



THE DEPARTMENT  
OF TRANSPORT

South East Construction Programme Division

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**A27 WORTHING/LANCING IMPROVEMENT**

**ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT**

**VOLUME TWO**

**BOOK 4 OF 5**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT**

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**A27 WORTHING TO LANCING IMPROVEMENT  
ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT  
Cultural Heritage Specialist Report**

**METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS**

**METHODOLOGY**

**General approach**

The following is the approach adopted to assess the likely effects on the cultural heritage of the construction and operation of the Preferred Route for the A27 improvement between Worthing and Lancing and of proposed alternatives:

- (i) to identify and assess the survival and extent of cultural heritage resources potentially affected by the three alternative routes proposed,
- (ii) to assess their importance,
- (iii) to identify all types and sources of likely impact,
- (iv) to consider the likely severity of those impacts bearing in mind mitigation measures already provided in the engineering or landscaping design,
- (v) to assess the severity of 'adverse effects' on individual impacted receptors, when both of their importance and the severity of the impact are taken into account,
- (vi) to identify possible benefits to the cultural heritage from the scheme.

**Range of features considered**

The study covers the whole historic environment, encompassing archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscape features. Consideration has also been given to the general historic integrity of the landscape which varies considerably across the study area. This approach reflects the policy of national bodies such as English Heritage (1991) and the Council for British Archaeology (1987), and is in line with the EEC Directive on Environmental Assessment.

Taking these standards into account, cultural heritage resources generally fall into three main groups:

- 1 Archaeological remains including:
  - (i) nationally designated sites (Guardianship Ancient Monuments, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Areas of Archaeological Importance),
  - (ii) locally designated sites (entries in the County Sites and Monument Records, locally designated areas of archaeological importance/interest, etc),
  - (iii) non-designated sites (drawn from a variety of sources including historic mapping, documentary research and specialist field survey/aerial photography).
- 2 Historic buildings including:
  - (i) nationally designated structures (Listed Buildings and their curtilages),
  - (ii) locally designated structures (locally Listed Buildings, buildings within Conservation Areas, etc),
  - (iii) non-designated structures (drawn from a variety of sources including historic mapping, documentary research and preliminary fieldwork).
- 3 Landscape features of historic value including:
  - (i) nationally designated areas and features (Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, etc),
  - (ii) locally designated areas and features (Tree Preservation Order woods and hedges, etc),
  - (iii) non-designated areas and features (including historic woodlands, parks, battlefields, pre-1850 ponds, lanes, tracks etc, parish boundaries).

The assessment has also considered the inter-relationships and group value between these categories. This is particularly important in areas where sites and features of interest within each group are closely juxtapositioned and add cumulative weight to the area's value. This enables variations in the overall historic integrity of the landscape to be assessed.



## **Study area**

The study covers an area around Worthing which is subject to consideration for the construction of a by pass, and/or upgrading of the A27 through Worthing, Sompting and Lancing.

Three routes have been considered, a route through the Durrington area of Worthing, by-passing Sompting and Lancing (the route preferred by DoT), and two alternative routes ('red' and 'blue') entirely by-passing Worthing and crossing the Findon Valley south of Findon to pass either north of Cissbury Ring (Blue Route) or south of Cissbury (Red Route).

In order to assess and compare the likely impacts of the three possible routes a study area encompassing all three was defined, extending 0.5 to 1km either side of each route, incorporating 31 one km squares of the National Grid. This provides, with reference to more general archaeological and historical studies of the area, both a valuable body of background data against which to understand the archaeological and historical context of the area, and site-specific data relating to features potentially affected by the proposed and alternative routes.

In addition narrower corridors were defined for detailed archaeological field survey prospective for each of the three routes. These corridors covered a 100m wide swathe based on the centreline of each route, with extra allowance for areas of especially wide cuttings or embankments and areas for proposed extensive landscape regrading.

It should be noted that the same basic research was conducted for all three schemes, involving an equivalent level of fieldwork and documentary research for the red and blue routes as for the Preferred Route. The assessment of impacts and adverse effects had likewise been made using the same methods, based on the same level of engineering and landscaping development. The basis for the comparison summarised in the appraisal framework and discussion of alternative routes does therefore provide a level platform.

## **Database**

A database has been compiled from a variety of public and private records, maps drawings and photographs, published documentary sources and literature, and from primary field survey (see Appendices A and B). Identified features of interest within the study area are mapped, with summary details given in a gazetteer, and more detailed descriptions given in text form, in the assessment commentary on the Preferred Route. Detailed computerised databases were compiled for the field survey data, supported by detailed field records and survey plans.

## **Criteria for assessing the importance of cultural heritage receptors**

The method used for evaluating the importance of cultural heritage features is based on the non-statutory criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments as extended for the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme.

This has been adapted in the light of the English Heritage/DoE guidelines for listing, to apply to historic buildings and landscape features of historic value, thus providing a single set of criteria applicable to the whole cultural heritage, encompassing all existing standards.

The following are the ten criteria

- |    |                         |
|----|-------------------------|
| 1  | Survival/condition      |
| 2  | Period                  |
| 3  | Rarity                  |
| 4  | Fragility/vulnerability |
| 5  | Diversity               |
| 6  | Documentation           |
| 7  | Group value             |
| 8  | Potential               |
| 9  | Amenity value           |
| 10 | Conservation value      |

Detailed fieldwork has concentrated on areas or features likely to be affected by different types of impact, but considerable reliance has been placed on the statutory designations and grades and on the descriptions from the written sources consulted.

### **Types of impacts considered**

Physical damage/destruction

Dereliction

Severance

Visual intrusion

Noise intrusion

### **Relevant sources of impacts considered**

The following have been identified as relevant sources of impact.

Engineering/building construction  
Construction activity (on and off site)  
Temporary Construction sites and other facilities  
Road and service diversions  
Spoil disposal  
Appearance of new road  
Operation of new road  
Ancillary structures  
Landscaping and other mitigation proposals

### **Identification of impacts and their severity**

Impacts have been identified from consideration of detailed engineering drawings, preliminary landscaping proposals and discussions with the relevant engineering and landscaping design consultants, together with field observation of the topography of the routes.

The severity of the impacts has been considered according to the nature of the impact, different types of features affected, their state of preservation and survival, and the type of impact. The severity of impacts has been judged against the following criteria:

- (i) the character, and if appropriate the proportion of the feature affected,
- (ii) whether the impact is primary or secondary, ie whether it represents the first major impact of that type on the receptor,
- (iii) consideration of the condition, fragility, vulnerability, potential, and amenity value of the feature affected,
- (iv) the likely degree of change from existing conditions largely in qualitative terms, (eg not only whether visual and noise intrusion on the setting of a feature would be dominant, intrusive or noticeable, but also whether this would represent a radical moderate or slight change).

## **Establishing the significance of adverse effects**

The combination of the importance of the features affected and the severity of impacts anticipated, has been assessed to establish a rigorous qualitative assessment of the relative significance of individual adverse (or beneficial) effects and (where the importance of the feature or severity of impact is uncertain) the risk of such effects occurring. Adverse effects are judged as very severe, severe, significant and minor.

## **Consultation**

Consultation on the methodology [and conclusions] of this study has been carried out with relevant local authority archaeological and conservation officers and with English Heritage.

## **Relevant standards and policy**

The following statutory provisions, standards and policy documents have been considered in carrying out this assessment:

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

DoE Circular 8/87, Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas - Policy and Procedures

DoE PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning

English Heritage Policy Statement on Historic Landscapes, June 1991

English Heritage Policy Statement on Rescue Archaeology Funding, June 1991

West Sussex County Council Structure Plan policies G3, G6, G7, C2, C5, C14, B2, B3

West Sussex County Council Code of Practice for Archaeology in West Sussex

Adur District Local Plan (1985 Draft) policies ENV3, ENV6, ENV18, ENV19

Arun District Local Plan (1989 Draft) policies EVT5, EVT7, EVT8, EVT9, EVT10

Worthing Borough Local Plan (Consultation Draft 1990) policies G2, G9, G10, H3, EN2A, EN3A, EN3B, EN10, EN11, and APPENDIX E2

### **Presentation of results**

This specialist report on the cultural heritage issues for the scheme consists of the following elements:

General account of the study area for all three routes as a general description of baseline conditions,

Assessment and grading of the overall quality of the historic environment within the study area,

Detailed assessment of the effects of the Preferred Route on the cultural heritage. This provides for each location where an impact has been identified a description of the affected receptor, an assessment of the nature and severity of the identified impacts, a judgement of the severity of the adverse effect and a brief discussion of mitigation measures already built in to the design.

Summary of assessment of effects of all three routes

Comparison of the number and severity of adverse effects for each route, and their effect on the entirety and diversity of the historic environment.

Gazetteer or mapped features

List of sources used and bibliography

Maps covering cultural heritage features of study area in the main volume of maps accompanying the Environmental Statement,

Detailed reported on results of surface collection and geophysical surveys of the three routes,

Plans illustrating the results of the field survey.

## **BASELINE CONDITIONS: GENERAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE HISTORY OF THE AREA**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA**

#### **Palaeolithic**

Evidence of early human activity in Sussex is rare, though it is presumed that hunting communities had arrived by 250,000 BC.

Only 6 tools of Palaeolithic date (4 flint areas; TQ 1188 0663, TQ 1984 0655 + 2 from TQ 1400 0800; 1 flint chopper; TQ 1104 0879; + 1 flint "implement"; TQ 1800 0648) have been recorded from within the Worthing/Lancing area.

As the implements were not derived from controlled archaeological fieldwork or excavation, all being casual finds, it is highly unlikely that their recorded distribution reflects a true pattern of Palaeolithic activity.

Areas of temporary settlement may have centred upon the raised beach deposits, where both flint and marine resources were readily available. Deposits forming the "Brighton" raised beach series have been traced as a buried cliff line from Brighton to Chichester. A major outcrop crossed by the preferred route survives just to the North of the A27 between Lancing College and Shoreham airport.

#### **Mesolithic**

By around 8,000 BC environmental changes, including a significant rise in temperature, coincided with a substantial rise in both the hunter/gatherer population and in the number of humanly occupied sites (over 100 Mesolithic sites have been recorded from the Sussex Weald and coastal plains).

Despite this increase in the archaeological database, only 2 flint implements of Mesolithic date have been recorded from within the Worthing/Lancing area. Both pieces (an axe and a pick from Salvington. TQ 1288 0505) were casual finds and therefore cannot be taken to reflect the true distribution of Mesolithic activity.

## Neolithic

The introduction of agricultural practices and the establishment of more permanent forms of settlement occurred in SE England between 4400 - 4200 BC. Pastoral communities gathered under the leadership of one, or a group of individuals, to construct new communal, fortified and ritual enclosures, dig complex series of flint mines, conduct the trade of valuable items, such as polished stone axes, with distant settlements and bury their elite under long mounds or barrows. The first large scale deforestation of the chalk downland also began around 4000 BC.

Flint mining was an important aspect of Neolithic life in Sussex (only Norfolk and central Wessex produced similar quantities of mineable flint). Two extensive mine complexes have been located within the Worthing/Lancing area. The first, at Church Hill, Findon (TQ 1145 0283) consisted of at least 17 mine shafts and has been carbon dated to c 4200 BC, making it the earliest complex in Britain. The second series of mines is at Cissbury Ring where at least 97 shafts have so far been recorded. Further shafts, with their associated "working areas" may lie further to the south and more certainly exist, buried beneath the later ramparts of the Iron Age hillfort.

No large scale communal enclosure has yet been detected within the Worthing/Lancing zone, though at least one settlement/working area had been partially excavated at the flint mine complex on Church Hill (TQ 1145 0823). A possible settlement has been recorded at High Salvington (TQ 1200 0700) where Neolithic surface finds scatters were particularly dense, while smaller surface scatters of flints, collected unscientifically, have been recorded from Lancing (TQ 1800 0500), Lancing Ring (TQ 1800 0650), Park Brow (TQ 1530 0850), Broadwater (TQ 1430 0519), Boot Hill (TQ 1230 0700), Richardson Wood (TQ 1130 0760) and Salvington (TQ 1300 0500) and apparently isolated flint axes from Charmandean (TQ 0500 0550) and Lyons Farm (TQ 1523 0617). The surface collection survey has located further possible concentrations of worked flints of generally neolithic to Bronze Age date on the preferred route near Lyons Farm Cottages and Steep Down, and on the North of Cissbury route SW of Park Brow.

No Neolithic barrows have yet been detected within the area, though one possible Late Neolithic inhumation burial was discovered at Tolmore Farm, near Findon (TQ 1075 0905) in 1957.

## **Early Bronze Age**

The beginning of the Early Bronze Age in Sussex is marked by the arrival of new pottery types, the introduction of copper-alloy objects and individual burial under round mounds or barrows.

Very little evidence of Early Bronze Age activity has been recovered from the Worthing/Lancing area, though surface pottery scatters at High Salvington (TQ 1200 0700), Church Hill (TQ 1145 0823) and Park Brow (TQ 1530 0850) may indicate settlements.

A large number of round barrows have been recorded across the Sussex downland block, but few have been scientifically examined or dated. At least five have been produced Early Bronze Age pottery (Church Hill: TQ 1121 0848, TQ 1117 0848, TQ 1114 0860; Findon: TQ 1266 0807 and Vineyard Hill: TQ 1409 0738). Finds on Lancing Ring (TQ 1800 5000), of 3 "pygmy cups", a type of pottery vessel usually found in Early Bronze Age buried contexts, may indicate the former presence of barrows. A group of barrows is also recorded close to the preferred route on the southward spur of Steep Down.

## **Later Bronze Age**

Around 1400 BC bronze tools began to replace flint on the standard, everyday tool type. Large numbers of agricultural settlements and their corresponding barrows and barrow cemeteries, were constructed across the Sussex downland block and coastal plain.

The Later Bronze Age settlement of Park Brow (TQ 1530 0860) has been extensively examined. It produced 8 hut structures, c 8-10m in diameter, and a series of storage pits. Small areas of Later Bronze Age settlement complexes have also been sampled at Findon (TQ 1245 0812) and Church Hill (TQ 1145 0823). Concentrations of burnt flint, pottery and foreign stone suggest other small settlement sites for example at Stump Bottom (TQ 1514 0828), Lyons Farm (TQ 1510 0550), Lychpole Hill (TQ 1590 0890), Mount Carvey (TQ 1380 0700) and Richardson Wood (TQ 1109 0745). The surface collection survey identified further sites on the preferred route NW of Sompting church and on the north and south of Cissbury routes on top of West Hill. Many other concentrations of burnt flint, oyster shell and foreign stone lacking datable pottery may also be of this period or later.

Metal finds are more common in this period than in the Early Bronze Age, with individual finds, possibly indicating casual loss, being recovered from Sompting (TQ 1600 0600, TQ 1600 0700, TQ 1515 0539) and Durrington (TQ 1233 0524). A hoard of Bronze metalwork (including a cauldron and 17 axes) was unearthed at Sompting (TQ 1258 0622) and possibly represents a Bronze Age metal workers cache of scrap material.



Five distinct barrow cemeteries have been detected, centred on TQ 1697 0682, TQ 1383 0875, TQ 1146 0823, TQ 1116 0858 and TQ 1551 0872. Many, apparently isolated, burial mounds have also been recorded, though few have been securely dated and many more may still escape detection, having been ploughed flat in recent years. Flat, unmarked graves, and cremations inserted into earlier barrows became more common in the middle to late Bronze Age. A cremation urn of this period is recorded on the preferred route at Charmandean.

### **Iron Age**

The period after 600 BC is characterised by a series of major technological advances, the most important of which was the introduction of iron, and a phase of social unrest resulting in the increased construction of fortified enclosures or hillforts which are much less common for the preceding periods.

Cissbury Ring (TQ 1395 0805) is a classic example of a heavily defended developed hillfort dominating the surrounding landscape. Its ramparts enclosed over 15 acres and though little known of the interior, and whether or not it was densely or permanently settled, it may have acted as a major refuge, a centre of political power and a focus for exchange and trade for the region.

More common than the hillforts, if less imposing, were the large agricultural settlements, of which examples have been excavated at Park Brow (TQ 1540 0880 and 1530 0840) and others for example at Findon (TQ 1240 0830), Broadwater (TQ 1438 0545) and Durrington (TQ 1272 0533). Another settlement may have existed on Lancing Down (TQ 1800 0600) where four Iron Age weaving combs have been located.

Agricultural settlements were often located amongst extensive systems of rectangular fields, which today survive as "Celtic Fields" or lynchets, and are occasionally accompanied by cross-ridge dykes, or "ranch boundaries". Few lynchets or cross-ridge dykes have been adequately sampled for environmental or dating evidence and some may have had their origins in the Bronze Age. Extensive lynchet systems have been located at Findon (TQ 1320 0900, TQ 1164 0847), Park Brow (TQ 1530 0900, TQ 1530 0840) and Church Hill (TQ 1150 0800), whilst cross-ridge dykes have been recorded from Somtping (TQ 1673 0677 - 1883 0675), Cissbury (TQ 1371 0770 - 1364 0765), Church Hill (TQ 1105 0873 - 1117 0875), and Steep Down (TQ 1656 0756 - 1671 0757). Air photographs taken for the project in March 1992 also reveal extensive soilmarks of Celtic fields north and east of Cissbury, around Park Brow, on Steep Down, and on the chalk spurs extending south from Cissbury.

The widespread occurrence of a sparse scatter of firecracked flint throughout the archaeological survey area suggests extensive cultivation at this and/or earlier and later periods. This material is probably derived from domestic hearths, was added with other domestic rubbish to middens and spread on the fields with the manure.

No Iron Age burials have been recovered from the Worthing/Lancing Zone, though as regards ritual activity, a rare type of Iron Age shrine has been located and excavated at Lancing Ring (TQ 1784 0670). The full extent of this religious centre has yet to be established.

### **Roman**

During the Roman period (traditionally commencing in AD 43) both population and settlement areas continued to expand. Peace under Rome meant defended settlements were no longer necessary and towns, established in low lying areas with good routes of communication, became the new commercial centres. Members of the ruling Iron Age aristocracy appear to have moved into more impressive town houses or country farms (villas). Agricultural settlements continued along the same general lines as their Iron Age predecessors, though greater access to continental goods meant a change in the form of everyday items such as pottery.

The Roman road from Chichester along the south coast towards Lewes is thought to have occupied parts of the present line of the A27 at either end of the study area. It is likely that several of the routeways onto the Downs may also have been in use at this period: the most obvious is the ridge way running past the Roman temple on Lancing Ring, from a probably ferry across the Adur at about its historic location towards Cissbury. This route is also the best candidate for having prehistoric origins.

At least 3 Romano-British settlements have been located within the Worthing/Lancing zone (Mayfield Nurseries: TQ 1272 0533, Findon: TQ 1216 0858 and Cissbury Farm: TQ 1291 0785) whilst the presence of a further 2 (Canada Bottom: TQ 1435 0894 and Findon Place: TQ 1158 0851) is implied by extensive scatters of surface finds. A particularly rich finds scatter at North Lancing (TQ 1867 0573) may indicate the presence of a villa.

General scatters of Romano-British pottery have also been recorded from Lancing (TQ 1730 0560), Lancing Hill (TQ 1145 0823), Cote Nurseries (TQ 1132 0615), Clapham Wood (TQ 1111 0677), Deep Bottom (TQ 1104 0897), Durrington (TQ 1198 0531), Tolmore (TQ 1104 0897), Sompting (TQ 1650 0720), and Church Hill (TQ 1145 0823). Roman floor tiles have been noted at Vineyard Hill (TQ 1409 0738) and Sompting Church (TQ 1615 0564) whilst a fragment of domestic quernstone has been recorded from Lyons Farm (TQ 1520 0548). Scattered coin finds across the Worthing/Lancing area may simply indicate casual loss.

Traces of lesser agricultural settlements along the same general lines as their prehistoric predecessors are suggested from the field survey of the routes by similar concentrations of fire cracked flint, oyster shells and a few shreds of Roman pottery, as at Lyons Farm Cottages and in the Dankton Valley. The geophysical survey demonstrated the existence of extensive ditches in the vicinity of the Roman finds near Clapham Wood and the known site near Cissbury Farm which has also been detected by air photography of cropmarks.

A Romano-British temple complex has been located at Lancing Ring (TQ 1784 0670), close to the earlier Iron Age shrine. As with the shrine, the full extent of this religious complex remains unknown.

An extensive Roman cemetery (consisting of at least 35 inhumation burials) has been excavated close by. Other inhumation burials have been uncovered at Broadwater (TQ 1430 0519) whilst a series of cremation deposits are known from Worthing Golf Course (TQ 1430 0703), Findon (TQ 1257 0679), Sompting TQ 1611 0522) and Stump Bottom (TQ 1533 0830). A possible Roman barrow has been identified at Offington Mill (TQ 1387 0580) and another may have existed at Tolmore (TQ 1100 0800) where "several" urns of burial type were uncovered in 1825.

### **Early Saxon**

As the economy of Roman Britain gradually collapsed during the late third and fourth centuries AD, the prominence of towns declined and rural settlement became more dispersed. Newly arrived Saxon immigrants began to settle into this Late Roman pattern from around 440 AD. Eventually their form of Germanic culture spread to dominate Sussex, which was an important area for settlement of this period.

Two Saxon cemeteries have been identified and partially excavated. The first, at Hoe Court (TQ 1904 0608) produced 7 burials of sixth century date associated with a number of iron knives and spear heads. A fifth century Saxon cremation urn has also been recovered from Halewick Farm (TQ 1730 0560) and may have formed part of a larger cemetery complex.

Domestic settlement of this period is generally not readily identified from air photography or surface finds, but the field survey produced Saxon pottery amongst an extensive concentration of fire-cracked flint, foreign stone and oyster shell West of the Sussex Pad at the east end of the preferred route, which is strongly suggestive.

### **Late Saxon**

There is also rather little archaeological evidence from the late Saxon period within the Worthing/Lancing zone. Again no occupation site had been securely identified, though a Late Saxon cooking pot (tenth-eleventh century AD) found during road widening of the Shoreham Road (TQ 1900 0567) may indicate settlement activity. Late Saxon pottery has also been recovered from an extensive medieval saltworking site at Shoreham (TQ 1940 0530).

Saxon coins from Lancing Ring (TQ 1784 0670) may indicate casual loss. At the end of the Saxon period, c 1000 AD, a mint was established within the Iron Age hillfort of Cissbury Ring (TQ 1395 0805). It is believed to have struck a series of official coins between 1009-1023, though its exact location and extent remain unknown.

The outstanding feature of this period is the Grade I listed Sompting Church (TQ 1615 0564). This survival and documentary evidence from Domesday Book reflects a more general likelihood that much settlement of the period is represented by the oldest of the surviving villages and farms in the study area, even though various minor shifts of location may have occurred since. The preferred route crosses parts of six ancient parishes (Clapham, Durrington, West Tarring, Broadwater, Sompting and Lancing) all of which are recorded in Domesday Book (1086) and most of which appear to have existed as major estates, some held by Earl Godwin or Edward the Confessor, prior to the Norman conquest. Several of the main manors within these parishes also existed at or prior to the conquest, and these include outlying farms from the main centres of settlement. Notable among these, on the preferred route adjacent to a pagan Saxon cemetery, is Hoecourt Farm.

Saxon charters giving the bounds of the principal estates are often of considerable interest, and in Sompting parish the reference to *Dentunninga gemaere* in a charter of 961 and *Dentun* in Domesday, apparently refers to Dankton. The boundary (*gemaere*) is not definitely identifiable on the ground, but it is not impossible that it corresponds to the suggestive lobe-ended area encompassed by Dankton Lane, the crossridge dyke west of Lancing Ring, and the eastern boundary of Sompting parish.

A comparable area in size and shape may be detectable in topographical boundaries in a similar position on the western side of the parish, dividing its width into three equal parts, the centre one occupied by the prominent parish church. Such speculative interpretations are seldom tested by detailed research, but point to the potential antiquity and historical significance of apparently undistinguished tracks and boundaries in highly structured landscapes such as this.

### Medieval

Perhaps again reflecting the success of Saxon or earlier settlement surviving into present day farms and settlements, archaeological material from the medieval period within the study area is scarce. A saltworking site is recorded from Shoreham (TQ 1940 0530). 18 ploughed down salt mounds have been surveyed and a small scale excavation has revealed post-holes and a hearth suggesting an area of occupation. Pottery indicates a tenth-fifteenth century date. Fragments of fourteenth/fifteenth century pottery, possibly indicating a settlement area, have also been recovered from North Lancing (TQ 1730 0560) during the cutting of a gravel pit. Medieval agricultural practices are evidenced from a series of plough cut terraces and terrace ways recorded at West Hill (TQ 1159 0749 - 1237 0776, TQ 1207 0716 - 1201 0755 and TQ 1159 0749 - 1237 0776), Canada Bottom (TQ 1499 0805 - 1502 0756 and TQ 1499 0805 - 1502 0756) and Cissbury (TQ 1395 0840).

A medieval hospital is known to have been founded before 1272 at Cokeham near Sompting. Its exact location and extent, however, remains unknown.

The main settlements, subsidiary hamlets and principal manors of the area were listed at Domesday and remained more or less important throughout the middle ages, though a few declined in relation to newer manors and farms at the end of the period. During the general period of population growth before the Black Death a number of new hamlets and manors appeared, such as Holt in Clapham, Cote and Salvington in Durrington, Little Broadwater in Broadwater, and Lychpole, Halewick and Lyons farm in Sompting.

Few standing buildings are known to retain medieval fabric other than the parish churches. Apart from Sompting, both Findon and Lancing churches have surviving Norman elements. Sompting and Findon retain much of their rural village setting and association with later but still important buildings on the sites of ancient manor houses. The ruins of the medieval chapel at Durrington were incorporated into St Symphorian's in 1915-16.

Apart from the churches the medieval buildings would normally have been timber framed and were naturally less durable; nevertheless some timber framed buildings listed as "17th century or earlier" may well retain a late medieval structural core, and others may have been encased in the post-medieval period with masonry walls of more fashionable appearance.

Many of the extant roads and tracks shown on 18th century maps of the area almost certainly existed in the middle ages though few are clearly documented. Worthing did not exist as a major economic centre for the area until the 19th century, and up till then communication routes up the ridges and across the Downs which are now disused or minor were much more important. Notable among these are those following original parish boundaries such as Charmandean Lane, and the various roads which gave access to the market town of Steyning. West Tarring and Broadwater had common grazing land (probably woodland swine pasture) in outlying parts of their parishes in the Weald near Horsham.

Findon itself was granted a market in the mid 13th century, though it seems to have lapsed towards the end of the middle ages, and Broadwater had a similar history of an unlicensed market from the mid 13th century, confirmed in the early 14th but either defunct or precarious by the 16th. Its annual fair, started in 1312, survived better. Tarring similarly had both fair and market which survived into the 19th century. Each of these settlements were thus foci for the local network of roads.

There is much more evidence of land use from medieval documents, but it is seldom possible to define it spatially in anything but general geographical terms. Downland and salt marsh provided invaluable grazing throughout the period, and most of the rest of the fertile, relatively low-lying land was devoted to arable or pasture, with few large woodlands. (Clapham Wood probably being the major exception within the study area). Arable expanded in the earlier middle ages with asserting (the process of taking in woodland or open pasture for more productive use) being recorded at Findon in 1267.

Much of the arable was in open fields at least initially, but this may not have applied to all the Demesne lands of the manors, and after the Black Death there was some reversion to pasture. There are numerous references to "closes" but their overall extent is not clear. Inclosure of land may well have been increasing in the later middle ages. Sheep were important, reflecting the value of open pasture on the Downs, though most explicit documentation to rights of common comes from later periods.

### **Post-medieval**

Rather little in the way of archaeological remains for this period is recorded in official registers or literature, though much of a local nature survives on the ground.

Much more of the physical evidence of the history of the period survives as extant buildings and features in the landscape. Documentary sources are much more explicit. Early maps (most notably Yeakell and Gardner's superb 2" to 1 mile survey of 1778), almost certainly reflect a basic framework of settlement, roads, land division, and farms which at least in broad terms had existed for centuries, a pattern which only became substantially obscured partly by the inclosure of the Downs and remnants of common fields in the 19th century, and much more drastically by the rapid suburban expansion of Worthing and its satellite settlements in the last seventy years. Surprisingly perhaps the basic structure of land division is still discernible within the pattern of roads and the shapes of blocks of housing within the suburbs, which were built piecemeal as pre-existing parcels of land were acquired for development.

Until the inclosures of the 19th century the Downland areas remained open pastures, much of it probably in common, such as Tenants Hill (Broadwater). The lower lying, more intensively farmed land underwent progressive inclosure in the preceding centuries. For example the southern part of Findon Parish west of Cissbury was inclosed in the mid 17th century and, the open fields of Offington in Broadwater parish were inclosed in the 16th or early 17th century. Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778 shows the cumulative results of early inclosure with a very strong distinction between the open downland and inclosed fertile lower lands. A number of large chalk pits can be seen to occur just within the downland sometimes within funnel-shaped enclaves where tracks emerge from the enclosed land. Windmills also occurred along this boundary at High Salvington, Offington and Lancing. Until the expansion of the present century, the overall distribution of settlement continued the medieval pattern. One of the very few exceptions was the development of the small hamlets of Nepcote and East End at Findon, the latter subsumed into the estate of East End (later Cissbury) House.

Many buildings of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries survive, particularly in the old village centres, now often recognized as conservation areas as with Durrington, Broadwater, Sompting and North Lancing. Many of the older farms of medieval origins have fine buildings of these centuries, such as the complex timber framed Church Farm at Sompting, or Lychpole Farm, an attractive late 18th or early 19th century brick farmhouse. These and several others have well preserved and varied groups of contemporary and later farm buildings. Holt farmhouse is an exception; an attractive example of a good solid mid-victorian farmhouse built some distance away from its associated historic farmyard.

More impressive (because of exceptional prosperity at a later stage) are a few grand houses such as Castle Goring, Findon Place and Cissbury House, or in a more ornate, much later style, the Victorian gothic Sompting Abbots. Numerous minor flint and brick farm buildings of the 18th and 19th century survive (few apparently much earlier), several representing new building in the former open Downland. The most interesting groups, however, are those associated with good farmhouses and large estates, of which the most interesting is Cissbury. This estate has a fine and varied group of 18th and 19th century buildings close to the house, while situated outside the corner of the park on the edge of open downland is a pair of early 19th century barns surrounded by six inter-connecting high walled yards, apparently designed (and still used) for lambing. Only the associated shepherd's cottage has been lost.

Another feature of some importance for this period was the establishment of landscape parks and gardens associated with some of the grander houses. Although not of sufficient quality to be Registered, those of Findon Place, Castle Goring and Cissbury House remain key parts of the setting of those buildings and important contributions to the wider landscape. The same is true to a lesser extent of Sompting Abbots, but others such as at North Lancing are much modified remnants of late parks which no longer retain their associated houses.

By no means all the most important medieval farms and manors survived as major groups of later historic buildings; some like Lyons Farm Broadwater were swallowed up by suburban expansion, others like Hoe Court declined in the post-medieval period and now survive as only rather average groups of 19th century buildings.

There are a number of curiosities or relative rarities amongst the surviving buildings in the area. Apart from the High Salvington windmill of c 1700, there is the Wattle House on Nepcote Green, built c 1792 to house the hurdles used for the famous sheep fair, still held on the Green in September, which was founded at about that time. Most curious of all, and much more recent, is the dome trainer on Shoreham Airfield, used for training anti-aircraft gunners during the second World War and now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.



There are few public buildings of historic importance in the study area, the mid-Victorian Lancing College being the major exception. It was deliberately built on a prominent hill above the Adur estuary to achieve maximum dramatic impact in the soaring gothic design of its enormous chapel, while its remaining buildings are an architectural essay in combining cathedral cloister and Oxbridge quadrangle.

The suburban expansion of Worthing was not marked by any grand architectural design as occurred with impressive results in some of the contemporaneous garden suburbs elsewhere in the country, and the piecemeal character of development is reflected in the variability of quality and lack of coherence or focus in the planning of the expansion. The only real exception to this within the study area is Durrington Cemetery, immediately next to the Preferred Route, whose varied layout, planned vistas, planting and attractive chapel in modest vernacular style does provide a public monument of some quality.

## **PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL DEPOSITS**

### **Raised beach deposits**

Raised beaches are dense areas of marine gravel formed at times of high sea level during warm interglacials. Two raised beaches have been traced on buried cliff lines in West Sussex. The oldest, the "Shindon" beach, has been dated to around 350000 BC.

The "Brighton" or "25ft raised beach" (its average height above present sea level), set down during the last interglacial, consists in the main of compact shingle and flint pebbles. It has been traced across the study area, from Worthing to Lancing, just south of the present A27. The east end of the Preferred Route crosses these deposits immediately north of the A27.

The association of the Shindon and Brighton raised beach deposits with Palaeolithic material is well known and recent, large scale excavations at Boxgrove, near Chichester (SU 920085), to the immediate south of the Shindon buried cliff line, have located extensive Palaeolithic activity areas. (Roberts 1986). Unfortunately, little Palaeolithic material has so far been recorded from the Brighton raised beach deposits with only isolated hand axes known from Brighton, Broadwater and Oving, near Chichester (Woodcock 1978).

## **Dry Valleys**

Loose soils that accumulate in valley bottoms, are usually deposited by one of two processes: running water (alluvial) or gravitational pull (colluvial). Colluvial deposits, generally, though not exclusively, associated with land cultivation, are a great source of archaeological and environmental evidence which can help to explain how the landscape was utilised during the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. At Kiln Coombe near Eastbourne, for example, three holes, securely dated beneath 6,000 years of hillwash, have demonstrated that this block of Sussex Downland was heavily wooded prior to 400 BC (Bell 1981).

