

Upper Arun – Desk-Based Assessment

RSPB

Report prepared by:
ECUS Ltd.
Brook Holt
3 Blackburn Road
Sheffield
S61 2DW
0114 266 9292

June 2013

ECUS Ltd

Report to: **RSPB**

Report Title: **Upper Arun – Desk-based Assessment**

Revision: **Draft**

Issue Date: **June 2013**

Report Ref: **4575**

Originated By:



James Thomson

Assistant Heritage Consultant

Date: **27.06.2013**

Reviewed By:



Paul White

Heritage Team Leader

Date: **27.06.2013**

Approved By:



Paul White

Heritage Team Leader

Date: **27.06.2013**

Prepared by:
ECUS Ltd.
Brook Holt
3 Blackburn Road
Sheffield
S61 2DW
0114 2669292

The report and the site assessments carried out by ECUS on behalf of the client in accordance with the agreed terms of contract and/or written agreement form the agreed Services. The Services were performed by ECUS with the skill and care ordinarily exercised by a reasonable Environmental Consultant at the time the Services were performed. Further, and in particular, the Services were performed by ECUS taking into account the limits of the scope of works required by the client, the time scale involved and the resources, including financial and manpower resources, agreed between ECUS and the client.

Other than that expressly contained in the paragraph above, ECUS provides no other representation or warranty whether express or implied, in relation to the services.

This report is produced exclusively for the purposes of the client. ECUS is not aware of any interest of or reliance by any party other than the client in or on the services. Unless expressly provided in writing, ECUS does not authorise, consent or condone any party other than the client relying upon the services provided. Any reliance on the services or any part of the services by any party other than the client is made wholly at that party's own and sole risk and ECUS disclaims any liability to such parties.

This report is based on site conditions, regulatory or other legal provisions, technology or economic conditions at the time of the Service provision. These conditions can change with time and reliance on the findings of the Services under changing conditions should be reviewed.

ECUS accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of third party data used in this report.

Executive Summary

Ecus Ltd were commissioned by RPSB in April 2013 to prepare a Desk-Based Assessment to inform restoration work along 13.5km of Upper Arun in West Sussex, situated between National Grid Coordinate TQ 0830 3267 and TQ 1496292). The aims of the scheme are to assist in the restoration of an effectively functional riparian corridor, which helps to increase channel and floodplain diversity and enhances its ecosystem services. Known designated and non-designated heritage assets were assessed within a 250 m study area around the site.

Whilst there are designated heritage assets within the study area, there is not considered to be a risk of impact to their setting due to the low visual impact of the works.

There is potential along the route for palaeochannels relating to the former bifurcating route of the Arun which existed prior to changes to the surrounding landscape resulting from the expansion of agricultural activity during the medieval period.

The site of a Romano-British station lies within close proximity to the Arun where it is crossed by Stane Street. A known settlement extended south from the station and there it is likely that activity from the settlement extended towards the river.

There are several medieval buildings along the scheme including the moated manor house of Dedisham, and mills at Bucks Green, Slinfold, and Broadbridge. The largest potential along the scheme is for remains such as ditches and boundaries relating to medieval to post-medieval agricultural and water management activity.

There is potential for the proposed works to encounter stratigraphy underlying disturbances associated with recent landuse, and are consequently considered to have potential to impact archaeological remains. Consequently it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required by the planning archaeologist for the Local Planning Authority. The scale of any investigation should be proportionate to the scale of the works, the degree of proposed impact from new foundations and informed by the extent of previous disturbance within the Site

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
1.2 THE SCHEME.....	1
2. METHODOLOGY	1
2.1 SCOPE.....	1
2.2 STUDY AREA AND SOURCES.....	2
2.3 SITE VISIT	2
2.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	2
2.5 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS.....	3
3. BASELINE ASSESSMENT	4
3.1 INTRODUCTION	4
3.2 OVERVIEW OF THE RIVER ARUN	4
3.3 REACH 1	5
Archaeological and Historic Baseline.....	5
Summary of Heritage Constraints.....	6
Impact Assessment	7
3.4 REACH 2	9
Heritage Baseline	9
Summary of Heritage Constraints.....	11
Impact Assessment	12
3.5 REACH 3	13
Archaeological and Historic Baseline.....	13
Summary of Heritage Constraints.....	14
Impact Assessment	15
3.6 REACH 4	16
Archaeological and Historic Baseline.....	16
Summary of Heritage Constraints.....	17
Impact Assessment	18
3.7 REACH 5	19
Archaeological and Historic Baseline.....	19
Summary of Heritage Constraints.....	21
Impact Assessment	22
3.8 REACH 6	23
Archaeological and Historic Baseline.....	23
Summary of Heritage Constraints.....	24
Impact Assessment	25
3.9 REACH 7	26
Archaeological and Historic Baseline.....	26
Summary of Heritage Constraints.....	27
Impact Assessment	28
3.10 REACH 8	29
Archaeological and Historic Baseline.....	29
Summary of Heritage Constraints.....	30
Impact Assessment	32
3.11 REACH 9	33
Archaeological and Historic Baseline.....	33
Summary of Heritage Constraints.....	34
Impact Assessment	35
3.12 REACH 10	36
Archaeological and Historic Baseline.....	36

Summary of Heritage Constraints	37
Impact Assessment	38
4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	39
4.1 INTRODUCTION	39
4.2 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE	39
4.3 SUGGESTED FURTHER WORK	40
5. REFERENCES	41
5.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY	41
5.2 HISTORIC MAPS	41
6. APPENDIX	43
6.1 WSHER DATA	43
7. ILLUSTRATIONS	45

Plates

Plate 1: Extract from 1840 Rudgwick Parish tithe map, showing reach 1	6
Plate 2: Extract from 1840 Rudgwick Parish tithe map, showing reach 2	10
Plate 3: The Cranleigh Branch rail bridge over the Arun	10
Plate 4: Extract from the Slinfold Parish tithe map, showing reach 4	17
Plate 5: View of Stane Street as it crosses the scheduled site which is just visible as a bump in the road	19
Plate 6: Extract for 1843 Slinfold tithe map, showing reach 5	20
Plate 7: Extract from 1843 Slinfold Parish tithe map, showing reach 6	23
Plate 8: Extract from 1843 Slinfold Parish tithe map, showing reach 7	27
Plate 9: Extract from 1843 Slinfold Parish tithe map, showing reach 7	30
Plate 10: Extract of 1839 Itchingfield Parish tithe map, showing reach 9	34
Plate 11: Extract from 1840 Sullington Parish tithe map, showing reach 10	37

Tables

Table 1: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 1	7
Table 2: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 1	8
Table 3: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 2	12
Table 4: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 2	12
Table 5: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 3	14
Table 6: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 3	15
Table 7: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 4	18
Table 8: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 4	18
Table 9: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 5	22
Table 10: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 5	22
Table 11: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 6	25
Table 12: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 6	25
Table 13: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 7	28
Table 14: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 7	28
Table 15: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 8	31
Table 16: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 8	32
Table 17: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 9	35
Table 18: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 9	35
Table 19: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 9	38
Table 20: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 10	38
Table 21: Summary of potential impacts across the scheme	39

Table 22: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 10 40

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2a-e: Known heritage assets (based on NHLE and WSHER data)

Figure 3a-d: 1879-1880 Ordnance Survey map

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Ecus Ltd were commissioned by RPSB (hereafter 'the Client') in April 2013 to prepare a Desk-Based Assessment to inform restoration work along 13.5km of the Upper Arun in West Sussex (hereafter 'the scheme'), situated between National Grid Coordinate TQ 0830 3267 and TQ 1496292 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The aims of the scheme are to assist in the restoration of an effectively functional riparian corridor, which helps to increase channel and floodplain diversity and enhances its ecosystem.

1.2 The Scheme

- 1.2.1 The scheme covers the main river channel and immediate floodplains of the Upper Arun between Haven Road and Broadbridge Heath, covering a distance of approximately 13.5km.
- 1.2.2 The proposed works have been divided into 10 reaches, comprising:

Reach	Length	Location
1	0.62 km	Haven Road to a footbridge between Rudgewick and Warhams farm
2	0.89 km	A footbridge to a bridge of the former Cranleigh Branch
3	2.16 km	Cranleigh Branch rail bridge to a track to Dedisham Farm
4	1.21 km	A track to Dedisham Farm and Alfoldean Weir
5	1.40 km	Alfoldean Weir to the confluence with North River
6	1.73 km	North River confluence to Mercy in the Bottom wood
7	1.25 km	Mercy in the Bottom woods to the end of New Cut
8	1.10 km	The end of New Cut to New Bridge
9	0.85 km	New Bridge to Mill Bridge
10	1.61 km	Mill Bridge to a sewage works west of the A24

- 1.2.3 The underlying geology along the scheme is largely mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation, passing through sandstone of the Horsham Stone Member in the Strood Green and Broadbridge Heath area (Geology of Britain viewer).

2. Methodology

2.1 Scope

- 2.1.1 The purpose this desk-based assessment is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate:
- An assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study;
 - An assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
 - Strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined;

- An assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings; and
 - Proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.
- 2.1.2 This assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment (IfA 1994, revised November 2012) and guidance presented in English Heritage (2010) PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment Practice Guide which remains a valid and Government endorsed document pending the results of a review of guidance supporting national planning policy.

2.2 Study Area and Sources

- 2.2.1 Baseline conditions are established through consideration of recorded heritage assets within a 250m study area on either side of the course of the Upper Arun and desk-based review of existing sources of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information, comprising:
- The Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (LHER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find-spots, and archaeological events within the county.
 - National heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK.
 - Historic manuscripts and maps.
 - Historic aerial photography collections held at the English Heritage Archive in Swindon.
 - Relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied.
- 2.2.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

2.3 Site Visit

- 2.3.1 The site was visited on April 26th 2013 in order to assess its character, identify visible historic features and assess possible factors which may affect the survival or condition of known or potential assets.

2.4 Assessment of Significance

- 2.4.1 Local planning authorities require an applicant to provide an assessment of the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposal, including any contribution made by their setting. Significance (for heritage policy) is defined by NPPF as:

The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.4.2 National guidance for the assessment of significance is provided by English

Heritage (2008) in which professional judgment is used to assess the asset's demonstration of the following value criteria:

- **Evidential (Archaeological) value.** Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- **Historical value.** Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.
- **Aesthetic (Architectural or Artistic) value.** Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- **Communal value.** Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

2.4.3 The overall significance of the asset is weighed in consideration of its valued components and expressed using the following grading scale (after assessment guides in DMRB 2007 and ICOMOS 2010):

Significance	Example Criteria
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). • Assets of acknowledged international importance. • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). • Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. • Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

2.5 Assumptions and Limitations

- 2.5.1 This report is compiled using secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some have been directly examined or ground-proved. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.5.2 In addition, the records held by WSHER represent a record of a wide range of information derived from historical sources and previous archaeological discoveries and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3. Baseline Assessment

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 For clarity, and ease of reference, the archaeological assessment and impact assessment for each reach is discussed separately. Sections 3.2-3.11 provide a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of each reach and its environs, compiled from sources listed above. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the development.
- 3.1.2 All heritage assets with the 250m study area identified by the WSHR are listed in the Appendix. The WSHR and National List entries and other identified sites are assigned a number with a HA (Heritage Asset) prefix within the text for ease of reference and depicted on **Figures 2a-2e**.
- 3.1.3 The section for each reach contains the following information:
- Archaeological and Historic Baseline;
 - Summary of Heritage Constraints; and
 - Impact Assessment
- 3.1.4 The assessment of impacts assesses the works for each reach proposed in the specification for river restoration prepared by WLW Ltd (2013).

3.2 Overview of the River Arun

- 3.2.1 The following historical summary of river channel change is based on the research undertaken by WLW (2013).
- 3.2.2 The River Arun would have historically followed multiple bifurcating channels through continuous wet woodland. Agricultural expansion in the medieval period resulted in the clearance of large areas of woodland and the drainage of former wetlands resulting in the formation of a dominant single river course. Although the earlier channels of the Arun are now gone, they often remain as visible palaeochannels within the modern landscape.
- 3.2.3 Examination of historical maps dating back to 1800 for the entire project reach reveals a marked permanency of the planform configuration of the River Arun. This continuity is not surprising given the resistant silty-clay bank material and low stream power to perform geomorphological work in eroding the bed and banklines. Examination of the river today demonstrates the deep silty-clay banks along much of the river.

3.3 Reach 1

- 3.3.1 Reach 1 is approximately 0.62 km in length, situated to the south of Bucks Green between Haven Road and a footbridge between Rudgewick and Warhams farm (**Figure 2a**).
- 3.3.2 There are no records in the WHER for archaeological fieldwork within the reach or its study area.

Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

- 3.3.3 Although there are no statutory or locally designated heritage assets within the scheme at reach 1, 5 Listed Buildings are situated within its study area, comprising:
- Grade II Listed Forge Cottage, NHLE: 1026993
 - Grade II Listed Wanford Mill, NHLE: 1285736
 - Grade II Listed Wanford Mill House, NHLE: 1026995
 - Grade II Listed Bucks Green Place, NHLE: 1354188
 - Grade II Listed Mill Hill, NHLE: 1026994

Archaeological and Historical Context

- 3.3.4 No evidence for prehistoric to Romano-British activity is recorded by the WSHR within the reach or its study area.
- 3.3.5 The reach is situated to the south of Rudgewick. Although it is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, place-name evidence suggests that the settlement may have Saxon origins. The name Rudgewick derives from the Old English works *hrycg* and *wīc* meaning Ridge Farm first recorded in the 13th century (Mills 2003).
- 3.3.6 The earliest surviving elements of settlement in the area comprise several 16th century buildings survive along the reach including the Grade II Forge Cottage in Bucks Green dates to the medieval period (**HA 1**), as well as the site of a medieval watermill to the south of the Arun (**HA2**), now a Grade II Listed building known as Wanford Mill (**HA 3**).
- 3.3.7 The 1840 Rudgewick Parish tithe map (**Plate 1**) illustrates the character of the reach in detail showing it lying within an agricultural landscape between Bucks Green to the north and Wanford to the south. There are three listed buildings within the study area dating to this period (**HA 4-6**). Wanford Mill lies on the southern bank of the Arun with a mill race passing through the western end of the building and exiting into a mill pond beyond it from where a long tail race stretches west, joining the Arun below Wanford Bridge.
- 3.3.8 The river channel down from the mill appears narrowed and straightened, possibly incorporating a sluice at the point where a footbridge crosses to the mill. East of the mill is a possible former bifurcation of the Arun which forms a meandering stream from a pool to the north of the straighter main river course. At the eastern side of the reach is a footpath with bridge over the Arun. The fields to the north side of the Arun are large irregular enclosures

possibly of earlier open meadows, with the fields to the south possessing some ruler-straight boundaries indicative of late post-medieval surveyed enclosure.

