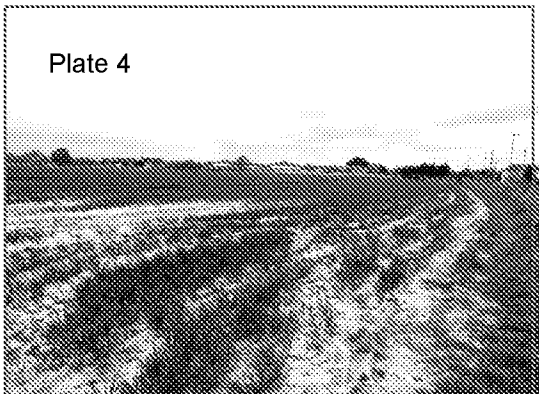
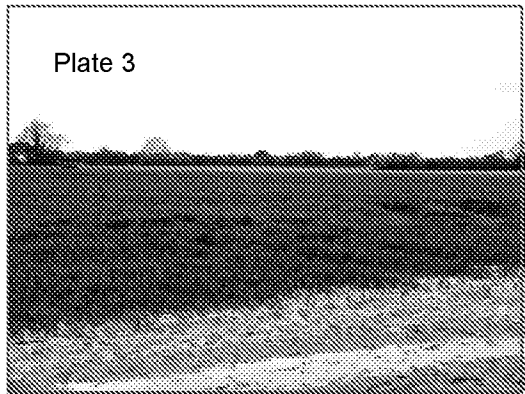
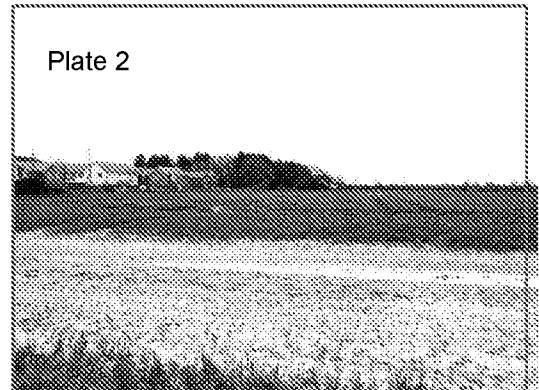
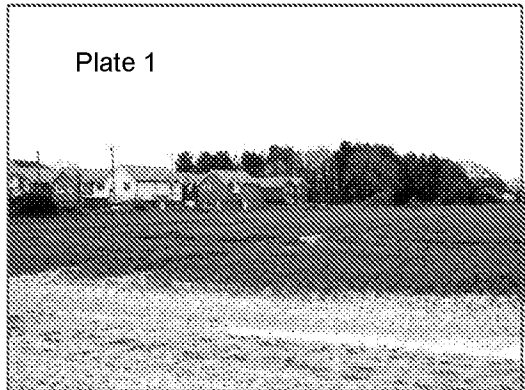


Plate 1: The north east corner of the site area looking south east towards eastern site boundary adjacent to B2132 [Bilsham Road]

Plate 2: As Plate 1, towards the southern central site area along eastern site boundary.

Plate 3: The northern central area of the site viewed from the northern boundary looking south west

Plate 4: The north of the site area looking north west from the central area of the eastern site boundary.

Plate 5: View along the northern site boundary looking north west

Plate 6: View northwards from northern site boundary [built area to the north to the south of Mill View Road].