Trial trenches excavated across valley bottoms in order to sample areas of colluvium, can also expose archaeological sites, buried for many centuries beneath thick layers of hillwash. The dry valley sections at Kiln Coombe (Bell 1983) and Ashcombe Bottom (Allen 1984), both outside the study area, have revealed evidence of Early Bronze Age settlement dated to around 2400 - 1800 BC. The occupation scatter recovered from Kiln Coombe had been buried by over 2m of colluvium. Within the study area, the later Bronze Age hoard from Sompting (Curwen 1948) was accidentally uncovered during the machine excavation of a foundation trench through 1.5m of hillwash material.

The depth of colluvial deposits at Kiln Coombe, Ashcombe Bottom and Sompting would successfully have prevented these sites from being located with established methods of archaeological detection, such as fieldwalking, magnetometry, resistivity or aerial photography. It is certain that many more sites, buried beneath colluvium, still await discovery.

## **Alluvial deposits**

The muds and silts of the Adur river valley form most of the alluvial deposits within the current study area. In the 10,000 years since the last glaciation, the river Adur has gradually silted up with grey and black muds containing blackish shells and occasional animal and human remains. Since the 13th century AD, the gradual reclamation of marsh land at the margins of the Adur estuary, have caused considerable deposition of alluvial clay. At Arundel, to the North of the study area, alluvial deposits beneath the river Adur have been recorded to a depth of 30m.

Extensive salt-working areas have been located across the alluvial plain of the river Adur. Salt, an important raw material in cooking, especially for the preservation of meat and fish, has been extracted from the sea at least since the Iron Age. The saltworking complex at Shoreham (TQ 1940 0530) appears to date from the 10th century AD. (Holden and Hudson 1981).

## **OVERALL HISTORIC INTEGRITY AND DIVERSITY OF THE STUDY AREA**

The historic integrity and diversity of the landscape varies considerably across the study area; from excellent to very poor. As part of the assessment this was examined critically in order to define, in broad terms, zones of different quality. These were graded:

- (i) good to excellent;
- (ii) fair to good;
- (iii) poor to fair.

The judgement was made on the basis of the criteria listed in the section explaining methodology to assess the value of wide areas of landscape. This was done by selecting the area which on the basis of the variety and density of mapped features of interest seemed most likely to be of high quality and then working outwards until the assessment suggested that the quality would only reach a lower grading, and then repeating this process for the lower grades.

There are of course no very clear-cut boundaries between these zones, since the landscape is a seamless whole. The approach is essentially broad-brush and the semantic descriptions of the grades are deliberately intended to overlap in order not to present an artificially precise distinction in terms of boundaries.

The result of this analysis has been to suggest the zoning of the study area according to the three grades as shown in Volume One, Figure 17.

These are characterised as follows:

### **Zone 1 - Clapham-Findon-Cissbury-Lychpole**

**Archaeology** Considerable high quality archaeology, with major scheduled ancient monuments, extensive soilmarks and other known sites, including two substantial ones defined in fieldwork for the project.

**Buildings** Good groups of historic buildings with variety of types, grades and functions including major houses, church, hamlet and village, cottages, farms, specialist buildings associated with traditional downland sheep grazing. One Conservation Area. Complex associations of different types of building (eg Cissbury House, Farm and Barns).

**Landscape**      Some surviving areas of downland (Cissbury, Church Hill), contrast with fairly well preserved remains of old enclosed fields, good survival of parish boundaries and boundary between enclosed land and open downland; three areas of non-registered but locally valuable parkland associated with key buildings; large area of ancient woodland at Clapham; survival of Green with traditional major sheep fair at Nepcote. Good survival of complex network of historic roads and tracks.

**Zone 2: Fair to good - Broadwater-Sompting-Lancing**

**Archaeology**    Numerous sites of rather uncertain importance (including several newly discovered from survey work for this project); no major scheduled monuments, but some notable sites on Lancing Down.

**Historic Buildings**    Scattered buildings of variable importance with outstanding group and associations at Sompting with Saxon Church, farm, Victorian mansion and nearby village within large Conservation Area. Other buildings are mainly farms, some of which provide good, though not exceptional groups of 18th - 19th century farm buildings, as at Lychpole. No large early houses and few unusual types except for Scheduled Dome Trainer on Shoreham Airport.

**Historic Landscape**    Areas of surviving open downland very limited in extent (mainly Lancing Ring now very scrubby). Few areas of well preserved early enclose fields - main survival is around Titch Hill; some good but patchy survival of boundary between former enclosed land and downland; some good parish boundaries and historic tracks and roads. Only limited areas of late parkland, not associated with outstanding houses and generally converted to recreational use; virtually no historic woodland, but topographically not expected: a few surviving shows.

**Zone 3: Poor to fair - Suburban Area**

**Archaeology**      Mainly restricted to casual finds, survival likely to be poor due to urban development over former rural area: very little potential compared with undeveloped rural areas.

**Historic Buildings** Very few outstanding buildings or groups, though some interest in older village centres and farms still surviving within modern development. The setting of historic buildings has often been impaired by modern development around them. The suburban development itself is not an outstanding example of early 20th century town planning, with few coherent areas of good quality contemporary houses. Durrington cemetery does provide a focal point of some value.

**Historic Landscape** Very poor survival, largely restricted to topographical survival of the basic structure of earlier rural land boundaries within the street pattern and property boundaries of the 20th century development. Some historic road alignments survive and retain a slight air of rural character, but are much diminished from the excellent survival of some historic tracks and roads in other parts of the study area.

## **DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF PREFERRED ROUTE**

### **The Preferred Route in relation to the overall quality of the historic environment**

The route begins close to the hamlet of Cote, which lies at the southern end of a wide and diverse area of good historic integrity and diversity, encompassing a large area of historic woodland, remains of old enclosed fields and the well-preserved boundary between Clapham and Durrington which to the north also marked the historic boundary between enclosed fields and open downland. Further north and east this area extends into the excellent diversity and historic integrity of the landscape around Findon and Cissbury. The new road will hardly intrude at all into this area of high integrity.

The urban section of the route is only fair to poor in terms of the interest and survival of historic features. The historic structure of land division is surprisingly still preserved in the pattern of suburban roads and property boundaries, but this is only readily appreciated from comparison of historic maps with those of the present day, rather being obvious on the ground. The development of this urban area was somewhat piecemeal and does not reflect extensive high quality planning as is discernible in some suburban development of this period.

The substantial section of the route from the edge of the urban area through Sompting and Lancing parishes crosses an area of fair to good historic integrity. The golf courses and modern agriculture have resulted in only very partial survival of hedged field boundaries; there are few major archaeological monuments (the group on Lancing Ring being the main exception); it lacks major historic building groups (with the exception of Sompting); and has little in the way of traditional commons, open downland, woodland or parkland. While the immediate area round Sompting and its church and Lancing Ring retain a good degree of diversity, interest and surviving integrity, they do not match the extent, density, variety, preservation and number of historic features in the Cissbury-Findon area.

In general the principal concerns for this route are its adverse effects on outstanding individual features such as Sompting church than its effects on areas of outstanding overall integrity of the historic environment.

### **Detailed assessment of the Preferred Route.**

The following account of the effects likely to arise in connection with the Preferred Route is presented site by site from west to east along the route.

### **The present road**

The western end of the Preferred Route follows the current A27, a much improved historic road (possibly of Roman origin), as far as its junction with the A24. Various historic buildings front this road, but as a historic feature the road itself now lacks any value other than its existence as a general topographical feature, and the additional impact of further improvement is not considered significant.

### **Stanhope Lodge**

The route begins close to the Grade II listed Stanhope Lodge (No 31) fronting the original line of the road, now a small cul-de-sac as a result of previous improvements of the A27. No significant change in the setting of this building is anticipated, and so no adverse effect.

### **Cote**

Intrusion on Cote Area of Special Landscape Character (Nos 309, 73, 97, 74). Significant adverse effect.

At Cote (No 309) there is an attractive cluster of historic buildings known from maps of 1778 onwards, strung along Cote Lane, presumably occupying the same general area as the hamlet documented to the 13th century. None of the buildings close to the present road is listed, nor is it a Conservation Area, but it is designated an area of special landscape value in the Worthing Local Plan. A modest 19th century house (No 97), a barn poorly converted into a Happy Eater (No 74) and a pleasant 19th century (and possibly earlier) brick and flint house in traditional local style (No 73) survive close to the present road and proposed new slip road.

The Happy Eater barn has lost much of its historic character in unsympathetic conversion and its setting is of little value, so that its demolition although a severe impact is regarded as only a minor adverse effect.

The house (No 73) will have the slip road inserted between its garden and the car park of the Happy Eater, which may have some impact on its setting which would be a minor adverse effect.

The house (No 97) beside the end of the slip road will be affected by some loss to its setting, but, given its plain appearance, not to an excessive extent. This is again a minor adverse effect.

The cumulative impacts on Cote as a whole are perhaps more significant, since there will be some increased noise and visual intrusion (albeit from an already high level), and severance caused by the blocking of the historic lane (No 333) through the hamlet where it meets the main road, a necessary safety requirement. A significant adverse effect is thus anticipated but the impacts could be lessened through good detailed design. Very careful detailed design of the new slip road and the blocking of the present road are called for, together with provision of suitable noise and visual screening using appropriate walling materials and sensitive planting.

#### **Possible archaeological remains at Cote**

Land-take impact on possible archaeological site (No 260) and geophysical anomalies (No 275) at Cote. Uncertain risk.

The empty plot used by the slip road is the site of a house (No 260), shown on 19th Century maps, of unknown age, and unknown (possibly very little) significance. Given the documentary evidence for Cote it is also conceivable that earlier traces of settlement might survive. This site will be destroyed, representing a risk of an adverse effect of unknown severity, though probably unlikely to be more than minor. In addition the geophysical survey located two possible pits (No 275) on the line of the slip road further east. The significance of these features (whether they are part of a settlement or not even archaeological) cannot be determined without more detailed investigation.

#### **Swandean Hospital**

Significant intrusion on the setting of Victorian mansion now Swandean Hospital (No 91). Minor adverse effect.

Further east, an unlisted 19th century Italianate flint and stucco mansion, now part of Swandean Hospital (No 91), is the only other building of local historic value within the built up area that is likely to be affected. It will lose most of the remains of its garden at the front, which contributes to its setting and character as the layout and planting is in keeping with the style and character of the building. The grounds to the rear are built over with modern hospital buildings of little merit. A significant impact will occur, but given that the building is not more than of local interest and that its setting has already been much diminished by previous development, this is judged a minor adverse effect.



### **Durrington Hill and Salvington Hill**

Minor severance and land-take impacts on historic road line (No 334). Minor adverse effect.

These two roads follow an ancient track (No 334) running up onto the Downs. Although built up in modern times, they retain a slight degree of rural character which is recognized in their local designation as an Area of Special Landscape Character. Small lengths of these roads will be lost in the creation of the cut and cover tunnel portal at this point, and the installation of a roundabout at the bottom of Salvington Hill. Within the context of the overall length of these roads and the existence of the present A27, this is considered a minor impact, and only a minor adverse effect.

### **Mill Lane and Half Moon Lane, Durrington**

Significant to severe land-take impact on faint linear geophysical anomalies (No 276) Significant adverse risk.

These similarly designated roads (No 335) run north-south past the west side of the Durrington cemetery. However, neither of the relevant parts of these roads will be significantly affected and no adverse effect is anticipated.

Immediately east of Mill Lane the Preferred Route will cross a paddock adjacent to the west side of Durrington Cemetery, where the geophysical survey located faint linear anomalies broadly conforming with the general rectilinear pattern of historic boundaries in the vicinity. These features may therefore be minor traces of relatively recent fields, but an older origin cannot be ruled out.

### **Durrington Cemetery**

Intrusion on setting of Durrington Cemetery (No 312). Significant adverse effect.

At the junction of the A27 and A24 is Durrington Cemetery (No 312). Established in 1927, its layout and landscaping and the design of the central vernacular style chapel are of some merit, and form a focal feature within the otherwise largely undistinguished urban development in this part of Worthing.

The entrance gateway and railings at Offington Corner will be retained, but there is a danger of their being damaged during construction and special provision will be made for their protection.

The viaduct to carry the A27 over the junction will be visually intrusive crossing the line of sight looking down the main axis of the cemetery. The intrusiveness of the structure and traffic on the new road will be exacerbated by lighting. There will be increased noise intrusion and loss of mature vegetation on the southern boundary of the cemetery.

The setting and to some extent the amenity of the cemetery will thus be subject a significant adverse effect. This will ultimately be partly mitigated by planting, but the increased visual and noise intrusion is likely to remain significant, and cannot obviously be satisfactorily reduced.

### **Links Road**

Demolition of houses on Links Road (Nos 98-99). Minor adverse effect. East of the junction with the A24 the new road will leave its current alignment, cutting through suburban development, including Links Road, a locally designated Area of Special Character where two large 1920's-1930's architect designed houses on Links Road which will be demolished. One of these, Links House (No 98) is a large timber framed house in imitation of local vernacular buildings, the other (No 99) in red brick and tile-hung, also in local tradition. These buildings are architecturally much the best of the many houses which will be demolished to make way for the new road.

Links House in particular is a good example of its type displaying high quality workmanship and good attention to detail in both the design and technical execution of the carpentry. The loss of these buildings is therefore at least a minor adverse effect in terms of the area's cultural heritage.

### **Mill Lane, Offington**

Severance and minor land-take impacts on Mill Lane historic trackway (No 337). Minor adverse effect.

The boundary between the two golf courses, Mill Lane (No 337), is of some historical interest as one of several historic roads, certainly in existence by the 18th century and probably much before, which linked the villages of the coastal plain and the Downs. The section where this feature is intersected by the new road is a well preserved sunken lane with hedges. At this point it also marked the historic boundary between enclosed fields on the coastal plain and open downland in the 18th century. The track is still a well used bridleway linking Durrington and Broadwater (and Worthing in general) to Cissbury Ring. The new road will sever the track at a steep oblique angle and result in loss of a short length of it. This impact will partially be remedied by provision of a bridge to maintain the historic route rather than divert it, but the impact would more effectively be

mitigated by aligning the bridge on the original course of the track rather than introducing a dogleg in its alignment.

### **Offington Mill**

Risk of land-take impacts on probable Roman site (No 112) east of Mill Lane. Significant adverse risk.

Immediately north of the new road at this point is the site of Offington Mill (No 111). It stood at the point where the boundary between enclosed fields and downland turned east, just on the downland side, immediately next to the road (which derives its name from the Mill). The site is shown in different places on small scale historic maps, but appears to be c 80-100 m north of the pointed cited as its approximate location in the West Sussex Sites and Monuments Record (111A as opposed to 111).

The siting of the Mill also potentially locates a probably Romano-British site (No 112) and near the mill cottages, again further north than is given in the SMR. This site is a 19th Century record of a possible barrow found in 1857, with Roman pottery and occupation debris including charcoal, oyster shells, pottery and bones from an artificial hollow on the opposite side of the road from the Mill. The precise location of this material is uncertain, and the description suggests that it may well be part of a Roman settlement which may have been relatively extensive. Landscaping for the golf course has largely removed or disguised any visible traces of this site.

The results of the magnetometer survey along the centre line of the road did not reveal any definite features, being more suggestive of former cultivation. The magnetic susceptibility survey produced some moderately enhanced readings which diminished with the lower response of the magnetometer. These results are not entirely conclusive, and it is not impossible that construction of the road or its landscaping would disturb archaeological features along its northern margin, even if its centre line is devoid of significant features.

### **Charmandean Coombe**

Risk of loss of Bronze Age cemetery (No 113) at Charmandean Coombe. Severe adverse risk.

Further east on the golf course is the find of a Bronze Age cremation urn (No 113) at Charmandean Coombe, together with an isolated find of a neolithic flint axe (No 246).

The later Bronze Age cremation urn and fragments of calcined bone were recovered as casual surface finds from an area of ploughed field at Charmandean during the late 1940's. The burial deposit is thought to have been that of an adult female and may have formed part of a more extensive later Bronze Age cremation cemetery. Unfortunately no detailed surface collection survey was conducted to clarify this matter at the time, and the field in question now forms part of Hill Barn Golf Course. As the cremation urn is an exceptional find, it is possible that it may have been collected at the expense of more mundane prehistoric material such as burnt flint or worked flakes. Consequently the full extent of prehistoric activity in this area remains unknown.

The unpolished Neolithic flint axe was located as a surface find somewhere in the vicinity of Charmandean Coombe. The exact location of the find and the date of its discovery are unfortunately unknown. It was an apparently isolated find, though its exceptional nature may indicate again that it was collected at the expense of other prehistoric material. It is quite probable however that it represents a casual loss and is thus unrelated to any subsoil prehistoric features.

The extent and importance of the site (and indeed its precise location) are uncertain. Cremation deposits are not easily located by geophysical methods, but two rather confused features (No 277) detected in the sample strip surveyed may be significant.

At this point the road will be nearly at grade or on slight embankment. Where the road is an embankment it would be possible to avoid the risk of disturbing this potentially significant (but extremely poorly defined) site by protecting the present land surface undisturbed beneath the embankment; but the site could still be affected where the road is at grade or is in cutting. It is clear, especially given the identifiable potential of the site, that there is a risk of a severe adverse effect.

About 250m further east faint traces of possible ditches (No 278) occur on a similar alignment or at right angles to the eastern boundary of the golf course. Again these may well be of limited historic interest, but this is uncertain, and there is some risk of adverse effects.

#### **Charmandean**

Land-take impact on geophysical anomalies at Charmandean (No 279). Uncertain adverse risk.

The geophysical survey located three possible isolated anomalies in this area, of uncertain significance (No 279). These might be indicative of an archaeological site but could be natural.

### **Charmandean Lane**

Minor land-take and severance of Charmandean Lane (No 338). Minor adverse effect.

Where the route runs past the houses in Longlands it follows the line of the historic boundary between enclosed fields and Downland. It severs a re-entrant angle in this boundary where it follows Charmandean Lane for a short distance. The former line of this boundary south of Lyons Farm Cottages then coincides the northern edge of the engineering earthworks before turning north as an extant hedged boundary just west of the proposed intersection for the spur road link to the old A27. There will be little impact on this poorly preserved section of the historic Downland boundary.

The line of Charmandean Lane (No 338) was the former western boundary of Sompting parish, and is almost certainly a track of considerable antiquity. Only a short length close to modern housing will be lost. The severance impact will be mitigated by provision of an accommodation bridge on the same line. There will thus only be a minor impact and minor adverse effect.

### **Lyons Farm Cottages**

Severe land-take impact on probable Post-medieval midden sites (No 2001 & 2002) (possibly masking other material) south of Lyons Farm cottages identified from field survey. Uncertain adverse risk.

A scatter of late Post-medieval pottery and finds (No 2001-2002), and high magnetic susceptibility readings indicate midden deposits around Lyons Farm Cottages. These are not considered to be of any significance, though the road will obliterate much of this material, but there is some suggestion that the Post-medieval material may be masking remains of other periods; there is therefore some risk of significant adverse effects.

### **Spur road intersection**

Severe land-take impact on possible Prehistoric sites (No 2003 & 2006) revealed by field survey west of Lambleys Lane (confidence 2/3). Significant adverse risk.

A scatter of prehistoric finds (No 2003, 2006), consisting mainly of fire-cracked flint, but also some worked flints, was recovered at either end of the spur road intersection east of Lyons Farm Cottages. This represents a significant adverse risk.

### **Spur road to existing A27**

Severe land-take impact on possible Roman site (No 2005) and medieval site (No 2004) identified by field survey SE of Lyons Farm Cottages (confidence 3). Significant adverse risk.

The surface collection survey identified a small but discrete group of Roman sherds and non-local stone, and three worked flints amidst a general scatter of fire-cracked flint. Another scatter further south consisted of a few medieval sherds, a possible Saxon one and fire-cracked flint. Although of very uncertain significance, these sites represent a risk of significant adverse effects.

Ground conditions precluded survey further south along the spur road, but it passes close to a group of Bronze Age and Roman finds (Nos 208-210), and crosses the reputed line of the Chichester to Lewes Roman road, suggesting some risk of further adverse effects.

### **Lambleys Lane**

Severance and minor land-take impact for historic trackway (No 339). Minor adverse effect.

Immediately east of its intersection with the spur road, the main route severs another historic road leading to the Downs, Lambleys Lane. This is still partly hedged, but has been metalled as a farm track. The 150m length that will be lost will be replaced by an accommodation bridge on the same line which will do much to mitigate the severance impact, leaving only a minor adverse effect.

### **Area East of Lambleys Lane**

Severe land-take impact on probable late prehistoric site (No 2007) east of Lambleys Lane (confidence 1/2). Severe adverse risk.

To the east of Lambleys Lane a clear concentration of fire-cracked flint, with associated worked flint, non-local stone, shell and later Bronze Age pottery, was recovered in the surface collection survey. This finds scatter probably indicates a Bronze Age or Iron Age settlement. There is a separate slight increase in magnetic susceptibility readings in this area. The impact of land-take of the road and proposed landscaping is likely to be considerable, and there is a risk of a significant or severe adverse effect occurring.

## Sompting Church

Significant intrusion on setting of Grade I Sompting Church (No 3), especially its very prominent tower. Severe adverse effect.

The next 600 m, past Sompting Church is one of the most sensitive parts of the route. Sompting Church (No 3) is a Grade I listed building, a complex church with significant amounts of its Saxon and Norman fabric surviving. Of especial importance is the Saxon tower. Its famous 'helm' roof is now considered early medieval rather than Saxon but this academic nicety does not diminish the importance of the tower and church as one of the most significantly historic buildings in Sussex. The tower is justly a nationally famous monument, much photographed and frequently used as a symbol of Sussex's early medieval architectural heritage.

The key views of the tower are from the west (ie parallel to the Preferred Route), from the churchyard, where it stands against the skyline as seen from the path leading to the church from the small car park, and more distant striking views from Sompting village and the old road to the south.

Historically this area was part of the pre-18th century enclosed landscape of the coastal plain, characterised by very strongly rectilinear fields. The outline of these survives in the present field pattern, but most of the hedges have been replaced by wire fences, thereby diminishing the historic integrity of the field pattern.

The new road will be at a moderate distance (c 250 m away at its closest point) in a cutting. The cutting will be deep enough to screen all traffic, and it will do much to diminish noise intrusion. The top of the 12 m high lights, however will be visible. The form of lighting has not yet been decided, but high pressure sodium with maximum cut-off, mounted on simple masts along the central reservation would be the least intrusive, if low level lighting below the top of the cutting cannot be achieved. It is likely that such lights would be very unobtrusive during daylight hours, but could have a significant impact on the visual setting of the church on moonlit nights and more particularly at dusk.

The physical impact of the road on the setting of Sompting Church will be fairly significant, in that it will create a wide scar across the open hillside which rises up prominently behind the church when viewed from the south. The uphill side of the cutting would be particularly exposed if the engineering earthworks were left unmodified.

One other factor of some concern for the setting of Sompting Church is whether it will seem to be "islanded" between the new and old A27 roads. On the whole this seems unlikely to be significant. The present A27 is reasonably well hidden from the church by buildings and vegetation, and as explained above, the new road will also be quite well hidden. It is assumed that noise intrusion will not alter greatly. Any measures to reduce the present severance of the village as a whole (see below) will help reduce any sense of islanding that might arise for the church.

The current proposals for landscaping involve grading out the cutting edges, particularly on the uphill side of the road, coupled with bunding on the downhill side to provide additional screening. The objective is to ensure that the upper portion of the northern cutting face is graded into the agricultural land. When seen as the backdrop to the church as viewed from the south, the scar will thus be hidden or disguised so as to be as unobtrusive as possible behind the raised southern edge of the cutting.

The alignment of the new road fits well with the rectilinear pattern of the fields, and this offers good opportunities to develop a planting scheme which will help to disguise the road line and knit it in to the rectilinear pattern of hedged fields. If practicable this will include off-site planting to recreate thick hedges along at least some of the remaining historic field boundaries.

Details of the landscaping proposals will require further careful consideration in relation to other factors to determine the ideal solution.

Overall the new road is likely to have a significant impact on the setting for Sompting Church, particularly until planting schemes are well established; in the longer term this will gradually be reduced if the planting scheme is sufficiently extensive and subtle in its design, and is maintained appropriately. Given the considerable importance and sensitivity of the church and particularly its tower, however, this moderate level of impact is nevertheless a severe adverse effect.

### **Sompting Abbots**

Significant intrusion on setting of Grade II Sompting Abbots (No 2). Significant adverse effect.

Similar but less crucial considerations apply to Sompting Abbots (No 2) a substantial Victorian mansion, listed Grade II, now a school. It was built on the site of the Knights Templar's Priory. It is closer to the new road than Sompting Church and has a prominent tower; however the site is terraced into the hill which rises steeply behind the building. Its setting consists much more of its own grounds with earthwork remains of terraces and tree belts, and the building is by no means as prominent as Sompting Church and far less important.



In general the impact on Sompting Abbots is again likely to be significant. Despite its lesser importance this will be a significant adverse effect. Essentially the same landscaping mitigation as for the church will be provided, and further consideration will be given to the detailed landscaping design to ensure that it is as sensitive as possible.

### **Church Farm, Sompting**

Minor to significant visual intrusion for Grade II Church Farm (No 3). Minor adverse effect Church Farmhouse (No 3) is also Grade II, 18th century with much 19th century alteration, but on the site of the main Sompting Manor of the middle ages. It is even less prominent than Sompting Abbots and is moderately well screened. The most important aspect of its setting is its relationship to the church, which will not be affected. Again additional landscape screening is proposed and will be made as sensitive as possible in detailed design. The limited impact on the setting of this building is likely to be a minor adverse effect.

### **Sompting Village**

Sompting Conservation Area (No 327) encompasses the listed buildings above, together with other listed and unlisted buildings. The settlement is strung out along a long village street stretching across the present A27 to the main concentration of buildings on the old road (only the most obvious historic buildings have been mapped in this area). The present A27 thus severs the historic village, and detracts from the overall character of the Conservation Area which has been designated to encompass much of the immediate setting of the historic buildings. The Conservation Area will benefit from reduced traffic on the present A27, but this will only be a negligible benefit in itself.

### **Archaeological remains North of Sompting Abbots**

Land-take impact on geophysical anomalies (No 280). Significant adverse risk.

NE of Sompting Abbots the ploughed remains of a north-south bank survives. This represents the west side of a small area which in the 18th century was unenclosed land between Sompting Abbots and Titch Hill Farm. In general this boundary is not well preserved and the feature is of little importance, so the adverse effect of the loss of this section is negligible.

The geophysical survey in this area revealed two fairly positive pit-like features and some more doubtful short linear anomalies. Their significance is uncertain but they could be part of a more extensive site or sites, and they represent a significant risk of adverse effects.

#### **Dankton Valley: Archaeological Sites**

Severe land-take impact for possible Roman site (No 2009) on west side of Dankton Valley. Severe adverse risk.

Severe land-take impact for possible Medieval and Post-medieval midden or occupation site(s) etc (No 2020-2023) west and north of Dankton Barn. Significant adverse risk.

Severe land-take impact for possible Roman site (No 2011) SSE of Dankton Barn. Significant adverse risk.

The Dankton Valley is one of a series of dry valleys which the eastern half of the route crosses. About 1.6 m of colluvial deposits are recorded at its base. A thin scatter of artifacts was recovered during the surface collection survey from the soil surface in the valley, with very tenuous indications of increased magnetic susceptibility. It is possible that the colluvium is partly masking archaeological sites, of which only amorphous traces are visible on the surface. Differential erosion and accumulation of soil either side of boundaries along the valley sides may also have affected archaeological preservation and the visibility of sites.

The land-take for the re-contouring of the valley, needed to minimise the visual impact of the road, will be very substantial. There is therefore a possibility that relatively well preserved sites could be disturbed if extensive excavations took place.

The likely method of construction however, would be only to remove superficial topsoil and place the embankment and landscape mounding on the exposed top of subsoil colluvium. The deeper areas of colluvium at least will remain undisturbed; the greatest risk of impacts is where the colluvial deposits are absent or thin (ie on the sides and lower slopes of the valley).

A series of artifact scatters has been identified but they are mostly rather amorphous for the reasons given above. The clearest is No 2009, a fairly dense scatter of fire cracked flint, with a small but distinctive cluster of Roman pottery sherds possibly indicative of a small settlement. A small cluster of worked flint also occurs nearby (No 2020). The importance of the site is uncertain, but it is likely to be entirely obliterated by the construction of the road, its associated landscaping and an accommodation farm track.

These likely impacts constitute a risk of a severe adverse effect.

A similar but less definite scatter (No 2011) on the lower slopes of the east side of the valley is also likely to be affected. The less definite nature of this scatter could be misleading: for the reasons given above it might actually be a better preserved site, and again there is a risk of a severe adverse effect arising.

A third identifiable series of scatters (Nos 2021-2022 and 2010) is of medieval and post-medieval origin and may be associated with the remains of Dankton Barn, a 19th century farmyard which is suspected as being near a much older (Saxon) estate centre. Two of the artifact scatters appear to be midden material close to the site of the buildings.

In general the artifact scatters in this area are not clear-cut. This probably results from a combination of soil visibility being poor, complex soil deposition processes and possibly a genuinely amorphous pattern of material derived from a range of activities and periods.

#### **Dankton Valley: Historic Landscape**

Severe land-take impact resulting in loss of significant length of Dankton Lane (No 340). Significant adverse effect.

Severe land-take impact resulting in loss of significant length of historic boundary between enclosed land and downland (No 329). Significant adverse effect.

East of the Sompting - Titch Hill road a well preserved hedge boundary marks the opposite side of the former pocket of unenclosed land. The road is almost at grade at this point, so on the face of it little would be lost, but the landscaping proposals will result in the loss of most of this boundary as a result of major regrading of the Dankton Valley. This is a minor adverse effect, and will be partly mitigated by incorporating the line of the boundary into the landscaping design for hedge planting.

The most clearly identifiable historic landscape impacts in the Dankton Valley are the loss of much of two historic boundaries, one an old track leading up to the Downs, the other the historic boundary between enclosed land and open downland on the eastern slope of the valley, which survives here as a substantial hedge. The permanent loss of significant lengths (c. 0.625km and 0.25km) of these features in the recontouring of the valley would be a significant adverse effect.

This will be partly mitigated by restoring the line of the boundaries at least in part in the landscaping design.

#### **Steep Down spur**

Severe land-take impact for possible prehistoric sites 2012-2013 on spur of Steep Down. Significant adverse risk.

Significant land-take impact on ploughed remains of Celtic field traces 1009 seen on 1991 aerial photographs on west side of Steep Down. Significant adverse risk.

The spur running SE from Steep Down produced an amorphous scatter of finds in the surface collection survey, mainly from the area near the filled in chalk pit. The soil visibility was extremely low and these scatters have relatively low confidence ratings, though given the conditions they may well point to greater archaeological potential than is immediately apparent. Both scatters are slight concentrations of fire-cracked flint with higher than usual numbers of worked flints. The crop in the western half of this area was so thick that it was covered by the magnetometer survey, which revealed generally disturbed readings, and relatively high magnetic susceptibility, both falling off northwards.

The Celtic field traces (No 1009) are visible on various aerial photographs, including vertical cover for WSCC and those taken in March 1991 for the project. The area affected consists of rather irregular rectilinear soilmarks including a curving pair of marks apparently forming the SE end of a block of fields stretching along the west flank of Steep Down. Since these fields show as soilmarks rather than earthworks it is likely that little if any in situ archaeology survives. Until that is determined however the significant land-take impact represents a risk of a significant adverse effect.

The overall potential of this hillside is ambiguous: the spur is partly encircled by a cross ridge dyke north of the road alignment, and, with other finds such as the Bronze Age Hoard (No 123) nearby (see below), one might expect a significant archaeological presence. The surface collection survey was carried out in far from ideal conditions, with leaf coverage of crops obscuring much of the surface. Neither its results nor the geophysical evidence is clear cut. On the other hand preservation of deposits may well be poor because of plough erosion.

## **Halewick Lane**

Risk of significant or severe land-take impacts on archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits east of Halewick Lane, including geophysical traces. Significant adverse risk.

The route crosses another historic track (No 341), now the route to the large refuse tip in the former chalk quarry north of the alignment, on the edge of the dry valley west of Lancing Ring. The road will be almost at grade, and given the loss of historic character of this feature it is not a significant impact.

In 1946 a later Bronze Age hoard (No 123) was located beneath a dense spread of hillwash deposits in a valley to the East Halewick Lane below Lancing Ring. The finds were accidentally unearthed by a mechanical excavator, 1.5 m below present ground level.

The hoard consisted of at least one bronze cauldron, fragments of one or more larger cauldrons, a "brass-like" object of sheet bronze and 17 socketed axes and probably represents part of a bronze smithy collection of scrap metal. The more complete cauldron is thought to have been imported from the Atlantic coast of Spain/Portugal/France during the 7th/6th centuries BC and may have been destined for repair at the time of its deposition.

Due to the nature of its discovery, it remains unclear how much of the hoard was recovered and whether any further bronze items await detection. There are reasons to think that the area now has very low potential. A trial pit dug for the geotechnical survey revealed c 2 m of modern fill directly overlying chalk. Colluvial deposits may still survive on the eastern side of the dry valley.

On the lower eastern slope of the valley the geophysical survey revealed one or two slight linear anomalies (No 281) which might be shallow ditches, and there was a slight increase in magnetic susceptibility.