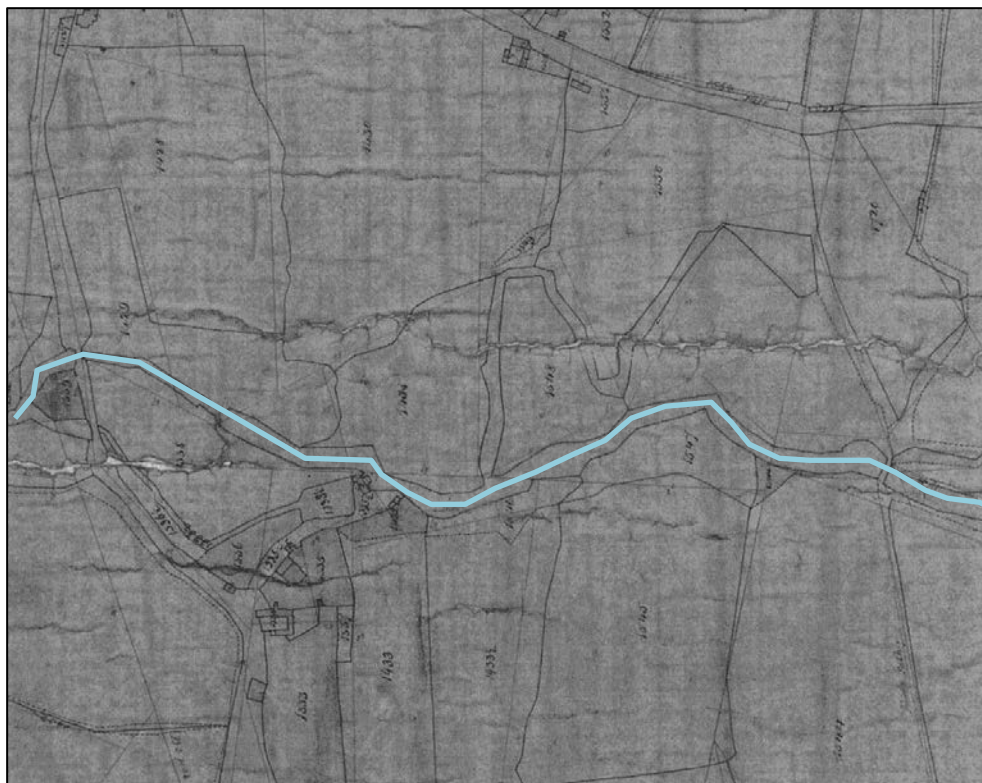


Plate 1: Extract from 1840 Rudgwick Parish tithe map, showing reach 1

- 3.3.9 The first edition Ordnance Survey map (OS) of 1879 (**Figure 3a**) illustrates additional details along the reach showing a drain or stream from Bucks Green; that the meandering stream and pool in the east of the reach had been straightened, and that there were areas of woodland on the south bank above the mill.
- 3.3.10 A sluice is labelled at the footbridge across the Arun upstream from Wandford on the 1912 OS. The river channel below the sluice was altered by the production of the 1974 OS to join the mill race east of Wanford Bridge.
- 3.3.11 The scheme lies on the line of defensive works forming the Arun-Ouse-Rother Line erected during 1940/41 in anticipation of invasion. Bucks Green, north of Reach 1, formed a defended village (**HA 7**) with pill boxes erected to the north and south of Wanford Bridge (**HA 8-9**).

Summary of Heritage Constraints

- 3.3.12 A description of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented in **Table 1** along with an assessment of significance. The risk of encountering remains is expressed on a 5 point scale of Negligible, Low, Moderate, High, and Extant.

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Prehistoric	There is potential within the reach to encounter paleochannels relating to the earlier bifurcating route of the Arun. These buried river channels have the potential to retain environmental remains and organic artefacts which would be of evidential value in informing the nature of earlier environments and the form of any prehistoric human activity.	Moderate	Moderate
Medieval	Wanford Mill lies on the southern bank of the Arun. Whilst the mill pond and tail race have been lost in recent years, the building retains a strong relationship with the river with the surrounding environment retaining its post-medieval character. The mill is Grade II Listed, with the reach comprising a significant element of its setting.	High	Extant
Medieval to 19 th century	The reach lies in an area of agriculture, most likely comprising meadows for summer grazing from the medieval period. Evidence for this activity is likely to comprise of the creation and alteration of drainage features from the medieval period, and the creation of boundaries from the post-medieval period, that would be of little evidential value.	Negligible	Moderate
Modern	A WWII pill-box (HA 8) is located within the proposed works at Reach 1. The pillbox forms part of a defensive line formed along the Arun. WWII defensive structures are often non-designated, but as a group they are of considerable evidential, historical and aesthetic value as remnants of a socially important period that is of interest to both regional and national research groups.	Moderate	Extant

Table 1: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 1

Impact Assessment

3.3.13 A summary of the proposed works and an assessment of their potential impacts are presented in **Table 2** below.

Reach 1: Proposed Work	Impact Assessment
Installation of brash mattress	No impact.
Bank side coppicing	No impact.
Reduction of the height of the	Impact to potential buried archaeological

Reach 1: Proposed Work	Impact Assessment
north bank towards the eastern end of the reach	remains including potential paleochannels, and medieval to 19 th century land use evidence relating to agricultural activity on the outskirts of Bucks Green.
Drainage reduction	No impact.
Creation of bat roost in pill box HA 8	Impact to structure, access and interpretability from infilling/narrowing of embrasure, reduction of entrance, and installation of internal roosts. Reuse of the structure is, however, desirable and the impact from conversion and restriction of access could be reduced through use of sympathetic materials, and installation of interpretive panel.
Access improvements to footpath including possible instatement of drainage or boardwalk	Impact to potential buried archaeological remains including potential paleochannels, and medieval to 19 th century land use evidence.

Table 2: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 1

3.4 Reach 2

- 3.4.1 Reach 2 is approximately 0.90 km in length (**Figure 2a**), situated to the south of Rudgwick from a footbridge between Rudgwick and Warhams farm to a bridge of the former the Cranleigh Branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway (now the Downs Link).
- 3.4.2 There are no records in the WHER for archaeological fieldwork within the reach or its study area.

Heritage Baseline

Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

- 3.4.3 Although there are no statutory or locally designated heritage assets within the scheme at reach 2, 1 Listed Building is situated within its study area, comprising:
- Grade II Listed Warhams Cottage, NHLE: 1026978

Archaeological and Historical Context

- 3.4.4 No evidence for prehistoric to Romano-British activity is recorded by the WSHR within the reach or its study area.
- 3.4.5 The reach is situated to the southeast of Rudgwick. Although it is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, place-name evidence suggests that the settlement may have Saxon origins. The name Rudgwick derives from the Old English works *hrycg* and *wīc* meaning Ridge Farm first recorded in the 13th century (Mills 2003).
- 3.4.6 The 1840 Rudgwick Parish tithe map (**Plate 2**) illustrates the character of the reach in detail showing it lying within an agricultural landscape southeast of Rudgwick. Towards the western end of the reach, the Arun is joined to the south by a minor tributary. The fields to the north side of the Arun within the reach are narrow with curving sinuous boundaries suggestive of the enclosure of strips of a former medieval open-field. The fields to the south comprise a large irregular enclosure, presumably a meadow.
- 3.4.7 Warhams Cottage (**HA 10**), a barn believed to date to the 18th century, does not appear on the tithe map or subsequent mapping. It is possible that this building has been mistakenly located by the NHLE dataset within the study area as Warhams farm is situated south of the study area at TQ 08920 32350.
- 3.4.8 The first edition Ordnance Survey map (OS) of 1879 (**Figure 3a**) illustrates the route of the Cranleigh Branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway (LBSCR). The line comprised a single track railway from Horsham to Guildford, completed in October 1865. The initial arrangement of Rudgwick Station was not authorised for public use by the rail inspector who considered it to be on too great an incline, and the line had to be subsequently changed. The changes involved the raising of the original bridge over the Arun by 10ft. comprising the construction of an iron girder bridge over the former brick arched bridge resulting in a double bridge form, unique in Victorian engineering (**Plate 3**). The line closed in 1965.

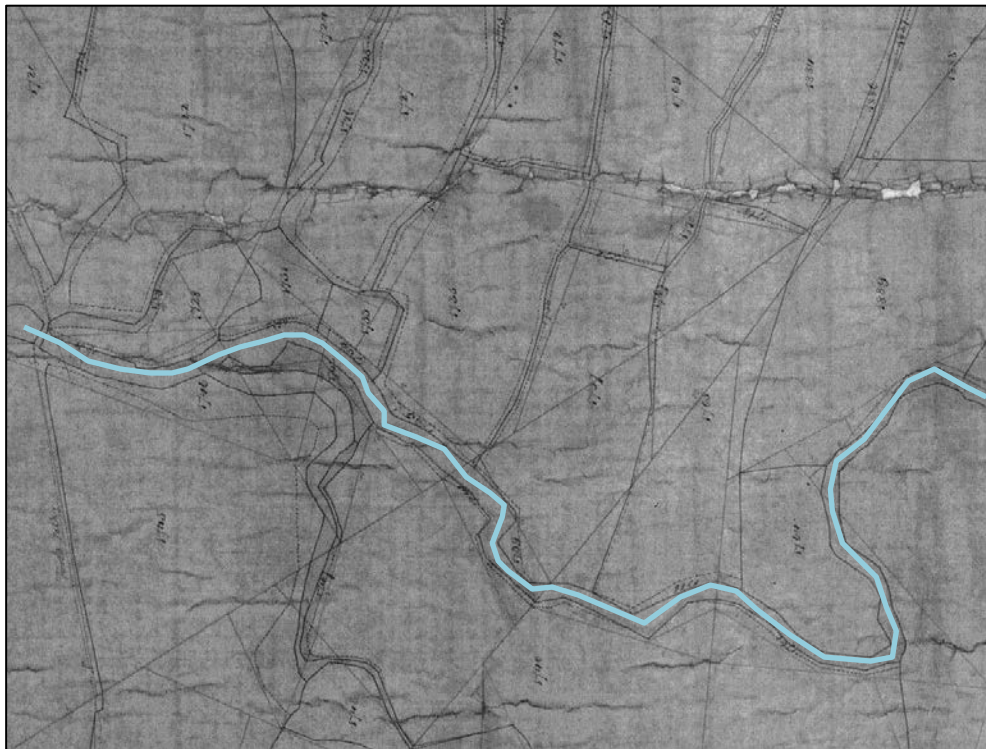


Plate 2: Extract from 1840 Rudgwick Parish tithe map, showing reach 2



Plate 3: The Cranleigh Branch rail bridge over the Arun

- 3.4.9 In addition the 1875 OS shows a possible footbridge over the Arun towards the centre of the reach (labelled as such on the subsequent 1897 OS), and illustrates that the banks of the Arun and boundaries of the adjacent fields were lightly wooded. A field boundary to the southeast of the reach also forms the boundary between Rudgwick and Slinford Parishes.
- 3.4.10 The 1912 OS depicts a small boathouse on the northern bank of the Arun to the west of the reach. This structure was no longer present by the 1960s.
- 3.4.11 A small open sided shed had been constructed to the north of the Arun beside the former railway by the 1970s, which has subsequently been replaced with a dwelling.
- 3.4.12 The scheme lies on the line of defensive works forming the Arun-Ouse-Rother Line erected during 1940/41 in anticipation of invasion. Rudgwick Pill Box (**HA 11**) lies on the southern side of the Arun, positioned facing NE to cover the railway bridge.

Summary of Heritage Constraints

- 3.4.13 A description of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented in **Table 3** along with an assessment of significance. The risk of encountering remains is expressed on a 5 point scale of Negligible, Low, Moderate, High, and Extant.

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Prehistoric	There is potential within the reach to encounter paleochannels relating to the earlier bifurcating route of the Arun. These buried river channels have the potential to retain environmental remains and organic artefacts which would be of evidential value in informing the nature of earlier environments and the form of any prehistoric human activity.	Moderate	Moderate
Medieval to Post-medieval	The reach lies in an area historically used as meadows for summer grazing to the south and agriculture to the north. Evidence for this activity is likely to comprise of the creation and alteration of drainage features from the medieval period, and the creation of boundaries from the post-medieval period, that would be of little evidential value.	Negligible	Moderate
Modern	A boathouse was situated on the northern bank of the Arun towards the western end of the reach (TQ 08918 32693). It was constructed in the early 20 th century and had been demolished by the 1960s. The structure was likely associated with Oakdene to the north, and its use was evidently short lived. Any remains	Negligible	Moderate

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
	associated with the structure are likely to be ephemeral and of negligible evidential value.		
Modern	<p>A WWII pill-box (HA 8) is located adjacent to the river in Reach 2. Identified and recorded by the Defence of Britain Project, the pillbox forms part of a defensive line formed along the Arun.</p> <p>WWII defensive structures are often non-designated, but as a group they are of considerable evidential, historical and aesthetic value as remnants of a socially important period that is of interest to both regional and national research groups.</p>	Moderate	Extant

Table 3: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 2

Impact Assessment

3.4.14 A summary of the proposed works and an assessment of their potential impacts are presented in **Table 4** below.

Reach 2: Proposed Work	Impact Assessment
No proposed works	No Impact.

Table 4: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 2

3.5 Reach 3

- 3.5.1 Reach 3 is approximately 2.16 km in length, situated to the south of Rudgwick from Cranleigh Branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway (now the Downs Link) to the track north for Dedisham Farm (**Figure 2b**).
- 3.5.2 There are no records in the WHER for archaeological fieldwork within the reach or its study area.

Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

- 3.5.3 Although there are no statutory or locally designated heritage assets within the scheme at reach 3, 1 Listed Building is situated within its study area, comprising:
- Grade II Listed Violets Farmhouse, NHLE: 1026900

Archaeological and Historical Context

- 3.5.4 No evidence for prehistoric to Romano-British activity is recorded by the WSHR within the reach or its study area.
- 3.5.5 This reach lies within a largely rural area between the parishes of Rudgwick to the north and Slinfold to the south.
- 3.5.6 The land to the northwest of this reach likely lay within the medieval hinterland surrounding Rudgwick. The course of the Arun appears to have changed here, having formerly branched out northwards towards the A281 before curving back south to the present course of the Arun. The possible course of this is visible in aerial photographs. In addition there are a number of fields, copse, and houses in the area named 'Smithers' suggesting iron working activity in the area.
- 3.5.7 On the southern side of the Arun, towards the centre of the reach, is the late 16th or early 17th century Grade II Listed Violets Farm. The farm is situated in an area of riverside meadows and assarted woodland close to the medieval moated site of Dedisham.
- 3.5.8 The site of a forge and hammer lies on the north side of the Arun towards the centre of the reach, with additional works in the vicinity of Forge House just north of the study area. The furnace operated during the 17th century. A straightened stream associated with the works leads down from the north and enters the Arun within the centre of the reach.
- 3.5.9 Historic Ordnance Survey maps show very little change along the reach beyond the gradual increase in woodland and boundary loss during the 20th century.
- 3.5.10 The scheme lies on the line of defensive works forming the Arun-Ouse-Rother Line erected during 1940/41 in anticipation of invasion. Dedisham Pill Box (**HA 11**) lies on the southern side of the Arun, positioned facing S to cover the nearby road bridge.

Summary of Heritage Constraints

3.5.11 A description of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented in **Table 5** along with an assessment of significance. The risk of encountering remains is expressed on a 5 point scale of Negligible, Low, Moderate, High, and Extant.

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Prehistoric	There is potential within the reach to encounter paleochannels relating to the earlier bifurcating route of the Arun. These buried river channels have the potential to retain environmental remains and organic artefacts which would be of evidential value in informing the nature of earlier environments and the form of any prehistoric human activity.	Moderate	Moderate
Medieval to Post-medieval	The reach lies in an area historically used as meadows and agriculture. Evidence for this activity is likely to comprise of the creation and alteration of drainage features and boundaries that would be of little evidential value.	Negligible	Moderate
Medieval to Post-medieval	The site of a forge and hammer is located on the north side of the Arun, with a straightened stream passing through that site and into the Arun likely utilised for power. It is not uncommon for sites such as these to have been developed on earlier corn mills. Evidence for the forge is likely to comprise features associated with alterations to the stream, and possibly deposits of industrial material. These remains would be of interest to local history groups.	Low	Low
Modern	A WWII pill-box (HA 11) is located adjacent to the river in Reach 3. Identified and recorded by the Defence of Britain Project, the pillbox forms part of a defensive line formed along the Arun. WWII defensive structures are often non-designated, but as a group they are of considerable evidential, historical and aesthetic value as remnants of a socially important period that is of interest to both regional and national research groups.	Moderate	Extant

Table 5: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 3

Impact Assessment

3.5.12 A summary of the proposed works and an assessment of their potential impacts are presented in **Table 6** below.

Reach 3: Proposed Work	Impact Assessment
Bank side coppicing	No impact.
Scrapes and Ponds	Impact to potential buried archaeological remains including potential paleochannels, and medieval to 19 th century land use evidence relating to agricultural activity associated with Bucks Green.
Drainage reduction	No impact.

Table 6: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 3

3.6 Reach 4

- 3.6.1 Reach 4 is approximately 1.21 km in length, situated between a track to Dedisham Farm and Alfredean Weir (**Figure 2c**).
- 3.6.2 There are no records in the WHER for archaeological fieldwork within reach or its study area.

Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

- 3.6.3 Although there are no statutory or locally designated heritage assets within the scheme at reach 4, 1 Listed Building is situated within its study area, comprising:
- Grade II Listed Dedisham, NHLE: 1026901

Archaeological and Historical Context

- 3.6.4 No evidence for prehistoric activity is recorded by the WHER within the reach or its study area.
- 3.6.5 There is evidence of Romano-British activity within the area of the reach from the observed reuse of Roman material within the construction of Dedisham (**HA 14**), with further Roman brick found within the gardens. This material is believed to have come from Alfoldean Roman Station, situated to the east of the reach.
- 3.6.6 Dedisham, situated on the southern bank of the Arun towards the east of the reach, comprises a former medieval moated site (**HA 15**) with a Grade II Listed 18th century house (**HA 16**). The moat partially survives comprising part of semi-circular moat with the Arun forming the northern side. Within the moated area is a medieval fishpond. It is possible that the Arun was changed to create a more favourable boundary to the manor. A smaller channel to the north of the manor may reflect an earlier river course, or could feasibly have been associated with a mill.
- 3.6.7 The 1843 Slinfold Parish Tithe map (**Plate 4**) illustrates the reach showing the arrangement of fields along the southern side of the Arun, and illustrating the arrangement of buildings, moats and pools at Dedisham. The fields along the route are largely described as meadows, with areas of woodland shown along the Arun adjacent to Dedisham. Of interest, plots 1063 and 1064 were named 'Island' suggesting they were once enclosed on both sides by the Arun.
- 3.6.8 Subsequent historic OS maps show few changes along the reach during the 19th and 20th centuries, largely comprising occasional boundary loss.
- 3.6.9 The scheme lies on the line of defensive works forming the Arun-Ouse-Rother Line erected during 1940/41 in anticipation of invasion. Roman Woods Pill Box (**HA 17**) lies on the edge of Roman Woods, positioned facing S to cover the road bridge of Stane Street.



Summary of Heritage Constraints

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Prehistoric	There is potential within the reach to encounter palaeochannels relating to the earlier bifurcating route of the Arun. These buried river channels have the potential to retain environmental remains and organic artefacts which would be of evidential value in informing the nature of earlier environments and the form of any prehistoric human activity.	Moderate	Moderate
Romano-British	Alfoldean Roman staging post is situated on the southern bank of the Arun to the west of this reach. There is likely to be a spread of material dating to the Romano-British period throughout the fields adjacent to the settlement site due to dispersal from ploughing. This material is likely to be of regional evidential value.	Moderate	Moderate

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Medieval to Post-medieval	The reach lies in an area historically used as meadows and agriculture. Evidence for this activity is likely to comprise of the creation and alteration of drainage features and boundaries that would be of little evidential value.	Negligible	Moderate
Medieval	There is potential for a mill associated with Dedisham on the channels and streams within the reach. Any remains relating to the mill would likely be of interest to regional research groups in understanding the economy and organisation of Dedisham, as well as the technology of the mill itself.	Medium	Unknown
Medieval to Post-medieval	Dedisham is a medieval fortified manor house that utilises the Arun as the northern boundary of a moat. There is potential for remains and deposits along and within the Arun relating to the development and occupation of the manor. These would likely be of evidential value to regional research groups.	Medium	Low

Table 7: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 4

Impact Assessment

3.6.11 A summary of the proposed works and an assessment of their potential impacts are presented in **Table 6** below.

Reach 4: Proposed Work	Impact Assessment
Installation of woody debris	No impact.
Bank side coppicing	No impact.
Scrapes and Ponds	Impact to potential buried archaeological remains within the fields formerly known as the 'Islands' which have potential for paleochannels, and medieval to 19 th century land use evidence. There is also potential for encountering material relating to Romano-British activity in the area.
Drainage reduction	Potential impact from reduction of drainage to north of Dedisham could effect channel that forms a historic parish boundary and could have been associated with a mill.

Table 8: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 4

3.7 Reach 5

- 3.7.1 Reach 5 is approximately 1.40 km in length, situated between Alfoldean Weir and the confluence with North River (**Figure 2c**).
- 3.7.2 There are no records in the WHER for archaeological fieldwork within the reach or its study area. Alfoldean staging post has, however, been the subject of several excavations dating from antiquity, to a more recent excavation in 2005 (Wessex Archaeology 2006).

Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

- 3.7.3 Although there are no statutory or locally designated heritage assets within the scheme at reach 5, 2 Scheduled Monuments are situated within its study area, comprising:
- The Scheduled eastern and western halves of Alfoldean Roman site, with the area of the site beneath Stane Street not scheduled (**Plate 5**).



Plate 5: View of Stane Street as it crosses the scheduled site which is just visible as a bump in the road.

Archaeological and Historical Context

- 3.7.4 No evidence for prehistoric activity is recorded by the WHER within the reach or its study area.
- 3.7.5 Towards its eastern end the reach is crossed by Stane Street which lies on the alignment of a Roman Road from London to Chichester. Situated to the south of the Arun, and straddling Stane Street, is Alfoldean staging post or mansion (**HA 18**). This site formed part of a series of roadside

accommodation sites situated at intervals of a days travel. Originally constructed from the 1st century to expedite official communication, the sites developed into a more general chain of staging posts with sites containing accommodation for both high ranking officials and standard class known as *mansio*.

- 3.7.6 English Heritage defines a *mansio* as a Roman building or complex of buildings which was intended to provide facilities, including accommodation and stabling for travellers involved with the provincial postal service (*cursus publicus*). *Mansio* complexes are normally built in stone and generally include suites of rooms and an integral or adjacent bath-house. By reason of their function, they occur exclusively on or immediately adjacent to major roads. *Mansiones* occur in urban areas, including small towns and fort *vici*, as well as in rural contexts. In some places they may have formed the nucleus of a growing roadside settlement
- 3.7.7 A roadside settlement extends south of the Alfoldean staging post, although there is not thought to be any settlement to the north of the Arun. A spotfind of a quern stone and results of fieldwalking to the south of the staging post (**HA 19-20**) likely relate to the settlement.
- 3.7.8 A single large sherd of Saxon pottery was found within the Arun (**HA 23**), which is an indicator for continued use of the river crossing. The name Stane Street is Saxon in origin, deriving from *Stan Street* referring to the stone slabs which formed its surface (Glover 1997). The area of Stane Street within the vicinity of the site was actually found to be partly constructed using iron slag during excavations in 1929 (Wessex Archaeology 2006, 6).

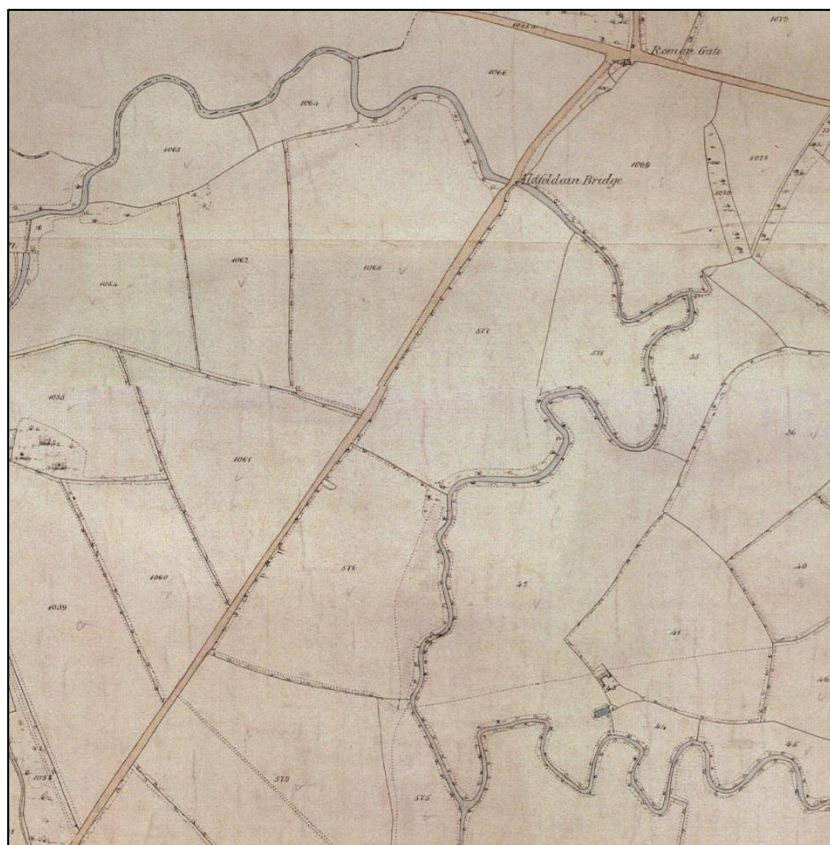


Plate 6: Extract for 1843 Slinfold tithe map, showing reach 5

- 3.7.9 The 1843 Slinfold Parish Tithe map (**Plate 6**) illustrates the reach showing the arrangement of fields either side of the Arun, indicating they comprised large irregular enclosures with areas of woodland along both sides of the river. A footbridge is shown crossing the Arun towards the southern end of the reach from Town House farm to Stane Street.
- 3.7.10 The 1879 OS (**Figure 3b**) indicates that the staging post was visible as earthworks at that date, and these are shown in more detail on the 1974 OS. This latter edition also indicates that Alfoldean Bridge had been widened, and new drainage established alongside it, draining into the Arun.
- 3.7.11 The potential site of the medieval Slinfold Bell as identified through dowsing is recorded in the WSHR at the junction of Stane Street and Guildford Road (**HA 22**).

Summary of Heritage Constraints

- 3.7.12 A description of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented in **Table 9** along with an assessment of significance. The risk of encountering remains is expressed on a 5 point scale of Negligible, Low, Moderate, High, and Extant.

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Prehistoric	There is potential within the reach to encounter palaeochannels relating to the earlier bifurcating route of the Arun. These buried river channels have the potential to retain environmental remains and organic artefacts which would be of evidential value in informing the nature of earlier environments and the form of any prehistoric human activity.	Moderate	Moderate
Romano-British	Alfoldean Roman staging post is situated on the southern bank of the Arun to the eastern end of this reach. The post would have utilised the river for water and drainage. Stane Street follows the alignment of a Roman road, with Alfoldean Bridge on the likely site of a river crossing dating from this period. The road was supposedly stone surfaced and utilised slag in its construction. There are likely to be several phases of previous impact to the site from multiple phases of bridge building. Any evidence relating to the road, bridge or structures associated with Alfoldean staging post is likely to be of regional to national evidential value due to its association with the adjacent	Moderate to High	Low

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
	scheduled site. There is also likely to be a greater spread of material dating to the Romano-British period throughout the fields adjacent to the settlement site due to dispersal from ploughing.		
Medieval to Post-medieval	The reach lies in an area historically used as meadows. Evidence for this activity is likely to comprise of the creation and alteration of drainage features and boundaries that would be of little evidential value.	Negligible	Moderate

Table 9: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 5

Impact Assessment

3.7.13 A summary of the proposed works and an assessment of their potential impacts are presented in **Table 10** below.

Reach 5: Proposed Work	Impact Assessment
Bank re-profiling and channel-bank reconnection	Impact to potential buried archaeological remains, including features and surface finds relating to the nearby Romano-British settlement, and medieval to 19 th century land use evidence. There is an additional potential for continuity of activity into the Saxon period.
Backwater and refuge areas	No impact.
Installation of woody debris	No impact.
Bank side coppicing	No impact.
Scrapes and Ponds	Impact to potential buried archaeological remains, including possible paleochannels, features and surface finds relating to the nearby Romano-British settlement, and medieval to 19 th century land use evidence. There is an additional potential for continuity of activity into the Saxon period.
Installation of flow detectors	No impact.
Tree and shaw planting	No impact.
Drainage reduction	No impact.

