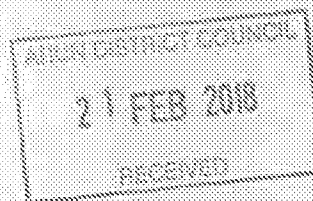


Bilsham Manor
Bilsham Lane
Yapton
Nr Arundel
West Sussex
BN18 0JX

D Easton Esq
Planning Officer
Planning and Conservation Services
Arun District Council
Arun Civic Centre
Maltravers Road
Littlehampton
West Sussex BN17 5LF



20 February 2017

Dear Mr Easton

Re: Objections to Planning Applications Y/91/17/OUT and Y/92/17/OUT

I wish to write further to my previous objection, and apologise for the late response. I had previously made an email enquiry to James Kenny of Archaeological Services at Chichester District Council in regard to my concerns about the preservation of ancient routes of possible extreme antiquity and unfortunately he was unable to reply in time due to an office move and school holidays. Mr Kenny advises that I make the above points to you and says that it is incumbent upon the District Council to consider the preservation of such things ahead of development.

These two applications together forming strategic site SD7, involve the use of routes which should be properly and fully investigated as potentially routes of extreme antiquity that should be preserved as heritage assets. As such they should be protected from inappropriate development. The two routes are Drove Lane and Tack Lee Lane – (which was historically called South Street).

I am enclosing various documents as evidence that such an investigation regarding historic routes would be appropriate prior to any planning permission being granted:

- a) Plan of the area with archaeological find sites plotted thereon, from a 2km radial search from Drove Lane of the Historic Environment Records (HER) held by West Sussex County Council. The plan reveals the presence of human activity in the immediate vicinity from before the Bronze Age. Reference codes are given, and no doubt ADC already has copies of these HER records.
- b) Appendix 1 – containing extracts of articles outlining characteristics of transhumance between settlements on the Sussex Coast and the Weald, and also from the Victoria County History of both Felpham and Yapton giving good evidence of such activity likely taking place locally.

c) Extract from earliest available detailed map by Yeakell & Gardner 1778 showing routes thereon highlighted in blue, believed to be such ancient historic routes requiring further investigation.

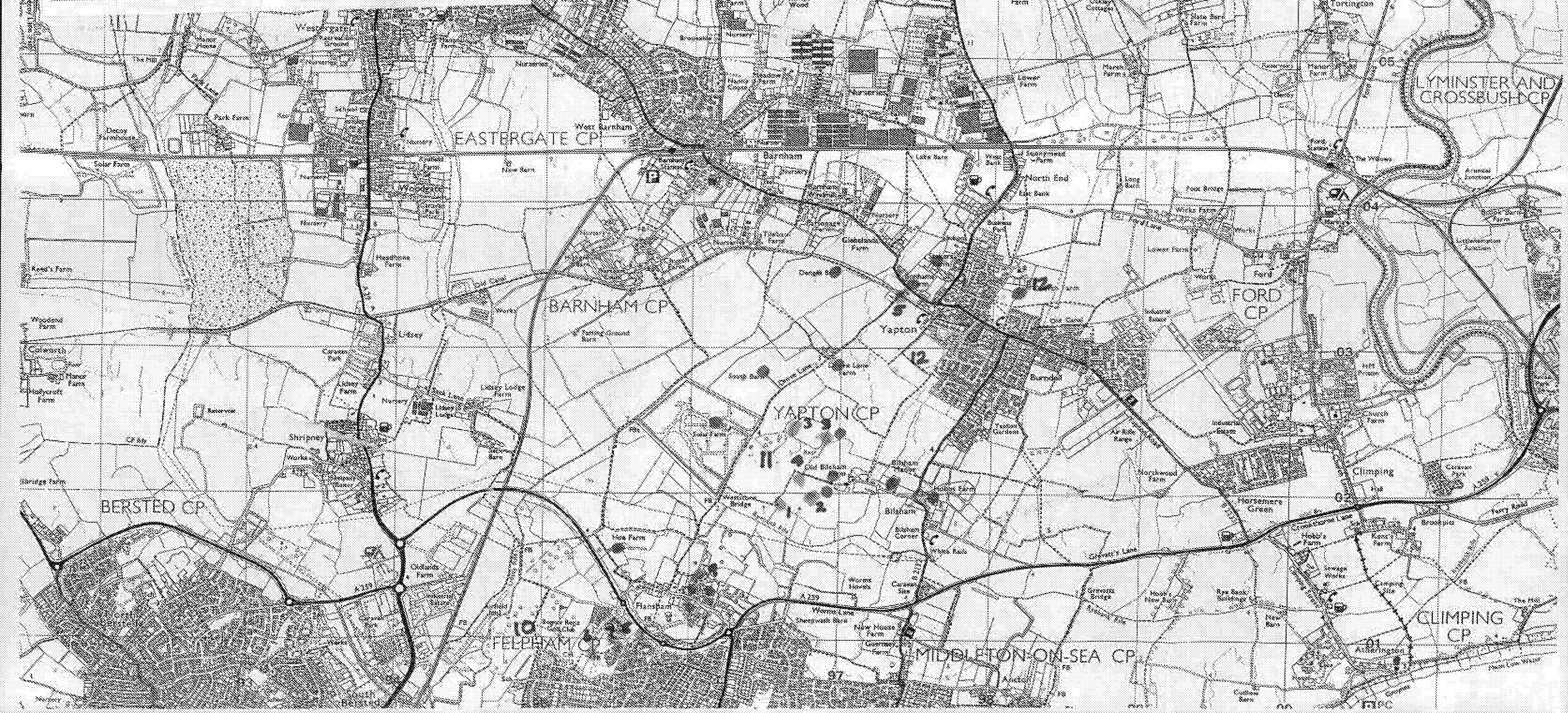
I hope these points will be given due consideration when the applications are considered.