The land-take for the construction of the road and landscaping earthworks will be fairly substantial, and it may be anticipated that the construction of the Lancing Ring tunnel will involve a fairly major construction site which could increase the area disturbed.

These tenuous geophysical traces of activity, coupled with the Bronze Age hoard and the proximity of the route to the Iron Age and Roman temple site and other features on Lancing Ring, combine to suggest significant potential for this area. There is thus an identifiable risk of significant or severe adverse effects.

### **Lancing Ring**

The route will pass under Lancing Ring in bored tunnel, which will thereby avoid intrusion into this small area of scrubby downland. No specific archaeological sites are known over the tunnel line, except a slight linear bank or scarp approximately on the line of the Parish boundary. This should not now be affected by the grading out of the cutting slope for the Tunnel portal. Recent pond digging activity on Lancing Ring has revealed quantities of fire-cracked flint and oyster shells suggesting settlement nearby. The area is certainly of significant potential, and the tunnel will avoid the risk of significant impacts.

### **Hill Barn**

The eastern portal of the Lancing tunnel will be situated close to the head of an east-west dry valley, close to Hill Barn Farm (No 83). This is a 19th century farm of no particular architectural merit (it is not remotely listable) now very largely derelict, with the earthwork of an associated dew pond (No 264). Proposals to grade out the cutting slopes around the tunnel portal removing these features have been reduced, and no significant adverse effect is anticipated.

### **Dry Valley below Hill Barn**

Risk of severe land-take impacts on archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits (Nos 2014-2015) at Hill Barn dry valley. Severe adverse risk.

The dry valley is known from geotechnical test pits and bore holes to contain about 3 m of colluvium in the bottom, though very little at the base of the side slopes. The valley runs down from close to the known sites on or near Lancing Ring and there are traces of former field systems (some recent) visible as soil marks on the north side of the valley. The colluvium has significant potential to reveal information about past land use.

Surface collection survey on the line of the road in the triangle of ground just above Hill Barn Farm, and in the arable area down to the Court Farm produced scatters of fire cracked flint potentially indicative of settlement activity (Nos 2014-2015). A scatter of such material was also noted on the north side of the valley just outside the route corridor.

The magnetometer survey along the grassland area of the valley below Hill Barn Farm produced possible linear features down the middle of the valley (No 282). These may represent the natural concentration of material in the base of the valley or ditches. Except close to the farm no high magnetic susceptibility readings were noted (despite the archaeological finds).

It may well be that the finds are the result of hillwash (recently substantial quantities of soil were washed off the sides of the valley after heavy rain, forming a mud flow along the base of the valley). Given the depth of the colluvium in the valley, the magnetometer anomalies are ambiguous.

#### **Lancing College (West)**

Minor intrusion on the setting of Grade I and II\* Lancing College (No 7-8). Minor adverse effect.

The road alignment down the dry valley follows contours almost at grade minimising land-take, but it will result in some visual intrusion on the setting of Lancing College (No 7-8) as seen from the west, particularly from the old track (No 342) following the ridge which marked the historic boundary between enclosed land and downland.

The College was not particularly designed to be seen from this angle and is much less impressive than from the south east. The landscaping proposals are to reinforce tree and hedge planting boundaries, while further down the valley where the new road will traverse its side, there will be mounding to help blend it into the landform. Overall the impact of the road on the setting of Lancing College from the west will only be a minor adverse effect.

#### **Hoe Court Saxon Cemetery**

Risk of significant to severe land-take impacts on Hoe Court Saxon Cemetery (No 126). Severe adverse risk.

The new road will traverse the ridge on the south side of the valley at Hoe Court. Immediately south west of Hoe Court Farm, on the crest of the spur forming the south side of the dry valley, six pagan Saxon inhumations were discovered in 1928 during the construction of a private tennis court at Hoe Court House (the site is now occupied by two houses: "St Nicholas" and "March"). All of the graves were orientated in a north-south direction, the bodies lying approximately 40 cm below ground level. At least three of the burials were male and were accompanied by iron spearheads. No detailed analysis of the skeletal material has yet been undertaken, though a study of spearhead typology would suggest that the burials date from the 6th century AD.

A seventh inhumation was recovered in 1936, close to the edge of the tennis court. Orientated in the east-west direction, with the head at the west, this burial was assumed to be of Christian origin and to post-date the previous interments.

Although the centre point for the seven graves is located at TQ 1904 0608, just south of the Preferred Route, the full extent of the Saxon Cemetery remains unknown and could extend into the area of land-take for the road, though it is also quite possible that the cemetery was in any case a very small one. The fact that some time was spent searching for further graves before the seventh was found suggests that they are not uniformly densely clustered.

It is extremely difficult to detect Saxon cemeteries by non-intrusive survey techniques, and the vast proportion are discovered accidentally, as was this one. It is possible that the construction of the road would affect undiscovered parts of this cemetery, since its extent is not known and the slight cutting for the road passes only about 40-50 m from the recorded find spot of the cemetery. Provision for a noise barrier and planting will result in a minimal increase in the land-take area.

There is a risk of a severe adverse effect if the cemetery extends into the area of land-take for the road.

#### **Hoe Court Farm and Cottage**

Risk of severe land-take impacts on presumed site of Hoe Court manor at Hoe Court Barns (88).  
Severe adverse risk.

Demolition of Grade II listed Hoe Court Cottage (6) and barns (?curtilage listed buildings) (88).  
Severe adverse effect.

The juxtaposition of the Saxon cemetery and Hoe Court is of some interest. Hoe Court is recorded in the Domesday Book as a manor which formerly belonged to Earl Godwin (d 1053). It had 14 villani and 8 Bordars then and has a long documentary history as one of the three main manors of Lancing parish.

Although the location of the documented Hoe Court is not entirely clear, the placename element "hoe" refers to the ridge or spur on which the farm is located, and recent find of an elaborate medieval buckle (identified as 13th century by the British Museum) from nearby is at least appropriate to a manorial context, though by no means indicative.

The surface collection survey in the fields either side of the farm, produced some medieval material but no major concentration. However this is not necessarily significant with regard to the general location of the manor. Overall it is most probable that the medieval manor house was on or close



to the site of the present farm buildings, and with their demolition there is a risk of a severe adverse effect for any surviving archaeological remains.

The present Hoe Court Farm is a complex of 19th century buildings, of which one, Hoe Court Cottage is listed Grade II. The list entry is for "Hoe Court" with "farmhouse" added in separate type. The description reads:

"Probably 17th century building, refaced. Two storeys. Three windows. Stuccoed. Tiled roof. Glazing bars missing. Modern gabled porch."

None of the farm buildings is shown on Yeakell and Gardner's 2" to 1 mile map of 1778; but one or more buildings are shown on the OS 1" edition of 1825, while Gardner and Greaves 1" map of 1795 and the 1st edition 1" OS map of 1813 are ambiguous, showing amorphous blobs at about this position which are blurred by the hachuring showing the hill slope. According the Victoria County History, "Hoecourt manor-house, whose site was presumably represented in 1978 by Hoecourt Barn, still existed in 1643, but had disappeared by 1731." There is thus much doubt about whether this building is 17th century in origin.

It is a pair of cottages, two storeys at the front with an outshot to the rear. It is rendered front and sides, but the back wall is late 18th or 19th century, built of coursed flint pebbles with brick facings in the same style as the adjacent farm buildings. The roof line shows no sign of the rear being an addition, and although the main roof was not accessible for internal inspection, the eaves at the front, and its even, flat surfaces show that it is built with straight sawn rafters of no great antiquity. This is confirmed by internal examination of the outshot roof, and the roof at least thus appears to be all of one build. The rendering obscures the masonry on the sides where it might otherwise be possible to tell whether the outshot is an addition. The six windows in the front face are a mixture of single and double casements and attractive sliding sashes of typical 18th to 19th century type, though conceivably earlier.

The interior of the western half contains a timber framed partition between the bedroom and stairwell which is the only visible feature that need be earlier than the 19th century. The studding stops short of the ceiling and has been extended upwards with separate pieces above a narrow shelf, suggesting either a substantial alteration raising the ceiling (perhaps at the same time as reroofing??), or perhaps more likely reuse of timbers from an earlier building elsewhere.

While it is just conceivable that the building contains 17th century elements, or that it is a much diminished and altered remnant of a larger house of that date, it is much more likely that it is a late

18th or early 19th century cottage, possibly incorporating some earlier timber framing, but essentially of one build, perhaps contemporary with the farm buildings.

The cottage will be demolished to make way for the road, a very severe impact and a severe adverse effect even if the cottage is not as old as was suspected by the listing inspectors.

The opportunities for mitigation are limited. The alignment would have to be moved significantly southwards to avoid the cottage by a reasonable margin. This might involve the demolition of one or two of the modern houses nearby, and possibly encroachment on the Saxon cemetery. The vertical alignment is virtually at grade which means there is no scope for raising or lowering it to reduce land-take without retaining walls. The road is particularly wide at this point to accommodate slip roads for a junction with the old A27, which has been moved north and west to avoid the Gypsy encampment next to Shoreham Airport. Safety standards leave little scope for moving it sufficiently eastward to avoid the extra land-take width required for the slip roads near Hoe Court.

If the alignment were moved south to save Hoe Court Cottage, its setting would still be severely affected and its viability as a house so close to the road would be doubtful unless a margin of 10-20 m and suitable noise and visual protection were provided. It is considered that the engineering constraints preclude an entirely satisfactory solution.

The landscaping for the road will result in the demolition of the rest of Hoe Court Farm to allow regrading of the landform. The barn and associated buildings are still in use agriculturally, presumptively as the direct successor of the documented Saxon estate and prosperous medieval manor, which had gone into decline in the post-medieval period. These buildings are assumed to replace earlier ones (see above) and form a 19th century farmyard complex of typical local style, coursed flint and brick facings but mostly lacking original roofing materials. Although not of outstanding merit in themselves, their very plainness testifies to the diminished fortunes of the Saxon and Medieval manor by the 18th century. They are not individually listed, but may legally be considered so (particularly in the context of demolition) by virtue of being part of the farm curtilage with Hoe Court Cottage (Suddards 1988).

The complex forms a pleasant group in the edge of the dry valley, adjacent to the old track along the ridge which marked the boundary between the downland and an area of enclosed land extending up the valley past Lancing College from the Adur Valley. The new road will sever the associated farm holding, but the bulk of it will remain on the north side of the road, so these buildings, currently used mainly for grain storage, may remain viable for agricultural use, unless the viability of the farm itself were threatened by the loss of land.

### **Hoe Court Lane**

Severance and minor land-take for historic trackway at Hoe Court (No 342). Minor adverse effect.

One further impact at Hoe Court is the severance of the old track running up the ridge from near the old ferry crossing of the Adur, past Hoe Court and the nearby windmill, over Lancing Ring close to the Iron Age and Roman temple site, and on to Cissbury, Findon and Chanctonbury. It is not known how old this route is, but it is arguably the best candidate in the study area for being very ancient indeed, perhaps prehistoric as the VCH for Sussex suggests. The track also marked the historic boundary between enclosed fields and Hoe Court Down, now arable.

The land-take for the new road will be relatively substantial (c 125 m) because the severance will be at an oblique angle, across the slip roads for the junction with the present A27 as well as the main carriageways. It is not realistic to construct an accommodation bridge following the original line of the track at this point over such a distance. This would probably only be realistic if an eastward shift obviated the need for the slip roads extending this far and if the land-take were further reduced by use of retaining walls. This is a significant impact, but will at least be mitigated by provision of a bridge and small diversion of the route to maintain accessibility along it. The residual impact is a minor adverse effect.

### **Lancing College Drive**

In the original designs it was proposed that the road joining the A27 from Steyning close to the Sussex Pad Hotel, should be diverted up the Drive to Lancing College, then follow the same track to Hoe Court for a short distance before crossing the field to the large junction between the proposed and existing A27 routes. A separate spur would have provided a new access to the College on a large embankment encroaching on the garden of the Headmasters House, (No 9) a listed building of probably 17th century origin, with an adjacent pond (No 353) known to have existed in the 18th century. This would have represented a significant adverse effect on the setting of the building. This scheme has been abandoned in favour of an alternative alignment passing just south of the Sussex Pad complex before running parallel with the main line, and the impacts on these features will therefore be avoided.

### **Archaeological remains West of Sussex Pad**

Risk of severe land-take impacts on probable Saxon to medieval archaeological site (No 2016) in area west of Sussex Pad. Severe adverse risk.

Archaeological fieldwork has not covered the entire area which, after modifications, would be affected by the proposals for the major junction with the present A27. The NW end of the field produced a widely dispersed scatter of Roman pottery, probably no more than the result of domestic rubbish being incorporated with manuring. However the SE part of this field produced a few Saxon and medieval pottery and a dense concentration of burnt flint, foreign stone and oyster shells which strongly suggest settlement activity. Extensive land-take is inevitable at this point.

#### **Lancing College (South)**

Minor visual intrusion on the setting of Grade I and II\* Lancing College (Nos 7-8). Minor adverse effect.

This junction may also impinge on distant views of Lancing College from the South. Some bunding and extensive planting will eventually do much to screen the road and this is considered only a minor adverse effect. The key views of Lancing from the Adur Estuary and the Shoreham bypass will be unaffected.

#### **The Sussex Pad**

Minor visual intrusion on Pad Farm (No 86-87). Minor adverse effect.

The easternmost end of the scheme will pass close to the Sussex Pad Hotel. The "Padd" was a group of houses in 1698, and the inn existed by 1789, variously known as The Pad, Lancing Pad and Sussex Pad. The Sussex Pad has been much enlarged, and though it may retain an earlier core, its setting is much marred by the proximity of the existing road and is not an issue of much concern. The encroachment of the new road at this point will be minimal. No adverse effect is therefore identified.

The other surviving buildings in the area, more particularly the 19th century houses and the older Pad Farm close to the entrance to Lancing College, make a pleasant group. The partial intrusion on the setting of this group of buildings of local interest is a minor impact and so a very minor adverse effect.

## **Conclusions**

### **Summary of significant adverse effects**

At 7 localities along the route severe or significant adverse effects have been identified, with a demonstrable risk of such effects at a further 17 localities where field prospection has identified areas of archaeological potential whose importance is not yet clear. These are as follows:

#### **Severe adverse effects:**

Visual intrusion on the setting of Sompting Church (Grade I listed).

Demolition of Hoe Court Cottage and barns (Grade II listed).

#### **Significant adverse effects:**

Visual and noise intrusion, land-take, severance at Cote.

Visual and noise intrusion Durrington Cemetery.

Intrusion on the setting of Sompting Abbots (Grade II listed).

Severance and land-take for historic track in Dankton Valley.

Severance and land-take for historic boundaries in Dankton Valley.

#### **Risk of severe to significant effects on as yet poorly defined archaeological remains:**

Geophysical anomalies west of Durrington cemetery

Possible Roman site east of Mill Lane, Offington

Charmandean Coombe Bronze Age burials

Possible Roman site SE of Lyons Farm Cottages

Possible Prehistoric site east of Lyons Farm Cottages

Probable Prehistoric site east of Lambleys Lane

Geophysical anomalies north of Sompting Abbots

Possible Roman sites on west and east side of Dankton Valley

Possible Medieval and Post-medieval site in Dankton valley

Dankton Valley colluvium deposits

Possible prehistoric site on Steep Down spur

Traces of Celtic fields on Steep Down spur

Halewick Lane colluvium deposits and possible geophysical anomalies

Hill Barn Valley colluvium deposits and possible occupation sites

Hoe Court Saxon cemetery

Hoe Court possible manorial site  
Prehistoric or later site behind Sussex Pad

A further 11 minor adverse effects have been identified representing 6 localities where buildings of local interest are affected, and 5 localities where boundaries or tracks of historic value are severed.

Looked at cumulatively, there are three localities where significant cumulative effects on archaeology, buildings and landscape features occur. These are at Sompting, the Dankton Valley and Hoe Court. The latter is a particularly difficult pinch point for the route.

In terms of statutorily designated sites, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments will be adversely affected; one Listed Building with group of associated curtilage buildings will be demolished, and the setting of three others, including one Grade I, will be affected; no Registered Parks and Gardens will be affected.

One locally designated Area of Special Character will be intruded upon, while three road alignments also covered by this designation will be affected at Durrington and Salvington. There will be some intrusion into the gap between Worthing and Sompting, an historical division within the settlement pattern protected by local plan policies.

### **Benefits**

Two benefits are potentially attributable to the scheme, though both require further detailed consideration. The first is the possibility of reducing the severance effect of the present A27 on Sompting Conservation Area. The second is the increased knowledge of the area's archaeology resulting from the preliminary survey of all three routes. Whichever route is built, this includes several sites on the other two routes which will not be affected, and which represent a positive gain in knowledge (information ultimately arising from investigations on the built route will only be gained at the expense of long term preservation).

## COMPARISON OF ROUTE OPTIONS

### Introduction

The following forms a brief summary of the results of a study covering all three routes. Numbers refer to the gazetteer and maps accompanying this report; confidence limits for sites identified by field survey are as indicated in the detailed archaeological survey report.

### A Preferred Route (to Dankton Valley)

This route section would result in the following significant or severe adverse effect or risks of such:

- (i) Intrusion on Cote Area of Special Landscape Character (Nos 309, 73, 97, 74). **Significant adverse effect.**
- (ii) Land-take impact on possible archaeological site (No 260) and geophysical anomalies (confidence 2/3) at Cote. **Uncertain risk.**
- (iii) Land-take impact on possible traces of field system west of Durrington Cemetery identified by geophysics (No 276) (confidence 3). **Uncertain Risk.**
- (iv) Intrusion on setting of Durrington Cemetery (No 312). **Significant adverse effect.**
- (v) Risk of land-take impacts on probable Roman site (No 112) east of Mill Lane. **Significant adverse risk.**
- (vi) Risk of loss of Bronze Age cemetery (No 113) at Charmandean Coombe. **Severe adverse risk.**
- (vii) Land-take impact on geophysical anomalies at Charmandean (No 279). **Uncertain adverse risk.**
- (viii) Severe land-take impact on probable Post-medieval midden sites (Nos 2001 & 2002) (possible masking other material) south of Lyons Farm cottages identified from field survey (confidence 1/2). **Uncertain adverse risk.**

- (ix) Severe land-take impact on possible Roman site (No 2005) identified by field survey SE of Lyons Farm Cottages (confidence 3). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (x) Severe land-take impact on possible Prehistoric sites (Nos 2003 & 2006) revealed by field survey west of Lambleys Lane (confidence 2/3). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (xi) Severe land-take impact on probable late prehistoric site (No 2007) east of Lambleys Lane (confidence 1/2). **Severe risk.**
- (xii) Significant intrusion on setting of Grade I Sompting Church (No 3), especially its very prominent tower. **Severe adverse effect.**
- (xiii) Significant intrusion on setting of Grade II Sompting Abbots (No 2). **Significant adverse effect.**
- (xiv) Land-take impact on geophysical anomalies (No 280) north of Sompting Abbots (confidence 2-3). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (xv) Severe land-take impact for possible Roman site (No 2009) on west side of Dankton Valley (confidence 2). **Severe adverse risk.**
- (xvi) Severe land-take impact of possible Medieval and Post-medieval midden or occupation site(s) etc (Nos 2020-2023) west and north of Dankton Barn (confidence 2/3). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (xvii) Severe land-take for impact for possible Roman site (No 2011) SSE of Dankton Barn (confidence 2/3). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (xviii) Severe land-take impact resulting in loss of significant length of Dankton Lane (No 340) (not as severe as Red/Blue routes). **Significant adverse effect.**
- (xix) Severe land-take impact resulting in loss of significant length of historic boundary between enclosed land and downland (No 329). **Significant adverse effect.**



## **B            PREFERRED/RED/BLUE ROUTES COMMON SECTION**

This section is common to all three routes and therefore adverse effects would be the same for each.

- (i)        Severe land-take impact for possible prehistoric sites (Nos 2012-2013) on spur of Steep Down (confidence 2/3 and 2). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (ii)       Significant land-take impact on ploughed remains of Celtic field traces (No 1009) seen on 1991 aerial photographs on west side of Steep Down. **Significant adverse risk.**
- (iii)      Risk of significant or severe land-take impacts on archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits east of Halewick Lane, including geophysical traces (No 281) (confidence 2/3). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (iv)       Risk of severe land-take impacts on archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits (Nos 2014-2015) at Hill Barn dry valley. **Severe adverse risk.**
- (v)        Risk of significant to severe land-take impacts on Hoe Court Saxon Cemetery (No 126). **Severe adverse risk.**
- (vi)       Demolition of Grade II listed Hoe Court Cottage (No 6) and barns (? curtilage listed buildings) (No 88). **Severe adverse effect.**
- (vii)      Risk of severe land-take impacts on presumed site of Hoe Court Manor at Hoe Court Barns (No 88). **Severe adverse effect.**
- (viii)     Risk of severe land-take impacts on probable Saxon to Medieval archaeological site (No 2016) in area west of Sussex Pad. **Severe adverse risk.**

## **C            BLUE/RED ROUTE COMMON SECTION**

This route section would result in a number of significant adverse effects, namely:-

- (i)        Severe visual and noise intrusion for Holt Farmhouse (No 72), a mid Victorian farmhouse of good quality and preservation of potentially listable quality. **Severe adverse effect.**

- (ii) Loss of a significant length of hedged parish boundary and former enclosed land/downland boundary (No 303) east of Clapham Wood. **Significant adverse effect.**
- (iii) **Severe** land-take impact on a Roman settlement (No 103) east of Clapham Wood shown by geophysics to include buried features extending over c 300m. **Probable severe adverse effect.**
- (iv) Demolition of two late 19th century unlisted houses (No 92) of local value at the crossing of the A24 south of Findon at Maxwell cottages. **Significant adverse effect.**
- (v) Significant intrusion on the setting of Cissbury Ring (No 155) as seen from public rights of way over West Hill, The Gallops, etc. **Severe adverse effect.**

If the West Hill Tunnel were cut and cover another definite site 2017 identified from field survey (confidence 1) would be lost close to the crest of the hill.

#### **D BLUE ROUTE**

This route section would result in the following adverse effects:

- (i) **Severe impact on Roman settlement (No 106) south of Cissbury House. Severe adverse effect.**
- (ii) **Severe impact on (non registered) Cissbury Park (No 321) during construction of cut and cover tunnel (long tunnel option) and significant long term remodelling of landform at base of valley. Severe adverse effect for either option; more severe for short tunnel.**
- (iii) **Significant impact on setting of Grade II Cissbury House (No 39), especially during construction. Significant adverse effect; severe adverse effect for short tunnel option.**
- (iv) **Significant impact on setting of Cissbury Ring Scheduled Ancient Monument (No 155), especially during construction. Significant adverse effect; very severe adverse effect for short tunnel option.**
- (v) **Significant intrusion on Cissbury Farm (No 77) (barns and interconnecting yards of listable quality and probably listed status as part of curtilage of Cissbury House) definite loss of section of small park wall. Significant adverse effect; severe adverse effect for short tunnel option.**

- (vi) Impact on setting of Cissbury Ring (No 155) from east (severance from other key sites at Park Brow not very significant as latter is now heavily ploughed over, but see archaeological impacts below). **Significant adverse effect.**
- (vii) Land-take impact on geophysical anomalies north of Cissbury Ring (Nos 285-6). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (viii) Significant to severe land-take impact on prehistoric site (No 2024) NW of Lychpole Farm identified from field survey (confidence 1). **Severe adverse risk.**
- (ix) Severe intrusion on setting of Grade II Lychpole Farm (No 1) and associated farm buildings (curtilage listed) and pond (No 352). **Severe adverse effect.**
- (x) Severe land-take impact on possible archaeological remains suggested by fire-cracked flint scatter (No 2025) WNW of Lychpole Farm (confidence 2/3). **Uncertain adverse risk.**
- (xi) Severe land-take impact on possible medieval site (No 2026) west of Lychpole Farm (confidence 1/2). **Severe adverse risk.**
- (xii) Risk of significant loss of possible archaeological remains (No 287) south of Lychpole Farm identified from geophysics (confidence 2/3). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (xiii) Risk of loss of possible archaeological remains (No 2027) suggested by fire-cracked flint scatter NW of Titch Hill Farm (confidence 2). **Severe adverse risk.**
- (xiv) Severe land-take impact on possible prehistoric remains (No 2029) suggested by fire-cracked flint and worked flint scatter north of Titch Hill Farm (confidence 2). **Severe adverse risk.**
- (xv) Significant intrusion on setting of unlisted but locally interesting Titch Hill Farm (Nos 81, 82). **Significant adverse effect.**
- (xvi) Severe land-take impact from loss of substantial length, including best preserved part, of Dankton Lane historic track (No 340) (including loss on line of spur road). **Significant adverse risk.**

- (xvii) Severe land-take impact for possible Medieval and Post-medieval midden or occupation site(s) etc (Nos 2020-2023) west and north of Dankton Barn (confidence 2/3). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (xviii) Uncertain land-take impact for possible Roman site (No 2009) on west side of Dankton Valley (confidence 2). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (xix) Uncertain land-take impact for possible Roman site (No 2011) SSE of Dankton Barn (confidence 2/3) and other finds scatters (No 2010) (confidence 3). **Uncertain adverse risk.**
- (xx) Severe land-take impact resulting in loss of significant length of historic boundary between enclosed land and downland (No 329). **Significant adverse effect.**

#### **E RED ROUTE**

- (i) Risk of partial loss of Roman site (No 106) south of Cissbury House. **Significant adverse effect.**
- (ii) Partial loss of historic field pattern west of Cissbury Ring. **Significant adverse effect.**
- (iii) Risk of significant loss of probable site (No 288) identified by geophysics above east portal of Mount Carvey tunnel (confidence 1/2). **Severe adverse risk.**
- (iv) Possible significant to severe land-take impact on probable Roman site (No 254) on Vineyard Hill. **Severe adverse risk.**
- (v) Possible significant to severe land-take impact on probable prehistoric barrow cemetery (nos 107, 108, 253) on Vineyard Hill ancient field lynchets. **Severe adverse risk.**
- (vi) Significant to severe land-take impact on earthwork traces of probable ancient field lynchets on Vineyard Hill. **Significant to severe adverse effect.**
- (vii) Significant land-take resulting in partial loss of ploughed ancient field traces (no 1005) on Tenants Hill. **Minor to significant adverse effect.**

- (viii) Severe land-take impact for probable major prehistoric or Roman settlement (No 289) and ploughed field system (No 1013) on west side of Tenants Hill identified by geophysics as extending over c 250m (confidence 1). **probable severe adverse effect.**
- (ix) Severe visual dominance of setting of Cissbury Ring 155 from south and SE. **Very severe adverse effect.**
- (x) Severe land-take for soilmarks and geophysical traces of linear features (No 290) on Lychpole Hill. **Significant adverse risk.**
- (xi) Severe land-take impact for possible archaeological remains (No 291) suggested by geophysics west of Titch Hill Farm (confidence 3). **Uncertain risk.**
- (xii) Dominance of setting for unlisted Titch Hill Farm (No 81,82). **Significant adverse effect.**
- (xiii) Severe land-take impact from loss of substantial length, including best preserved part, of Dankton Lane historic track (No 340) (including loss on line of spur road). **Significant adverse effect.**
- (xiv) Severe land-take impact for possible Medieval and Post-medieval midden or occupation site(s) etc (No 2020-2023) west and north of Dankton Barn (confidence 2/3). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (xv) Uncertain land-take impact for possible Roman site (No 2009) on west side of Dankton Valley (confidence 2). **Significant adverse risk.**
- (xvi) Uncertain land-take impact for possible Roman site (No 2011) SSE of Dankton Barn (confidence 2/3) and other finds scatters (No 2010) (confidence 3). **Uncertain adverse risk.**
- (xvii) Severe land-take impact resulting in loss of significant length of historic boundary between enclosed land and downland (No 329). **Significant adverse effect.**

#### **Comparison of route options**

The following comparison of the three routes studied is based on a consideration of the number and severity of adverse effects and risks predicted, and more general considerations of the effect of the routes on the overall quality of the historic environment through which they pass.

## Summary of Severe and Significant Adverse Effects and Risks

The following table summarises the number of severe and significant adverse effects and risks for the cultural heritage likely to arise from the three alternative routes. Figures in brackets are for the North of Cissbury short tunnel option.

Route	Receptor Type	Severity of Effect			
		Very Severe	Severe	Significant	Severe/Significant Risk
<b>Preferred</b>	Archaeology	0	0	0	17
	Buildings	0	2	2	0
	Landscape	0	0	3	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>North of Cissbury</b>	Archaeology	0(1)	3	1(0)	15
	Buildings	0	3(5)	2(0)	0
	Landscape	0	1	3	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>7(9)</b>	<b>6(3)</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>South of Cissbury</b>	Archaeology	1	3	3	13
	Buildings	0	2	2	0
	Landscape	0	0	4	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>

## General Considerations

In addition to the specific adverse effects or risks which may arise from the construction, existence and use of the different route options, consideration has also been given to how they affect the surviving historic integrity and diversity of the landscape. This has been done by application of the same criteria as those used in judging the importance of individual features to define and approximately delimit landscape zones of good to exceptional, fair to good and poor to fair historic integrity and diversity. In comparing the three route options three key factors have been taken into account in judging how they affect the general historic importance of the landscape. These are

- (i) length of route traversing the three grades of historic landscape quality
- (ii) topographical conformity with landform and field pattern
- (iii) the relative scale of land-take

The last two are closely related to each other because of the requirements for landscaping earthworks to diminish visual intrusion. The comparison between the routes in these respects is set out in the following table.

Route	Km length/landscaped quality			Topographical Conformity	Land-take
	Good/Excellent	Fair/Good	Poor/Fair		
<b>Preferred</b>	0	4.4	1.9	Good but very poor Dankton	Moderate except Dankton
<b>North of Cissbury</b>	6.3	5.1	0	Moderate but very poor Findon & Cissbury	Moderate to high
<b>South of Cissbury</b>	5.6	5.2	0	Very poor Findon, south of Cissbury Titch Hill & Dankton	High

## Conclusions

From the above comparisons it is apparent that the Preferred Route is likely to have significantly fewer severe and significant adverse effects on known and visible features, and only marginally more risk of significant effects arising from as yet poorly defined archaeology.

It is also clear that the Preferred Route will not affect the parts of the study area with the greatest integrity and diversity for the overall historic environment, whereas these areas would be severed by the other two routes over much of their length. Slightly less of the Preferred Route severs areas which are fair to good for the overall historic environment, and unlike the other routes a significant proportion traverses areas with only limited historic interest.

Of the three routes the preferred is also likely to be most successful in fitting into the topography and land divisions of the area, whereas both the other routes, and especially that South of Cissbury, would result in considerable additional impacts arising from the need to carry out very extensive landscaping (or would leave unmitigated severe landscape and visual impacts).

On all three counts therefore the Preferred Route is likely to be substantially less damaging than the other two, which are both likely to be almost equally destructive. The long tunnel version of the North of Cissbury route would perhaps be marginally less detrimental than the South of Cissbury option, but the short tunnel version would probably be worse.

DTP0203/IL/H0732

14 October, 1992



# REPORT ON SURFACE COLLECTION SURVEY

## Background

The surface collection survey conducted by the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) during January and February 1992, formed part of a major study being carried out by the OAU to assess the likely impact of the construction of the A27 trunk road; Worthing to Lancing improvement, upon the archaeological landscape. The survey covered each of the three proposed routes (Red, Blue and Preferred) from the western to the eastern limit of the study area and thus provided a rare opportunity to conduct a systematic collection survey across a variety of geologies. Surface collection survey is an established technique used to identify unknown sites, to define areas of archaeological potential and to interpret past patterns of human settlement and activity.

This report is illustrated by a series of location plans of the areas surveyed and distribution plots of different categories of finds presented in a series of 'windows' for different parts of the study area. These are contained in Volume II.

## Methodology

The methodology used for the surface collection survey followed the basic premise that all arable areas of land-take should be subject to survey using a systematic linear transect sampling method to a standard specification. Specifications were established in December 1991 for the initial extensive survey carried out during January and February 1992 for a period of six weeks.

The survey was based on a corridor approximately one hundred metres wide, ie fifty metres north and south of the centre line, on each of the three proposed routes. Provision for areas of land-take such as embankments or cuttings meant that, in some cases, areas up to four hundred metres in width were examined. Artefacts were collected in twenty metre units, along transects set twenty metres apart. Soil samples for magnetic susceptibility analysis were also taken at twenty metre intervals, along the transects established on either side of the centre line.

Acer Consultants Ltd supplied a series of Ordnance Survey base maps at a scale of 1:2500 for use in the field and, in addition, set grid pegs out at fixed points along field boundaries so that transects could accurately be located on the ground.

Points set out at twenty metre intervals were established using the above method. Sighting poles were set up at the opposite end of a particular land parcel (or at the limits of vision) and the transects were walked, each twenty metre unit being measured cumulatively to avoid the variation in individual pace. Transects established to the north of the centre line were labelled A, B, C, etc and those to the south were labelled 1, 2, 3, etc so that lines A + 1 were always either side of the fixed centre line.

Transects actually walked were recorded on the survey maps by indicating the presence or absence of finds. Individuals assigned to various transects were also recorded.

A field log book and a series of field record sheets were kept to record variations within and between each land parcel:

- i land parcel number
- ii soil/crop conditions
- iii ground surface visibility conditions
- iv slope/topography
- v lighting/weather conditions
- vi time of day and date
- vii length of transects and number of units walked
- viii initial interpretation/summary of finds

Guidelines were devised in advance of the inception of fieldwork on what artefacts were to be collected (see Finds Section below) and these were adhered to fairly rigidly.