Table 10: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 5

3.8 Reach 6

- 3.8.1 Reach 6 is approximately 1.73 km in length, situated between the confluence with North River and the northern extent of the woods known as Mercy in the Bottom (**Figure 2c**).
- 3.8.2 There are no records in the WHER for archaeological fieldwork within the reach or its study area.

Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

- 3.8.3 There are no statutory or locally designated heritage assets within the scheme at reach 6 or its study area.

Archaeological and Historical Context

- 3.8.4 Several waste flint flakes were found adjacent to a bridle path on Rowland farm (**HA 23**). These flakes have been roughly dated to the prehistoric period. No further evidence for prehistoric to Romano-British activity is recorded by the WSHR on this reach or in its study area.
- 3.8.5 The reach is situated to the north of the settlement of Slinfold. Slinfold is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, but may have been a small farmstead by this date and is first recorded in 1166 as *Stindefold* which derives from the Old English words *slinu* and *fald* meaning a small herding settlement on a slope (Mills 2003). The reach during this period may have been utilised as unimproved summer grazing meadows.



Plate 7: Extract from 1843 Slinfold Parish tithe map, showing reach 6

- 3.8.6 The Slinfold Parish tithe map of 1843 (**Plate 7**) shows irregular enclosures either side of the Arun along this reach. Dispersed farmsteads of Hill Farm, Town House, Rowfold and Nowhurst are situated around the reach, and may have medieval origins. Whilst the majority of fieldnames along this reach

indicate they were in use as meadows, the fieldname 'Brickfield' suggests a possible post-medieval brickworks had been located within the study area to the north of Hill Farm (**HA 24**). Tracks are shown within several of the fields, with a footbridge over the Arun to the north of Row Fold. There are areas of woodland alongside the Arun, opening into large areas of woodland towards the south of the reach.

- 3.8.7 The 1897 OS shows the development of a small agricultural site to the north of Arun, beyond the footbridge to Row Fold, and had been demolished by the mid 20th century. Whether this was a domestic structure or field barn is not evident from the cartographic evidence.
- 3.8.8 The environmental survey of the reach identified a possible sheep dip within the centre of the reach on the northern bank of the Arun. The structure appears to be post-medieval in date, but was not surveyed as part of this assessment.
- 3.8.9 The scheme lies on the line of defensive works forming the Arun-Ouse-Rother Line erected during 1940/41 in anticipation of invasion. Slinfold Pill Box (**HA 25**) lies on the northern bank of the Arun, positioned facing S to cover the bridge on the track north of Row Fold farm.

Summary of Heritage Constraints

- 3.8.10 A description of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented in **Table 11** along with an assessment of significance. The risk of encountering remains is expressed on a 5 point scale of Negligible, Low, Moderate, High, and Extant.

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Prehistoric	There is potential within the reach to encounter palaeochannels relating to the earlier bifurcating route of the Arun. These buried river channels have the potential to retain environmental remains and organic artefacts which would be of evidential value in informing the nature of earlier environments and the form of any prehistoric human activity.	Moderate	Moderate
Medieval to Post-medieval	The reach lies in an area historically used as meadows. Evidence for this activity is likely to comprise of the creation and alteration of drainage features and boundaries that would be of little evidential value. There is also the known remains of a possible sheep-dip which is of limited historic and evidential value.	Negligible	Moderate
19 th Century	A small agricultural site was formed on the northern bank of the Arun where the Sussex Literary Trail crosses. Structures and/or deposits relating to this site may remain, however they are	Negligible	Moderate

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
	likely to be of limited evidential value.		
Modern	<p>A WWII pill-box (HA 25) is located adjacent to the river in Reach 6. The pillbox forms part of a defensive line formed along the Arun.</p> <p>WWII defensive structures are often non-designated, but as a group they are of considerable evidential, historical and aesthetic value as remnants of a socially important period that is of interest to both regional and national research groups.</p>	Moderate	Extant

Table 11: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 6

Impact Assessment

3.8.11 A summary of the proposed works and an assessment of their potential impacts are presented in **Table 12** below.

Reach 6: Proposed Work	Impact Assessment
Backwater and refuge areas	No impact.
Installation of woody debris	No impact.
Bank side coppicing	No impact.
Scrapes and Ponds	Impact to potential buried archaeological remains, including possible paleochannels, and medieval to 19 th century land use evidence associated with adjacent dispersed farmsteads.
Creation of bat roost in pill box HA 25	<p>Impact to structure, access and interpretability from infilling/narrowing of embrasure, reduction of entrance, and installation of internal roosts.</p> <p>Reuse of the structure is, however, desirable and the impact from conversion and restriction of access could be reduced through use of sympathetic materials, and installation of interpretive panel.</p>
Tree and shaw planting	No impact.

Table 12: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 6

3.9 Reach 7

- 3.9.1 Reach 7 is approximately 1.25 km in length, situated between the northern extent of the woods known as Mercy in the Bottom and the end of New Cut (**Figure 2d**).
- 3.9.2 There are no records in the WHER for archaeological fieldwork within the reach or its study area.

Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

- 3.9.3 Although there are no statutory or locally designated heritage assets within the scheme at reach 7, there are 3 Listed Buildings within its study area, comprising:
- Grade II Listed Barn on north side of yard at Rapkyns Farm, NHLE: 1026850
 - Grade II Listed Bridge at Theale Approximately 400 metres northwest of Theals Farmhouse, NHLE: 1240131
 - Grade II Listed Theale Farmhouse, NHLE: 1026939

Archaeological and Historical Context

- 3.9.4 No evidence for prehistoric to Romano-British activity is recorded by the WHER on this reach or in its study area.
- 3.9.5 The reach is situated south of Strood Green and west of Broadbridge Heath. Neither place is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, although there may have been dispersed agricultural settlements along the Arun valley from the Saxon period which may have encouraged the formation of riverside meadows for summer grazing.
- 3.9.6 The Slinfold Parish tithe map of 1843 (**Plate 8**) along this reach shows irregular enclosures either side of the Arun. To the north of the Arun the land rises to a higher terrace characterised by irregular wooded enclosures interspersed with larger regular enclosures, possibly assarted, associated with Rapkins (or Rapkyns) Hall and Farm. An 18th century barn survives at Rapkyns Farm, now Grade II Listed (**HA 26**).
- 3.9.7 Cooks Lane connects Rapkyns to Strood Green to the north and is likely the remnant of a medieval track or drove-way, with its continued alignment evident in a string of narrow enclosures towards the Arun and then beyond it to Ashland farm. The route is now followed to one side by a bridleway, which crosses the Arun on a Grade II Listed 18th century bridge (**HA 27**).
- 3.9.8 South of the Arun are further farmsteads including Theale and Ashland as well a field barn known as Middle Barn. Theale farmhouse dates to the 18th century and is Grade II Listed (**HA 28**).
- 3.9.9 Ordnance Survey maps of the later 19th and 20th century show few changes along the reach. Middle Barn was expanded by 1879 (**Figure 3c**) and may have had a cottage. Land east of Rapkyns to the north of the reach appears to have been formed into a park by the production of the 1898 OS.



Plate 8: Extract from 1843 Slinfold Parish tithe map, showing reach 7

- 3.9.10 The scheme lies on the line of defensive works forming the Arun-Ouse-Rother Line erected during 1940/41 in anticipation of invasion. Strood Green Pill Box (**HA 29**) lies on the northern bank of the Arun, positioned facing south to cover the bridge on the track northeast of Theale farm.

Summary of Heritage Constraints

- 3.9.11 A description of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented in **Table 13** along with an assessment of significance. The risk of encountering remains is expressed on a 5 point scale of Negligible, Low, Moderate, High, and Extant.

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Prehistoric	There is potential within the reach to encounter palaeochannels relating to the earlier bifurcating route of the Arun. These buried river channels have the potential to retain environmental remains and organic artefacts which would be of evidential value in informing the nature of earlier environments and the form of any prehistoric human activity.	Moderate	Moderate
Medieval to Post-medieval	The reach lies in an area historically used as meadows. Evidence for this activity is likely to comprise of the creation and alteration of drainage	Negligible	Moderate

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
	features and boundaries that would be of little evidential value.		
Medieval to Post-medieval	The route of a medieval drove over the Arun in this reach. The existing bridge is Grade II Listed and the rural form of the river and adjacent meadows is considered to form the setting of this asset. There is also archaeological potential for remains of earlier bridges.	High	Extant
19 th Century	A small farmstead was formed on the southern bank of the Arun, southeast of the river crossing. Structures and/or deposits relating to this site may remain, however they are likely to be of limited evidential value.	Negligible	Moderate
Modern	A WWII pill-box (HA 29) is located adjacent to the river in Reach 7. The pillbox forms part of a defensive line formed along the Arun. WWII defensive structures are often non-designated, but as a group they are of considerable evidential, historical and aesthetic value as remnants of a socially important period that is of interest to both regional and national research groups.	Moderate	Extant

Table 13: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 7

Impact Assessment

3.9.12 A summary of the proposed works and an assessment of their potential impacts are presented in **Table 14** below.

Reach 7: Proposed Work	Impact Assessment
Installation of brash mattress	No impact.
Bank side coppicing	No impact.
Scrapes and Ponds	Impact to potential buried archaeological remains, including possible paleochannels, and medieval to 19 th century land use evidence relating to adjacent dispersed farmsteads.

Table 14: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 7

3.10 Reach 8

3.10.1 Reach 8 is approximately 1.10 km in length, situated between the end of New Cut and New Bridge on Five Oaks Road (**Figure 2d**).

3.10.2 There are no records in the WHER for archaeological fieldwork within the Site or Study Area.

Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

3.10.3 Although there are no statutory or locally designated heritage assets within the scheme at reach 8, there are 3 Listed Buildings within its study area, comprising:

- Grade II Listed Mill House, NHLE: 1026936
- Grade II Listed Mill Cottage, NHLE: 1180894
- Grade II Listed Lower Broadbridge Farmhouse, NHLE: 1354202

Archaeological and Historical Context

3.10.4 No evidence for prehistoric to Romano-British activity is recorded by the WHER on this reach or in its study area.

3.10.5 The reach is west of Broadbridge Heath. Although Broadbridge Heath is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, there may have been dispersed agricultural settlements along the Arun valley from the Saxon period which may have encouraged the formation of riverside meadows for summer grazing.

3.10.6 Situated towards the centre of the reach is Slinfold Mill, comprising a small group of structures including the late medieval Mill House (**HA 30**), a former 18th century mill building known as Mill Cottage (**HA 31**), and the latter Slinfold Mill which is now also disused but retains a sluice and wheel pit (**HA 32**). The presence of a late medieval structure at this location suggests that the site may have a longer association with waterwheel mills dating back to the medieval period.

3.10.7 The course of the Arun has been altered in the northern half of this reach branching into two channels south of Slinfold Mill. The western channel is likely the original river course, following a meandering route past Slinfold Mill. The eastern channel branches off south of the mill and follows a straight course north to re-join the original course at the western edge of the reach.

3.10.8 The arrangement of water management features associated with the mill is depicted on the Slinfold Parish tithe map of 1843 (**Plate 9**). The river course was narrowed adjacent to the mill, with a sluice to control the head of water put to the wheel, and creating a mill pond to its south. On the western side of the impounded river was a weir or sluice controlling overflow from the dam into the straighter cut channel that bypassed the mill. An additional small pool to the southwest of the mill may have served as a reservoir, with a short channel from the stream to its west evident on later OS maps potentially indicating a subterranean culvert from it.

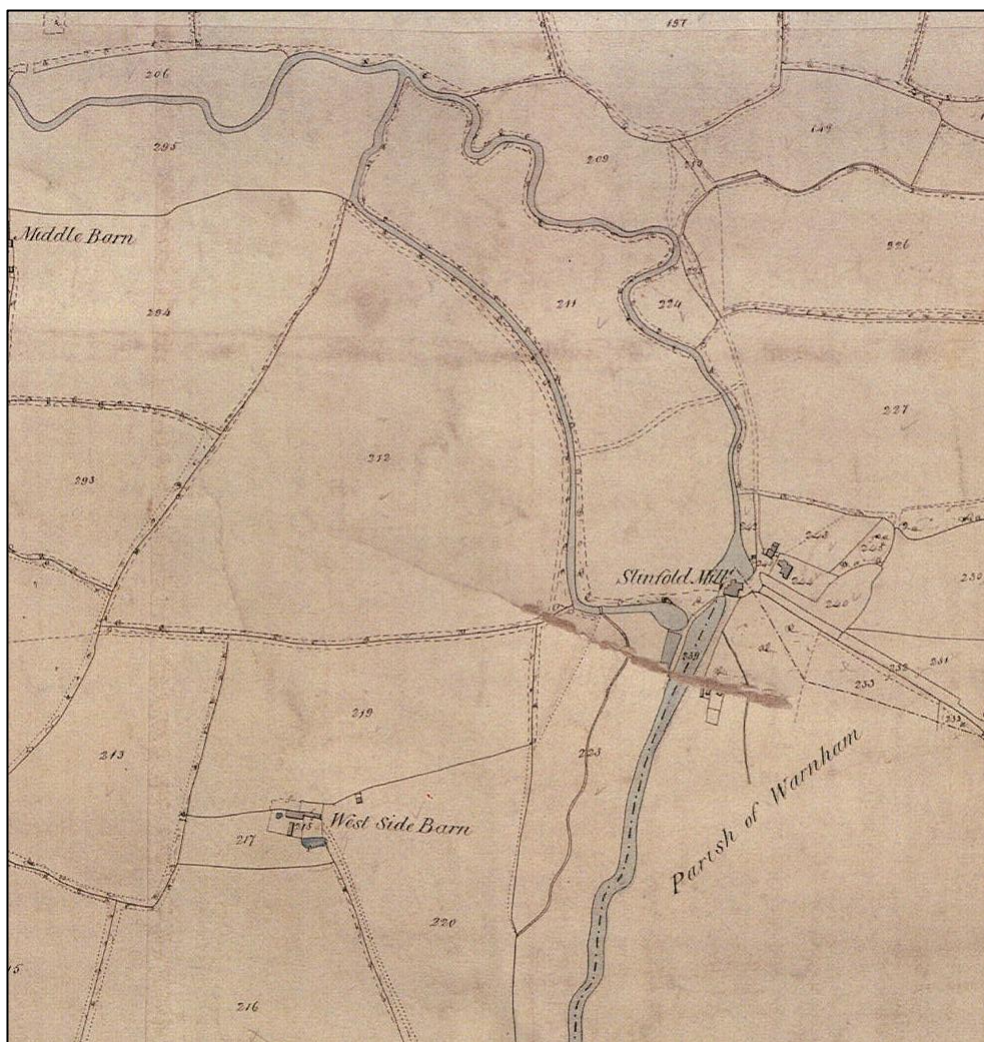


Plate 9: Extract from 1843 Slinfold Parish tithe map, showing reach 8

- 3.10.9 Either side of the river are irregular enclosures, with dispersed farmsteads including Lower Broadbridge farm and a field barn known as West Side Barn. Lower Broadbridge farmhouse dates to the 17th century and is Grade II Listed (HA 33).
- 3.10.10 Ordnance Survey maps of the later 19th and 20th century show few changes along the reach. Slinfold Mill ceased operation in the 20th century, but the building was retained. Three additional buildings developed along the eastern bank of Arun to the south of the mill during the mid 20th century.
- 3.10.11 The scheme lies on the line of defensive works forming the Arun-Ouse-Rother Line erected during 1940/41 in anticipation of invasion. An anti tank block and Broadbridge Heath Pill Box (HA 34-35) lies on the eastern bank of the Arun, with the pill box positioned to cover New Bridge.