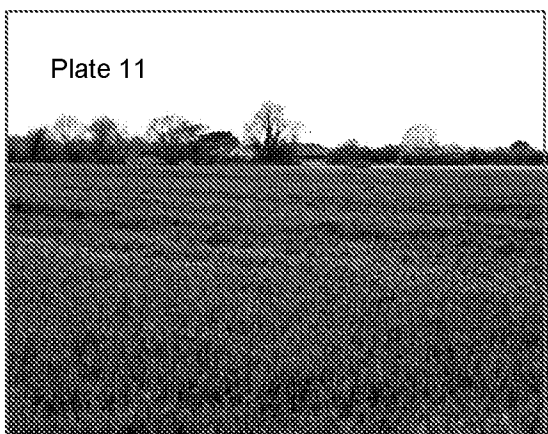
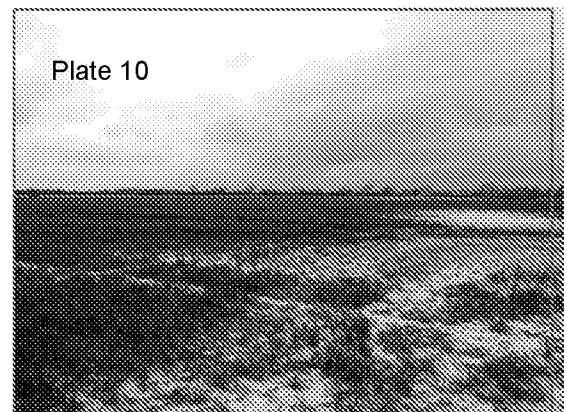
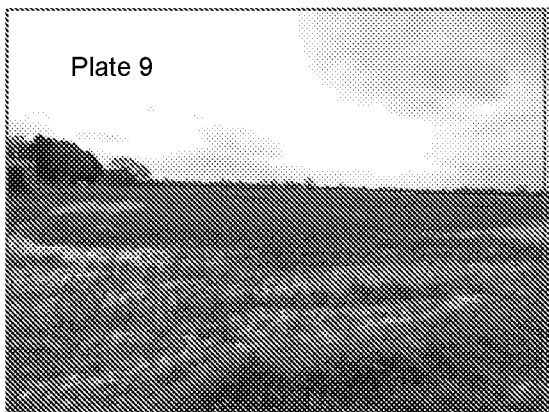
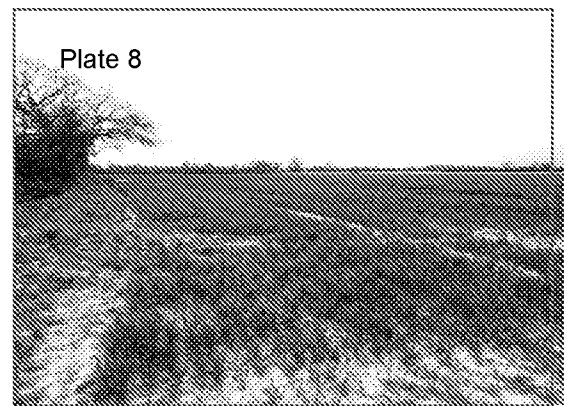
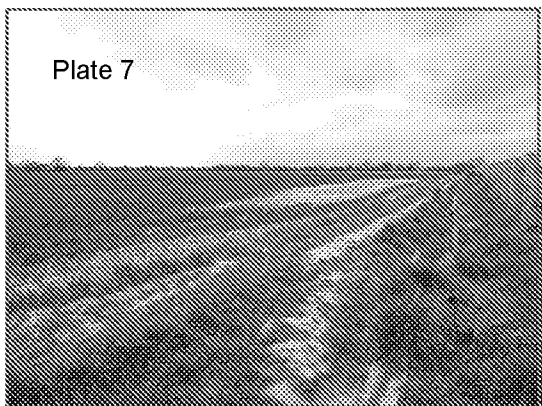


Plate 7: The northern site boundary viewed from the north east of the site looking to the west

Plate 8: View from the central eastern site boundary looking south west

Plate 9: The south east area of the site viewed from the central eastern boundary looking to the south

Plate 10: The central site area.

Plate 11: The south of the site viewed from the centre of the site.

For direction and location Plates were taken from refer to Figure A1.