The finds were processed in Worthing by survey team members while the project was still in progress and the preliminary identification and quantification was entered directly onto the computer at the Oxford Archaeological Unit (IBM compatible PC using dBase III +).

## **Conditions**

### *Access*

A total of eighteen property owners were approached for access to their land. Access was gained to all but one of the properties.

Of the total area of land available for study about 38 % of the total number of land parcels in open ground could not be surveyed, either because of the advanced state of the crops, or because the fields in question were under pasture or woodland. A total of c. 2400 20m collection units were surveyed.

### *Crops*

Surface visibility was generally poor to fair, with at least 25 - 75% of soil being visible. Land parcels with a visibility of less than 25% were not surveyed, unless

under exceptional circumstances (ie high surface density of finds or presence of/close proximity to existing archaeologically sensitive areas).

### *Geology*

The landscape of the region is dominated by the South Downs, a zone of chalk rising to over 290 metres above sea level. The chalk is a soft, permeable, sedimentary rock, supporting no rivers and little surface water. Within the chalk lies one of the south-east's most widely used geological resources: flint, occurring in both nodular and tabular form.

Above the chalk are large spreads of clay with flints and other tertiary deposits. Such dense surface scatters of naturally occurring flint can often slow the recovery rate of artefacts.

The coastal plain, to the south of the Downs, consists of gravels and brickearth overlying clay and sand of the Eocene period, laid down between 40 - 70 million years ago. Changes in sea level during the deposition of the gravels led to the formation of a series of wave cut terraces at the base of the Downs. Glacial activity in the Pleistocene appears to have deposited large erratics along the south coast.

The linear geological deposits of the downs are cut through by the river Adur, whose valley is filled with rich alluvial clay. Patches of valley gravels survive on the edge of the alluvium.

### **The results**

#### *Collection Policy*

In an attempt to avoid the problem of bias caused by fieldworkers being selective in their recovery of finds, a collection strategy was devised. For most object categories total recovery was aimed at, irrespective of the date of the material in question. This, it was hoped, would avoid discarding finds 'on the spot' in the field, subsequently resulting in imbalances in the recorded quantities of material such as tile and pottery. All the finds were washed and sorted before any were discarded. Discard material was not recorded.

The major artefact categories collected and recorded were: pottery (prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post medieval), stone and ceramic building materials, fired clay daub, plaster/mortar, glass, metal objects, slag and other smelting waste related material, clay pipe, shell, bone and charcoal.

Where modern materials, such as tile, glass, brick and pottery occurred in great quantities, a representative sample was taken. A note was also made in the field regarding the presence and location of such dense scatters.

The only items not recorded were 20th century plastics, bakerlite, asbestos and large metal objects derived from modern agricultural machinery. Welsh slate was not collected, though cornish slate, if found, was recorded.

It is of course unavoidable on a project like this to eliminate bias completely. There is a tendency for individuals to be 'tuned in' to a particular artefact type, such as ceramic or firecracked flint, in which case one item is collected at the expense of another. In this project, however, no noticeable problems regarding artefact bias occurred. As the project progressed, recovery rates will have changed. Improvement in artefact recovery occurs as the fieldwalkers become used to the local conditions and materials. It is likely, for example, that when reaching the end of the project, post medieval material will be passed over in favour of worked flint, where flint is found in high concentrations.

It is hard to assess the outcome of these factors upon the resulting collection, but it is unlikely that any gross imbalance has occurred in the data or in the distribution derived from it. By implementing the collection strategy it was hoped that any imbalance would be kept to an absolute minimum. This appears to have worked, although, however rigorous the theoretical approach, it is impossible to completely eliminate the 'human factor'.

### **The finds**

All the finds which were recovered and kept were recorded on a computerised database (using dBase III) in quite broad object categories. The finds were dated where possible, but many items, such as tile and some pottery, were found in such small fragments that they were not closely datable and consequently have been recorded or being of 'uncertain' date. The computerised data was used to provide lists of artefact types by period and formed the basis for a series of finds distribution plots for each of the land parcels surveyed during the project.

The principal finds categories in terms of quantity were pottery, brick and firecracked flint. Analysis concentrated on those groups (particularly pottery and worked flint) which were likely to provide chronological information. Certain other classes of object which might have contained a range of closely datable objects consisted, with very few exceptions, entirely of post medieval material.

### *Flint*

A total of 422 pieces of struck flint were recovered during the surface collection survey. As one would expect from surface finds, the flint had been heavily battered and abraded. During the initial processing phase 284 flakes were identified as being plough struck or naturally fractured and were consequently discarded.

The remaining struck flints have been rapidly assessed and found to consist of 126 flakes, 3 cores, 4 lumps and 5 tools. The raw material used appears to consist

mainly of good quality chalk flint with a medium to high degree of cortication. Flint material from drift deposits do not appear to have been greatly exploited.

The dating of the collection is somewhat problematical as there were few diagnostic pieces and precise dating is notoriously difficult for unstratified and plough abraded material. A brief assessment has noted the presence of late Neolithic and later Bronze Age elements, though more work is required before the maximum amount of data can be extracted.

### *Burnt Flint*

131,717 gms of burnt flint were recovered from the field survey. All the material was counted, weighed and discarded during the initial processing phase.

Firecracked flint, being the product of direct heat, such as that produced by a bonfire or a kiln and not from more general activities such as stubble burning, is a good indicator of prehistoric settlement/industrial activity, especially when it occurs in large quantities.

### *Pottery*

Some 437 sherds of pottery were recovered from the survey. The majority, 345 sherds, were of post medieval date with the 19th and 20th centuries apparently predominating. Of the remaining total, 45 sherds were medieval, 4 were Saxon, 24 were Roman and 11 were prehistoric. 12 sherds were considered as being of 'uncertain' date in this preliminary study as the fragments in question were small, undiagnostic body sherds.

Although 11 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered, only 2 recognisable 'scatters' were detected. Nevertheless the rarity of prehistoric pottery from field surveys means that every findspot is considered worthy of further attention. Roman sites were poorly represented within the pottery group, only 4 distinct scatters were recorded. Pot types have not been discussed, nor has any attempt yet been made to closely date fabrics. 4 sherds of Saxon pottery were recorded during the survey and for the same reasons as the prehistoric material, all findspots are considered worthy of further attention.

Medieval pot sherds varied considerably in numbers and extent. Because of the greater volume of 'background noise' (manure scatters etc) in this period, the criteria for defining 'scatters' were more strict than for the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods. The ceramic characteristics of the medieval scatters have not been discussed, nor has any attempt at close dating been made. Dispersed scatters of post medieval sherds were fairly common throughout the survey and probably represent manuring scatters/midden deposits. Only in the case of dense spreads were locations rated.

### *Tile and Brick*

1,488 fragments of tile were recorded. Of those that could be dated 42 were Roman, while the remainder appeared to be of late medieval or post medieval date, again with 19th and 20th century types predominating. All brick fragments were post medieval.

### *Foreign Stone*

A large number of miscellaneous stone fragments (280) were recovered. Fragments of granite recorded at the extreme eastern end of the preferred route may correspond to an area of glacial erratics. Few of the stone fragments appear to have been utilised in any way.

### *Metals*

Apart from coins, metal objects consisted almost solely of iron fragments. Few of these pieces were datable and most are presumably derived from post medieval agricultural machinery. Coins, without exception, were of 19th/20th century date.

### *Other Material*

Organic and largely undatable finds included animal bone (3 fragments), shell (252 pieces - mostly oyster) and slag/clinker (97 fragments). None of this material appeared to have a significant distribution, though the shell appears to be associated with occupation areas. 252 glass fragments were recorded - all appeared to be bottle glass from the post medieval period. No window glass was recovered.

### *The Finds Scatters*

The criteria which separate a definite 'concentration' of material, implying a site, and a random scatter, implying material spread during later cultivation, are difficult to define. In the case of worked flint, such factors as the relative density of firecracked flint, oyster shell, and prehistoric pottery surrounding a 'scatter', the extent of limitations of the spread and its association with ground conditions and general surface visibility, were all taken into account.

The results, nevertheless, involve an element of subjectivity dependant upon the type of material in question. Worked flint, for example, survives relatively well in ploughsoil, though it can become heavily abraded. Prehistoric pottery, however, being less fired than Roman or medieval examples, will not survive well in disturbed ploughsoils and therefore will appear, if at all, in very small quantities. In contrast firecracked flint will survive and remain identifiable however much it is broken down by ploughing.

## **Sites located from field survey - Preferred Route**

### *Site 2001 - Post Medieval - Confidence 1/2*

Dense spread of post medieval pottery (18th/19th century) and shell. Probably represents midden deposits around area of quarry. Field 440.

### *Site 2002 - Post Medieval - Confidence 1/2*

Dense spread of post medieval pottery (19th/20th century) oyster and scallop shell and post medieval glass. Presumably represent midden deposits from the now derelict 'Lyons Farm Cottages'. Field 440/445.

### *Site 2003 - Prehistoric? - Confidence 2*

Dense concentration of firecracked flint at eastern end of field 445 appears to continue along 45 m contour into 455. The spread is closely associated with 17 dispersed fragments of foreign stone (some possibly derived from Lyons Farm Cottages to the west), 4 worked flakes and a low density scatter of oyster shell. How far the scatter extends westwards into the dry valley is unclear, due to the presence of Site 2002.

### *Site 2004 - Saxon?-Medieval - Confidence 2/3*

Fairly compact scatter of 9 medieval pot sherds, associated with small quantities of shell. 1 possible Saxon sherd and a general background scatter of firecracked flint. Field 455X.

### *Site 2005 - Roman? - Confidence 3*

Small, but discrete group of 5 Roman sherds associated with 3 fragments of foreign stone and 3 worked flints against a general background scatter of firecracked flint. Field 455X.

### *Site 2006 - Prehistoric - Confidence 2/3*

Fairly dense linear concentrations of worked (8 flints) and firecracked flint along both sides of the modern fence line dividing fields 450 and 455. The spreads do not appear to continue further into either field, which may suggest that the densities represent hillwash material against the field boundary.

### *Site 2007 - Prehistoric (LBA?) - Confidence 1/2*

Extensive concentrations of firecracked flint at the western end of 465, and continuing on into 460, associated with 4 flakes, 7 fragments of foreign stone, small amounts of oyster shell and 3 sherds of later Bronze Age pottery.

*Site 2008 - Prehistoric? - Confidence 3*

Low density scatter of shell, firecracked flint and worked flakes (4) from upper levels of field 480. Though unlikely to represent hillwash deposits, no distinct concentration of material was recorded.

*Site 2009 - Roman - Confidence 2*

A very dense spread of firecracked flint associated with 5 sherds of Roman pottery and 2 flint flakes. The position of this scatter, at the extreme south-eastern margin of field 375 implies an area of hillwash deposits, though, if the site had originally continued into adjoining field 380, it may have been removed there by deep ploughing.

*Site 2010 - Prehistoric/Medieval? - Confidence 3*

Low density scatter of worked flint (6 flakes), medieval pottery (7 sherds), shell and foreign stone within a general spread of firecracked flint. May indicate hillwash material. Field 380.

*Site 2011 - Prehistoric/Roman? - Confidence 3*

Fairly dense concentration of firecracked flint, within a field of very poor surface visibility (10-20%), associated with low density scatters of foreign stone, possibly from the now demolished remains of Dankton Barn and 4 dispersed sherds of Roman pottery. Scatters may represent hillwash deposits. Field 385.

*Site 2012 - Prehistoric? - Confidence 2/3*

Surface visibility within field 210 was extremely poor and finds scatters may therefore relate more to gaps in vegetational cover, rather than to the true pattern of archaeological material. Where visibility improved, densities of firecracked flint, worked flakes and foreign stone were high. Unfortunately due to the extensive vegetational cover, the exact nature of these clusters cannot yet be determined.

*Site 2013 - Prehistoric - Confidence 2*

Despite poor surface visibility (10-20%) a distinct scatter of firecracked flint, worked flakes (13) and smaller but discrete scatters of oyster shell and foreign stone were detected in the extreme north-eastern corner of field 210. How far the scatter has been affected by soil creep and whether it can be more closely dated, is impossible to say at this stage, due to the dense spread of vegetation and cover recorded at the time of the survey.

*Site 2014 - Undated - Confidence 2/3*

A fairly concentrated scatter of firecracked flint but unassociated with any datable finds. May represent hillwash deposits. Field 240.



*Site 2015 - Undated - Confidence 3*

Very dispensed scatter of firecracked flint within field 255, concentrating at the western end. Associated with fairly discrete scatters of foreign stone and oyster shell. A small cluster of medieval pottery (4 sherds) was recorded from the eastern half of the field. Both areas of deposits may represent hillwash material.

*Site 2016 - Saxon/Medieval - Confidence 1*

3 sherds of Saxon pottery and a dispersed scatter of 9 medieval sherds were the only datable finds closely associated with a dense, highly concentrated scatter of firecracked flint and foreign stone. The spread may represent a continuation of the late Saxon/early medieval saltworking complex recorded to the immediate south of the A27. The presence of earlier Saxon elements, possibly related to the small 6th/7th century cemetery from Hoe Court, should not, however, be dismissed. 2 prehistoric sherds were recovered, but are unlikely to relate to any extensive area of prehistoric activity. A scatter of Roman sherds from the upper areas of the field may represent a manuring scatter. Field 270.

**Red Route - South of Cissbury**

*Site 2017 - Prehistoric (LBA?) - Confidence 1*

Dense, compact spread of firecracked flint and foreign stone on upper slopes of field 075, therefore unlikely to represent hillwash material. Closely associated with 5 worked flakes and 2 sherds of later Bronze Age pottery. How far this concentration extends across the ridge and into adjacent field 070 is unclear due to the poor surface visibility (10-20%) recorded there.

*Site 2018 - Undated - Confidence 3*

General density of firecracked flint associated with 5 dispersed fragments of foreign stone. Probably represents manuring scatter. Field 360.

*Site 2019 - Undated - Confidence 3*

Dispersed scatter of firecracked flint within field 375. Presumably represents hillwash material.

*Site 2020 - Prehistoric - Confidence 2/3*

Small but discrete scatter of 6 worked flints from margin of fields 375/380. Associated with general spread of firecracked flint within 380 and possibly overlapping with site 2009, though it may more plausibly represent hillwash deposits.

*Site 2021 - Post Medieval - Confidence 1/2*

Dense concentration of post medieval pottery at the north-western margin of field 380. Probably represents midden deposits.

*Site 2022 - Medieval - Confidence 2/3*

Dispersed, though fairly discrete, spread of 12 medieval sherds associated with low density scatters of shell, foreign stone and firecracked flint. May indicate either hillwash, or an area of activity close to the now demolished remains of Dankton Barn.

*Site 2023 - Undated - Confidence 3*

Concentration of firecracked flint within a field of poor surface visibility (205). May represent hillwash material.

**Blue Route - North of Cissbury**

*Site 2024 - Prehistoric (LBA?) - Confidence 1*

Very dense concentration of firecracked flint along the 80 m ridge of field 165 and therefore unlikely to represent hillwash deposits. Associated with this concentration were 10 fragments of foreign stone, 15 worked flakes and 5 sherds of later Bronze Age pottery. The scatter may represent the ploughed out remains of a barrow.

*Site 2025 - Undated - Confidence 2*

Concentration of firecracked flint within a general scatter of the material. May represent hillwash material/soil creep from site 2023. Field 165.

*Site 2026 - Medieval? - Confidence 1/2*

Small but discrete scatter of 8 medieval sherds associated with 6 sherds of post medieval pot, 3 dispersed flint flakes, 2 fragments of foreign stone and a dense concentration of firecracked flint. The firecracked flint may represent hillwash material. Field 165.

*Site 2027 - Prehistoric - Confidence 1/2*

Dense concentration, considering poor surface visibility (10-20%), of firecracked flint within central and southern margins of field 185. Concentration associated with 3 worked flints and discrete scatter of foreign stone and oyster shell.

*Site 2028 - Undated - Confidence 3*

Slight concentration of firecracked flint within a freshly ploughed field of poor surface visibility. The extent and nature of the scatter is unknown, though it may represent a continuation of site 2027 or 2029. Field 190.

*Site 2029 - Prehistoric - Confidence 2*

Dispersed cluster of 8 worked flakes associated with slight concentration of firecracked flint at the extreme north-western margin of field 195/200. Unlikely to represent hillwash material.

*Site 2030 - Prehistoric? - Confidence 3*

Extremely small and dispersed scatter of worked flakes (3) and firecracked flint within a field of poor surface visibility. As with sites 2011 and 2023 this spread of material may represent hillwash deposits.

# REPORT ON THE WOODLAND SURVEY

## Introduction

Six wooded areas (land parcels 090, 115, 230, 235, 290 and 295) were surveyed during the initial field assessment for possible earthwork features. The survey was conducted, where possible, along similar lines to the surface collection assessment whereby transects, set 20 metres apart, were walked at a distance of 50 metres either side of the central road line. Density of surface vegetation prevented the scientific collection of soil samples for Magnetic Susceptibility tests.

## Results

### *Land Parcels 090, 230, 235*

These fields proved devoid of visible earthworks, though it should be noted that in the case of field 235 access was impeded and visibility seriously decreased by the presence of dense grass and hawthorn scrub.

### *Land Parcel 115*

Dense vegetational cover also impeded access within wood 115. Large quantities of firecracked flint and oyster shell were, however, recovered from the spoil of numerous rabbit burrows. This material presumably relates to the known Roman settlement site of 'Cissbury Farm' (TQ 1291 0785: Gazetteer No 106).

A low mound was also detected, 4 metres in from the eastern field boundary of 115. This irregular, roughly circular, tree covered feature measured approximately 10 metres in diameter and was 1.5 metres high. Loose chalk is visible on the surface and it may represent no more than a comparatively recent dump of soil and chalk rubble.

### *Land Parcels 290 and 295*

Two areas of fairly impenetrable scrub. The ground within both fields has been severely disturbed by rabbit burrows but, unlike 115, no potential archaeological features were recovered. Ground surface visibility here has been further obscured by the presence of hides and temporary shelters.

### *Land Parcel 255*

Visibility here was poor due to a fairly dense surface covering of hawthorn. One low earthwork, presumably a field boundary, was detected 3 metres in from and parallel to the present western fence line.

# REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

## Introduction

This survey was carried out alongside the surface collection survey early in 1992 as part of the archaeological assessment of the three potential bypass routes being undertaken by the OAU. Fieldwork coverage of the routes was divided between surface collection and magnetometer survey according to the state of crops and vegetation, and their effects on surface visibility, which represents a limiting factor for surface collection.

It was expected that the two techniques would provide rather different, and perhaps complementary, indications of the prevalence and concentration of archaeological findings or sites. The distribution of surface finds will reflect their spread and redeposition (by ploughing, manuring or erosion) and well as their original extent, and may not directly identify the original focus of activity. The magnetometer responds only to surviving subsurface features such as silted pits or ditches, and is most effective on settlement or industrial sites where such features are concentrated and their fill is magnetically enhanced through the effects of human activity on soil magnetic susceptibility, as noted below.

Tests of soil magnetic susceptibility can provide a sensitive indication of the effects of past human activities, notably burning. Susceptibility measurements therefore provide both a guide to the strength of response to be expected from the magnetometer, and a direct indication of areas of past occupation activity. Soil samples were therefore collected during the survey from transects across both the areas covered by the magnetometer and those investigated by surface collection. Correspondences and discrepancies between the findings from each technique are noted in the list of sites below.

## Methodology

### *Magnetometer Survey*

The ground must be covered at close intervals to achieve the resolution required for the identification of small man-made features in a magnetic survey, and this limits the total area which it is practical to survey. The sampling scheme adopted was therefore to survey a 20m wide strip following the centre line of the proposed road wherever feasible. This width of strip provides a sufficiently large sample for the concentration and distribution of features to be determined, as well as a likelihood of intersecting any reasonably large sites which lie within the road width, but also allows relatively rapid progress.

Magnetometer readings were recorded using a Geoscan fluxgate magnetometer at 30cm intervals along traverses 1m apart. The results are presented as graphical profiles or traces alongside a corresponding set of half-tone plots on plans 1-7

enclosed. The inclusion of both versions allows detected magnetic anomalies to be compared in profile and in plan. The readings have been processed to correct for variations in the instrument zero setting, and numerically smoothed. This treatment reduces background noise levels and tends to emphasise broader features which are more likely to be archaeologically significant. Extreme high or low readings, which are usually caused by modern iron, have been truncated.

The survey plots are arranged in sequence on the plans from west to east along each of the three routes. Fields are assigned to the routes according to the scheme used in the bound set of map extracts supplied by Acer Consultants Ltd. A set of 1:2500 map extracts, also supplied by Acer, has been annotated with the measurements taken to locate the sections of the magnetometer survey, and included in the project archive. The survey was located where possible by reference to pegs marking the road centre line which were placed in position by Acer, but measurements to field boundaries were also sometimes required. A schematic plan showing the strips surveyed at 1:10000 scale is included in the general field survey location plans in Volume II of this report.

### *Magnetic Susceptibility Survey*

Soil samples were collected at 20m intervals along each side of the 20m wide magnetometer survey strips, and along the two transects (A and 1) lying closest to the centre line in the fields covered by the surface collection survey. The results from all the sampled fields are plotted in a single sequence at the foot of each of the seven survey plans enclosed, and on the same plan as the corresponding section of the magnetometer survey where applicable.

Two sets of readings, based on measurements at different frequencies, are plotted for each of the fields sampled. The low frequency (LF) readings are plotted directly for each line of samples, but the high frequency readings are converted to a measure of percentage frequency dependence (%fd). This is because the extent to which the readings vary with measurement frequency is in principle capable of indicating the significance of the variations seen in the low frequency readings, which may be man-made or geological in origin. Natural weathered rock contains large multi-domain grains and has low frequency dependence, but burnt materials associated with human activity contain small single domain grains which are resistant to high frequency measurement, and so have high frequency dependence. The extent to which this differential frequency response (as opposed to the simple detection of variations in low frequency readings) is useful in the practical identification of archaeological sites has not yet been very fully investigated, and is likely to depend on the nature and intensity of activity at the sites in question.

Findings from both the magnetometer and susceptibility surveys at each of the sites identified are noted and compared in the following list. Some of the detected magnetic anomalies have been indicated by shading added to the plots, but linear features are marked by arrows at the edges of the plots. Site numbers in the range 200+ indicate sites located from the magnetometer survey, and numbers in the range 2000+ are sites from the surface collection survey. These are included

here to permit discussion of the susceptibility findings.

**Results: Preferred Route** (See plans 1 and 2).

*Site 275 (Field 405)*

The survey in the western half of this field was offset to the north of the road centre line to avoid the houses. Two anomalies are noted which could represent silted pits, but such features in isolation may not necessarily be significant. (They could for example be iron objects buried at greater depth than those causing the characteristic 'iron spikes' which are frequently visible in the plots. The anomaly at A may be suspect because it is near the fence behind the houses, but B is isolated and may lie at one end of an alignment of weaker anomalies as arrowed on the plot.

*Site 276 (Field 415)*

Here there are several magnetic anomalies of possible significance, but there is also interference from modern iron. There is a broad but weak anomaly at A perhaps representing a silted hollow, but also several weak linear features which may be small ditches. These are arrowed on the half tone plot. Susceptibility values here are low.

*Sites 277, 278 (Field 425)*

A section near the centre of the magnetometer survey is offset 10m to the north to avoid raised and fenced areas of the golf course. There is a clearly defined pattern of east-west linear disturbances in the survey to the west of this offset section. These anomalies are not labelled, but are clearly visible in the half tone plot, and may relate to the extent of pre-enclosure cultivation.

The anomalies shaded at site 277 represent clusters of small disturbances rather than distinct individual features, and lie close to a recorded bronze age cremation, and may represent associated features. At site 278 towards the east of the field there is a recurrent pattern of weak linear features, perhaps again linked to past cultivation, and lying parallel to the contours. Susceptibility values in this field are higher to the west near the strong linear disturbances than elsewhere.

*Site 279 (Field 435)*

Several pit or ditch-like features have been shaded here, but the survey is subject to interference both from the landscaping of the golf course and from buried iron, and must be interpreted with caution. Susceptibility readings are low except for two readings in the southern transect, which lie close behind the modern houses.

*Sites 2001-2 (Field 440)*

Susceptibility readings here are significantly higher than in the fields noted above, which appears to be a consequence of post-medieval midden deposits as noted in the surface collection survey section of this report.

*Site 2003 (Field 445)*

Susceptibility values remain slightly enhanced to the east of the field where there is a concentration of fire-cracked flint, but less so than to the west of the field where midden material is present.

*Sites 2004-5 (Field 455X)*

The presence of Roman finds (site 2005) and medieval sherds is not clearly reflected in the susceptibility readings. (Site 2006 in field 455 was not sampled.)

*Site 2007 (Fields 460-465)*

Susceptibility readings here are unusually low, in spite of the presence of fire-cracked flint and other prehistoric finds.

*Site 280 (Fields 470-475)*

Some scattered magnetic anomalies are noted in these fields, but they are isolated and may represent silted hollows of uncertain origin. Susceptibility values are low.

*Sites 2008, 2010, 2011 (Fields 480, 380, 385)*

At each of these sites susceptibility values remain low in the presence of low density scatters of flint and pottery, which may represent hillwash deposits.

*Sites 2012, 2013 (Field 210)*

A 20m wide magnetometer strip was surveyed across this field following the centre of the South of Cissbury route, with shorter strips at the west end of the field lying within the North of Cissbury and Preferred routes. (See also plans 5 and 7.) The only anomaly noted on the plots is a ditch-like feature on the South of Cissbury Route (plan 5), but as with other isolated anomalies this is not necessarily archaeologically significant. There is considerable magnetic noise, possibly caused by some slag which was noted in the fieldwalking, at the south side of the field on the Preferred Route (plan 2), and dense interference to the east of the field (plan 5). This interference may reflect activity associated with the filling and levelling of an adjacent rubbish pit. Susceptibility values vary most noticeably in field 210 on the Preferred Route (plan 2) where again they may be affected by recent activity.

*Site 281 (Field 215)*

The horse paddock in this field contains made-up ground which we were informed



at the site covers the remains of buildings once used for a mushroom farm. The area is magnetically chaotic, perhaps because of reinforced concrete foundations.

The arable eastern part of the field contains anomalies which are not very distinct (there is also considerable interference), but which may represent part of a ditched enclosure, and which appears to be associated with enhanced susceptibility values.

*Site 2014 (Field 240)*

There is again no susceptibility enhancement here to correspond to a scatter of firecracked flint, which may be hillwash.

*Site 282 (Field 245-250)*

A number of strongly defined linear features have been arrowed on the half tone plot in the western half of the survey. These probably relate to former cultivation of the valley. Only a doubtful pit-like feature has been noted at the east end of the field. The susceptibility readings show very distinct enhancement at the western end of the survey close to the surviving farm buildings.

*Site 2015 (Field 255)*

This field contains a very dispersed flint scatter, and again gave low susceptibility readings.

*Site 2016 (Field 270)*

A dense scatter of flint and stone associated with Saxon and medieval finds was noted in the eastern half of the field, where there is also some indication of susceptibility enhancement relative to the very low values seen to the west and in field 255.

**Results: North and South of Cissbury Joint Route (see plans 3-5).**

*Site 283 (Field 050)*

The magnetometer survey shows a pattern of ditches which appear to form part of a system of enclosures on the eastern slope of the valley, and which may well be associated with the known Roman finds scatter nearby to the west.

Fields to the south and west of 050 produced no evidence for archaeological activity except for one doubtful pit-like feature in field 035. Field 000/005 is a former rubbish tip which was magnetically highly disturbed and so was not surveyed in detail. The susceptibility values from this field are quiet and must relate to clean imported topsoil. Susceptibility values from the other fields remain low until field 050, where there is significant enhancement. No definite findings were noted in either the magnetic or susceptibility results from field 065.

*Site 2017 (Field 075)*

A dense spread of flint and stone with later Bronze Age pottery was found here on high ground where it is unlikely to be hillwash. There are high readings in the low frequency susceptibility response both here and in field 070, and the frequency dependence of the readings also shows a substantial increase across the field. This may be significant, given that such variation is lacking in fields with less concentrated scatters of prehistoric finds.

**Results: South of Cissbury Route (see plans 3-5).**

*Site 284 (Fields 120-275)*

A number of linear features have been arrowed on the magnetometer plots from these two fields. Some of these may be strong enough to be ditches, but others could be the result of former cultivation. There is slight (LF) susceptibility enhancement in both fields near these features.

Other fields shown on plan 4 to the west of this site (095-110) failed to produce any identifiable archaeological features. There are susceptibility variations which appear to be associated with modern interference in field 105, and pipes in field 110. Fields 280-300 to the east also failed to produce any findings.

*Site 288 (Fields 305-310)*

Some magnetic anomalies have been shaded on the plots from the fields to either side of the track on the ridge south of Cissbury. The anomaly labelled A appears on an unsmoothed version of the plot (not reproduced here) to be made up of small spikes, and may be caused by interference, but others could be pit-like features. There is significant low frequency susceptibility enhancement here compared with the preceding fields.

*Site 289 (Fields 320-325)*

A number of features were detected in the magnetometer survey of the western slope and summit of the ridge extending south east from Cissbury. Linear features are arrowed and others are shaded on the plots (plan 5).

There is a very substantial increase in LF susceptibility values in field 320 at the western limit of this activity, and this increase extends over several fields to the east (as far as field 350). Extended variations of this kind are likely to be of geological rather than human origin, and on chalk can sometimes indicate the presence of a clay-with-flints capping. The magnetometer plots show an increased background noise level corresponding to the extent of this more magnetic soil, which also should improve the detectability of archaeological features, as appears to be the case.

*Site 290 (Field 350)*

A series of linear anomalies probably relating to former cultivation are arrowed on the plots. There is also a more substantial ditch-like feature (A) below the raised wooded area at the west side of the field, which was not surveyed. There is an alignment of pit-like anomalies at B, and a cluster of them at C, but the possibility that these are caused by iron cannot be excluded. The magnetometer response in this field probably benefits from the generally raised susceptibility response as noted above.

Fields 335-345 also have raised susceptibility values, but produced no significant surface findings, which is consistent with the susceptibility enhancement in this area being a natural effect.

*Site 2018 (Field 360)*

Susceptibility values here fall to a low background level, which is consistent with the flints found here representing no more than a manuring scatter, as suggested in the surface collection report.

*Site 291 (Field 370)*

The field shows some weak linear magnetic features against a background of low susceptibility values, and this again may indicate traces of cultivation or a field system rather than settlement activity.

*Sites 2019 and 2023 (Fields 375 and 205)*

No significant susceptibility variation would be expected to accompany this dispersed flint scatter if it represents hillwashed material, and none was detected.

*Site 2012 (Field 210)*

See Preferred route.

**Results: North of Cissbury Route (see plans 6-7).**

*Site 106 (Field 120)*

This previously recorded Romano-British site is marked in the magnetometer survey by pits (shaded) and ditches (arrowed), but the activity is fairly sparse and not marked by significant susceptibility enhancement. Activity ceases (except for a curving ditch) in the section of the field surveyed to the east of the wood.

(No magnetic activity was detected near site 270 in field 110 to the east of site 106, where only pipes were detected.)

*Site 285 (Field 130)*

Some anomalies were noted to the east of field 130, but they are isolated against a very quiet background, and so may not be of particular significance.

*Site 286 (Field 140)*

There are two distinct pit-like features here, but again they are isolated and not associated with any susceptibility activity.

There is extensive modern disturbance in the next surveyable fields to the east of Cissbury (150 and 155). This extends at a reduced level into field 160, where two anomalies have been shaded, but could represent buried iron.

*Sites 2024, 2025, 2026 (Field 165)*

There is substantial susceptibility enhancement, especially in the western half of this field when compared with field 160, and this may well be significant given the presence of a dense flint concentration and related finds.

*Site 287 (Fields 175-180)*

Linear features probably relating to field systems as noted elsewhere were detected here. There are also pit-like anomalies in field 180. The susceptibility values show some enhancement compared with the low background level seen in the nearby fields 190-205.

*Sites 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030 (Fields 185,190,195,205)*

The densest flint concentration from these fields was found in field 185 (site 2027), where the susceptibility readings also show the most activity.

For the results from field 210 see the Preferred route.

## **Summary and Conclusions**

### *Magnetometer Survey*

The magnetometer survey responded effectively to archaeological features both at known and at previously unknown sites along the three routes, although in most cases the response was of limited intensity or concentration. This pattern is consistent with the findings from the surface collection survey, which located sites mostly of Bronze Age or other prehistoric date. There was little material from the later periods for which the magnetometer is most effective because the physical remains are likely to be more substantial. Some features were detected which are likely to be of Romano-British date, such as the ditches at sites 283, 106 and 284, but they appear to represent outlying enclosures rather than centres of settlement.

The magnetic findings also included a number of sometimes well-defined linear features, which on the evidence of surface finds and known sites nearby, are likely to be associated with early field systems (eg sites 276, 278, 282, 284, 287, 290, 291). It is unlikely that a very complete plan of such features has been recovered because only the more well-preserved ditches will be detectable. Slight, ploughed out ditches and banks are unlikely to respond.

The anomalies shaded on the plots as pits may in some cases indicate the presence of settlement activity, but the interpretation of such features is sometimes uncertain because of their similarity to magnetic anomalies caused by the more deeply buried pieces of iron. Sites with clusters of apparent pits (eg 288 and 290 in fields 310 and 350) perhaps offer the best chance of significant findings.