Summary of Heritage Constraints

- 3.10.12 A description of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented in **Table 15** along with an assessment of significance. The risk of encountering remains is expressed on a 5 point scale of Negligible, Low,

Moderate, High, and Extant.

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Prehistoric	There is potential within the reach to encounter palaeochannels relating to the earlier bifurcating route of the Arun. These buried river channels have the potential to retain environmental remains and organic artefacts which would be of evidential value in informing the nature of earlier environments and the form of any prehistoric human activity.	Moderate	Moderate
Medieval to Post-medieval	The reach lies in an area historically used as meadows. Evidence for this activity is likely to comprise of the creation and alteration of drainage features and boundaries that would be of little evidential value.	Negligible	Moderate
Medieval to Post-medieval	There is potential for remains of water management features and structures relating to the post-medieval Slinfold Mill within the vicinity of the present mill. There is an additional potential for remains relating to possible medieval structures. Remains relating to the medieval to post-medieval mill will be of evidential value to regional research groups.	Moderate	Moderate
19 th Century to Modern	The reach passes through Slinfold Mill (HA 32), an extant 19 th century mill building with Historic mapping indicates that the present straight cut of the river likely dates to the 19 th century mill, with associated former water management features to the south of the mill now largely absent. The mill structure and associated water management features are likely to be of interest to local history groups.	Low	Extant
Modern	A WWII pill-box and tank trap (HA 34-35) are located adjacent to the river in Reach 8. These form part of a defensive line formed along the Arun. These structures are non-designated, but as a wider group they are of considerable evidential, historical and aesthetic value as remnants of a socially important period that is of interest to both regional and national research groups.	Moderate	Extant

Table 15: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 8

Impact Assessment

3.10.13 A summary of the proposed works and an assessment of their potential impacts are presented in **Table 16** below.

Reach 8: Proposed Work	Impact Assessment
Installation of woody debris	No impact.
Installation of brash mattress	No impact.
Bank side coppicing	No impact.
Bank height reduction along the eastern side of the New Cut	Impact to potential buried archaeological remains, including possible medieval to 19 th century land use evidence relating to agricultural activity.
Scrapes and Ponds within the flood plains between the New Cut and millstream	Impact to potential buried archaeological remains, including possible paleochannels, and medieval to 19 th century land use evidence associated with the creation and modification of water-management from Slinfold Mill.

Table 16: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 8

3.11 Reach 9

3.11.1 Reach 9 is approximately 0.85 km in length, situated between New Bridge and Mill Bridge (**Figure 2d**).

3.11.2 There are no records in the WHER for archaeological fieldwork within the Site or Study Area.

Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

3.11.3 There are no statutory or locally designated heritage assets within the scheme at reach 9, or its study area.

Archaeological and Historical Context

3.11.4 No evidence for prehistoric to Romano-British activity is recorded by the WHER on this reach or in its study area.

3.11.5 The reach is situated between the parishes of Itchingfield, Warnsham and Sullington. Although no nearby settlements are mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, the overall scarcity of entries for this area within the survey is thought to reflect the general small dispersed nature of settlement in the area, rather than its absence.

3.11.6 The 1839 Itchingfield Parish tithe map (**Plate 10**) illustrates the reach within flood plains flanked by irregular enclosures. On the southern bank of the river is Wellcross Farm which is shown as possessing several ponds. On the northern side of the Arun is a long tail race from Broadbridge Mill, which rejoins the Arun above New Bridge.

3.11.7 New Bridge, at the northern end of the reach, possibly post-dates the Mill Bridge crossing at Broadbridge Mill, being most likely constructed as part of the Five Oaks Turnpike in 1811.

3.11.8 There is an additional channel from Broadbridge Mill that joins the Arun at the eastern end of the reach. This comprises an overflow from the dam beyond the mill.

3.11.9 Ordnance Survey maps of the later 19th and 20th century show few changes along the reach. Wellcross Farm was redeveloped as in the late 19th century as a house with parkscape formed around it within the former agricultural farm land (**HA 36**). North of the Arun a sewage treatment works was established in the mid 20th century draining into Broadbridge Mill tail race. The land between the two channels had developed as woodland by this period, with several small structures erected within it, possibly relating to the sewage works.

3.11.10 The scheme lies on the line of defensive works forming the Arun-Ouse-Rother Line erected during 1940/41 in anticipation of invasion. Broadbridge Heath Pill Box (**HA 37**) lies on the eastern bank of the Arun, with the pill box positioned to cover New Bridge.



Plate 10: Extract of 1839 Itchingfield Parish tithe map, showing reach 9

Summary of Heritage Constraints

3.11.11 A description of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented in **Table 17** along with an assessment of significance. The risk of encountering remains is expressed on a 5 point scale of Negligible, Low, Moderate, High, and Extant.

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Prehistoric	There is potential within the reach to encounter palaeochannels relating to the earlier bifurcating route of the Arun. These buried river channels have the potential to retain environmental remains and organic artefacts which would be of evidential value in informing the nature of earlier environments and the form of any prehistoric human activity.	Moderate	Moderate
Medieval to Post-medieval	The reach lies in an area historically used as meadows. Evidence for this activity is likely to comprise of the creation and alteration of drainage features and boundaries that would be of little evidential value.	Negligible	Moderate
Medieval to Post-medieval	A mill was recorded at Broadbridge in 1298, but then not again until 1650. There is potential for remains of water	Moderate	Moderate

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
	management features and structures relating to the medieval to post-medieval Broadbridge Mill to be situated within this reach. Remains relating to the medieval to post-medieval mill will be of evidential value to regional research groups.		
Modern	A WWII pill-box (HA 37) is located adjacent to the river in Reach 8 which was part of a defensive line formed along the Arun. This structure is non-designated, but as part of a wider group it is of considerable evidential, historical and aesthetic value as remnants of a socially important period that is of interest to both regional and national research groups.	Moderate	Extant

Table 17: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 9

Impact Assessment

3.11.12 A summary of the proposed works and an assessment of their potential impacts are presented in **Table 18** below.

Reach 9: Proposed Work	Impact Assessment
Installation of woody debris	No impact.
Installation of brash mattress	No impact.
Bank side coppicing	No impact.
Scrapes and Ponds within the flood plains between the New Cut and millstream	Impact to potential buried archaeological remains, including possible paleochannels, and medieval to 19 th century land use evidence.

Table 18: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 9

3.12 Reach 10

3.12.1 Reach 10 is approximately 1.61 km in length, situated between Mill Bridge and a sewage works west of the A24 (**Figure 2e**).

3.12.2 There are no records in the WHER for archaeological fieldwork within the Site or Study Area.

Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

3.12.3 Although there are no statutory or locally designated heritage assets within the scheme at reach 10, there are 2 Listed Buildings within the study area, comprising:

- Grade II Listed Barn at Broadbridge Farm, NHLE: 1391328
- Grade II Listed Large Granary At Broadbridge Farm, NHLE: 1392899

Archaeological and Historical Context

3.12.4 No evidence for prehistoric to Romano-British activity is recorded by the WSHR on this reach or in its study area.

3.12.5 The reach is situated between the parishes of Itchingfield, Warnsham and Sullington. Although no nearby settlements are mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, the overall scarcity of entries for this area within the survey is thought to reflect the general small dispersed nature of settlement in the area, rather than its absence.

3.12.6 The possible location of a medieval moated site is recorded in the WSHR in the southern study area from fieldname evidence (**HA 38**). Further evidence for medieval occupation in the area comes in the form of documentary evidence for a mill at Broadbridge in 1298 (VCH 1986, 24-27). Although no further documentary references to the mill have been located until 1650 (*ibid.*), it is possible that there was some continuity of usage at the extant Broadbridge Mill site (**HA 40**).

3.12.7 The 1839 Itchingfield Parish tithe map illustrates the reach within flood plains flanked by irregular enclosures. On the southern bank of the river is Baystone Barn, possibly a 19th century loose courtyard farmstead with detached farmhouse (**HA 39**). The 1840 Sullington Parish tithe map (**Plate 11**) shows the northern side of the Arun, depicting Broadbridge Mill, and a series of irregular straight-edged boundaries forming High Wood. The mill is shown to lie to the southwest of a large oblong mill pond with a culverted millstream passing below the building and exiting into the tailrace to the west. A long headrace follows the contours of the bluff formed within a bend of the Arun taking water from a point beyond the western edge of the reach. On the western side of the mill pond is Broadbridge Farm, a 19th century dispersed multi-yard farmstead (**HA 41**) including Grade II Listed barn and granary (**HA 42-43**).

3.12.8 Ordnance Survey maps of the later 19th and 20th century show few changes along the reach. Broadbridge Mill is labelled as a flour mill in the late 19th century, and as disused by 1912. A building to the south of Broadbridge Farm

was temporarily adopted as an isolation hospital from at least 1912 OS until 1933.



Plate 11: Extract from 1840 Sullington Parish tithe map, showing reach 10

- 3.12.9 The scheme lies on the line of defensive works forming the Arun-Ouse-Rother Line erected during 1940/41 in anticipation of invasion. Several defensive structures are present along the reach including anti-tank blocks at Mill House (HA 44), a Pill Box north of Christs Hospital (HA 45), and within the study area west of the end of the reach additional anti-tank blocks near the A24 (HA 46) and a pill box southwest of Horsham (HA 47).
- 3.12.10 Undated remains including a culvert (HA 48) to the southwest of the Study Area and a cropmark enclosure (HA 49) to the northeast are recorded within the WSHER.

Summary of Heritage Constraints

- 3.12.11 A description of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented in **Table 19** along with an assessment of significance. The risk of encountering remains is expressed on a 5 point scale of Negligible, Low, Moderate, High, and Extant.

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Prehistoric	There is potential within the reach to encounter palaeochannels relating to the earlier bifurcating route of the Arun. These buried river channels have the potential to retain environmental remains and organic artefacts which would be of evidential value in informing the nature of earlier environments and the form of any prehistoric human activity.	Moderate	Moderate

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Medieval to Post-medieval	The reach lies in an area historically used as meadows. Evidence for this activity is likely to comprise of the creation and alteration of drainage features and boundaries that would be of little evidential value.	Negligible	Moderate
Medieval to Post-medieval	A mill was recorded at Broadbridge in 1298, but then not again until 1650 (HA 40). There is potential for remains of water management features and structures relating to the medieval to post-medieval Broadbridge Mill to be situated within this reach. Remains relating to the medieval to post-medieval mill will be of evidential value to regional research groups.	Moderate	Moderate
Modern	Several WWII defences (HA 44-45) are located adjacent to the river in Reach 10 which was part of a defensive line formed along the Arun. These structure are non-designated, but as part of a wider group are of considerable evidential, historical and aesthetic value as remnants of a socially important period that is of interest to both regional and national research groups.	Moderate	Extant

Table 19: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within Reach 9

Impact Assessment

3.12.12 A summary of the proposed works and an assessment of their potential impacts are presented in **Table 20** below.

Reach 10: Proposed Work	Impact Assessment
Installation of woody debris	No impact.

Table 20: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 10

4. Summary and Conclusion

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The baseline assessment has identified areas where heritage assets have the potential to be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. This is summarised in **Table 21** below which identifies the significance of the impacts to heritage assets across the scheme. Significance of impacts is expressed as **High (H)**, **Medium (M)**, **Low (L)** or **Negligible (N)**.

Potential Heritage Impact		Significance of Potential Impact of Proposed Scheme by Reach									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Direct Impact	Designated										
	Known non-designated	M		L	L		M				
	Potential non-designated	L		L	M	M	L	L	L	L	
Indirect Impact	Designated										
	Non-designated										
Suggested prioritised further work		✓			✓	✓	✓				

Table 21: Summary of potential impacts across the scheme

4.2 Statement of Potential and Significance

- 4.2.1 The scheme is largely situated within an area of agricultural land comprising flood plains, meadows and arable fields associated with dispersed settlements dating from the medieval period.
- 4.2.2 Whilst there are designated heritage assets within the study area, there is not considered to be a risk of impact to their setting due to the low visual impact of the works.
- 4.2.3 There is potential along the route for palaeochannels relating to the former bifurcating route of the Arun prior to changes to the surrounding landscape by expanding agricultural activity during the medieval period. The palaeochannels have potential to preserve environmental evidence and organic artefacts that could be of medium significance.
- 4.2.4 The site of a Romano-British station lies within close proximity to the Arun where it is crossed by Stane Street. A known settlement extended south from the station and there it is likely that activity from the settlement extended to the river. Remains relating to Romano-British activity could be of medium significance
- 4.2.5 There are several medieval buildings along the scheme including the moated manor house of Dedisham, and mills at Bucks Green, Slinfold, and Broadbridge. The remains of features and deposits associated with settlement and industry would be of at least low significance. The largest

potential along the scheme is for remains such as ditches and boundaries relating to medieval to post-medieval agricultural activity. These remains are considered to be of negligible significance.

4.3 Suggested Further Work

- 4.3.1 There is potential for the proposed works to encounter stratigraphy underlying disturbances associated with recent landuse, and are consequently considered to have potential to impact archaeological remains. Consequently it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required by the planning archaeologist for the Local Planning Authority.
- 4.3.2 The following table summarises recommendations for limiting or remediating potential impacts to heritage assets from works proposed by the scheme.