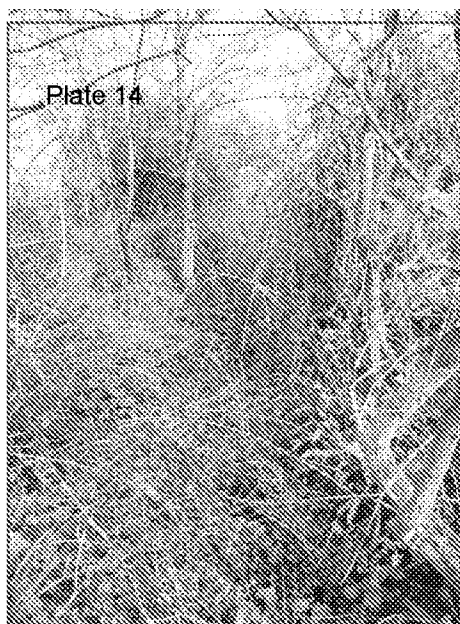
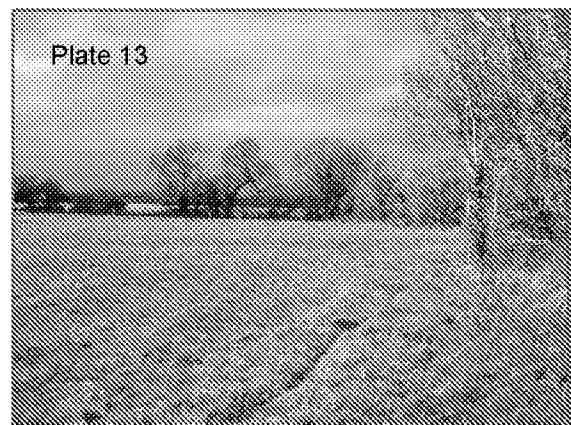
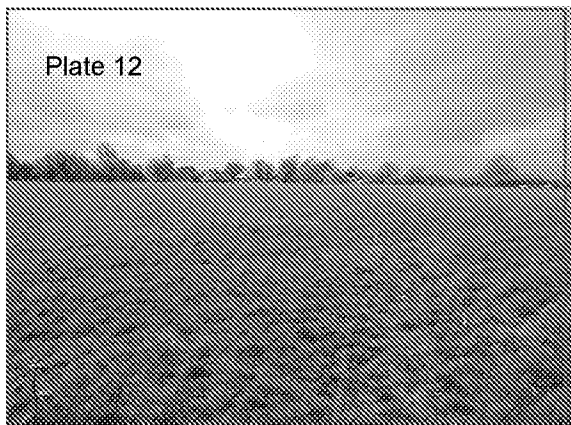


Plate 12: View of the grassed 'pasture area' bounding and external to the south east of the site area.

Plate 13: As Plate 12 though looking from the south east corner of bordering field [external to the site] looking north west.

Plate 14: View 'typical' of eastern site boundary ditch and hedgerow.

For direction and location Plates were taken from refer to Figure A1 [Plate 12] and A2 Plates 13 & 14.