### *Soil Magnetic Susceptibility Survey*

Susceptibility values, where they are affected by archaeological activity, usually indicate the presence of settlement or industrial sites, and will not necessarily respond to field systems or sites defined by surface finds which may be dispersed from the original centre of activity.

Clear correlation between the low frequency susceptibility response and relatively modern occupation activity was seen in the survey findings at site 2002, where high readings in fields 440 and 445 indicate the spread of midden material, and at site 282 where there are high readings near the farm buildings. Elsewhere there are distinct correlations between areas of susceptibility enhancement and some of the more definite prehistoric surface find sites, as at sites 2016 (field 270), 2017 (field 075), 2024-6 (field 165) and 2027 (field 185). There are exceptions to this pattern, and site 2007 is not recognisable in the susceptibility readings. There are also relationships between susceptibility response and enclosures found in the magnetometer survey, as at sites 281 (field 215) and 283 (field 050).

There is minimal correspondence between susceptibility activity and the considerable number of sites defined by sparse find scatters which could represent hillwash material or be the result of manuring. The (low frequency) susceptibility findings therefore in general appear to correlate well with the confidence ratings assigned to the sites in the surface collection survey, and to provide an added indication of sites where archaeological activity is likely to be most concentrated.

The plots showing the percentage frequency dependence of the susceptibility readings have not in this case proved particularly effective as a further aid to the identification of sites, but this may again reflect the comparative lack of dense settlement sites where this factor would be of most significance. There may be exceptions such as site 2017 (field 075) where there is a pronounced increase in %fd in the vicinity of a dense spread of flint and stone, but such cases are rare. The standard low frequency susceptibility readings, however, have provided useful information, and correlate well both with the magnetometer and surface collection results. Susceptibility readings therefore provide an additional indication of the reliability and significance of sites identified by both fieldwork techniques.

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Date of report: 31 March 1992

## APPENDIX A

### Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features

(As shown on accompanying maps)

NOTE: In this Gazetteer, Historic Buildings are numbered 00-99. Archaeological remains are numbered 100-299 and 1000 onwards. Historic Landscape elements are numbered 300-399.

## HISTORIC BUILDINGS

No.	Name & Address	Description	DoE No.
001*	Lychpole Farmhouse Steyning Road Sompting Adur District TQ 156077	L-shaped C18 house, faced with flints with red brick dressings. Tiled roof.	II 2/33
002*	Sompting Abbotts Church Lane Sompting Adur District TQ 163058	Built 1856 in Tudor style. Faced with flints with stone dressings, steep slate roof.	II 2/29
003*	Church Farmhouse Church Lane Sompting Adur District TQ 162058	C18, much altered C19, faced with flints, slate roof.	II 2/28
004*	St Mary's Church Sompting Adur District TQ 161056	C11 - C12 flint with stone slate roof. Tower entirely early C11. Contains examples Saxon sculpture.	I 2/27
005*	Sompting Peverel Church Lane Adur District TQ 161055	Late C18 house on site of older building. Hipped slate roof.	II 2/26
006*	Hoe Court Farmhouse Hoe Court Lancing Adur District TQ 192062	Probably C17 building, refaced. Stuccoed, tiled roof.	II 2/11
007*	Lancing College College Drive Lancing Adur District TQ195065	E & W quadrangles C19, built of knapped flint, stone dressings, slate roof. Rest completed 1913.	II* 2/7
008*	The Chapel Lancing College TQ 196065	Designed 1868, built of stone, C18 French gothic style. Foundations for unbuilt tower, main part of building completed 1911. West wall completed 1960-75.	I 2//8
009*	Old Farmhouse Lancing College TQ 198064	C17 altered, restored and refaced. Horsham slab roof. NE wing C19 addition; faced with flints, tiled roof.	II 2/11
010*	Halewick Farmhouse Steepdown Rd Sompting Adur District TQ 173058	Early C19 exterior to possibly earlier building; tiled roof.	II 2/32



011*	Barn at Halewick Farm TQ 172058	C18, long building of flints; slate roof.	II 2/32a
012*	311 & 312 Goar Cotts Findon Road Worthing Worthing District TQ 125075	Probably later C18 pair cottages. Flint with brick banding; steep tiled roof.	II 23/269
013*	Durrington or Salvington Mill Furze Road Worthing TQ 123067	Post type mill with round house abe fantail; date 1700 over door. Sweeps intact, machinery in working order (at 11/10/1949)	II 23/69
014*	Durrington Manor Durrington Mill Durrington Worthing TQ 119053	Road frontage C18, garden side Victorian; red brick under cement, Horsham slate roof.	II 23/73
015*	Dower House Durrington Hill Durrington Worthing Borough TQ 119053	Converted outbuilding abutting Durrington Manor. Mostly flint with brick dressings part older than manor, now reconstructed.	II 23/73a
016*	Boundary Wall Salvington Rd Worthing Borough TQ 119053	C18, of brick and some flint.	II 23/222
017*	Rose Cottage Salvington Road Durrington Worthing Borough TQ 119053	Cottage c.1723 extended 1808. Faced with knapped flint, red brick dressings, tiled roof.	II 23/221
018*	Greenstede House Durrington Hill Durrington Worthing Borough TQ 118053	Early C18 very steep slate roof.	II 23/220
019*	Saint Symphorian's Durrington Hill Durrington Borough of Worthing TQ 118054	Chapel, disused and in ruins 1650-1914; restored 1919, chancel added 1939-40	II 23/72
020*	The Cottage 12, Arundel Rd Worthing TQ 105057	Probably late C18, steep tiled roof.	II 23/216
021*	13, Arundel Rd Worthing TQ 105057	Late C18; grey headers with red brick dressings, red tiled roof.	II 23/70

022*	14, Arundel Rd Worthing TQ 105057	C18 red brick detached cottage, steep tiled roof, reinforced with buttresses.	II 23/217
023*	Castle Goring Arundel Rd Worthing TQ 102056	Built by Shelley's grandfather; S front Palladian, N front gothic. Dates 1797-8. Yellow brick, and flint and sandstone.	I 23/71
024*	Salvington or Taylor's Nurseries Half Moon Lane Durrington Borough of Worthing TQ 128054	Late C18, grey headers with red brick dressings, red tile roof.	II 10/77
025*	Half Moon House Half Moon Lane Durrington Borough of Worthing TQ 128053	Circa 1840, stuccoed, slate roof.	II 10/76
026*	The Old Cottage Ashacre Lane Durrington Borough of Worthing TQ 129051	Probably late C18, flint with brick dressings, slate roof	II 10/173
027*	The Old House Ashacre Lane Durrington Borough of Worthing TQ 180051	C17, plaster front, Horsham stone slate roof.	II 10/78
028*	Walnut Tree Cottage Ashacre Lane Durrington Borough of Worthing TQ 130050	Dated 1762, flints with red brick dressing and string course, re tile roof.	II 10/79
029*	Upton Farmhouse Upper Brighton Road Worthing TQ 157052	South front early - mid C18, parts of rear, and interior possibly "considerably earlier". Red brick, grey headers, steep slate roof West end weather-boarded. Two double storey wings.	II 18/210
030*	Castle Goring Lodge Arundel Rd Clapham Arun District TQ 104058	Slightly later than the house, about 1830; one storey, faced with flints, slate roof.	II 11/27
031*	Stanhope Lodge Arundel Road Clapham Arun District TQ 110057	C18 with early C19 additions. Red brick, tiled roof.	II 11/26

032*	Wood Cottage Holt Farm Arundel Rd Clapham TQ 104063	Probably C18 timber-framed building, brick infilling. Thatched roof, covered asbestos and described as derelict (3.4.69).	II 11/28
033*	Keepers Cottage Holt Farm Clapham Arun District TQ 104064	Restored C17 or earlier timber-framed building with painted brick infilling. Thatched roof.	II 11/29
034*	The Old Farmhouse The Street Clapham Arun District TQ 098066	Converted large farmhouse, now two houses. C17 or earlier timber framed, red brick infilling. Being renovated (12.10.54).	II* 10/35
035*	Dovecote at The Old Farmhouse The Street Clapham Arun District TQ 098066	C17 or earlier; square, walls of stone, flint and chalk blocks, pyramid tiled roof.	II 10/35a
036*	St Mary's Parish Church The Street Clapham Arun District TQ 095067	C13 with transitional Norman nave. Built of flints, hipped tiled roof.	I 10/36
037*	No. 160 The Street Clapham Arun District TQ 096064	C17 or earlier timber framed cottage with plaster infilling, thatched roof.	II 10/34
038*	No. 1 & 2 Threshers Nepcote Lane Findon Arun District TQ 126081	C18 building, faced with flints, red brick dressings, tile roof.	II 23/12
039*	Cissbury Nepcote Lane Findon Arun District TQ 128080	Partially C18 farmhouse, faced with knapped flints, tiled roof. C19 additions to west.	II 23/13
040*	Holmbush House High Street Findon Arun District TQ 121083	Early C19, grey headers with white brick dressings, slate roof.	II 23/9

041*	East Lodge High Street Findon Arun District TQ 121084	Originally lodge of Findon Place. Early - mid C19. Faced with flints, tiled roof.	II 23/8
042*	Averys High Street Findon Arun District TQ121084	Two parallel wings, front C18. Faced with flints, red brick dressings, red tile roof.	II 23/7
043*	Grey Walls High Street Findon Arun District TQ 121084	Early C19, faced with flints, hipped slate roof	ii 23/5
044*	Holmcroft High Street Findon Arun District TQ 121085	Early C19, two parallel wings, faced with brown roughcast, hipped slate roof.	II 23/4
045*	Findon Manor Hotel High Street Findon Arun District TQ 121087	Centre C18, altered. Faced with flints, red brick dressings, Horsham slab roof.	II 23/3
046*	Kenseys Cross Lanes Findon Arun District TQ 122087	C18, faced with flints, tiled roof.	II 23/1
047*	The Malt House Cross Lanes Findon Arun District TQ 123087	C18 faced with flints, red tile roof.	II 23/2
048*	Findon Farmhouse Horsham Road Findon Arun District TQ 122089	Early C19, faced with roughcast, slate roof. Early to mid C19 addition of higher elevations	II 23/18
049*	North east corner of The Square Findon Arun District TQ 122088	C18 or earlier, stuccoed, red tile roof. Five modern shop fronts.	II 23/16

050*	Rose Cottage 1, Horsham Road Findon Arun District TQ 122099	C18 faced with flints, whitewashed, red brick string course, red tile roof.	II 23/19
051*	The Old Village House Hotel The Square Findon Arun District TQ 122089	C18 front to probable older building; stuccoed and some imitation timbering, steeply-pitched tiled roof.	II 23/14
052*	The Gun Inn The Square Findon Arun District TQ 122089	Originally two buildings. North wing C12 or earlier timber framed building; south wing is C18, faced with roughcast and with tiled roof.	II 23/15
053*	Greypoint House The Square Findon Arun District TQ 122088	C19, painted brick, slate roof; now flats.	II 23/17
054*	The Village Well House High Street Findon Arun District TQ 121084	C19, four timber uprights support hipped tiled roof; iron wheel to raise water.	II 23/6
055*	Greenside Cottage Nepcote Lane Findon Arun District TQ 126084	Early C19, faced with flints, tiled roof.	II 23/11
056*	Coachman's Nepcote Lane Findon Arun District TQ 126084	C18, red brick and grey headers alternately, tiled roof.	II 23/10
057*	Church of Saint John the Baptist Findon Rd Findon Arun District TQ 117085	Nave arcade transitional Norman, walls of nave and remainder of church C13, re-roofed C15. Built of flints. West tower with broached shingled spire. Large size for a downland church.	I 11/24
058*	Findon Place Findon Road Findon Arun District TQ 117085	Mid C18 mansion. White brick, hipped slate roof.	II* 11/25

059*	Yew Tree House West Street Sompting Adur District TQ 161053	Late C18. Faced with Roman cement, slate roof.	II 2/37
060*	The Old Rectory West Street Sompting Adur District TQ 162053	Late C18. Two parallel ranges, faced with Roman cement, mansarded tiled roof.	II 2/37
061*	Parish Church of St. James Manor Road Lancing Adur District TQ 182056	South porch transitional Norman, remainder C13, tower re-roofed 1618	I 2/14
062*	Glebe House West Lane Lancing Adur District TQ182055	Early C19, facedv with flints, hipped slate roof	II 2/24
063*	No 61 Manor Road Lancing Adur District TQ 183056	C17 or earlier lobby entry timber-framed buidling, brick infilling, hipped tiled roof	II 2/13
064*	Church Farmhouse Church Close Lancing Adur District TQ 182057	Much altered C18 house, faced with flints, tiled roof	II 2/6
065*	The Old Cottage 1, Mill Road Lancing Adur District TQ 183057	C17 or earlier timber fraqmed building, plaster infilling, thatched roof	II 2/16
066*	Smithy Cottage 4, Mill Road Lancing Adur District TQ 184057	Late C18 ior early C19, faced with flints, slate roof	II 2/18
067*	Walls at Smithy Cottage 4, Mill Road Lancing Adur District TQ 184057	Rectangle of flint walls of varying heights	II 2/18a

068*	Grants Manor Mill Road Lancing Adur District TQ 183057	C17 or earlier timber framed building, red brick or roughcast infilling, hipped roof of Horsham slabs	II 2/17
069*	Hawthorn cottage 20, The Street Lancing Adur District TQ 185058	C18, faced with flints, white washed, tiled roof	II 2/23
070*	Twitten Cottage 19, The Street Lancing Adur District TQ 186058	C18, faced with flints, tiled roof	II 2/
071	Holt farmstead Holt Farm Clapham Arun District TQ 104059	Much rebuilt and probably modern but includes older buildings of ?C18/19	
072	Holt Farm Clapham Arun District TQ 107059	Datestone 1851, brick with original features and contemporary walled garden	
073	Building in Cote Durrington Worthing TQ 115059	House of brick and flint, C19 with some earlier elements?	
074	Happy Eater Cote Durrington Worthing District TQ 114059	Conversion of C18/19 flint barn into Happy Eater cafe	
075	House, North of Cote Durrington Worthing District TQ 114061	Mid-C19 brick house	
076	Offices/workshops at The Vale Findon Arun District TQ 124077	Early C19 brick and flint farmstead now converted to workshops and offices	
077	Buildings at Cissbury Farm Findon Arun District TQ 132079	C19 brick and flint farmstead, buildings on two sides and walled yard	

078	House, on Lambley's Lane Broadwater Worthing District TQ 158055	C18/19 brick and flint farmstead
079	Lambley's Barn Lambley's Lane Sompting Adur District TQ 157062	C18/19 brick and flint farmstead, much rebuilt in C20
080	Buildings at Beggar's Bush Sompting Adur District TQ 159073	C20 barns on old site, C19 brick and flint cottage row
081	Titch Hill Farm Sompting Adur District TQ 163065	Possible C19 core, reworked, good setting
082	Buildings at Titch Hill Farm Sompting Adur District TQ 163065	Some C19 amongst C20 farm buildings
083	Hill Barn Farm Lancing Adur District TQ 182064	C19 farmstead and cottage, latter derelict
084	College Farm The Drive Lancing College Lancing Adur District TQ 198064	Brick and flint farmstead, probably C19, ?on site of older buildings
085	Hotel or Pub "The Sussex Pad"? The Drive Lancing Adur District TQ 199061	Modern pub on site of some significance, "Lancing" or "Sussex" Pad?
086	House at The Drive Lancing College Lancing Adur District TQ 199061	C19 brick and flint house, C20 additions, on site of Lancing Pad



087	House at The Drive Lancing College Lancing Adur District TQ 199062	C18/19 and C20 house, part rendered
088	Hoe Court Farm North Lancing Adur District TQ 191062	Various C19 brick and flint buildings; dairy, barn, animal shed, wall on east side of yard
089	Coombe Barn Lambley's Lane Sompting Adur District TQ 158065	Brick and flint farmstead of C18/19
090	Club House of Golf Course east of Salvington Worthing District TQ 142057	Traditional brick and flint C19 farmstead buildings
091	Swandean Hospital Durrington Worthing District TQ 119058	Late C19 Italianate flint and stucco hospital building
092	House, south of The Vale Findon Arun District TQ 12110715	Northern example of two houses; brick and flint, tile hung, late C19
093	House, south of The Vale Findon Arun District TQ 12110714	southern example of two houses; brick and flint, late C19
094	House at The Vale Findon Arun District TQ 124078	Red and brown brick C19 house, possible converted farm building
095	House at The Vale Findon Arun District TQ 124078	Red and brown brick house, C19
096	House, east of Lancing Adur District TQ 188057	Probable C19 cottage

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 097 | House at<br>Cote Lane<br>Durrington<br>Worthing<br>TQ 114058 | C19 house rendered externally.                      |
| 098 | The Links<br>Links Rd<br>Durrington<br>Worthing<br>TQ 135055 | C20 timber framed house in vernacular<br>style      |
| 099 | House in<br>Links Rd<br>Durrington<br>Worthing<br>TQ 134056  | C20 brick and tilehung house in vernacular<br>style |

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No.	Site Grid Ref.	Description	SMR No.	SAM No.
100	TQ 11110653	Post medieval limekiln	3146	
101	TQ 11230646	Bank and ditch of old field boundary	3133	
102	TQ 11320615	Roman pottery from field west of Cote Nurseries	3000	
103	TQ 11110677	Roman pottery from Clapham Wood	3007	
104	TQ 11590749 - 13830734	Medieval terracing on north slopes of West Hill. 12ft wide	3074	
105	TQ 12070716 - 12010755	3m wide terracing on north-east side of West Hill	3075	
106	TQ 12910785	Roman settlement at Cissbury Farm, identified by occupation debris and cropmarks	2992	
107	TQ 14080756	Group of two ploughed out bowl barrows on Vineyard Hill, Worthing. Second is numbered 108	3140	
108	TQ 14160745	Second bowl barrow in group with above (gaz. no. 107)	3141	
109	TQ 14300703	Roman burials found on Worthing Golf Course	3132	
110	TQ 14200750	Find of Roman pottery from Deep Bottom, Worthing	3137	
111	TQ 13870580	Site of Offington windmill. Mapped 1795, 1913, but gone by 1825	3147	
112	TQ 13870580	Possible barrow and Roman pottery from "near Offington Mill"	3129	
113	TQ 14300580	Bronze Age cremation of woman, with pottery from Charmandean, Worthing.	3006	
114	TQ 16000600	Bronze age axe from Sompting, Adur.	3198	
115	TQ 14990805 - 1502756	11ft wide terracing in Canada Bottom, Sompting. Has parish boundary along it.	3107	
116	TQ 15040808	Ploughed-out earthwork on Lychpole Hill, probably a dew pond.	3087	
117	TQ 16000700	Find of Bronze Age palstave from Steep Down, Sompting	3095	
118	TQ 16700670	Find of Roman pottery and pin during excavation of cross ridge dyke, Steep Down, Sompting	3156	
119	TQ 16700670	Flint scraper from Steep Down, Sompting	3157	
120	TQ 16730677 - 18830675	Cross dyke and terrace on lower slopes of Steep Down, Sompting; thought to be Iron Age.	3155	

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No.	Site Grid Ref.	Description	SMR No.	SAM No.
121	TQ 16970682	First of two bowl barrows on Steep Down, Sompting, which has been ploughed out. See 122	3180	
122	TQ 16990679	Second of two bowl barrows on Steep Down, Sompting; much spread, about 1m in height when recorded. See 121	3181	
123	TQ 17580622	Bronze Age hoard including bronze cauldron and 17 socketed axes from Hill Barn Nurseries, Sompting	3188	
124	TQ 18000648	Palaeolithic flint from Lancing Ring, Lancing	3185	
125	TQ 18000650	Three neolithic flint scrapers from Lancing Ring, Lancing	3186	
126	TQ 19040608	Saxon cemetery at Hoe Court, C6-7	3153	
127	TQ 11000759	Probable round barrow north of Clapham Wood	3106	
128	TQ 11040849 - 10820762	Celtic road and terrace way south of Church Hill, Findon	3059	
129	TQ 11500800 - 11170803	Field lynchet, preceded by bank, on Church Hill, Findon	3070	
130	TQ 12000700	Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement site at High Salvington; evidence for shallow depressions thought to be hut circles, many flints	3109	
131	TQ 12300700	Flints and pot boilers found whilst ploughing on Bost Hill, Worthing	3099	
132	TQ 12880726	Roman coin found in Findon Valley	3124	
133	TQ 11980531	Roman and Romano-British pottery found at the Manor House, Durrington	3021	
134	TQ 11960506	Roman coin of C1 found in garden, Durrington Lane, Worthing	3136	
135	TQ 12000500	Fine polished axe of the Early Bronze Age from Durrington	3122	
136	TQ 12330524	Late Bronze Age palstave and socketed axe from "Durrington Path"	3024	
137	TQ 12750543	Early Bronze Age mace head from Mayfield Nurseries, Half Moon Lane, Durrington	3104	
138	TQ 12720533	Roman potsherds of C1 to C4 from Mayfield Nurseries, revealed to indicate native settlement of C1	3105	
139	TQ 12330505	Mesolithic and other axe from Salvington, Worthing	3005	

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No.	Site Grid Ref.	Description	SMR No.	SAM No.
140	TQ 13000500	Flint axe and sickle found at Salvington, Worthing	3127	
141	TQ 12710642	Unfinished quartzite macehead from Findon Valley	3143	
142	TQ 12570679	Small C2 greyware cooking pot containing a cremation in garden, Vale Avenue, Findon Rd, Worthing	3002	
143	TQ 13360649	Part of Late Bronze Age bucket-shaped urn from Findon Valley	3023	
144	TQ 13800700	Prehistoric settlement on Mount Carvey; hut sites, many flints, pottery was rare	3142	
145	TQ 14300519	Roman pottery and skeletons, and worked flints from pit in Waterworks Lane, Broadwater	3062	
146	TQ 14380545	Late Iron Age/Early Bronze Age pottery from well or bore hole at Broadwater pumping station	3004	
147	TQ 13710770 - 13640765	Cross ridge dyke consisting of bank and ditch running from Cissbury Ring for c.80m; overlaid by hillfort	4285	
148	TQ 14110780	Cultivation terraces on Vineyard Hill, Early Iron Age or Roman	4285	
149	TQ 13360783	Bowl barrow below Cissbury Ring	3134	
150	TQ 13760832	Medieval or later terrace way on slopes north of Cissbury Ring	3076	
151	TQ 13900800	Trajan coin found "near Cissbury", Worthing	3123	
152	TQ 14000800	Two palaeolithic flint axes from Cissbury, Worthing	3135	
153	TQ 13950805	Site of Saxon mint in Cissbury Ring; used 1009 - 1023 AD	4287	
154				
155	TQ 13950805	Cissbury Ring Iron Age hillfort.	4281	64
156	TQ 14000820	Roman re-fortification of Cissbury Ring	4283	64
157	TQ 13700793	Flint mines at Cissbury Ring	4284	64
158	TQ 13741784	Earthwork of bank and ditch inside Cissbury Ring; thought to be house platform, saucer or disc barrow or henge monument	4286	64
159	TQ 14000820	Field system of Roman origins overlying Cissbury Ring	4282	64

# **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

No.	Site Grid Ref.	Description	SMR No.	SAM No.
160	TQ 12660807	Bowl barrow, in which a beaker was found, at Nepcote, Findon	3020	
161	TQ 12700830	Find of Roman coin from Nepcote, Findon	3125	
162	TQ 13830875	Bowl barrow at Cissbury, Findon	2984	
163	TQ 12940906	Bowl barrow, one of a group at Findon; now destroyed. See also 164, 165 & 166	3016	
164	TQ 12990901	Bowl barrow at Findon, one of a group; 0.4m high. See also 163, 165 & 166	3017	
165	TQ 12880896	Bowl barrow at Findon, one of a group; 7m in diameter, 0.3m high, possible oval ditch. See also 163, 164 & 166	3018	
166	TQ 12860890	Bowl barrow at Findon, one of a group; 7.5m in diameter, 0.3m high. See also 163-5	3019	
167	TQ 12450812	Mid to Late Bronze Age settlement site discovered and destroyed during building in Findon	3151	
168	TQ 12400830	Iron Age occupation site found at Findon during building	3001	
169	TQ 12160858	Discovery of Roman pottery if Findon during building	3139	
170	TQ 11000800	Recovery of Roman urns during construction of turnpike road, mid C19	3113	
171	TQ 11180809 - 11218081	Terrace way, celtic road with bank on uphill side; Church Hill, Findon	3103	
172	TQ 11180821 - 11600801	Terrace way, probably medieval, Church Hill, Findon	3128	
173	TQ 11260844	Possible flint mines on Church Hill, Findon	2980	
174	TQ 11450823	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint mining and occupation debris; some Roman potsherds	3071	87
175	TQ 11460823	Bowl barrow overlying flint mine shaft	3073	87LN
176	TQ 11200849	One of small group of bowl barrows to one side of larger group on Church Hill, Findon. Cannot be traced on the ground; excavated. See also 177-181	3117	
177	TQ 11180852	One of barrow group on Church Hill. No trace on the ground (1971). See also 176 & 178-81	3118	
178	TQ 11180852	One of barrow group on Church Hill. Visible on APs. See also 176-7 & 179-81	3119	

# **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

No.	Site Grid Ref.	Description	SMR No.	SAM No.
179	TQ 11210848	One of group of bowl barrows lying closely together (see 180 & 181) and slightly uphill of 176-8 on Church Hill, Findon. Contained fragments of urn and flakes, but no burial	3114	
180	TQ 11200847	One of small group of barrows on Church Hill, finds from it but no visible trace remains. See also 176-9 & 181	3115	
181	TQ 11170848	Last of group of barrows on Church Hill; excavated but no visible trace survives. See also 176-80	3116	
182	TQ 11140860	One of a group of three platform barrows on Church Hill, Findon (see also 183-4). Excavated 1949, ring ditch still visible on APs .	3063	
183	TQ 11160858	Second of barrow group on Church Hill (see also 182 & 4). Ring ditch visible on APs	3064	
184	TQ 11170860	Possible barrow on Church Hill (see also 182-3 & 5). May be remains of back-filled chalk pit	3066	
185	TQ 11170860	Third platform barrow in group on Church Hill (see also 182-4)	3065	
186	TQ 11040897	Fragment of an Early Romano-British vessel found at Tolmare, Findon	3111	
187	TQ 11040879	Find of flint "chopper" during excavation of a pit at Tolmare	3112	
188	TQ 18660613	Site of Lancing Down Mill, probably a post mill. Large mound now supporting a beech clump	3598	
189	TQ 11050873 - 11170875	Cross ridge dyke on Church Hill, Findon	3058	
190	TQ 11040879	Post medieval chalk pits at Tolmare	3110	
191	TQ 10960882	Limekiln at Tolmare	3150	
192	TQ 11050855	Disused and overgrown dewpond at Tolmare	3144	
193	TQ 13200900	Iron Age/Romano-British field system seen on APs east of Findon	3131	
194	TQ 11220900	Possible tumulus seen on APs north of Church Hill	3130	
195	TQ 11580852	Surface finds of Roman pottery and tile suggesting possible occupation site	2994	
196	TQ 13950840	5m wide terrace on the north slopes of Cissbury Ring	3060	

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No.	Site Grid Ref.	Description	SMR No.	SAM No.
197	TQ 14330805	Bowl barrow surviving as earthwork on Cissbury Ring	3023	
198	TQ 14350894	Roman occupation site of late C3-C4 in Canada Bottom	2988	
199	TQ 15140828	Find of Bronze Age pottery from Stump Bottom	3093	
200	TQ 15300850	Neolithic flints from the Park Brow settlement	3082	
201	TQ 15510872	First of two bowl barrows on Park Brow, Sompting; much reduced by ploughing. See also 240	3090	49IN
202	TQ 15370887	Beaker pottery from the "Circus", Park Brow	3081	
203	TQ 15300900	Small Iron Age/Romano-British fields and larger contour lynchets on Park Brow	3094	49IN
204	TQ 15560895	Modern flint quarries in Lychpole Bottom	3085	
205	TQ 15900890	Late Bronze Age saddle quern from Lychpole Hill	3096	
206	TQ 15540796	Coin of Maximianus II from Stump Bottom	3088	
207	TQ 15230617	Part of polished axehead from Lyons Farm, Worthing	3161	
208	TQ 15100550	Scatter of Bronze Age pottery from Lyons Farm, Worthing	3187	
209	TQ 15200548	Roman legionary type quern from Lyons Farm nurseries, Worthing	3176	
210	TQ 15150539	Late Bronze Age palstave from Lyons Farm Nurseries	3173	
211	TQ 15370511	Roman skeleton lying obliquely across a ditch with Roman potsherds	3164	
212	TQ 16110522	C1 cinerary urn with cremation; also pottery and coin dated 198-209AD from Marquis of Granby, Sompting	3211	
213	TQ 16150564	Re-used Roman bricks in the fabric of Sompting Church	4420	
214	TQ 16500720	Scatter of C2 Roman pottery, Beggars Bush, Sompting	3097	
215	TQ 11700500	Site of C13/C14 hospital; exact location in Cokeham unknown	3197	
216	TQ 17300560	Frag of Iron Age pottery from gravel pit at Halewick Fm, North Lancing	3206	
217	TQ 17300560	Frag C1 & C3 pottery from pit at Halewick Fm, North Lancing	3207	



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No.	Site Grid Ref.	Description	SMR No.	SAM No.
218	TQ 17300560	C14 & C15 pottery from pit at Halewick Fm	3208	
219	TQ 17300560	Pagan Saxon bucketurn from pit at Halewick Fm	3209	
220	TQ 17330592	Romano-British lamp from garden in Sedbury Road, Sompting	3203	
221	TQ 17630687	Bowl barrow on Steep Down, Sompting	3183	
222	TQ 17840670	Possible Iron Age shrine at Lancing Ring	4416	
223	TQ 17840670	Saxon coins from Romano-Celtic temple at Lancing Ring	4418	
224	TQ 18800630	Frag C2 pottery in animal disturbance on Lancing Hill	3162	
225	TQ 18000600	Four Iron Age weaving combs found on Lancing Down	3199	
226	TQ 17880514	Coin of Antoninus Pius from Pratton Avenue, Lancing	3177	
227	TQ 18000500	Neolithic sub-crescentic flint sickel from Lancing	3200	
228	TQ 18000500	Number of mid and late Bronze Age vessels from Lancing	3202	
229	TQ 18000500	Number neolithic flints from Lancing	3204	
230	TQ 18620547	C1 & C2 pottery from garden of Willow Cottage, Old Shoreham	3163	
231	TQ 18670573	Glass and other Roman objects from The Street, North Lancing	3184	
232	TQ 18900660	Roman fibula brooch from Lancing Downs	3213	
233	TQ 19840655	Acheulian hand axe from area ESE of Lancing College	3193	
234	TQ 19860584	Dome trainer on Shoreham Airfield, for training gunners during Second World War.	4430	487
235	TQ 19400530	Salt working site; ploughed down salt mounds with pottery dating C10-C15	3212	
236	TQ 19000567	C12 or C13 cooking pot found beside Old Shoreham Road.	3175	
237	TQ 15400880	Important Iron Age farmstead site on Park Brow	3079	49
238	TQ 15370887	Double banked field track and Iron Age water storage pit called the "Circus", subsequently used as rubbish pit	3083	49
239	TQ 18700564	Parkscape at Lancing, icehouse to north of Leisure Centre thought to belong to the manor	2706	

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No.	Site Grid Ref.	Description	SMR No.	SAM No.
240	TQ 15540869	Second of two bowl barrows on Park Brow, see also 201, much reduced by ploughing	3091	49IN
241	TQ 16560756 - 16710757	Much denuded remains of prehistoric cross dyke on Steep Down, Sompting	3086	
242	TQ 15330830	Roman cremations in cinerary urns from Stump Bottom; nothing visible on ground	3092	
243	TQ 16850756	Possible bowl barrow with trig. station on top on Steep Down	3179	
244	TQ 17840670	Roman temple and cemetery near Lancing Ring, with possibly earlier ritual use of temple site, now ploughed out	4415	
245	TQ 15300840	Important Iron Age and Romano-British settlement complex and field system on Park Brow	3080	49
246	TQ 14300580	Neolithic unpolished flint axe from Charmondean, Worthing	3003	
247	TQ 12880505	Flint axe and Thames pick from garden Selden's Way, Salvvington	3005	
248				
249	TQ 11300760	Neolithic and early Bronze Age flints from field called "Strawberry Patch" west of Richardson Wood, Worthing	3101	
250	TQ 11130812 - 11120792	So-called Celtic road on Church Hill, Findon	3102	
251	TQ 14990805 - 15020756	Terrace way, medieval or later, running from Canada Bottom	3107	
252	TQ 11450823	Roman shards from flint mine excavations	3072	
253	TQ 14090738	Site of ploughed out bowl barrow on Vineyard Hill, Worthing	2976	
254	TQ 14090738	Roman tiles and coins from Vineyard Hill	2977	
255	TQ 14390523	Fragments of Roman pottery, flints and skeletons from corporation pit at Broadwater	3061	
256	TQ 11880663	Acheulian axe from garden east of Furze Close, High Salvvington	3025	
257	TQ 11640847	Lynchet marking edge of former glebe land at Findon Church	3098	
258	TQ 11090745	Bronze Age occupation site identified by three shallow depressions in ploughed field west of Richardson Wood, Worthing	3100	

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No.	Site Grid Ref.	Description	SMR No.	SAM No.
259	TQ 15300860	Late Bronze Age farmstead identified and partially excavated on Park Brow, Sompting.	3078	
260	TQ 16820637	Site of historic bulding, no longer extant, on Yeakell & Gardner map of 1778-83.	--	
261	TQ	Site of building at Holt on Yeakell & Gardner map of 1778-83.		
262	TQ	Site of Building at Cote on 1838 Tithe Map.		
263	TQ	Linear earthwork on on Sompting/Lancing Parish Boundary, near Lancing Ring.		
264	TQ	Earthwork of pond adjacent to Hill Barn Farm.		
265	TQ	Earthwork of large ?Dew Pond at Lancing Ring.		
266	TQ	Cropmark of ring-ditch NNW of Lychpole Farm.		
267	TQ	Cropmark of ditch ?continuing line of cross ridge dyke E of Titch Hill Farm; or old field boundary.		
268	TQ	Earthworks of ridge and furrow seen on March 1991 APs, next to pond at Lancing.		
269	TQ	Site of pond, recently infilled, at Cissbury House farmyard, shown on early 19th-cent estate map.		
270	TQ	Site of house on 1726 estate map of Cissbury.		
271	TQ	Site of house in Cissbury Park shown on estate map of 1724 and early 19th cent.		
272	TQ	Site of house in Cissbury Park shown on estate map of 1724, burnt down 1803.		
273	TQ	Site of pond next Cissbury Farm.		
274	TQ	Earthwork of ?dew pond SE of Cissbury Ring.		
275	TQ	Magnetometer trace of pits E of Cote		
276	TQ	Magnetometer trace of linear features W of Durrington cemetery		
277	TQ	Magnetometer trace of possible pits at Charmandean Coombe		
278	TQ	Magnetometer trace of linear features at Charmandean Coombe		
279	TQ	Magnetometer trace of possible linear features and pits W of Charmandean Lane		
280	TQ	Magnetometer trace of linear features and possible pits N of Sompting Abbots		

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No.	Site Grid Ref.	Description	SMR No.	SAM No.
281	TQ	Magnetometer trace of linear features E of Hailwick Lane		
282	TQ	Magnetometer trace of linear features at Hill Barn		
283	TQ	Magnetometer trace of probable Roman site E of Clapham Wood (cf No 103)		
284	TQ	Magnetometer trace of linear features S of Roman site W of Cissbury Ring		
285	TQ	Magnetometer trace of linear feature N of Cissbury Ring		
286	TQ	Magnetometer trace of possible pits N of Cissbury Ring		
287	TQ	Magnetometer trace of linear features S of Lychpole Farm		
288	TQ	Magnetometer trace of possible pits and other features on Mount Carvey		
289	TQ	Magnetometer trace of probable substantial settlement on Tennants Hill (cf No 1013)		
290	TQ	Magnetometer trace of linear features on Lychpole Hill		
291	TQ	Magnetometer trace of linear features just SW of Titch Hill Farm		
292	TQ	13th century buckle found by metal detecting near Hoe Court, now at Lancing College		
1001	TQ 10600575	Linear earthworks seen on March 1991 APs; appears to be boundary related to Goring Common.		
1002	TQ 11250750	Area of soilmarks seen on March 1991 AP; cultivation terraces/ lynchet or tracks.		
1003	TQ 13701430	Area of soilmarks seen on March 1991 APs; linear features, possibly field boundaries, some 18th century.		
1004	TQ	Area of soilmarks seen on March 1991 APs; relatively recent ? 19th century field boundaries N of Cote.		
1005	TQ 14750720	Area of soilmarks seen on March 1991 APs; probably celtic field boundaries on Tennants Hill.		