Proposed Work	Reaches	Suggested Mitigation
Scrapes and ponds Bank re-profiling Access improvements	1, 3, 6, 7 & 9	Area of potential palaeo-channels, and medieval to post-medieval agricultural activity. Groundwork within these reaches could impact these remains. The proposed works may require mitigation in the form of an archaeological watching brief.
	4 & 5	Known area of Romano-British settlement. Potential of impact may need to be further assessed through geophysics, and could be mitigated through preservation by record which could comprise excavation or watching brief.
Creation of bat roost in pill box	1 & 6	Impact from the reuse of the structure could be reduced through use of sympathetic materials and installation of interpretive panel. The removal or obscuring of original features could be mitigated through preservation by record. Ideally any alterations should be fully reversible. A further potential reuse, allowing continued upkeep of the structure, would be as hides.
Bankside coppicing Drainage reduction Tree and shaw planting	1, 4, 5, 7 & 8	Work to the planting and riverbank within these reaches has the potential to affect the setting of heritage assets. Due to the nature of these works, any impact is likely to temporary and the improvement of the riverside environment will lead to a positive effect on the setting of heritage assets along the river.

Table 22: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact within Reach 10

- 4.3.4 Overall the scheme is not considered to have an adverse effect on heritage assets. Subject to further design details, particular work may require archaeological mitigation. For instance, where scrapes and re-profiling do not extend beneath topsoil no further work would be required for the majority of reaches, although in the case of reaches 4 & 5 mitigation in the form of archaeological monitoring may be required. Where proposed works impact areas of known archaeological remains or palaeochannels, further archaeological works may be required.

5. References

5.1 Bibliography

- Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) 2007. *Cultural Heritage*. Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2.
- English Heritage 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*. English Heritage: York.
- The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 1994. *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (revised November 2012).
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) 2010. *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*.
- Leslie, K.C. and Short, B. 2010. *Historical Atlas of Sussex*. Phillimore, Chichester
- Mills, A.D. 2003. *A Dictionary of British Place-Names*. Oxford University Press.
- Osborne, M. 2004. *Defending Britain: Twentieth-Century Military Structures in the Landscape*. Tempus, Stroud.
- Glover, J. 1997. *Sussex Place Names*. Countryside Books, Newbury.
- Victoria County History (VCH) 1986. *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 6 Part 2: Bramber Rape (North-Western Part) including Horsham*. Available <http://www.british-history.ac.uk>. Accessed June 2013.
- Wessex Archaeology 2006. *Alfoldean, Slinfold, West Sussex: Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results*. Unpublished report ref 59473.01.
- WLW Ltd. 2013. *Specification for the River Restoration of 8km of the Upper Arun, West Sussex*. Unpublished report

5.2 Historic Maps

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1839 | Itchingfield Parish tithe map |
| 1840 | Rudgwick Parish tithe map |
| 1840 | Sullington Parish tithe map |
| 1840 | Wareham Parish tithe map |
| 1843 | Slinfold Parish tithe map |
| | |
| 1875-6 | Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheets 12.4, 13.1 13.2, 13.6, 13.7, 13.10, 13.11 |
| 1879-80 | Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map sheets 12 and 13 |
| 1897-98 | Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheets 12.4, 13.1 13.2, 13.6, 13.7, 13.10, 13.11 |
| 1898-99 | Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map sheets 12 and 13 |
| 1912 | Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheets 12.4, 13.1 13.2, 13.6, 13.7, |

13.10, 13.11

1913-14 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheets 12.4, 13.1 13.2, 13.6, 13.7,
13.10, 13.11

1961 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map sheets 12 and 13

1974 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheets 12.4, 13.1 13.2, 13.6, 13.7,
13.10, 13.11

6. Appendix

6.1 WSHER data

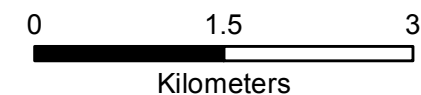
Reach	HA	Period	Name	HER/NHLE	Easting	Northing
Reach 1	1	Medieval	Grade II Listed Forge Cottage	NHLE: 1026993	508248	132895
Reach 1	2	Medieval	Watermill - Wanford Mill	HER: MWS209	508470	132620
Reach 1	3	Medieval	Grade II Listed Wanford Mill	NHLE: 1285736	508509	132613
Reach 1	4	19th-century	Grade II Listed Wanford Mill House	NHLE: 1026995	508454	132558
Reach 1	5	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Bucks Green Place	NHLE: 1354188	508193	132914
Reach 1	6	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Mill Hill	NHLE: 1026994	508589	132907
Reach 1	7	Modern	Defended Locality - WWII	HER: MWS7564	508200	132900
Reach 1	8	Medieval	Bucks Green Pill Box	HER: MWS5262	508500	132665
Reach 1	9	Modern	Pill Box - Bucks Green	HER: MWS5263	508258	132767
Reach 2	10	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Warhams Cottage	NHLE: 1026978	508856	132806
Reach 2	11	Modern	Rudgwick Pill Box	HER: MWS5261	509378	132646
Reach 3	12	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Violets Farmhouse	NHLE: 1026900	510216	132632
Reach 3	13	Modern	Dedisham Pill Box	HER: MWS5330	510615	132840
Reach 4	14	Romano-British	Roman Material - Dedisham House	HER: MWS4211	511120	132870
Reach 4	15	Medieval	Dedisham House And Moat	HER: MWS6662	511120	132870
Reach 4	16	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Dedisham	NHLE: 1026901	511128	132868
Reach 4	17	Modern	Roman Woods Pill Box	HER: MWS5329	511648	133281
Reach 5	18	Romano-British	Roman Bridge - Alfoldean	HER: MWS4219	511790	133080
Reach 5	19	Romano-British	Roman Quern - Alfoldean	HER: MWS3202	511540	132760
Reach 5	20	Romano-British	Alfoldean - Fieldwalking 2000-2004	HER: MWS7936	511652	132660
Reach 5	21	Saxon	Saxon Potsherd - Alfoldean	HER: MWS6388	511900	133000
Reach 5	22	Undated	The Slinfold Bell	HER: MWS8584	511861	133253
Reach 6	23	Prehistoric	Prehistoric Flints - Rowfold Farm	HER: MWS6665	512600	132400
Reach 6	24	Post-medieval	Brickfield N. Of Hill House	HER: MWS4835	511800	132300
Reach 6	25	Modern	Slinfold Pill Box	HER: MWS5328	512185	132192
Reach 7	26	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Barn On North Side of Yard At Rapkyns Farm	NHLE: 1026850	513573	131947
Reach	27	Post-	Grade II Listed Bridge At Theale	NHLE:	513258	131628

Reach	HA	Period	Name	HER/NHLE	Easting	Northing
7		medieval	Approximately 400 Metres North West of Theals Farmhouse	1240131		
Reach 7	28	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Theale Farmhouse	NHLE: 1026939	512961	131467
Reach 7	29	Modern	Strood Green Pill Box	HER: MWS5327	513317	131677
Reach 8	30	Medieval	Grade II Listed Mill House	NHLE: 1026936	514058	131415
Reach 8	31	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Mill Cottage	NHLE: 1180894	514042	131424
Reach 8	32	Post-medieval	Slinfold Mill	HER: MWS6664	514000	131390
Reach 8	33	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Lower Broadbridge Farmhouse	NHLE: 1354202	514251	131337
Reach 8	34	Modern	WWII Anti Tank Block	HER: MWS7528	514000	131200
Reach 8	35	Modern	Broadbridge Heath Pill Box	HER: MWS5324	514010	130995
Reach 9	36	Post-medieval	Parkscape - Wellcross	HER: MWS4534	513880	130570
Reach 9	37	Modern	Pill Box - Broadbridge Heath	HER: MWS5326	514007	130912
Reach 10	38	Medieval	Placename - 'Castle' Field And Mead	HER: MWS4038	514700	129400
Reach 10	39	Post-medieval	Baystone Farm Historic Farmstead, Itchingfield	HER: MWS9373	514326	130013
Reach 10	40	Post-medieval	Broadbridge Mill	HER: MWS4525	514430	130400
Reach 10	41	Post-medieval	Broadbridge Farm Historic Farmstead, Broadbridge Heath	HER: MWS9511	514587	130372
Reach 10	42	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Barn At Broadbridge Farm	NHLE: 1391328	514577	130343
Reach 10	43	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Large Granary At Broadbridge Farm	NHLE: 1392899	514588	130334
Reach 10	44	Modern	Anti-Tank Blocks	HER: MWS5325	514443	130482
Reach 10	45	Modern	Christs Hospital Pill Box	HER: MWS5311	514935	129824
Reach 10	46	Modern	Christ Hospital Anti-Tank Block	HER: MWS5314	515086	129948
Reach 10	47	Modern	Horsham Pill Box	HER: MWS5317	515250	130210
Reach 10	48	Undated	Culvert - Weston Farm	HER: MWS4248	514350	129550
Reach 10	49	Undated	Cropmark Enclosure - Broadbridge Farm	HER: MWS4535	514900	130200

7. Illustrations

Legend

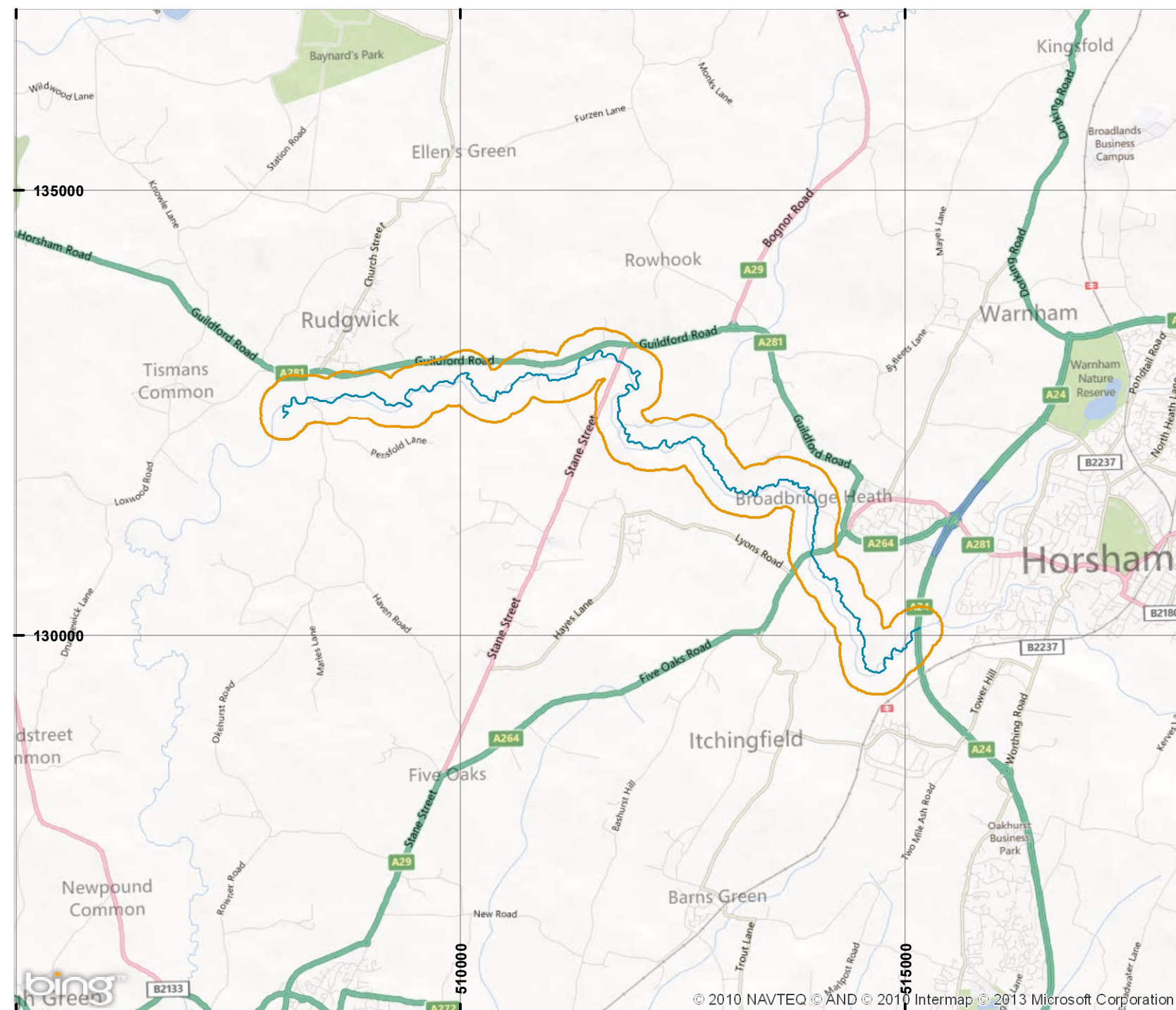
- Scheme
- Study Area



**ARC Project
Upper Arun**

Figure 1. Site Location

Brook Holt, Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW
T: 01142669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk



© 2010 NAVTEQ © AND © 2010 Intermap © 2013 Microsoft Corporation

Legend

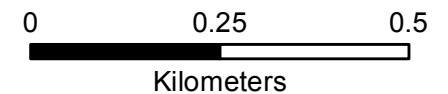
- Scheme
- Scheduled Monument
- Study Area
- Reaches