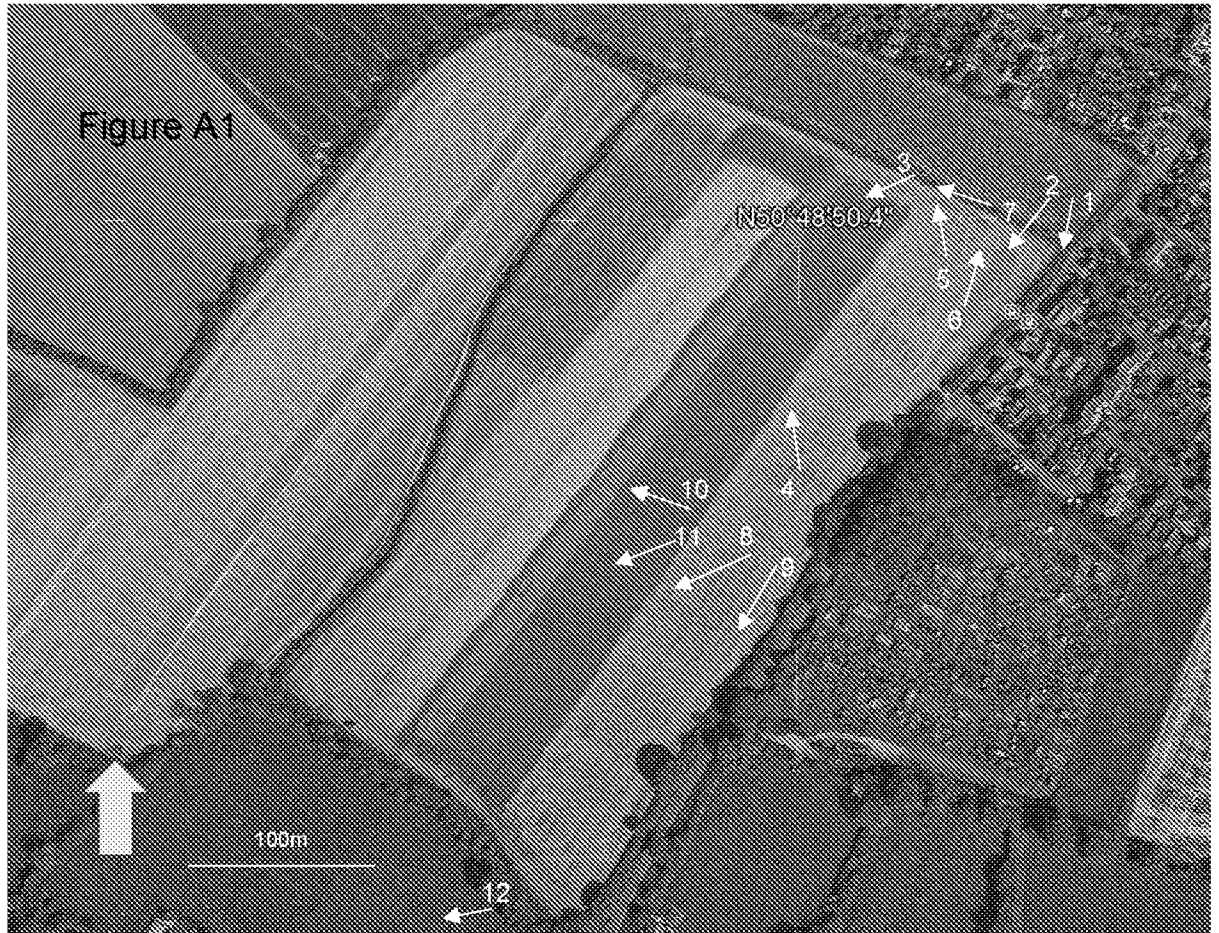


Figure A1: Location and direction Plates 1-12 were taken from.



Figure A2: Location and direction Plates 13-29 were taken from

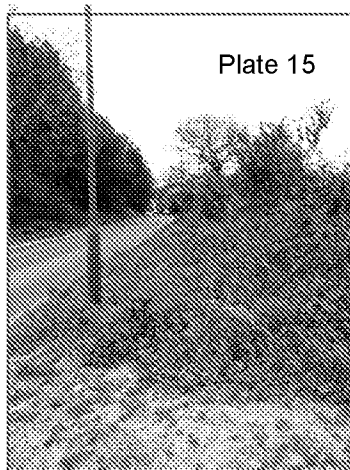


Plate 15

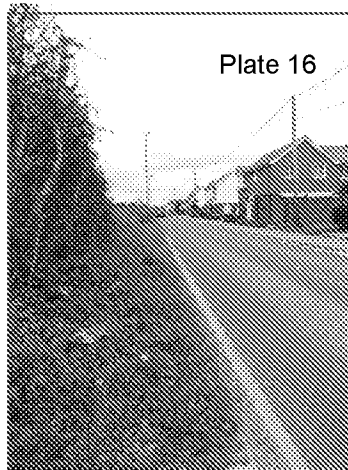


Plate 16

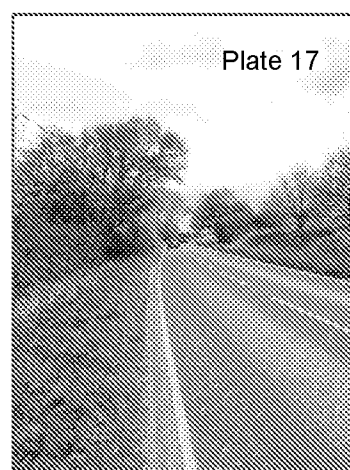


Plate 17

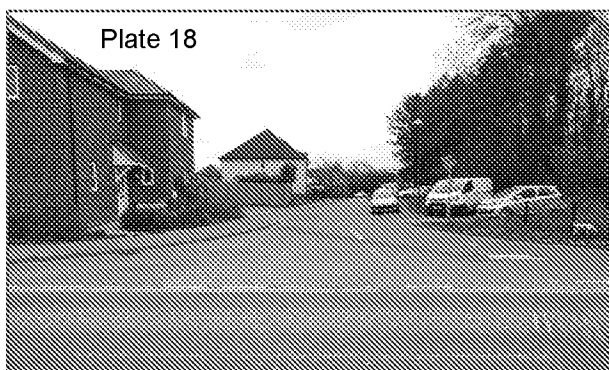


Plate 18



Plate 19



Plate 20

Plate 15: B2132 [Bilsham Road], running external to the eastern boundary of the site. View form the eastern central boundary looking to the south.

Plate 16: The B2132 [Bilsham Road] external to the eastern site boundary, view towards 'new build' skirting Graham Road, to the east of the site.

Plate 17: The B2132 [Bilsham Road] viewed form the south east corner of the site looking to the north.

Plate 18: Entrance to Graham Road exiting the B2132 to the eats of the site.

Plate 19: Southern eastern boundary of the site defined by B2132 [Bilsham Road]

Plate 20: Block of mid C20th housing surrounding and associated with Lamb Inn [MWS 12311] to the east of the B2132 adjacent to the north eastern site boundary.

For direction and location Plates were taken from refer to Figure A2.

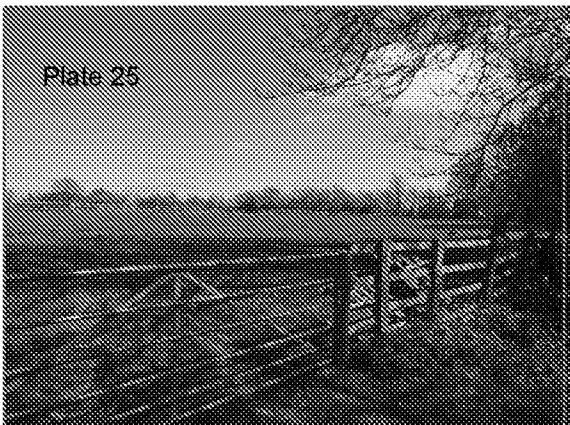
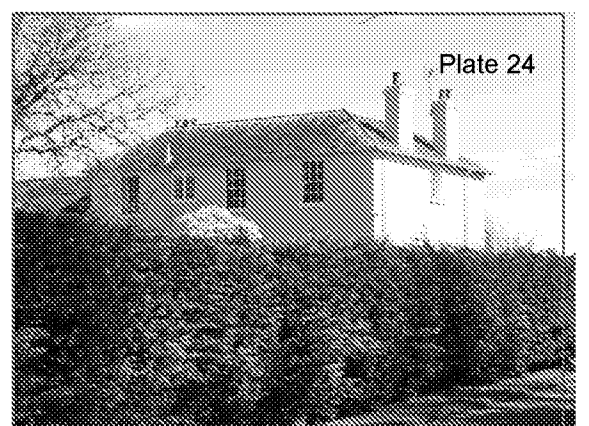
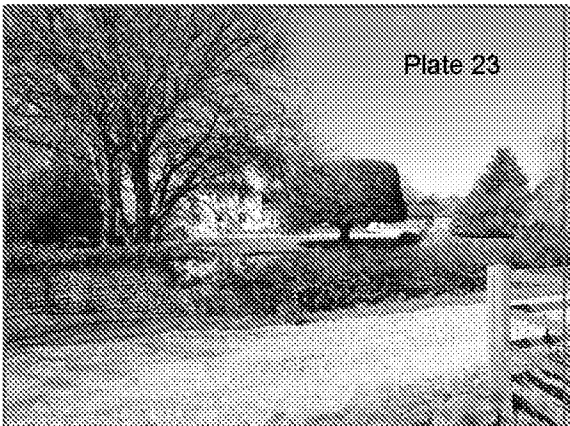


Plate 21: View from the eastern end of Bilsham Lane looking towards single storey residential [farm building conversions, Manor Cottage] to the north east of Bilsham Manor. Bilsham Farm Yapton, part of C17th farmstead. [HER ref: MWS 9407].

Plate 22: As Plate 21. Manor Cottage [part of Bilsham Farm complex] viewed from the south looking to the north.

Plate 23: The east elevation of Bilsham Manor [Grade II listed] located on the north side of Bilsham Lane. [HER reference DWS 1240, NHL 1274593].

Plate 24: The west facing elevation of Bilsham Manor. Grade II listed] located on the north side of Bilsham Lane. [HER reference DWS 1240, NHL 1274593].

Plate 25: Pasture field located south east of the site, lying to the east of Bilsham Manor [part of farmstead layout].

For direction and location Plates were taken from refer to Figure A2.

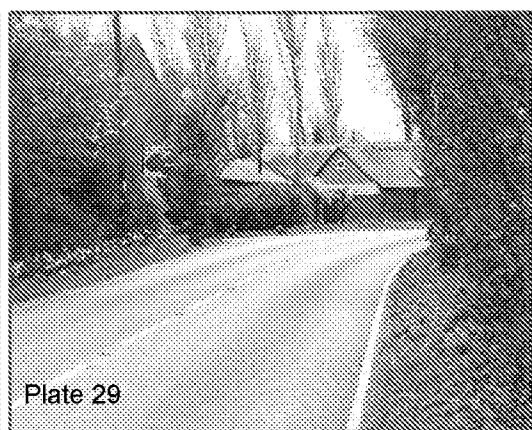
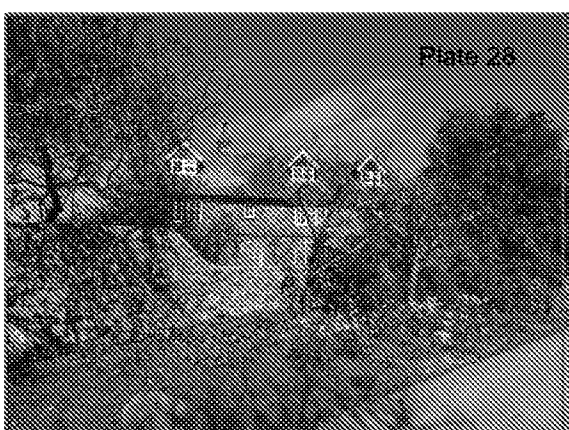
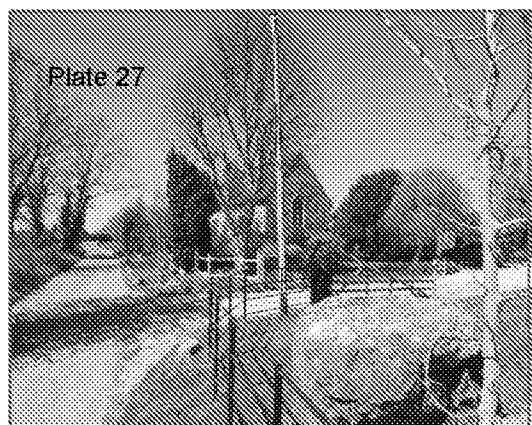
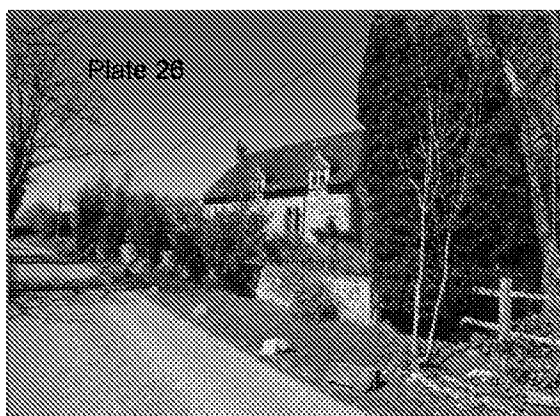


Plate 26: South facing elevation of The Chapel, Bilsham Lane, [Grade II listed C14th chapel [HER ref: DWS 1058, NHL 1222544] viewed from Bilsham Lane looking north west.

Plate 27: The east facing elevation of The Chapel, Bilsham Lane.

Plate 28: The south facing elevation of Old Bilsham Farm House, Grade II listed C18th farmhouse. [HER ref: DWS 1078, NHL 1237839]. Viewed from Bilsham Lane.

Plate 29: Hobbs Farmhouse, Grade II listed C18th farmhouse [HER ref: DWS 1241, NHL 1274594], associated with C19th farmstead [HER ref: MWS 10400]. Viewed from Bilsham Road looking south towards the junction of Bilsham Lane and Bilsham Road.

For direction and location Plates were taken from refer to Figure A2.

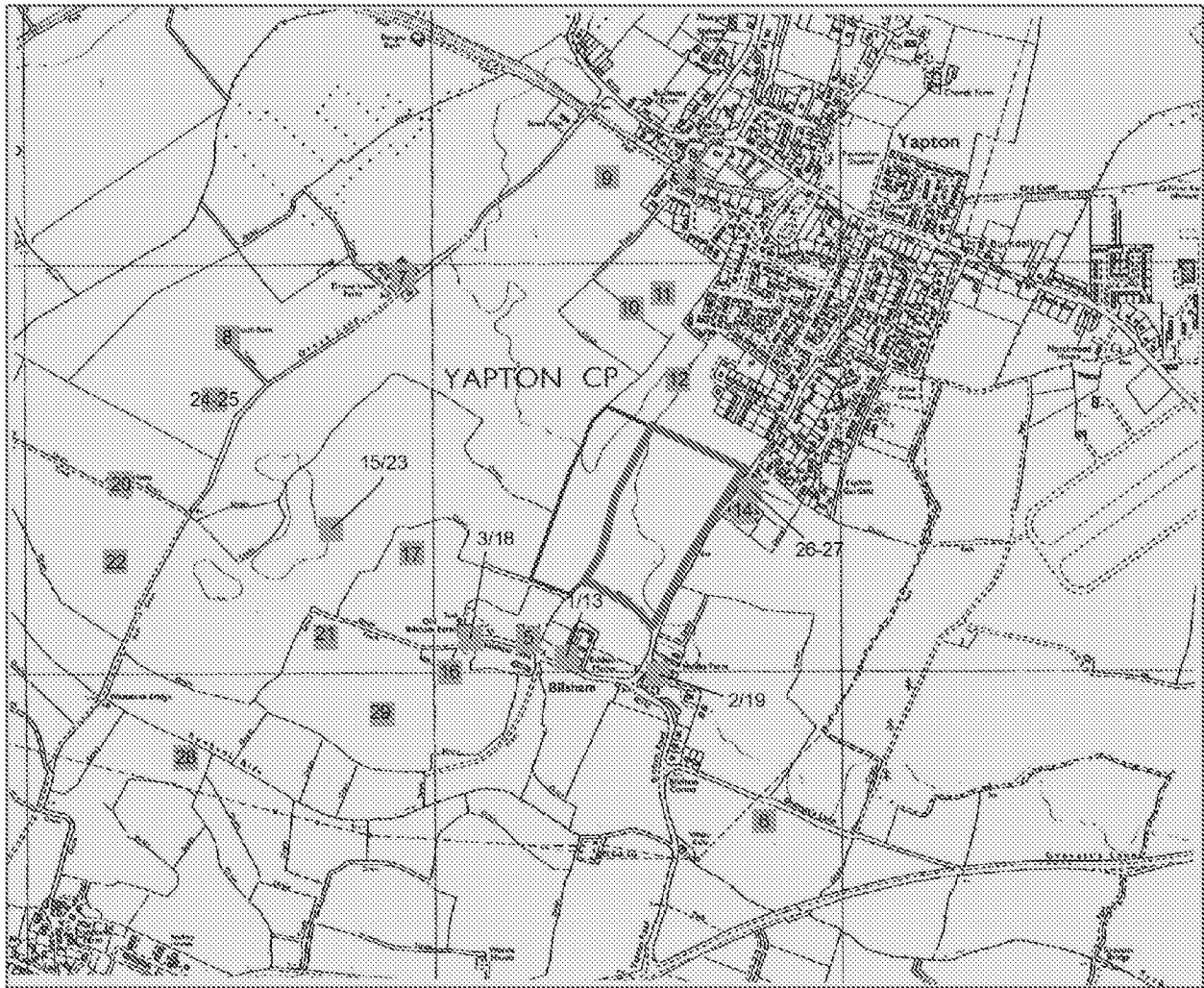


Figure 11: Cultural heritage sites within a 1.0km radius of the assessment site at an original scale of 1:10,000. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

Refer to Appendix 2: Table 1 for detail / descriptions.

Appendix 2: Table 1.

Extracts from the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL)

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (SU)	Description	Period
1	DWS1240, NHL 1274593	9731 0204	Grade II listed Bilsham Manor, Bilsham Lane. 17th-18th century house.	PM
2	DWS1241, NHL 1274594	9754 0199	Hobbs Farmhouse, Bilsham Road. Grade II listed 18th century farmhouse.	PM
3	DWS1070, NHL 1237749	9708 0209	Old Bilsham Farmhouse, Bilsham Lane. Grade II listed 18th century farmhouse.	PM
4	DWS1078, NHL 1237839	9762 0322	Old Canal Bridge on Footpath 157, former canal bridge dated to c.1820. Grade II listed.	PM
5	DWS1058, NHL 1222544	9722 0207	The Chapel, Bilsham Lane. Grade II listed 14th century chapel.	MD
6	MWS2416	9780 0164	Bronze fragment found in 1982 at Bilsham Corner.	BA
7	MWS10099	9691 0297	Drove Lane Farm, Yapton. 19th century farmstead.	PM
8	MWS13586	9649 0282	South Barn, Yapton. 19th century outfarm.	PM
9	MWS15149, EWS2039	9733 0312	Evaluation in 2020 on land adjacent to Drove Lane located settlement activity & finds.	BA/MD/PM/ UN
10	MWS12740	9745 0290	Site of a 19th century outfarm at Yapton.	PM
11	MWS15152, EWS2042	9756 0280	Evaluation on land off Bilsham Road in 2020 recorded settlement activity & finds.	BA/RO/PM
12	MWS2415	9762 0274	Occupation site off Mill View Road.	RO
13	MWS9407	9733 0207	Bilsham Farm, Yapton. 17th century farmstead.	PM
14	MWS12421	9773 0238	Site of Morners Barn. 19th century outfarm.	PM
15	MWS2418	9668 0238	Occupation site with finds of pottery & coins at Bilsham.	RO
16	MWS2420	9702 0200	Findspot of a coin found to the S of Old Bilsham Farm.	AS
17	MWS12472	9695 0237	New Barn, Yapton. 19th century outfarm.	PM
18	MWS10400	9707 0210	Bilsham Farm House, Yapton. 19th century farmstead.	PM
19	MWS11536	9755 0199	Hobbs Farm, Yapton. 18th century farmstead.	PM
20	MWS11129	9622 0246	Hams, Yapton. 19th century farmstead.	PM
21	MWS7676	9673 0210	Findspot of a coin, & strap or belt buckle near Old Bilsham Farm.	RO
22	MWS12921, EWS1648	9606 0242	Watching brief at the Bilsham Solar Farm in 2015 located features.	UN
23	MWS2417	9668 0238	Hoard of bronze palstaves found to the W of Bilsham.	BA

24	MWS2421	9654 0245	Occupation site found to the W of Bilsham in 1984.	IA
25	MWS8492	9653 0248	Occupation site at Yapton located by fieldwalking.	BA
26	MWS12311, EWS1579	9776 9242	Historic building survey at The Lamb Inn, Yapton in 2013.	PM/EM
27	MWS12311, EWS1579	9776 9242	Watching brief at the Lamb Inn, Yapton in 2013 produced negative results.	UN
28	MWS6958, EWS1630	9649 0192	Burnt mound at Stone Field, Bilsham.	BA/IA
29	MWS6959	9683 0192	Fieldwalking in 1998-9 on Bilsham Field, Yapton identified flint work.	BA/IA

ABBREVIATIONS

- NE - Neolithic
- BA - Bronze Age
- IA - Iron Age
- RO - Romano-British
- AS - Anglo-Saxon
- MD –Medieval
- PM – Post-medieval
- EM - Early Modern
- UN - Uncertain