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No.	Site Grid Ref.	Description	SMR No.	SAM No.
1006	TQ 15300840	Extensive area of soilmarks seen on March 1991 APs, centred on the scheduled ancient monument site of Park Brow but extending further to the south. Celtic fields and trackways.		
1007	TQ 15700780	Cropmarks identified as rectilinear enclosure complex on March 1991 APs		
1008	TQ 16400730	Extensive area of soilmarks seen March 1991 APs; shows now removed field boundaries relating to early enclosure (not mapped) plus parts of earlier celtic(?) field system rotated by c.60 degrees		
1009	TQ 17000650	Area of soilmarks seen on March 1991 APs and showing well defined celtic field system		
1010	TQ 17650670	Area of soilmarks seen on March 1991 APs, probably part of the same field system 1009, the centre having been removed by quarrying		
1011	TQ 48800650	Extensive area of soilmarks seen on March 1991 APs; linear features possibly field boundaries which may represent two different field systems superimposed, the later shown on OS maps up to 1960's.		
1012		Soilmarks of missing boundaries of present field system round Holt.		
1013		Soilmarks of celtic fields on Lychpole Hill.		
1014		Soilmarks of former field boundaries N of Sompting.		
1015		Possible earthworks of tree planting rings or ring ditches and pond on Gold Course.		

## HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

No.	Site	Description
.	-	The boundary of former downland (Yeakell & Gardner map, c.1780) has been plotted, with no individual gazetteer entries. Some other historic hedged boundaries have also been plotted, some of which have individual entries below.
.	-	Selected modern paths and roads on the line of historic droeways from the coastal plain across the downs (Yeakell & Gardner map, c.1780) have been plotted, some have individual gazetteer entries.
301	Clapham Common Clapham Arun District	Former common of Clapham village (Yeakell & Gardner map, c.1780), now enclosed, and partly wooded.
302	Clapham Wood Clapham Arun District	Historic woodland (Yeakell & Gardner map, c.1780).
303	Hedge Clapham Arun District	Hedge on Clapham/Durrington parish boundary, between Holt and Cote, age unknown.
304	Holt settlement Clapham Arun District	Settlement around Holt Farm, shown as hamlet on Yeakell & Gardner map, c.1780.
305	Castle Goring garden Goring Worthing	Parkland and Woodland Gardens around Castle Goring, not Registered. Includes ruins of large walled Garden.
306	Common Goring Worthing	Former common (Yeakell & Gardner map, c.1780).
307	The Oaks Durrington Worthing	Area of possible relict woodland in modern wood (Yeakell & Gardner map, c.1780 and 1st ed 6" OS).
308	Cote Bottom Quarry Durrington Worthing	Chalk pit on former downland, post-medieval.
309	Cote hamlet Durrington Worthing	Historic settlement (Yeakell & Gardner map, c.1780). Locally Designated Area of Special Character.

310	Durrington CA Worthing	Durrington Conservation area round historic village centre.
311	Salvington village Worthing	Historic village centre of Salvington.
312	Durrington Cemetery Worthing	Durrington Cemetery, opened 1927, with formal layout and cemetery chapel, etc.
313	Quarry High Salvington Worthing	Disused chalk-pit on former downland, post-medieval.
314	Quarry Hill Barn Golf Course Worthing	Disused chalk-pit on former downland (1838 map).
315	Hedge Worthing Golf Course Worthing	Hedge on Broadwater/Findon parish boundary, in Worthing Golf Course, date unknown.
316	Findon Place Park Findon Arun District	Parkland round Findon Place, probably 18th century (not registered).
317	Findon CA Findon Arun District	Conservation Area in centre of Findon.
318	Findon village Findon Arun District	Historic village centre of Findon (Yeakell & Gardner map, c.1780).
319	Nepcote hamlet Findon Arun District	Historic settlement in hamlet of Nepcote, SE of Findon (Yeakell & Gardner map, c.1780).
320	Nepcote Green Findon Arun District	Area of former downland used for sheep-fair until present century.
321	Cissbury Park Findon Arun District	Parkland round Cissbury, early to mid 19th-century (not registered).

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 322 | Hedge<br>Broadwater<br>Worthing                        | Hedge along path on former line of Broadwater/Sompting parish boundary, age unknown.   |
| 323 | ?Warren<br>Lychpole Farm<br>Sompting<br>Adur District  | Place-name 'Coney Burrow Field' on 1772 map of Sompting, east of Lychpole Farm, possibly denoting former rabbit warren.  |
| 324 | Wood<br>Lychpole Farm<br>Sompting<br>Adur District     | Wood and shaw east of Lychpole Farm (Yeakell & Gardner map, c.1780).   |
| 325 | Hedge<br>Lychpole Farm<br>Sompting<br>Adur District    | Hedge along historic droveway and former boundary of downland, east of Lychpole Farm, age unknown.   |
| 326 | Hedge<br>Lychpole Farm<br>Sompting<br>Adur District    | Hedge along former boundary of downland, south of Lychpole Farm, age unknown.  |
| 327 | Sompting CA<br>Sompting<br>Adur District               | Conservation Area round historic village centre of Sompting.   |
| 328 | Sompting Abbots<br>garden<br>Sompting<br>Adur District | Planting round listed Victorian Sompting Abbots (LB No. 2), not registered, possibly in part contemporary with house. Grounds include earthworks of terraces and a pond. |
| 329 | Hedge<br>Sompting<br>Adur District                     | Hedge along former boundary of downland, north-east of Sompting, age unknown.  |
| 330 | Lancing CA<br>Lancing<br>Adur District                 | Conservation Area round historic village centre of North Lancing.  |
| 331 | Quarry<br>Lancing<br>Adur District                     | Disused chalk-pit on former downland north of Lancing, post-medieval.  |
| 332 | Road   | Road Holt Lane.  |
| 333 | Road   | Road Cote Street.  |
| 334 | Road   | Road Durrington Hill/Salvington Hill.  |



335	Road	Road Mill Lane/Half Moon Lane.
336	Road	Road Findon - Broadwater (now A24).
337	Road	Road/Track Offington Mill Lane.
338	Road	Road/Track Charmandean Lane.
339	Road	Road/Track Lambleys Lane.
340	Road	Road/Track Dankton Lane.
341	Road	Road Hailwick Lane.
342	Road	Road Hoe Court Lane.
343	Road	Road/Track Findon - High Salvington.
344	Road	Road/Track W side of Cissbury.
345	Road	Road Track.
346	Road	Road Nepcote Green - Cissbury.
347	Road	Road/Track Cissbury - Lancing.
348	Road	Road/Track Titch Hill
349	Road	Road/Track Lambleys Barn - Cissbury.
350	Road	Track past Cissbury Farm.
351	Pond	Beast Ponds at Holt.
352	Pond	Pond at Lychpole, dug into chalk cliff and possibly very ancient shown on map.
353	Pond	Pond at Lancing shown on Yeakell and Gardners map of c 1780.

## APPENDIX B

### List of Sources Consulted

### **Official Sources:**

Sites and Monuments Record for West Sussex  
Air Photographic Unit, RCHM(E), Swindon  
Cambridge University, Dept. of Aerial Photography, Cambridge  
West Sussex Planning Department, County Aerial Photographic Coverage  
Schedule of Ancient Monuments for West Sussex  
English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens  
Official Lists of Historic Buildings (National Buildings Records)  
Official Maps of Listed Buildings (English Heritage)  
County and District Structure Plans for West Sussex, Worthing Borough, Adur and Arun Districts

### **Other Sources:**

Lancing College Museum  
Sussex Archaeological Society, Barbican House, Lewes  
Worthing Archaeological Society  
Worthing Museum, Chapel Road, Worthing

### **Map sources:**

Manuscript maps and plans in Cissbury House  
    Map of Cissbury estate c. 1726  
    Map of Cissbury estate c. 1820?  
Manuscript Maps seen at West Sussex Record Office  
    1833 Plan of Findon Turnpike  
    1754 Map showing Tenantry Down Farm Inclosure Award  
    1808 Plan of the Manor of Findon  
    1772 A Survey of the Manor of Sompting Abbots and Lordship of Lychepole  
    1777 Map of Nepcote Green  
    1808 Parish Map of the parish of Broadwater  
    1834 Sompting Tithe and Apportionment  
    1818 Durrington Inclosure Survey  
    1739 Survey of the manor of Washington  
    1844 Plan of the parish of Clapham  
    1803 Lancing Inclosure Map  
    1808 West Tarring Inclosure Award  
    1838 West Tarring Tithe (no apportionment)  
    1804 Map showing road survey in Lancing

### **Printed Maps**

    1778 Yeakell and Gardner map of the County of Sussex  
    1795 Gardiner and Green map of the County of Sussex  
    1813 Ordnance Survey 1" map  
    1825 Ordnance Survey 1" map  
    1879 Ordnance Survey First edition 6" map  
    Margary, H 1970 *Two Hundred and Fifty Years of Map-Making in the County of Sussex*

## **APPENDIX C**

### **FIELD SURVEY PLANS**

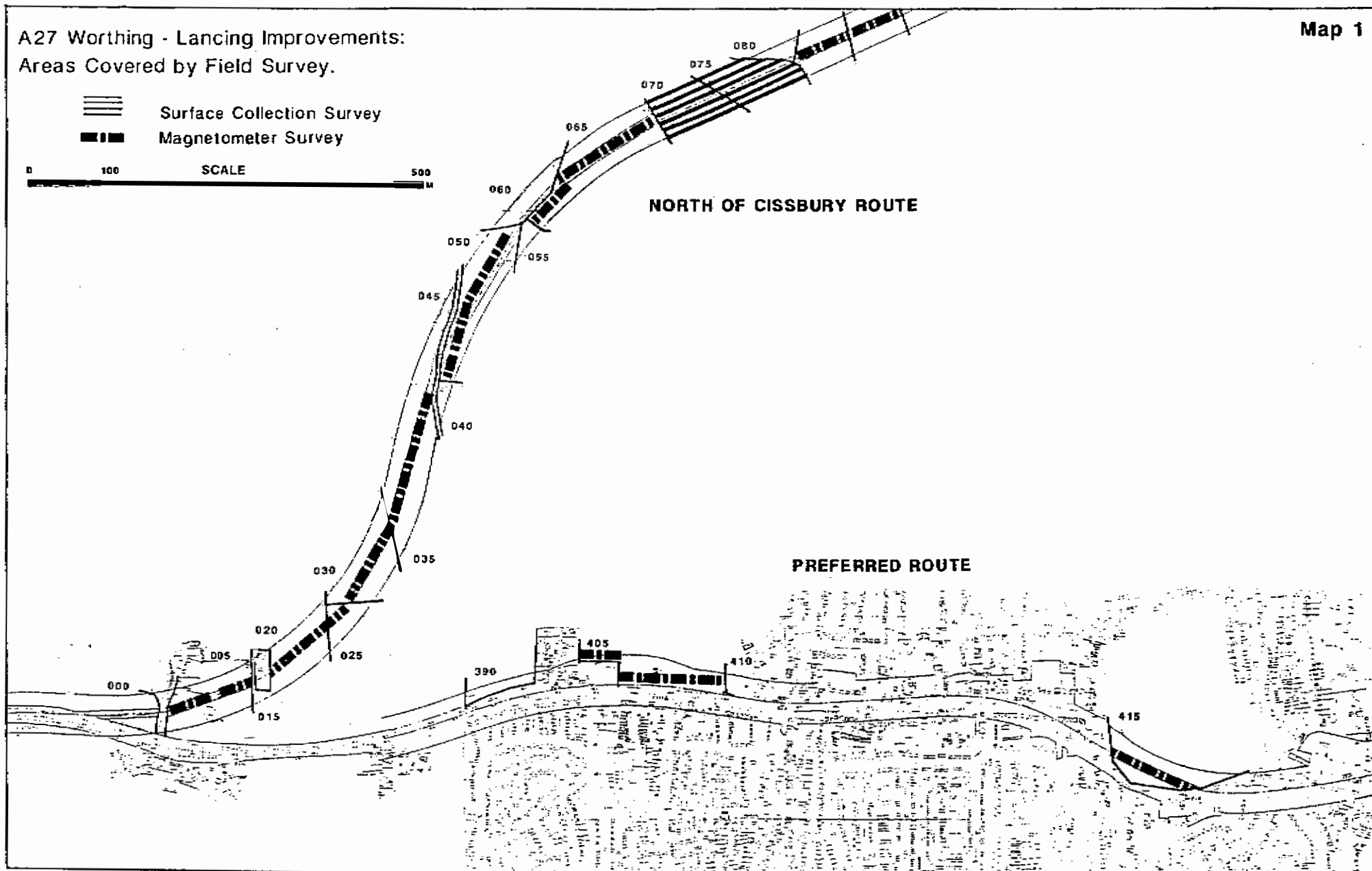
#### **CONTENTS**

- A    Location Plans 1-5 showing areas covered by Field Survey
  
- B    Location Plan of Area 1 Finds Plots:
  - Finds Plots of Working Flint, Burnt Flint, Prehistoric pottery, Roman pottery, Medieval pottery, Post-medieval pottery, Foreign stone and shell.
- Location Plan of Area 2 Finds Plots:
  - Finds Plots of Worked Flint, Burnt Flint, Prehistoric pottery, Roman pottery, Medieval pottery, Post-medieval pottery, Foreign stone and shell.
- Location Plan of Area 3 Finds Plots
  - Finds Plots of Worked Flint, Burnt Flint, Prehistoric pottery, Roman pottery, Medieval pottery, Post-medieval pottery, Foreign stone and shell.
- Location Plan of Area 4 Finds Plots
  - Finds Plots of Worked Flint, Burnt Flint, Prehistoric pottery, Roman pottery, Medieval pottery, Post-medieval pottery, Foreign stone and shell.
  
- C    Plots of Geophysical survey (in pocket) showing Magnetometer survey and Magnetic susceptibility readings:
  - 1    Preferred Route (Section 1)
  - 2    Preferred Route (Section 2)
  - 3    South of Cissbury Route (Section 1)
  - 4    South of Cissbury Route (Section 2)
  - 5    South of Cissbury Route (Section 3)
  - 6    North of Cissbury Route (Section 1)
  - 7    North of Cissbury Route (Section 2)

**Location Plans 1-5 Showing areas covered by Field Survey**



A27 Worthing - Lancing Improvements:  
Areas Covered by Field Survey.

Map 1



Map 2

A27 Worthing - Lancing Improvements:  
Areas Covered by Field Survey.

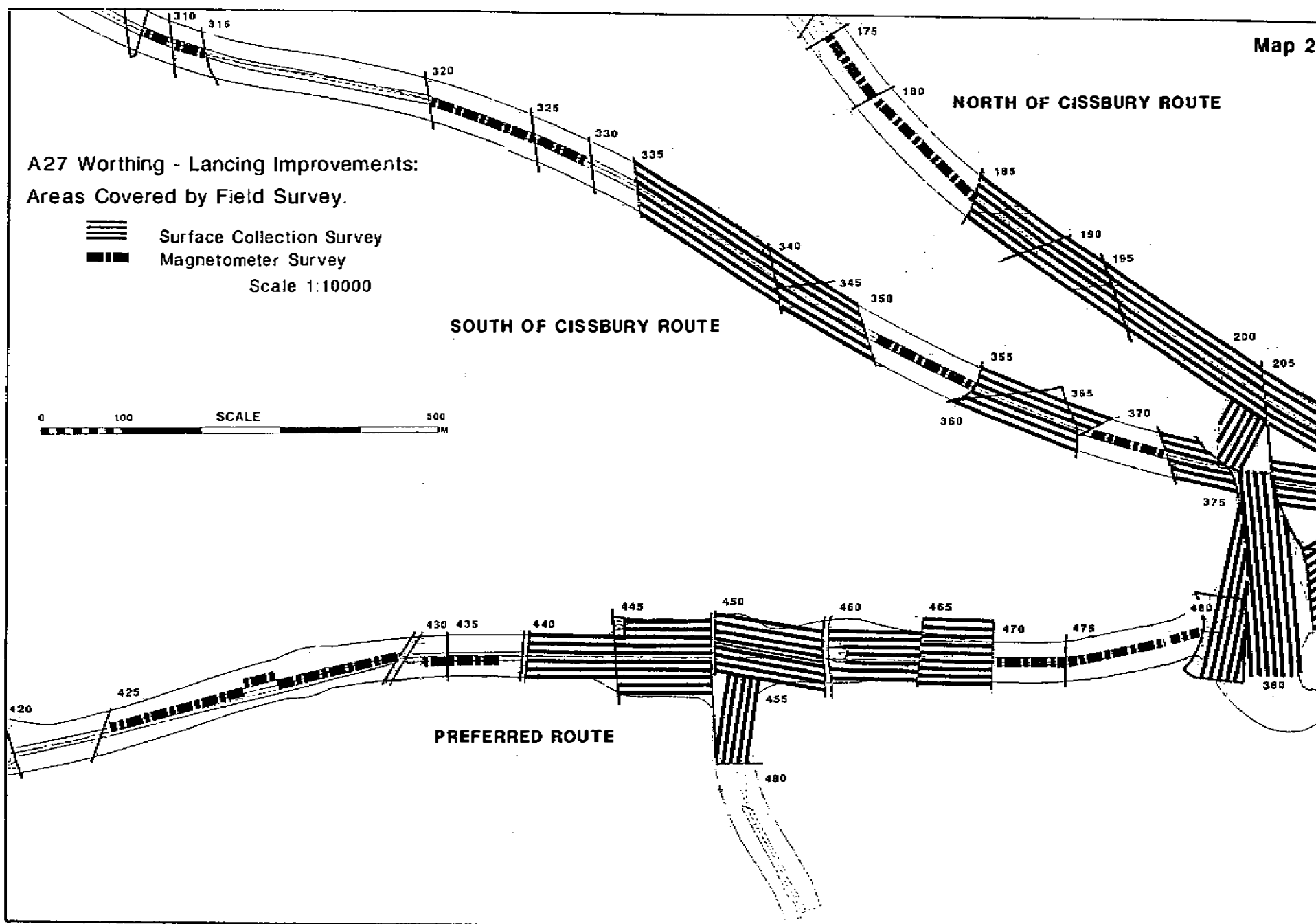
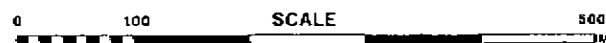
-  Surface Collection Survey
-  Magnetometer Survey

Scale 1:10000

SOUTH OF CISSBURY ROUTE



NORTH OF CISSBURY ROUTE

PREFERRED ROUTE

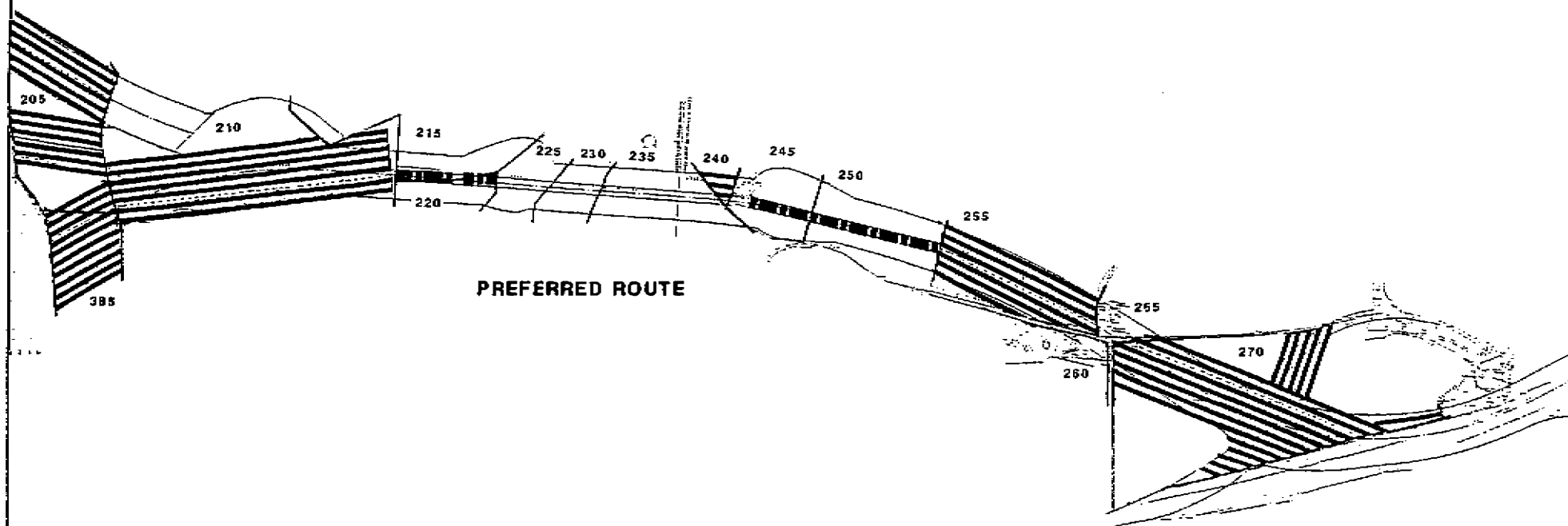


A27 Worthing - Lancing Improvements:  
Areas Covered by Field Survey:

Map 3

-  Surface Collection Survey
-  Magnetometer Survey

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SCALE M





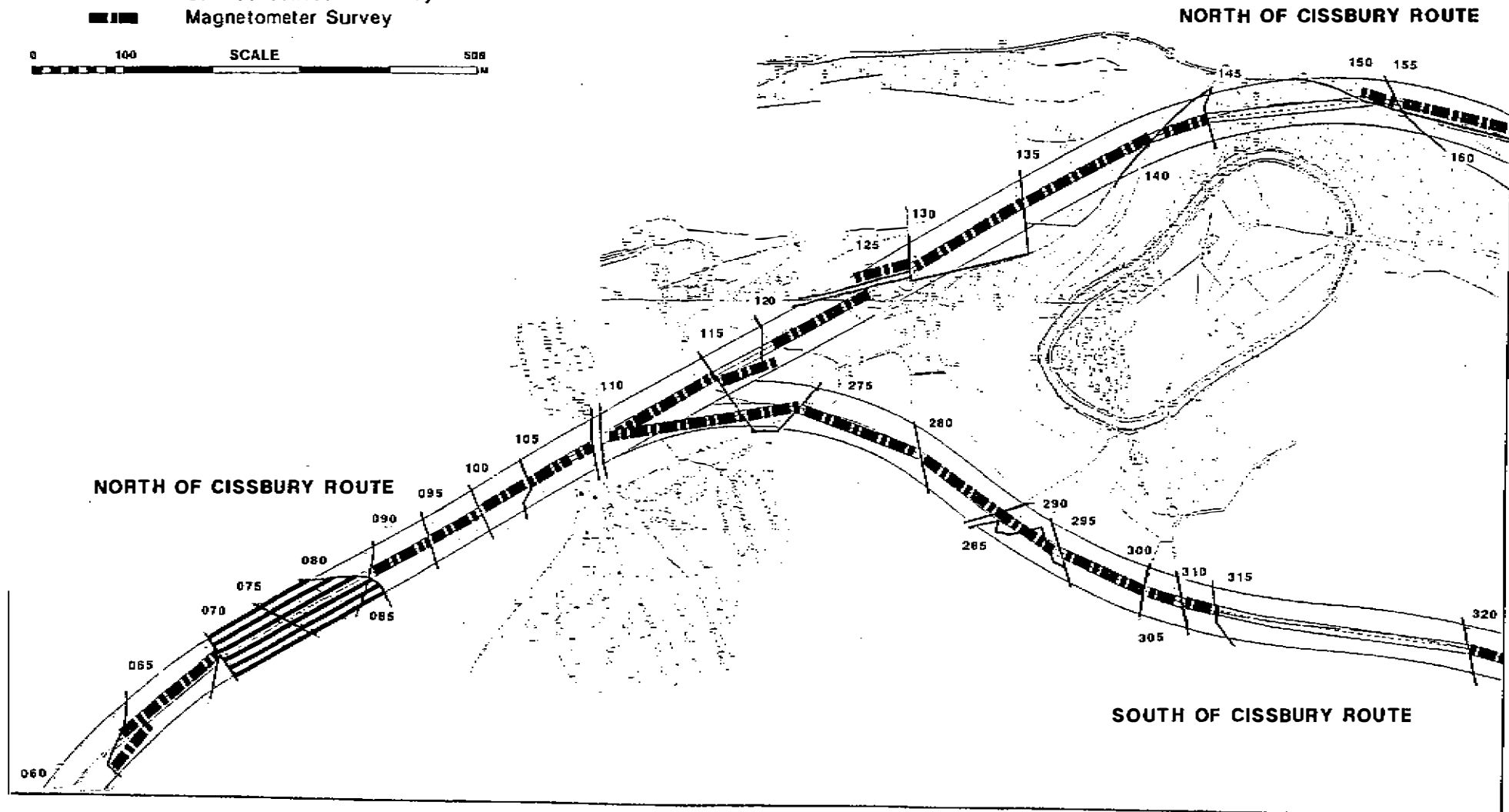
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Areas Covered by Field Survey.

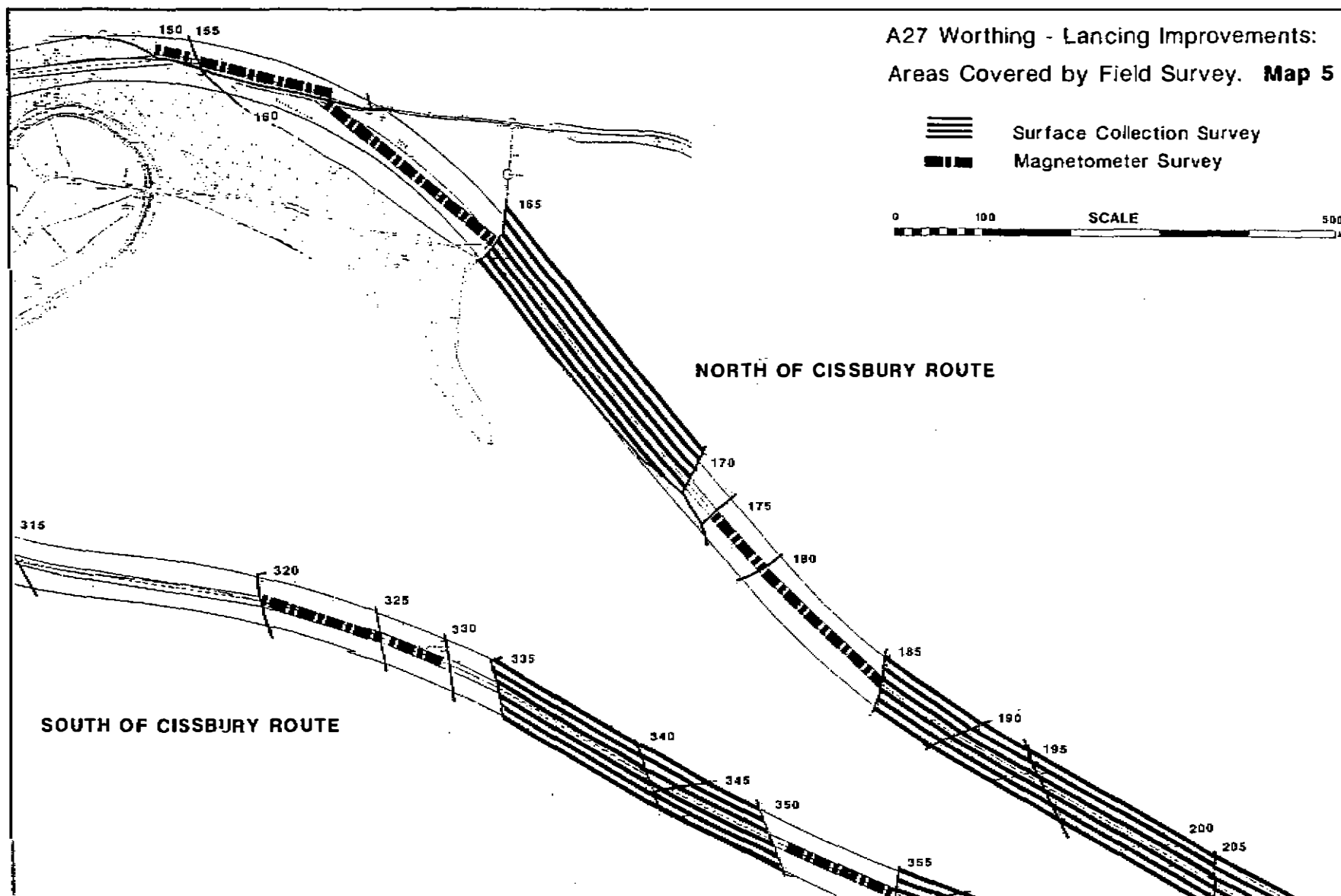
Map 4



Surface Collection Survey  
Magnetometer Survey

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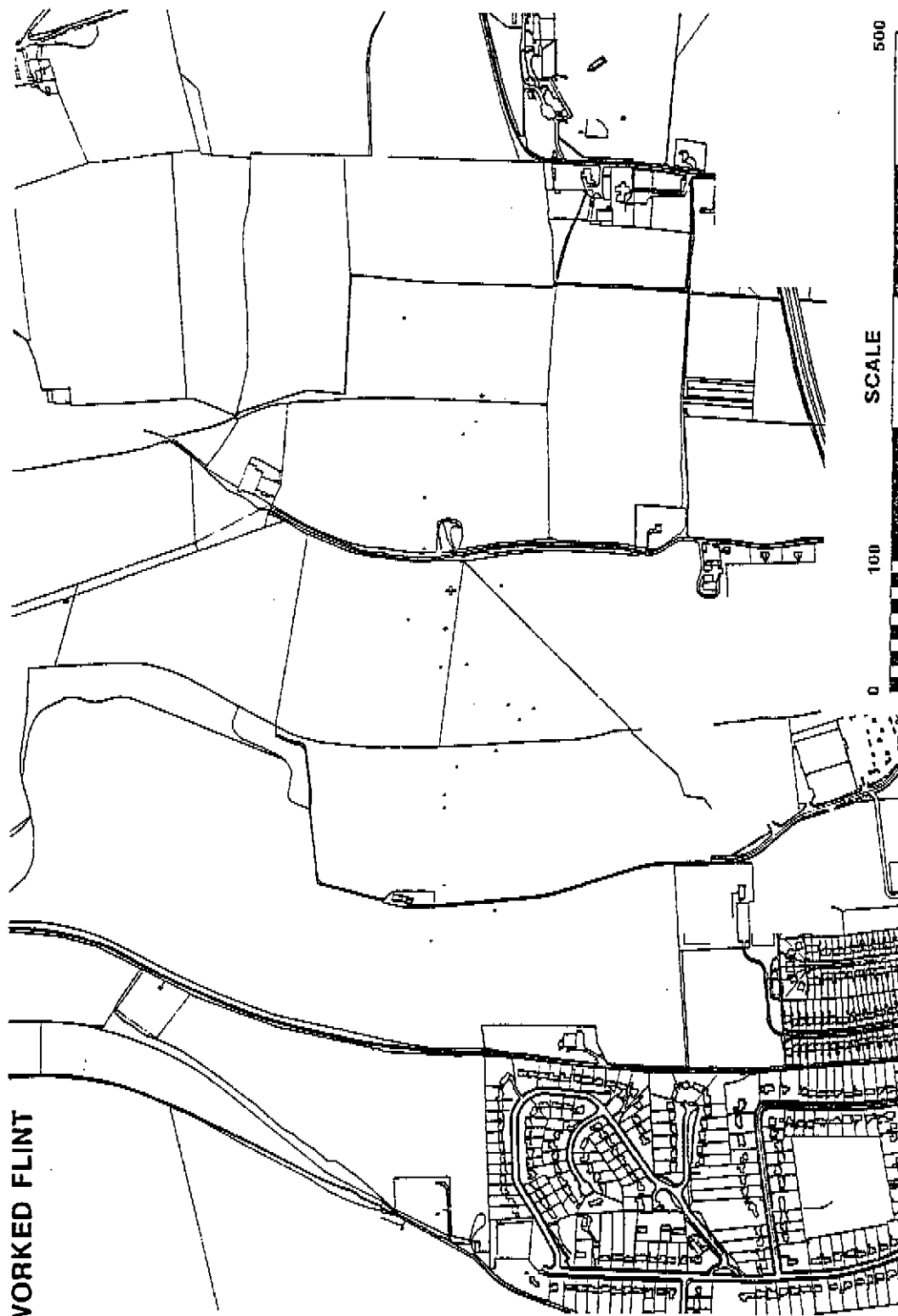