Designated Assets

- ▲ Grade II

WSHER Assets

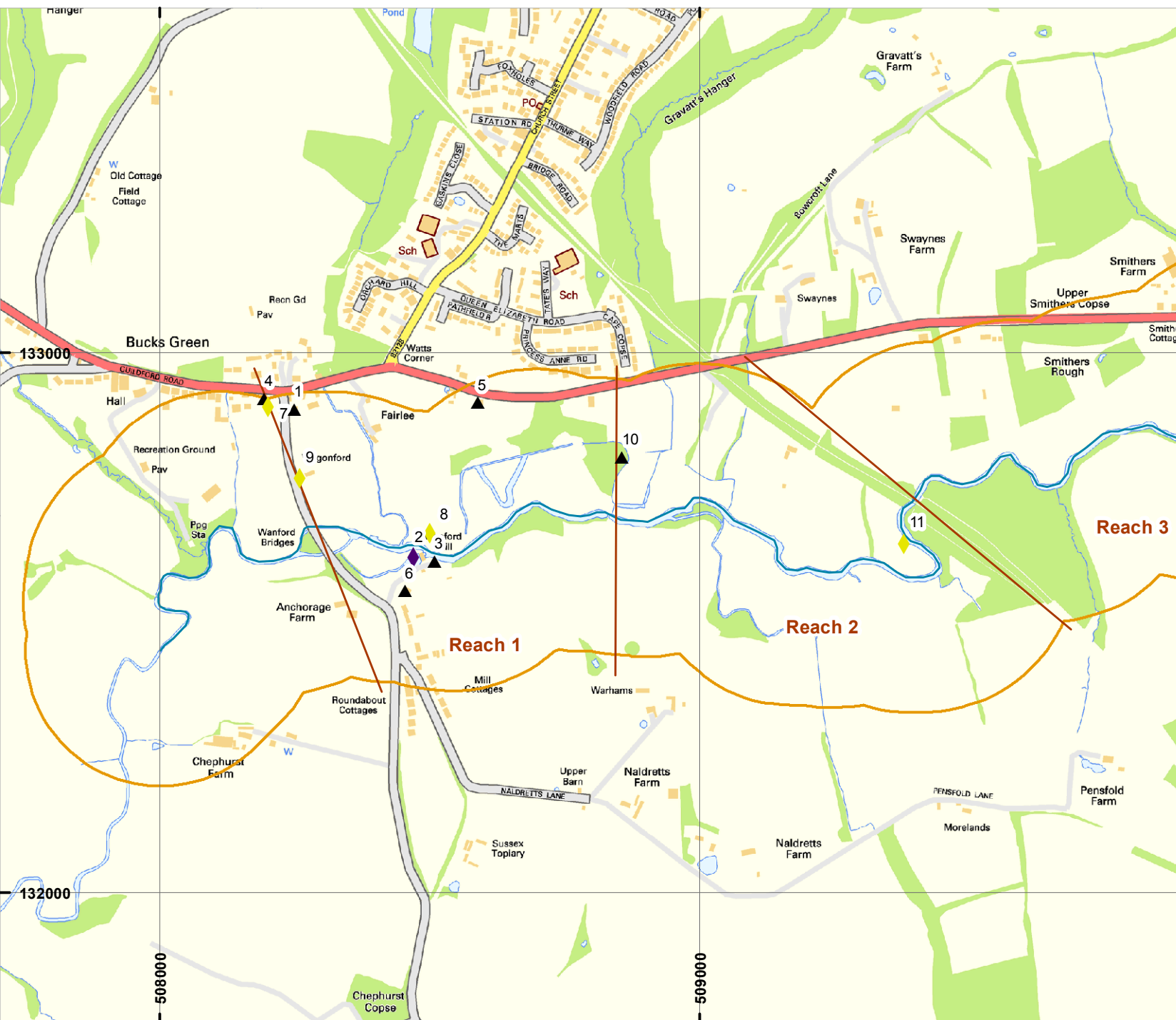
- ◆ Prehistoric
- ◆ Saxon
- ◆ Medieval
- ◆ Post-medieval
- ◆ Romano-British
- ◆ Modern
- ◇ Undated



ARC Project Upper Arun

**Figure 2a. Known heritage assets
(based on NHLE and WSHR data)**

Brook Holt, Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW
T: 01142669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk



Legend

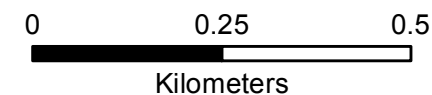
- Scheme
- Scheduled Monument
- Study Area
- Reaches

Designated Assets

- ▲ Grade II

WSHER Assets

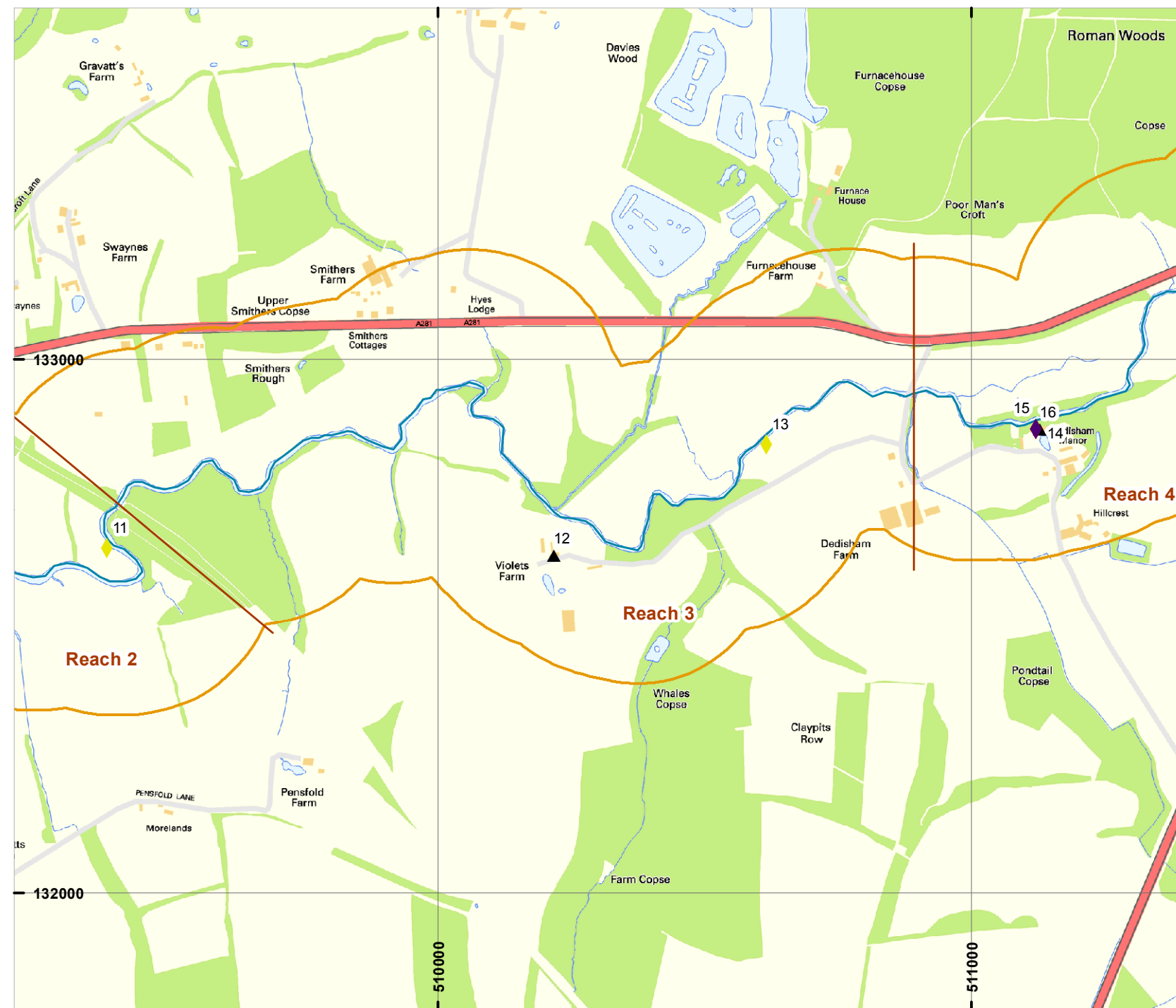
- ◆ Prehistoric
- ◆ Saxon
- ◆ Medieval
- ◆ Post-medieval
- ◆ Romano-British
- ◆ Modern
- ◇ Undated



ARC Project Upper Arun

**Figure 2b. Known heritage assets
(based on NHLE and WSHR data)**

Brook Holt, Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW
T: 01142669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk



Legend

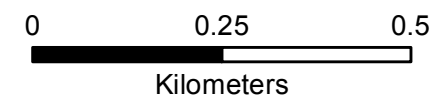
- Scheme
- Scheduled Monument
- Study Area
- Reaches

Designated Assets

- ▲ Grade II

WSHER Assets

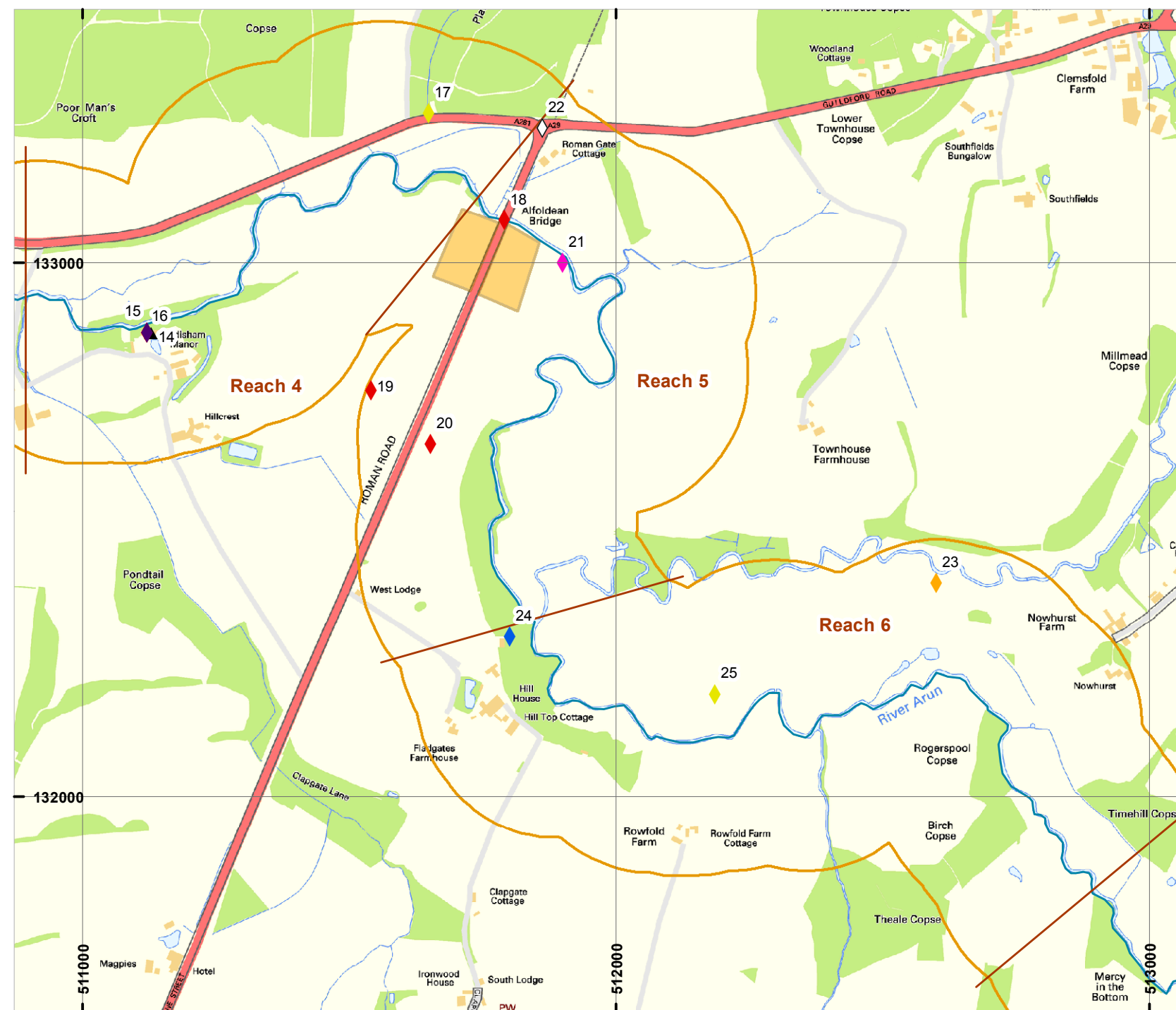
- ◆ Prehistoric
- ◆ Saxon
- ◆ Medieval
- ◆ Post-medieval
- ◆ Romano-British
- ◆ Modern
- ◇ Undated







ARC Project Upper Arun

**Figure 2c. Known heritage assets
(based on NHLE and WSHER data)**

Brook Holt, Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW
T: 01142669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk



Legend

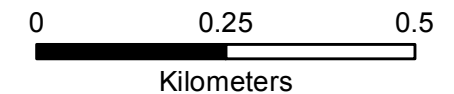
-  Scheme
-  Scheduled Monument
-  Study Area
-  Reaches

Designated Assets

-  Grade II

WSHER Assets

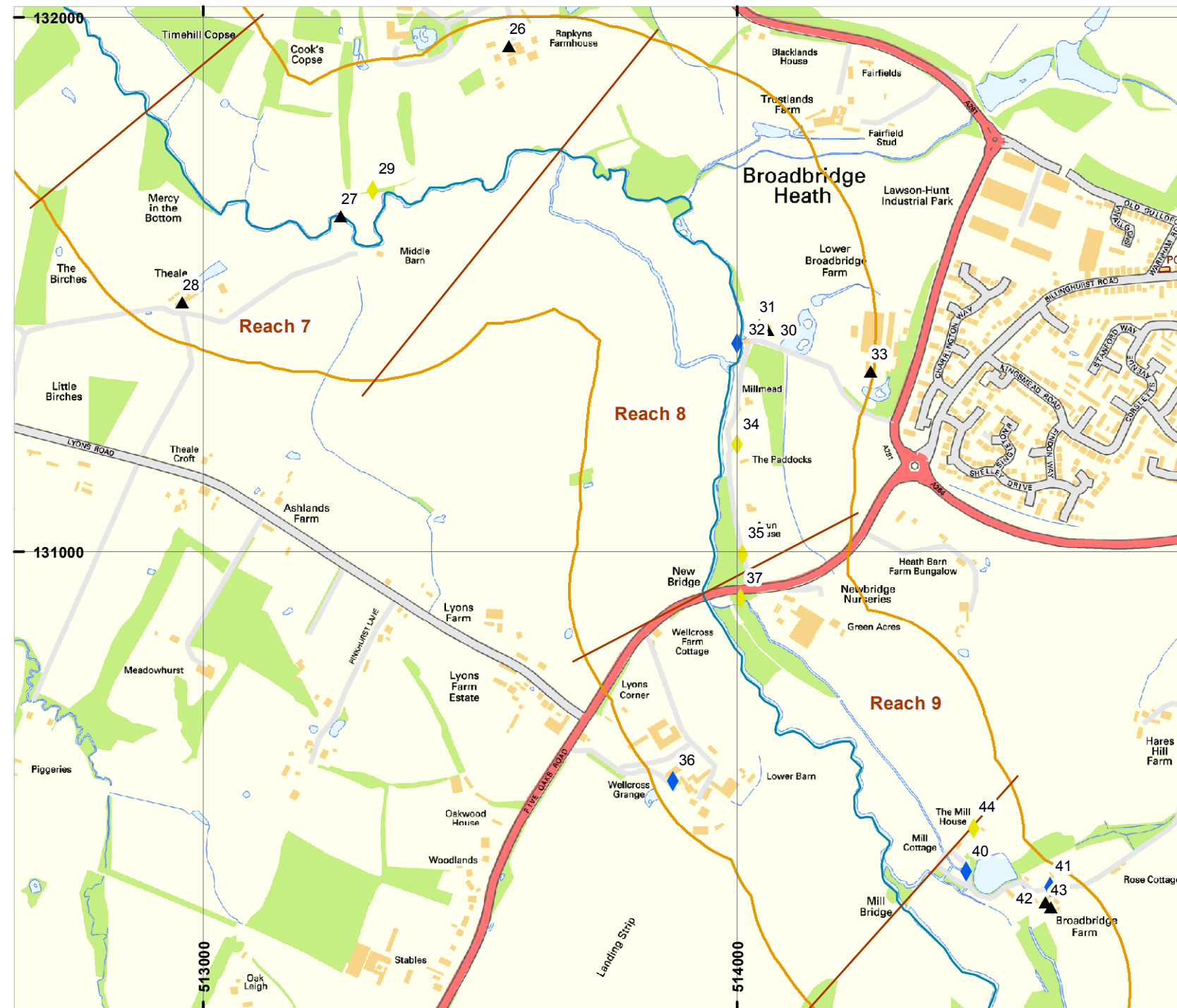
-  Prehistoric
-  Saxon
-  Medieval
-  Post-medieval
-  Romano-British
-  Modern
-  Undated