Yours sincerely,



Julie Robinson (Mrs)

3



APPENDIX 1

1. INFORMATION ABOUT DROVING CHARACTERISTIC COASTAL PLAIN TO WEALD AREAS

(a) Taken from Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex

Report by Bob Edwards of Forum Heritage Services in 2006 as part of a project funded by the High Weald AONB, English Heritage, Interreg and West Sussex County Council

"11.2 Clearly this plan type is intimately linked to another strong characteristic of the Weald – the droves that linked settlements in the South Downs and the Coastal Plain to their detached summer pastures in the Weald and the network of tracks and paths that link the numerous dispersed farmsteads across the area. Some Dispersed Driftway plans are also associated with a Dispersed Cluster whilst in others the buildings set along the driftway may include yards"

(b) Taken from Wikipedia "The Kingdom of Sussex"

"The ancient droveways of Sussex linked coastal and downland communities in the south with summer pasture land in the interior of the Weald. The droveways were used throughout the Saxon era by the South Saxons and probably originated before the Roman occupation of Britain. The droveways formed a road system that clearly suggests that the settlers in the oldest developed parts of Sussex were concerned not so much with east-west connections between neighbouring settlements as with north-south communication between each settlement and its outlying woodland pasture. The droving roads had an enduring effect on the pattern of Sussex settlement. When churches came to be built, an ideal site was where a drove crossed a river. Eventually traders gravitated to churches, so founding villages, and in some cases market towns such as at Ditchling, Shermanbury, Thakeham, Ashurst and Shipley.^[28] Different names existed for the swine pastures in different parts of Sussex. In the territory of the *Haestingas* in the east, swine pastures were named *denns*, in the centre they were referred to as 'styes' (*stig*) and in the west *folds*.^[29] These places grew from being sheds for animals and temporary huts for swineherders, to permanent farms, water-mills, churches and market towns. Churches in the High Weald are mostly on isolated ridge-top sites, away from the pioneer farms being established on the valley sides, as at Worth and Itchingfield to this day.^[30]"

AND also from Wikipedia same article

"By the end of the Anglo Saxon period and the Domesday Survey by the Normans in 1086, Sussex contained some of the richest and most heavily populated pockets of England on the coastal plain, albeit alongside some of England's most economically underdeveloped areas in the Weald.^[31] By this time, Sussex had a network of urban centres such that farmers were within 15 km to 30 km of market facilities.^[32]"

Agriculture seems to have flourished on the Sussex coastal plain and on the Sussex Downs.^[30] The fact that the Sussex coast appears to have been relatively densely settled for centuries implies that the land was being more competently farmed than was typical of the standard of the day.^[31] The Weald was pig-fattening and cattle-grazing country. Drovers would divide their year between their 'winter house' in their parent village outside the Weald and their 'summer house' in the outlying woodland pasture up to 20 miles (30 km) away. Surviving features include a close network of former droveways and surviving fragments of wood pasture, such as the Mens and Ebernoe Common near Petworth.^[32]

2. INFORMATION TAKEN FROM THE VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY FOR FELPHAM, by A.P Baggs and H.M. Warne from A History of the County of Sussex Vol. 5 Part 1 Arundel Rape – South Western Part Inc Arundel. Taken From British History Online and Accessed on 6th November 2017

(a) Regarding Felpham having outlying lands in the Weald until at least 1500

"Agriculture.

The Anglo-Saxon estate called Felpham in 953 had detached land in Egdean or Fittleworth, Kirdford, and Petworth which included both houses and common woodland pasture. (fn. 379) Agricultural statistics given for Felpham in Domesday Book seem also to relate to a much larger area than the parish, (fn. 380) and the manor still had holdings in Egdean and Fittleworth in 1500. (fn. 381) In 1341 the ninth of sheaves was worth nine times as much as those of fleeces and lambs together, indicating predominantly arable farming. Flax, hemp, and apples were grown at that date and cattle and pigs kept, while the rectory estate as well as the manor had tenants. (fn. 382) Medieval farms, besides those in the nucleated settlements of Felpham, Flansham, and Ancton, possibly included the outlying demesne holdings of Innerwick and Outerwick, (fn. 383) and Hoe farm north-west of Flansham. (fn. 384)"

(b) Regarding Common Brookland along Ryebank Rife at Flansham

"Apart from Mill brook in the south-west corner of the parish by Felpham bridge, common brookland lay chiefly in the north and northwest along the Ryebank and Felpham rifes, where there were 213 a. in all in 1840; (fn. 394) the two areas were sometimes known respectively as Felpham (fn. 395) and Flansham brooks. (fn. 396) There was also common pasture at Wick, of unknown location. (fn. 397) A holding of 34 a. at Flansham in 1638 had pasture rights for 6 cattle, 2 horses, and 15 sheep, (fn. 398) and on another of 52 a. in 1819 the comparable figures were 3, 3, and 18. (fn. 399) Leazes in the brooks were often held with land in the open fields, but there was the same distinction between those at Felpham and those at Flansham. (fn. 400) Some common brookland was used as meadow, (fn. 401) subject apparently to annual division. (fn. 402)"

Note : this area immediately adjoins the Ryebank Rife and the Weststone Bridge south of the current extent of Drove Lane, and Yapton and Bilsham also had areas of brookland north of the Rife. Evidence suggests the Weststone Bridge was historically a substantial stone bridge.

3. INFORMATION TAKEN FROM THE VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY FOR YAPTON by A.P Baggs and H.M Warne from A History of the County of Sussex Vol. 5 Part 1 Arundel Rape South Western Part inc Arundel. Taken from British History Online and accessed on 10th August 2017

(a) Regarding Drove Lane

"Drove Lane mentioned from 1542 (fn. 64) was presumably the Flansham road recorded in 1641. (fn. 65)"

(b) Regarding Tack Lee Lane

"Open arable fields seem to have ringed Yapton village on three sides in the Middle Ages: East Town field north of Ford Lane, the Cinders east of Bilsham Road, and Tacklee or South Street field south-west of the village".

Please note there are several ancient deeds and documents in the West Sussex Record Office that refer to Tack Lee Lane as South Street and/or the land as South Streets.

(c) Landholdings in Yapton

"one farmer at Bilsham in 1671 had stock in the Weald at Kirdford"

(d) Regarding Common Land at Bilsham – "Bilsom Meads"

"Common meadow called East Town mead or meads (fn. 321) presumably lay in the north-east, and there was other common meadow at Bilsham. (fn. 322) Pasture and meadow were also held severally; (fn. 323) it was presumably for its quality that meadow in the parish was granted to landowners in other places. (fn. 324) Tenants of one of the Bilsham manors could common on the demesne meadow outside the hay season in the mid 14th century. (fn. 325)"

EXTRACTS FROM YEAKELL + GARDNER 1778

TACK LEE/
SOUTH ST.

DOVE LANE