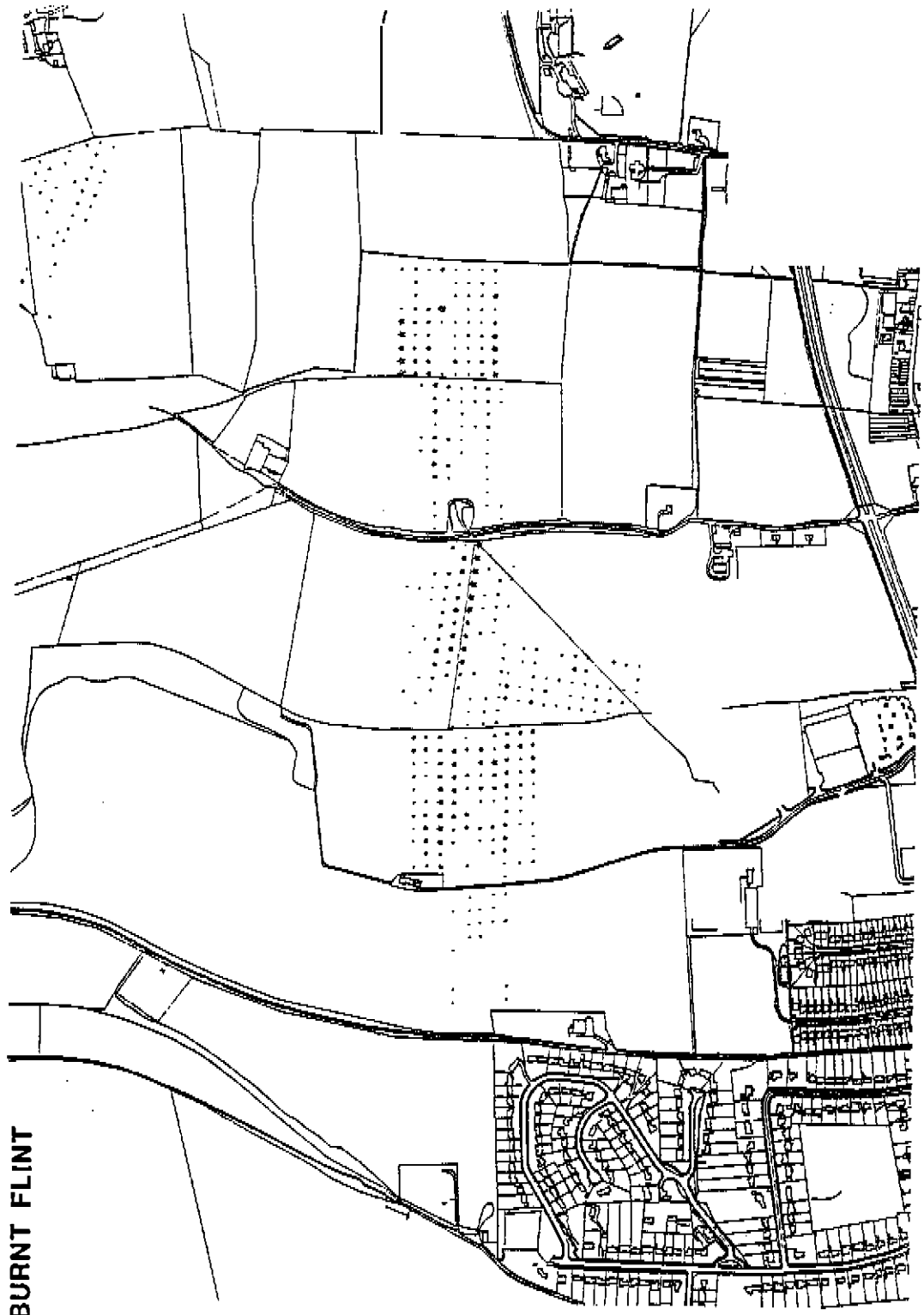
**Location Plan of Area 1 Finds Plots:**

**Finds Plots of Working Flint, Burnt Flint, Prehistoric Pottery, Roman Pottery, Medieval Pottery, Post-medieval pottery, Foreign stone and shell**



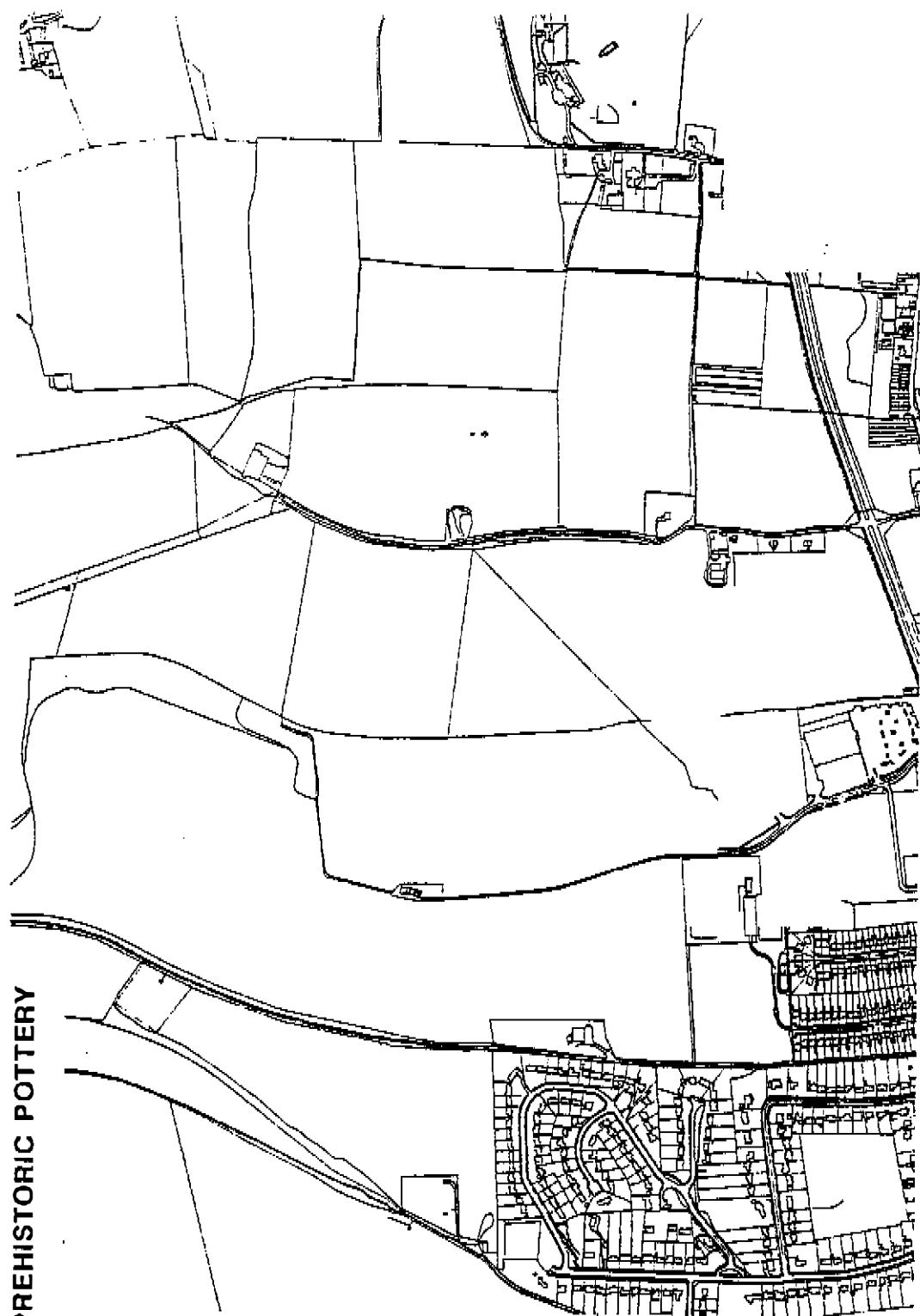
WORKED FLINT

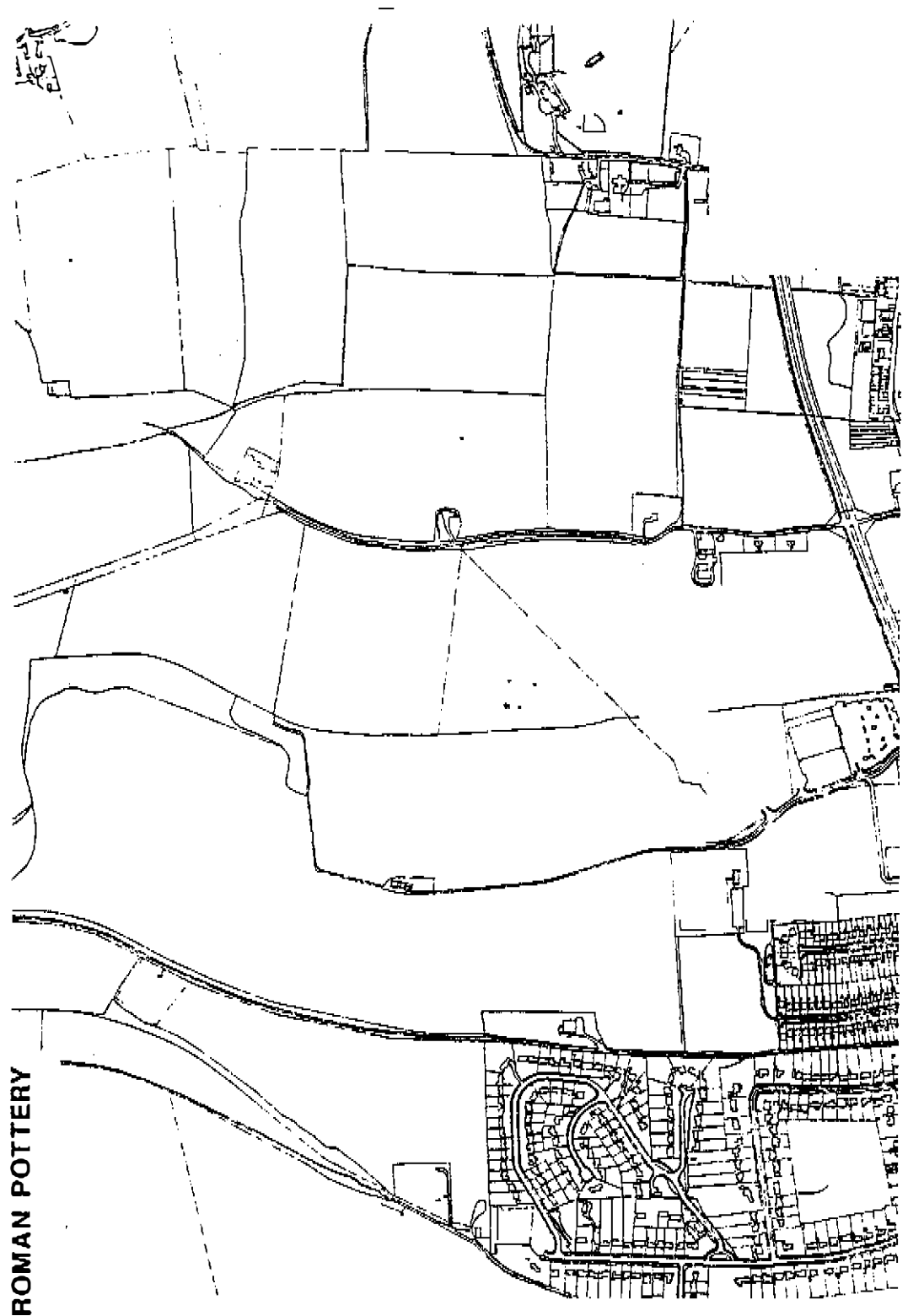




BURNT FLINT

PREHISTORIC POTTERY

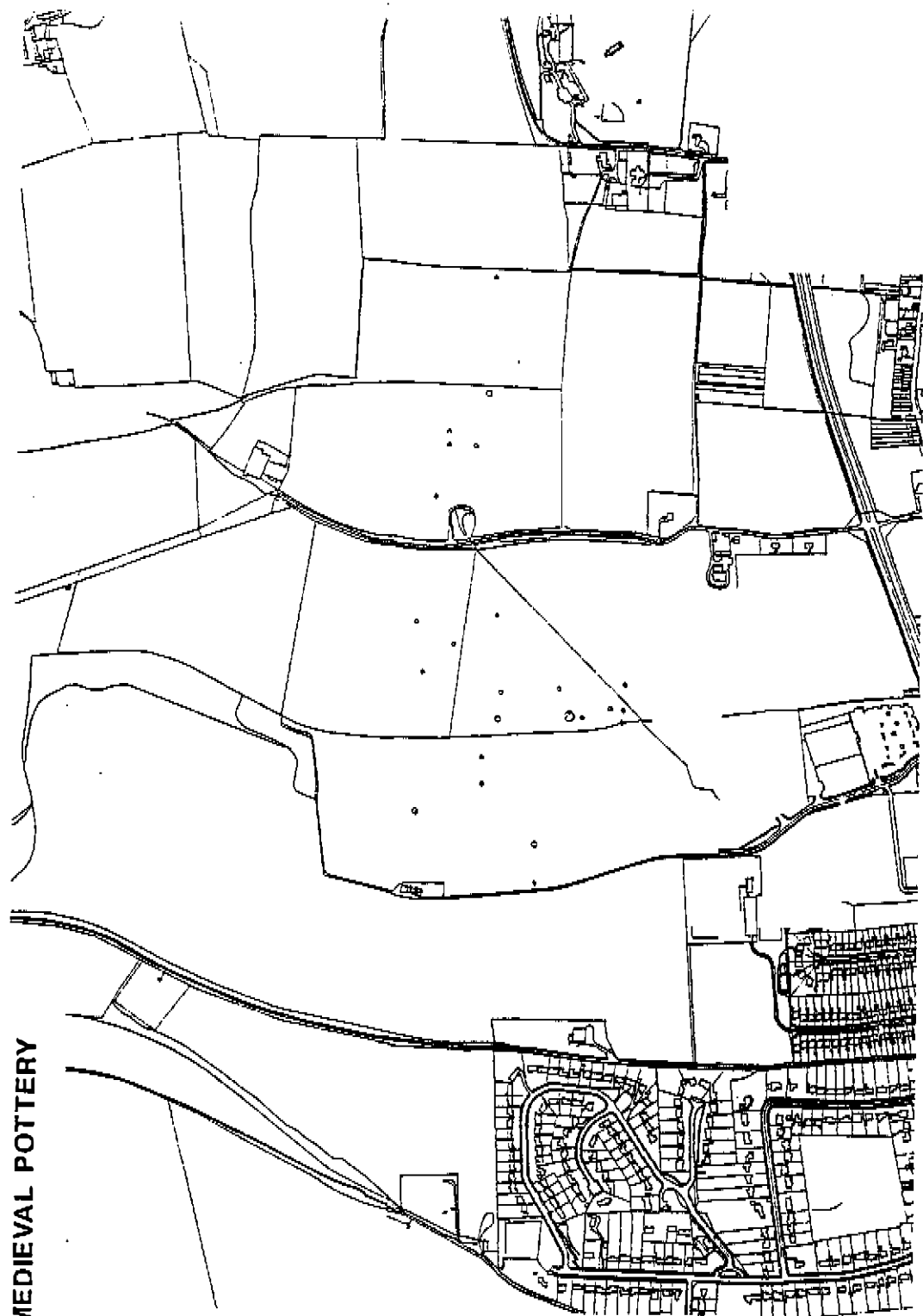




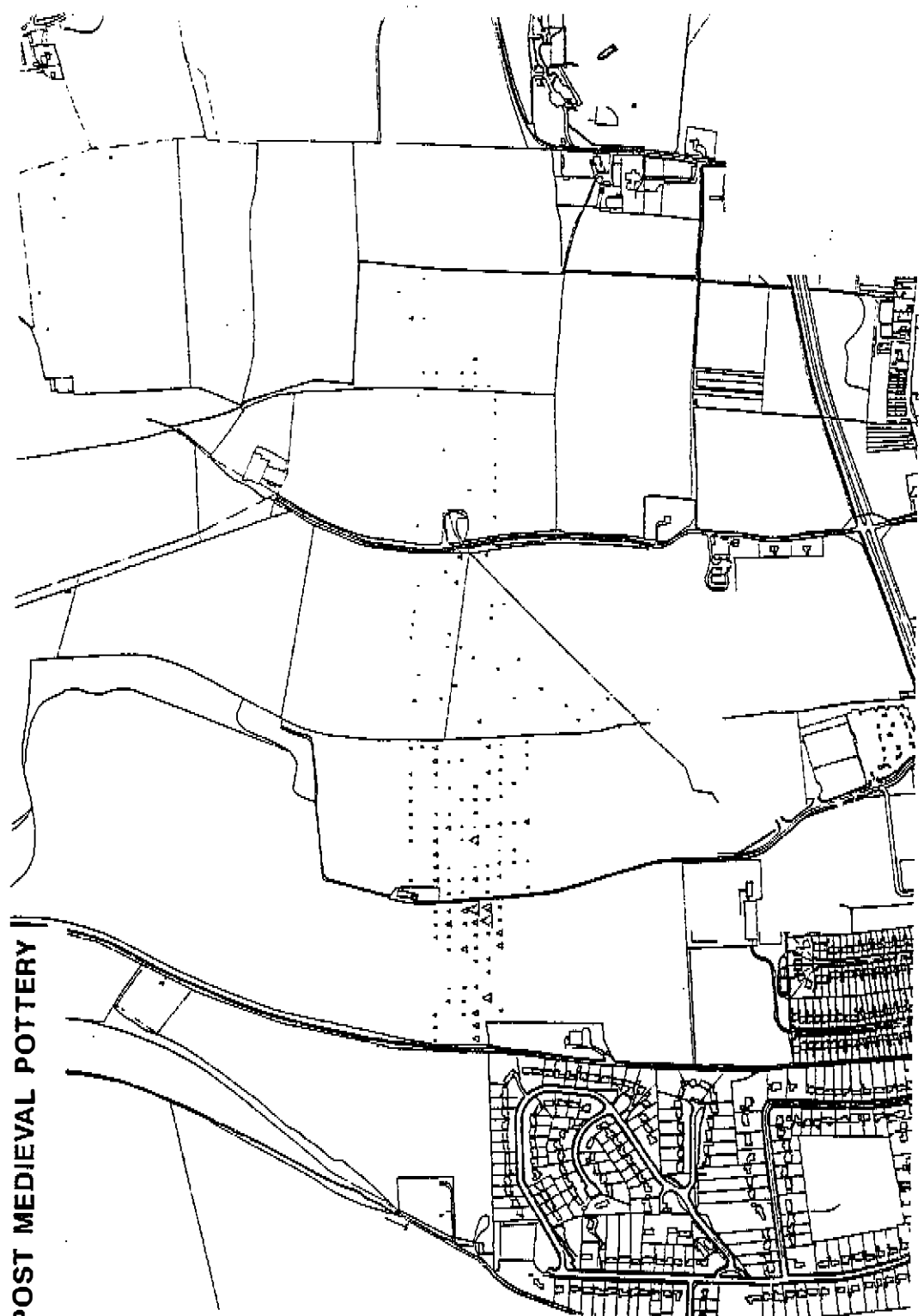
ROMAN POTTERY



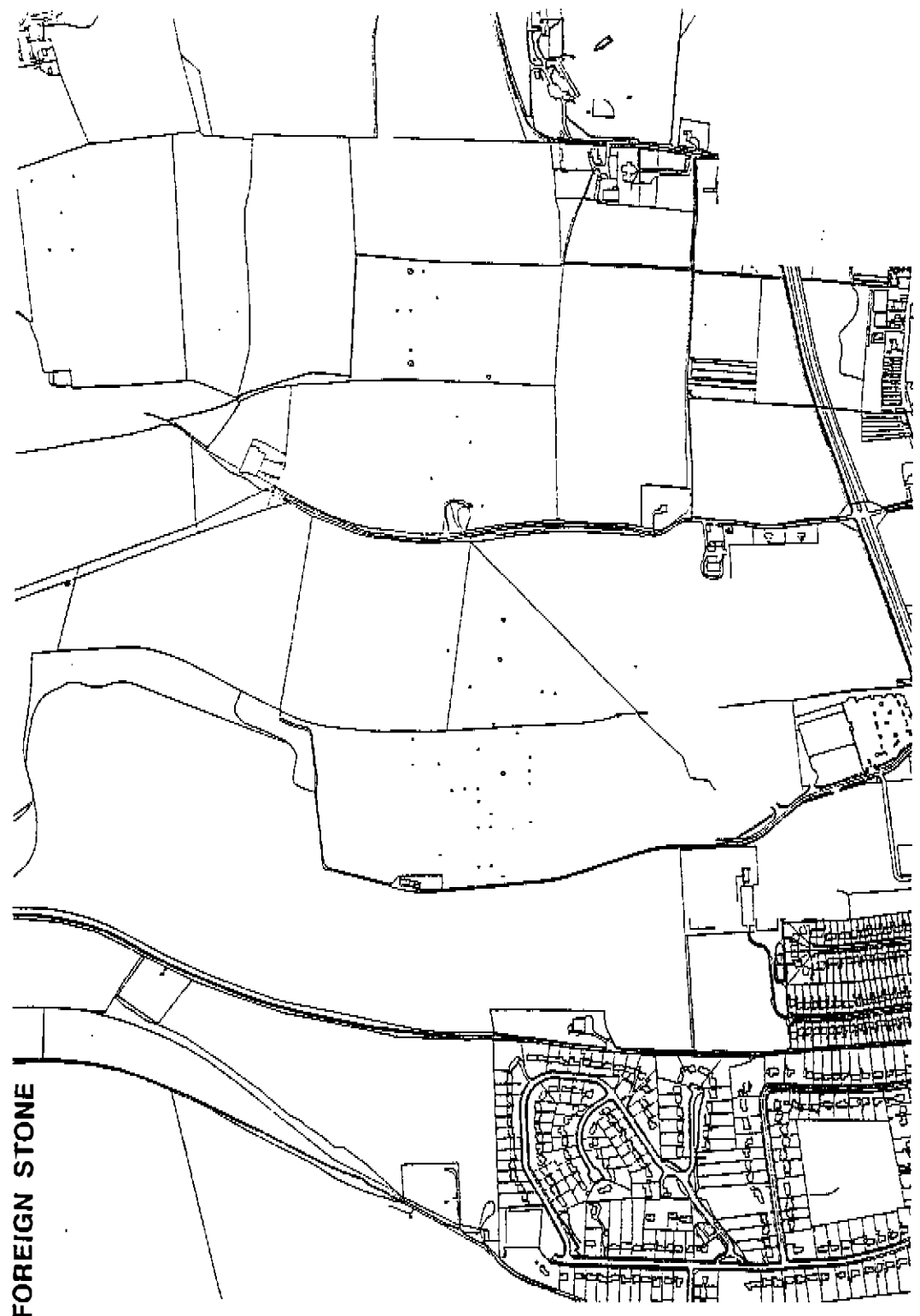
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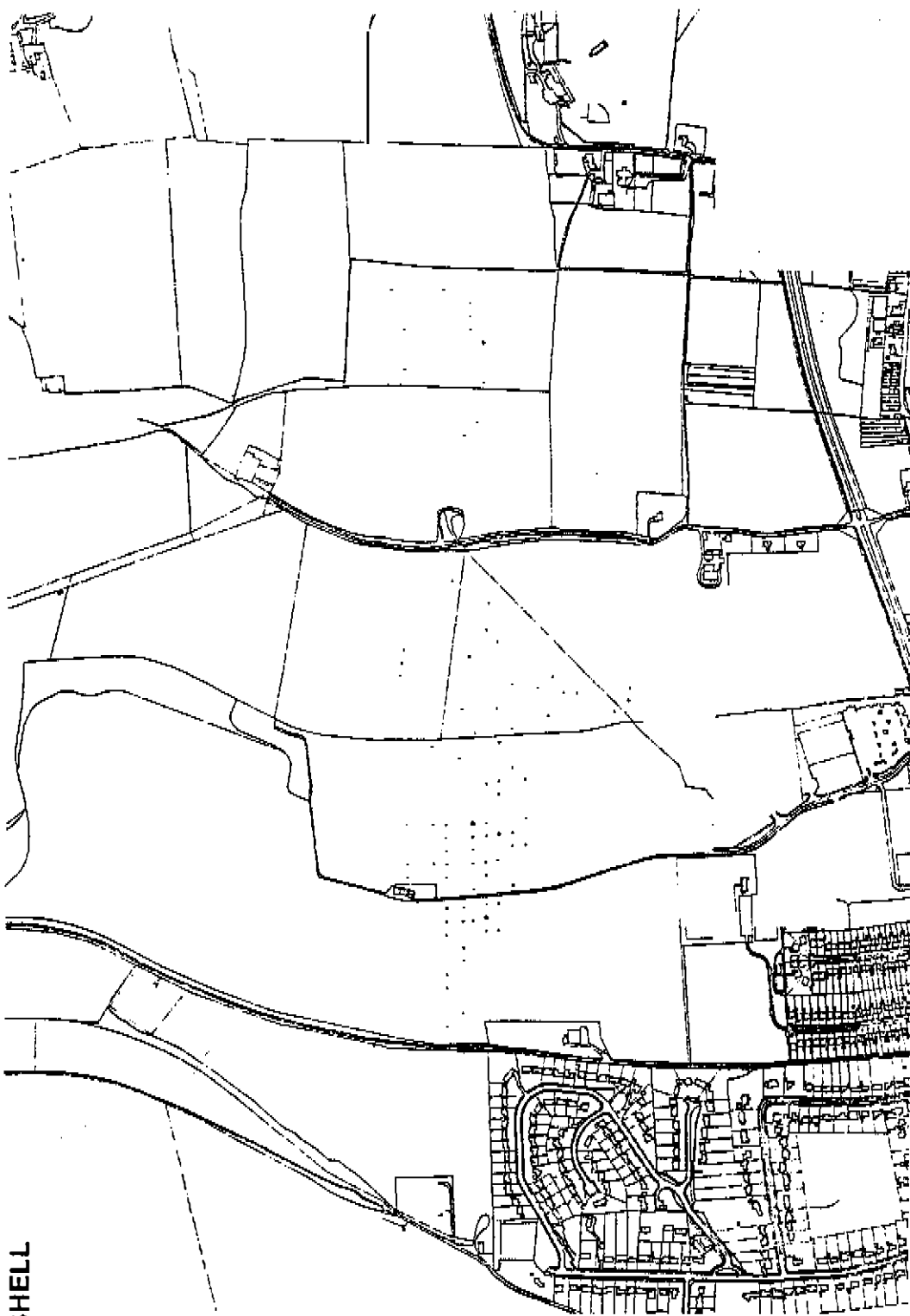


POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY



FOREIGN STONE





SHELL

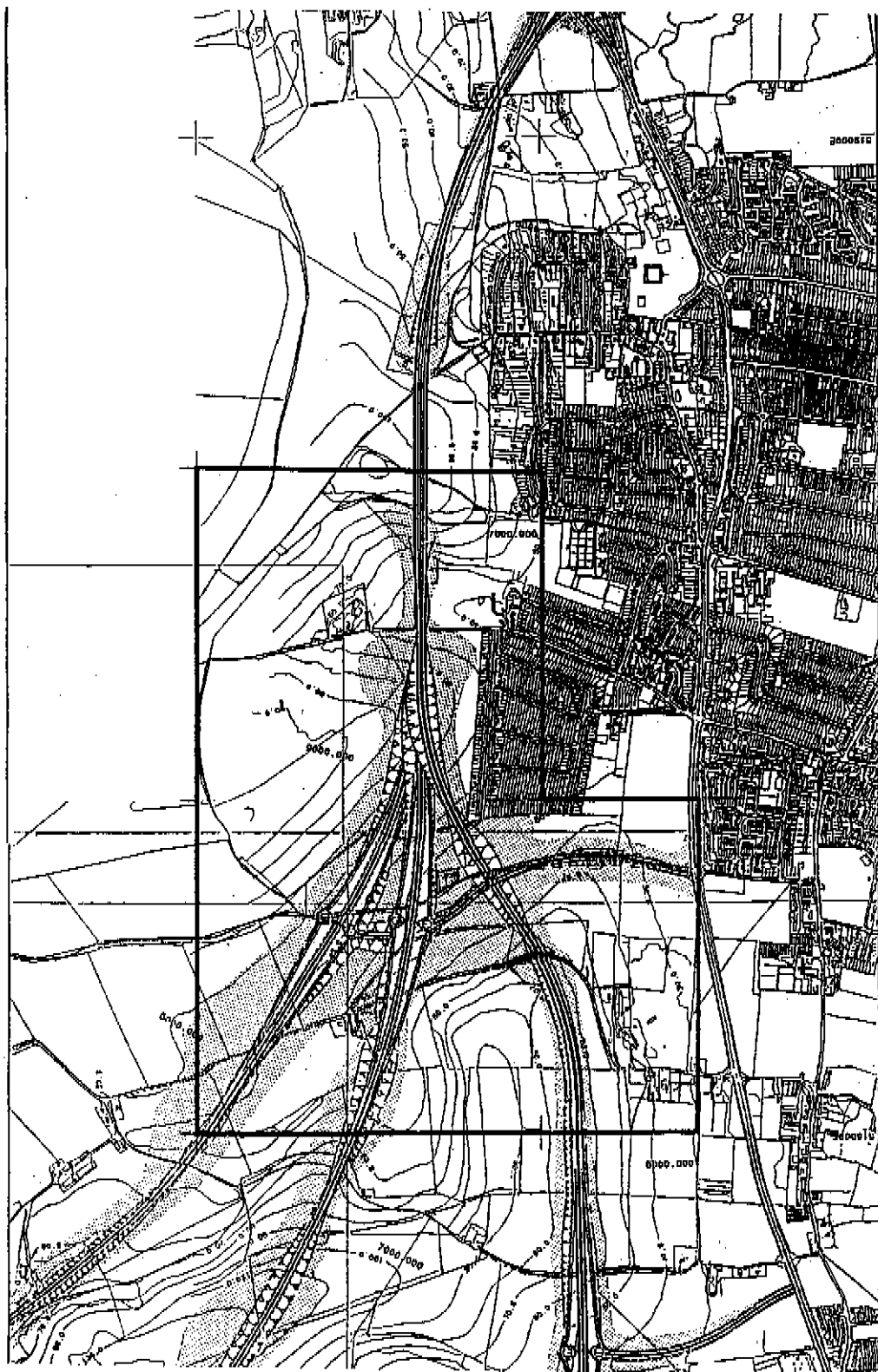
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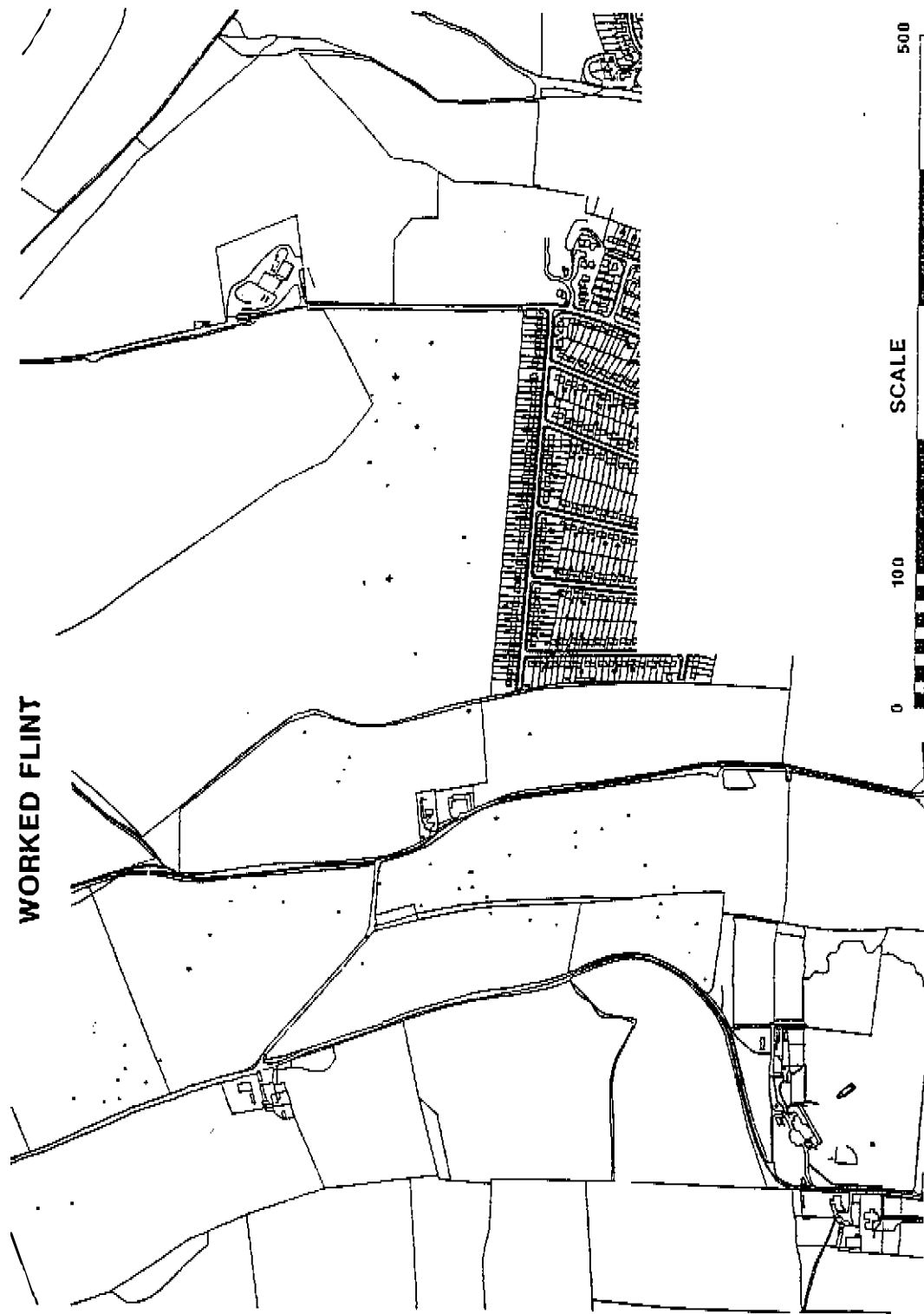
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**Finds Plots of Worked Flint, Burnt Flint, Prehistoric pottery, Roman pottery, Medieval pottery, Post-medieval pottery, Foreign stone and shell**