ARC Project Upper Arun

**Figure 2d. Known heritage assets
(based on NHLE and WSHR data)**

Brook Holt, Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW
T: 01142669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk



Legend

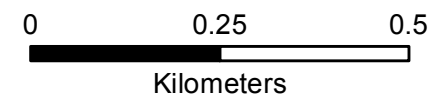
- Scheme
- Scheduled Monument
- Study Area
- Reaches

Designated Assets

- ▲ Grade II

WSHER Assets

- ◆ Prehistoric
- ◆ Saxon
- ◆ Medieval
- ◆ Post-medieval
- ◆ Romano-British
- ◆ Modern
- ◇ Undated



ARC Project Upper Arun

**Figure 2e. Known heritage assets
(based on NHLE and WSHER data)**

Brook Holt, Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW
T: 01142669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk



Legend

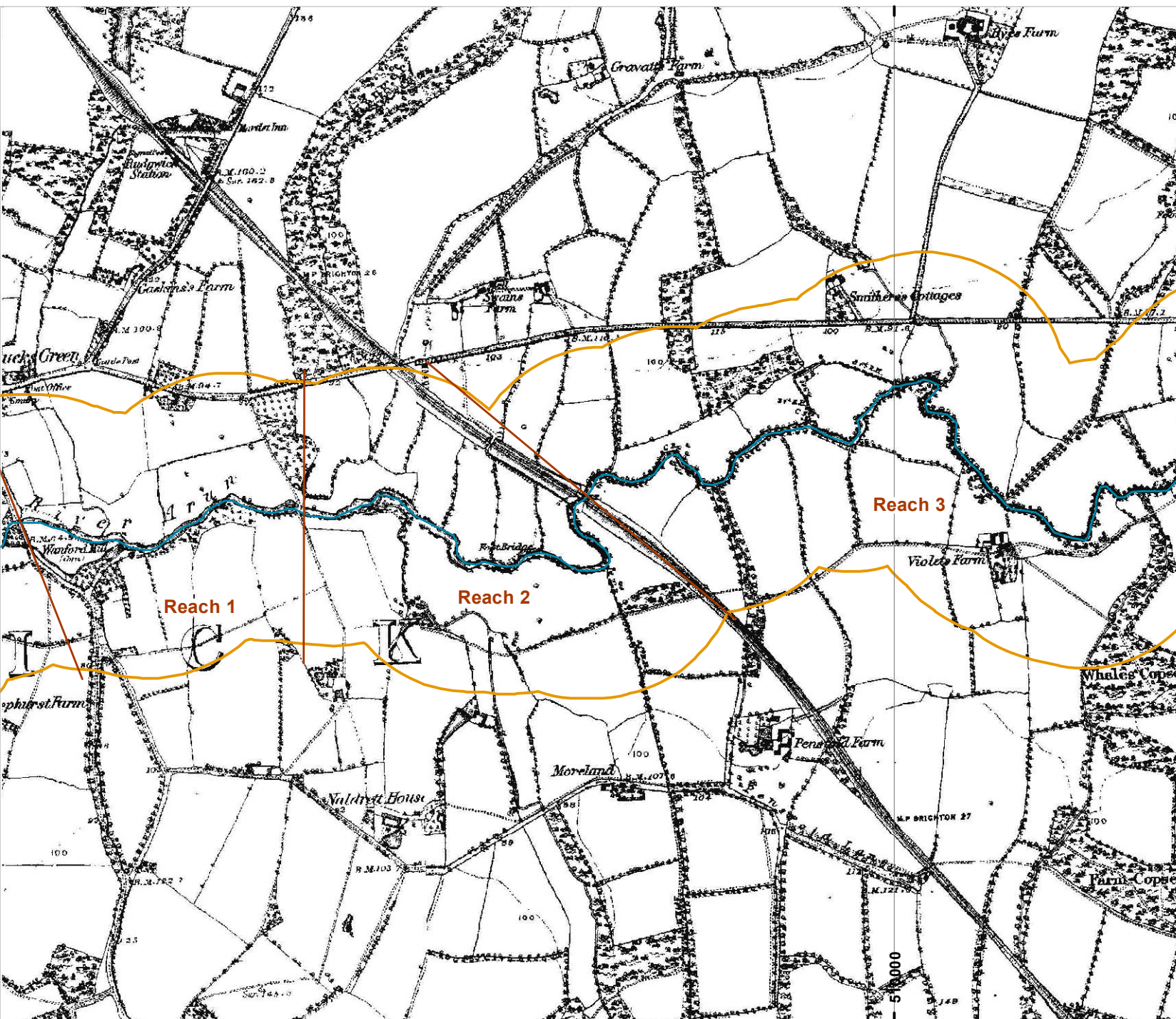
- Scheme
- Study Area
- Reaches

0 0.25 0.5
Kilometers

**ARC Project
Upper Arun**

Figure 3a. 1879-1880 Ordnance Survey

Brook Holt, Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW
T: 01142669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk



Legend

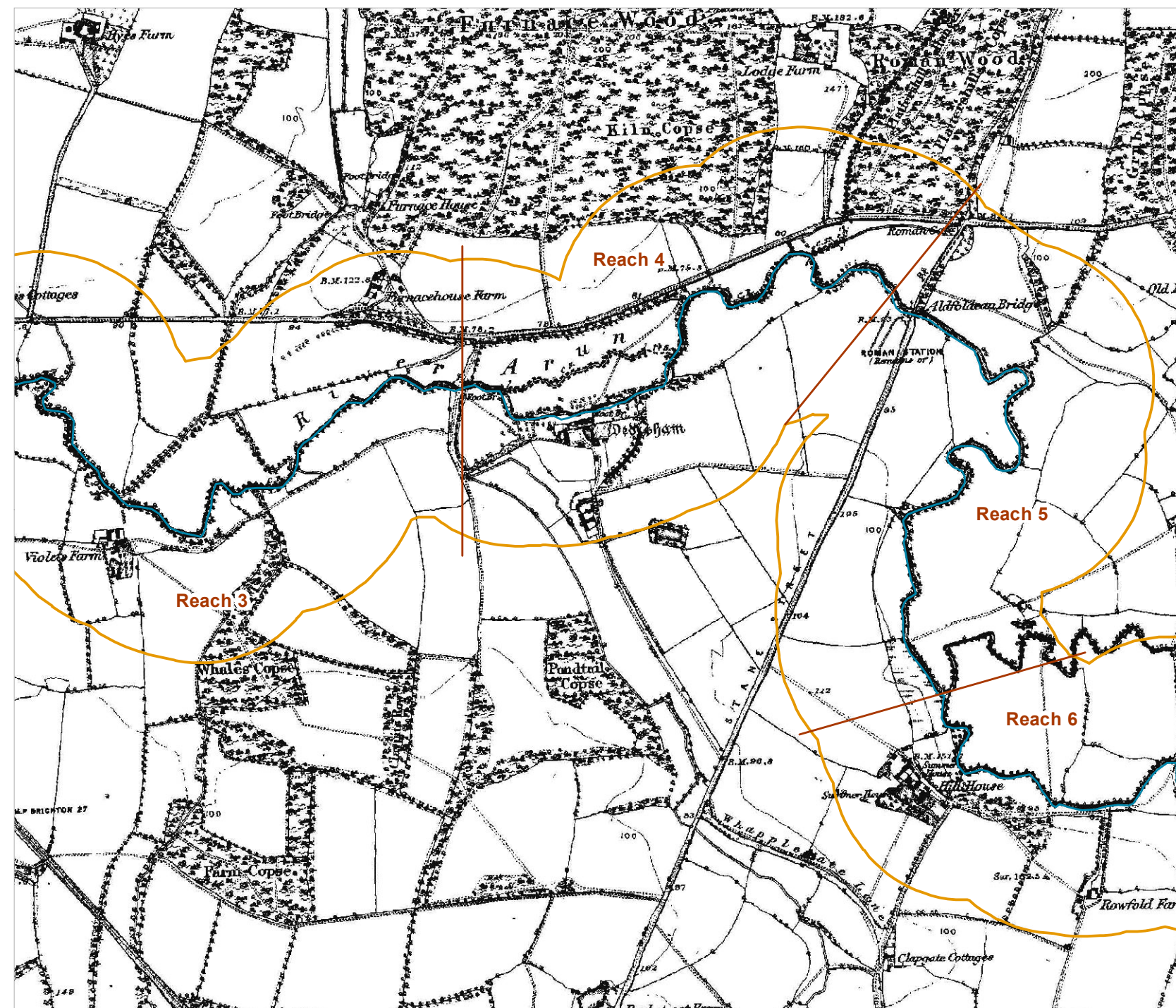
- Scheme
- Study Area
- Reaches

0 0.25 0.5
Kilometers




**ARC Project
Upper Arun**

Figure 3b. 1879-1880 Ordnance Survey

Brook Holt, Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW
T: 01142669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk



Legend

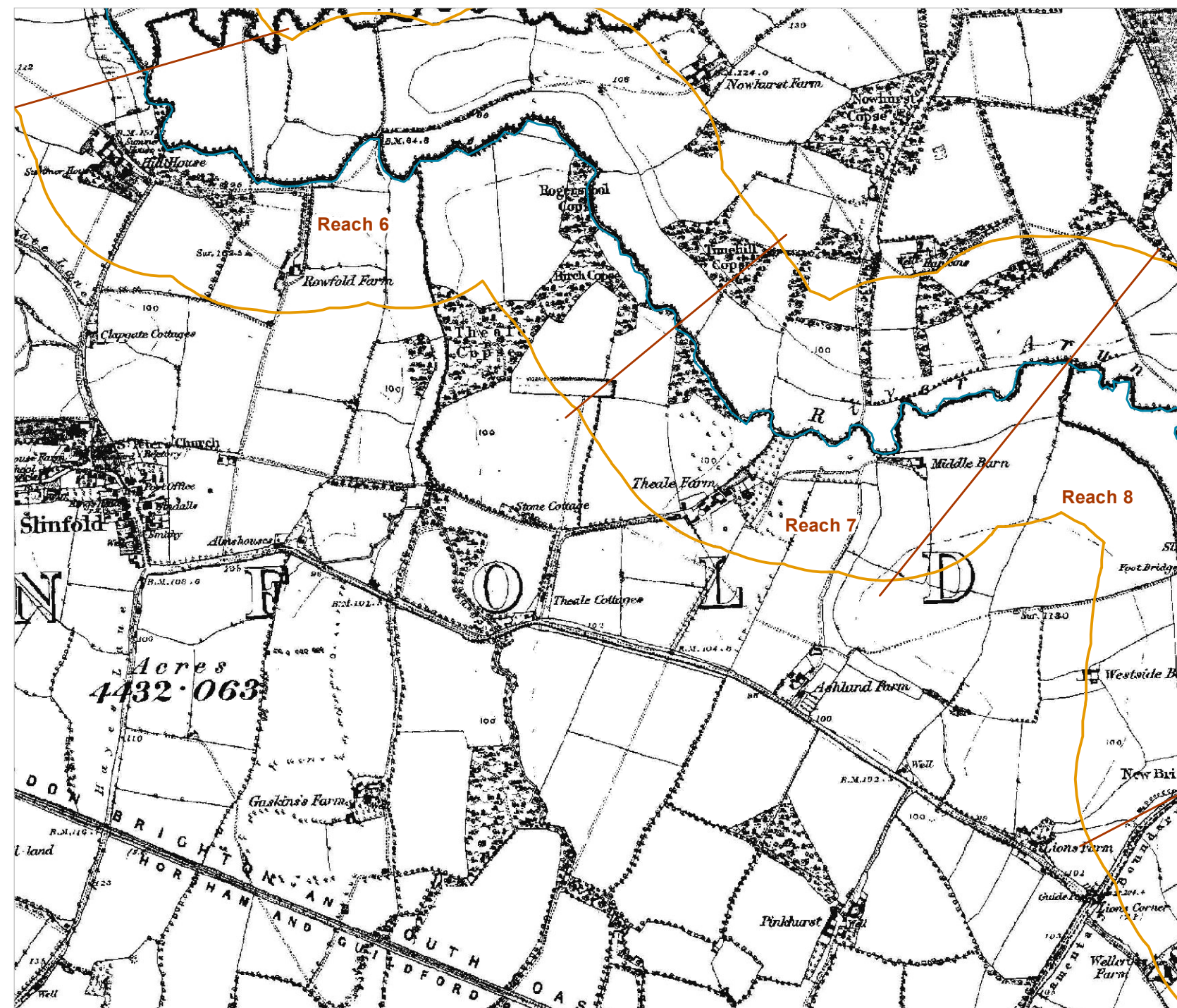
-  Scheme
-  Study Area
-  Reaches

0 0.25 0.5
Kilometers

ARC Project
Upper Arun

Figure 3c. 1879-1880 Ordnance Survey

Brook Holt, Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW
T: 01142669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk



Legend

- Scheme
- Study Area
- Reaches

0 0.25 0.5
Kilometers

**ARC Project
Upper Arun**

Figure 3d. 1879-1880 Ordnance Survey

Brook Holt, Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW
T: 01142669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk