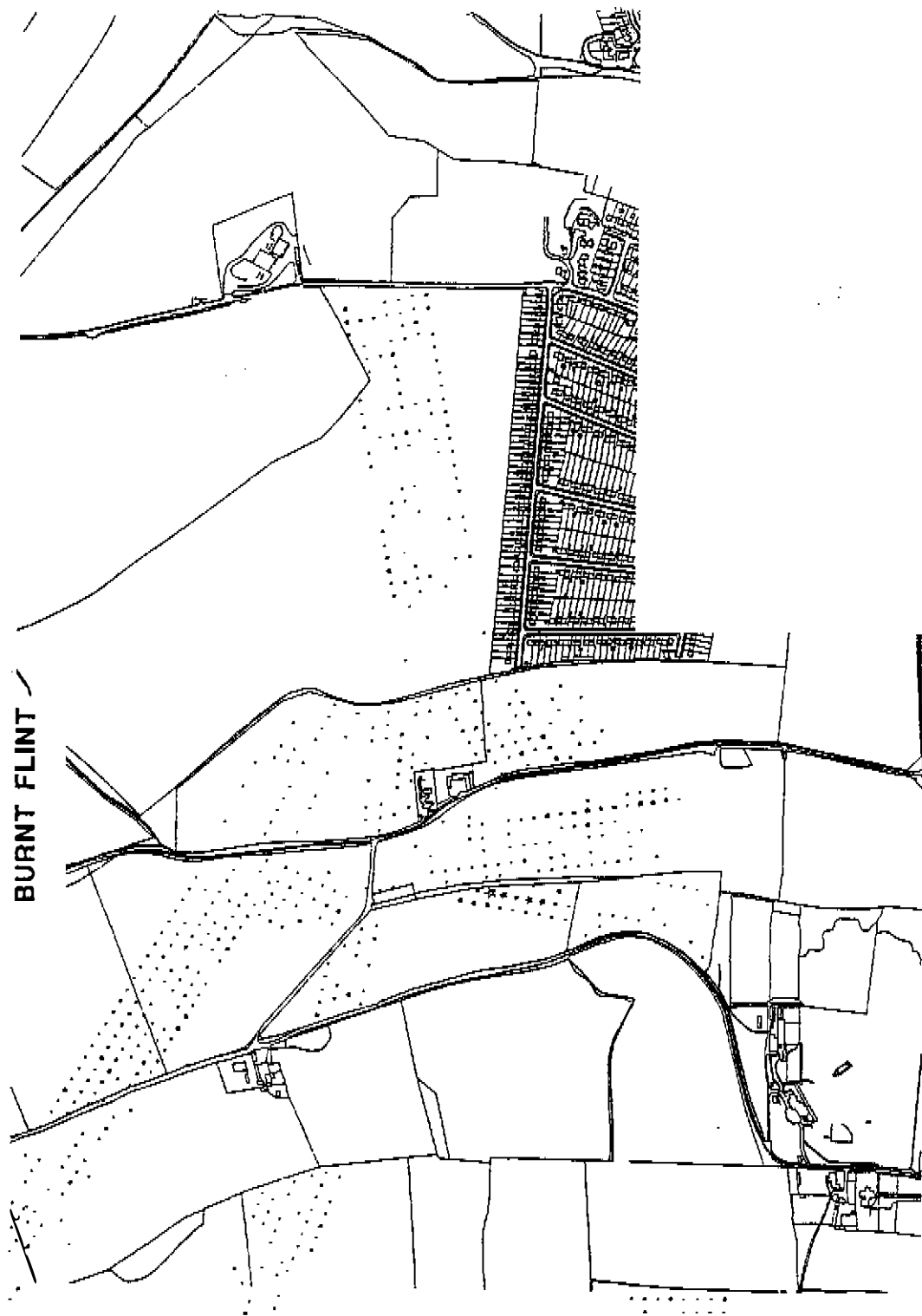
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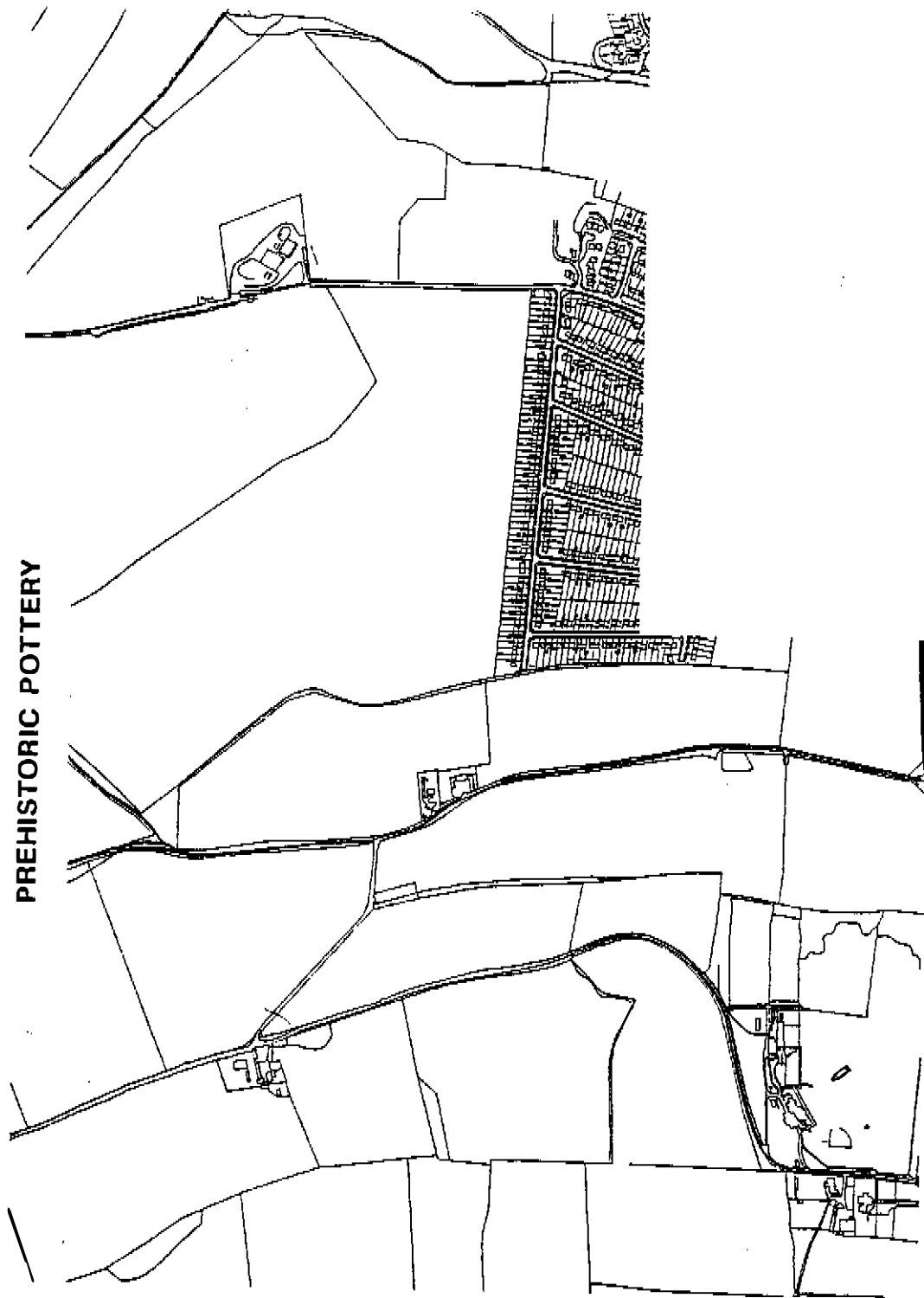
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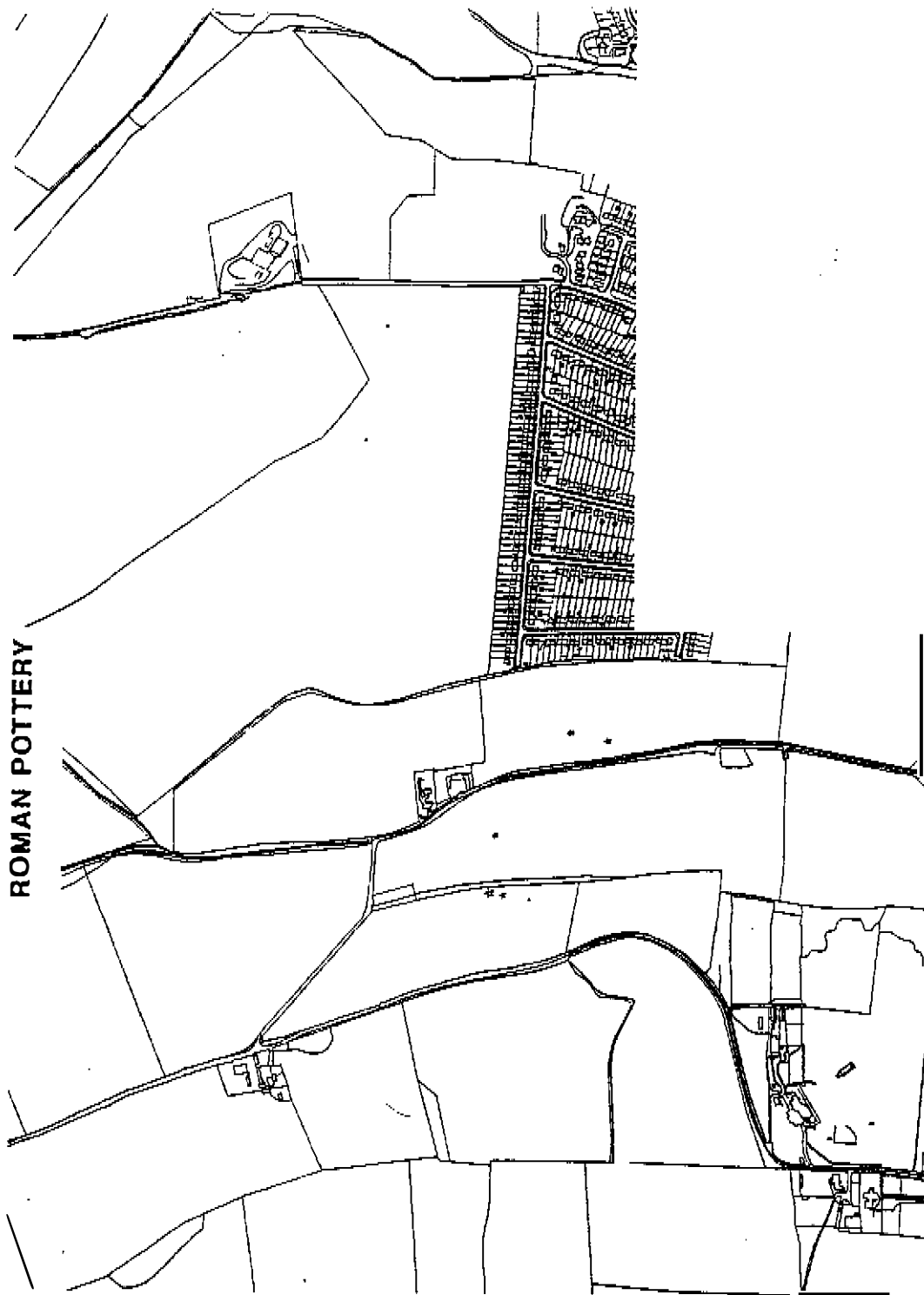




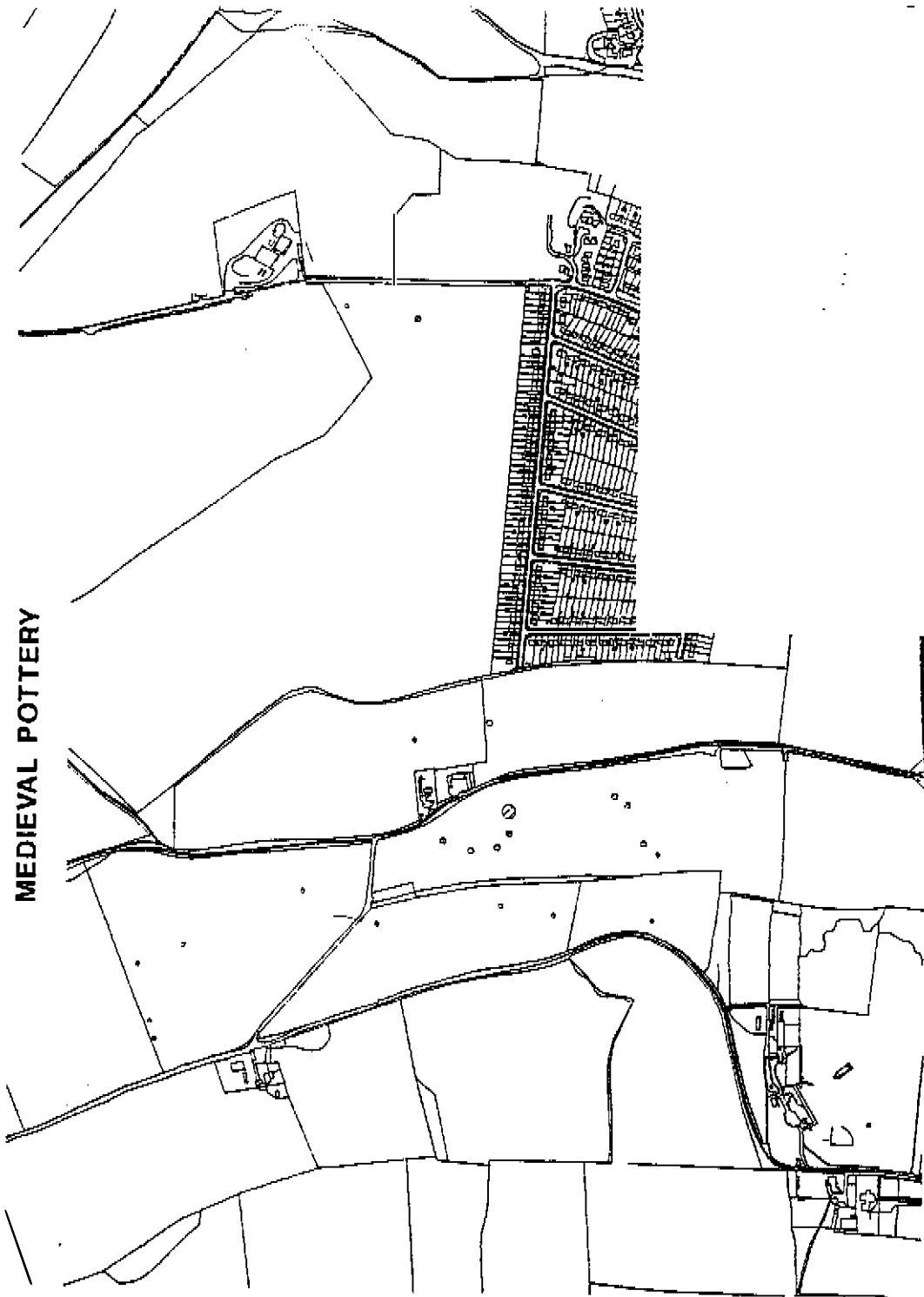


PREHISTORIC POTTERY

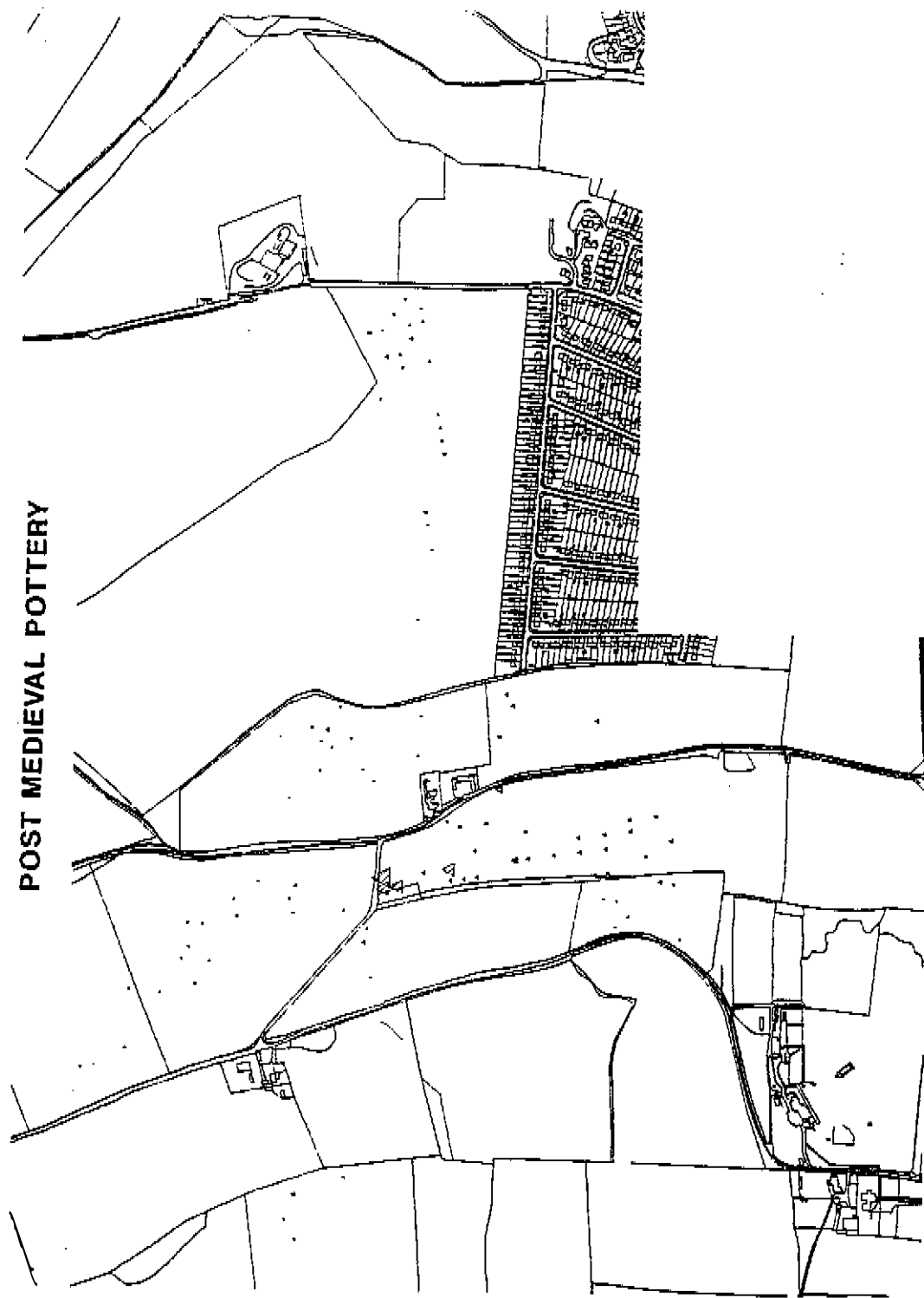


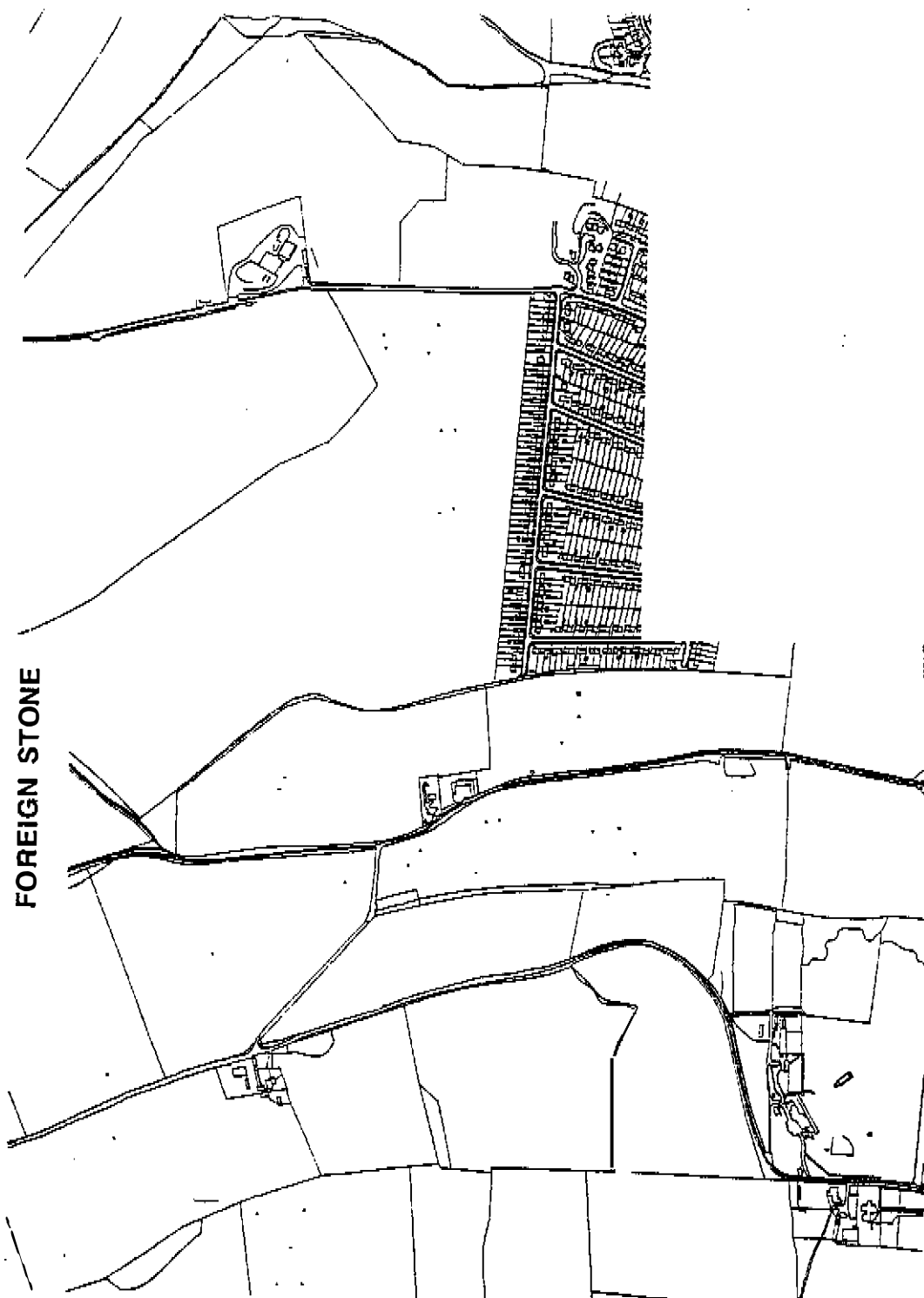


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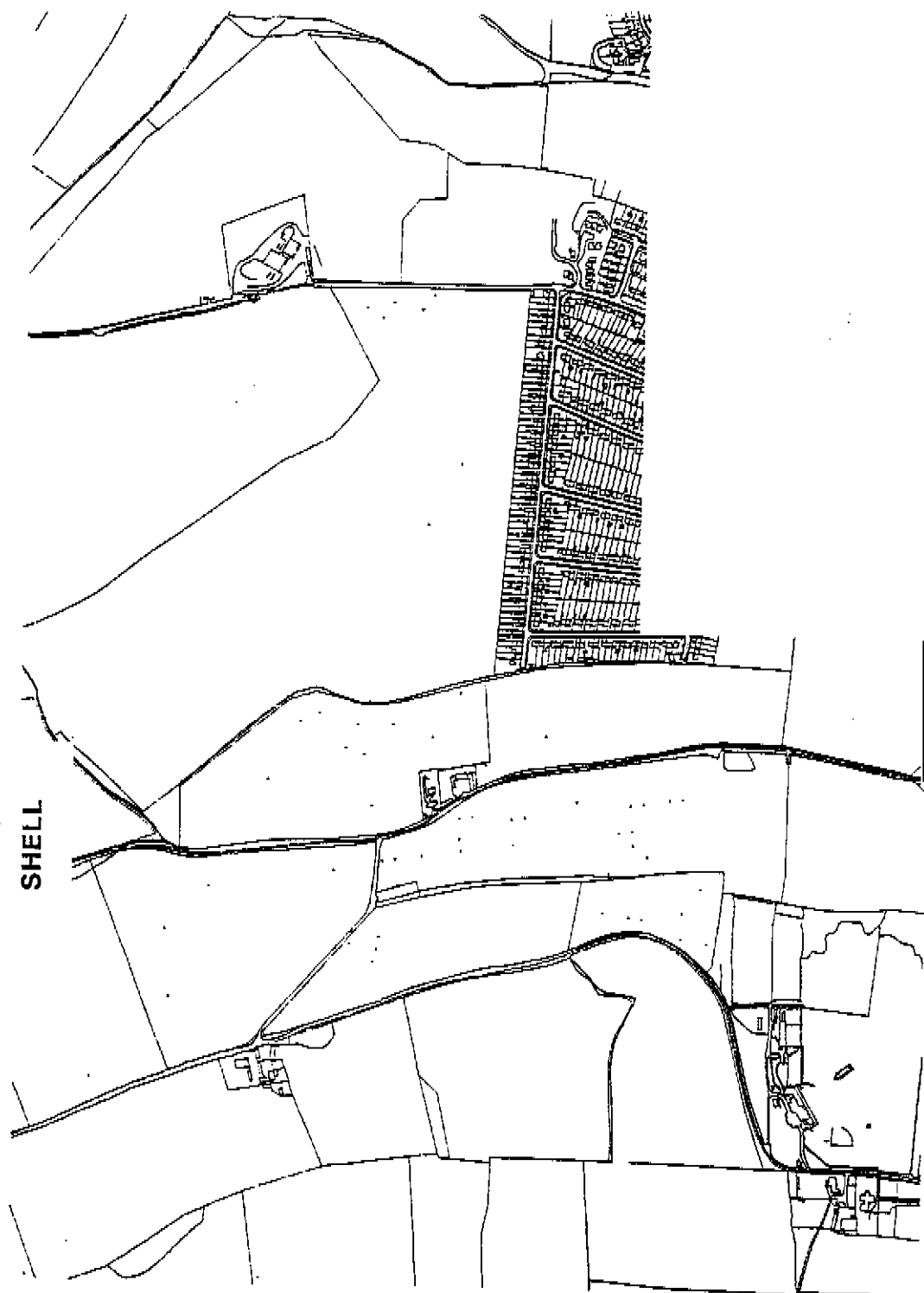


POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY





FOREIGN STONE

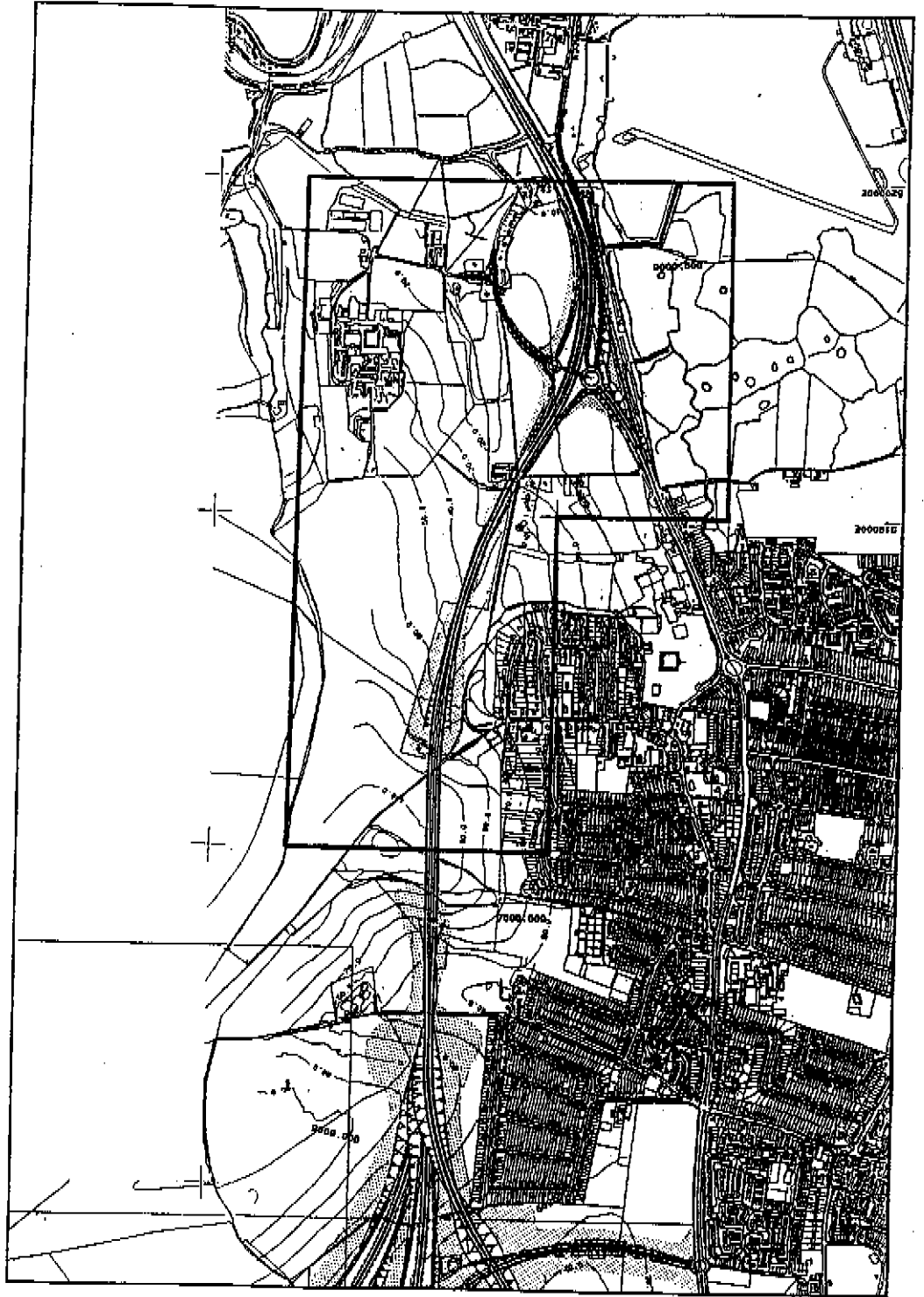


**Location Plan of Area 3 Finds Plots**

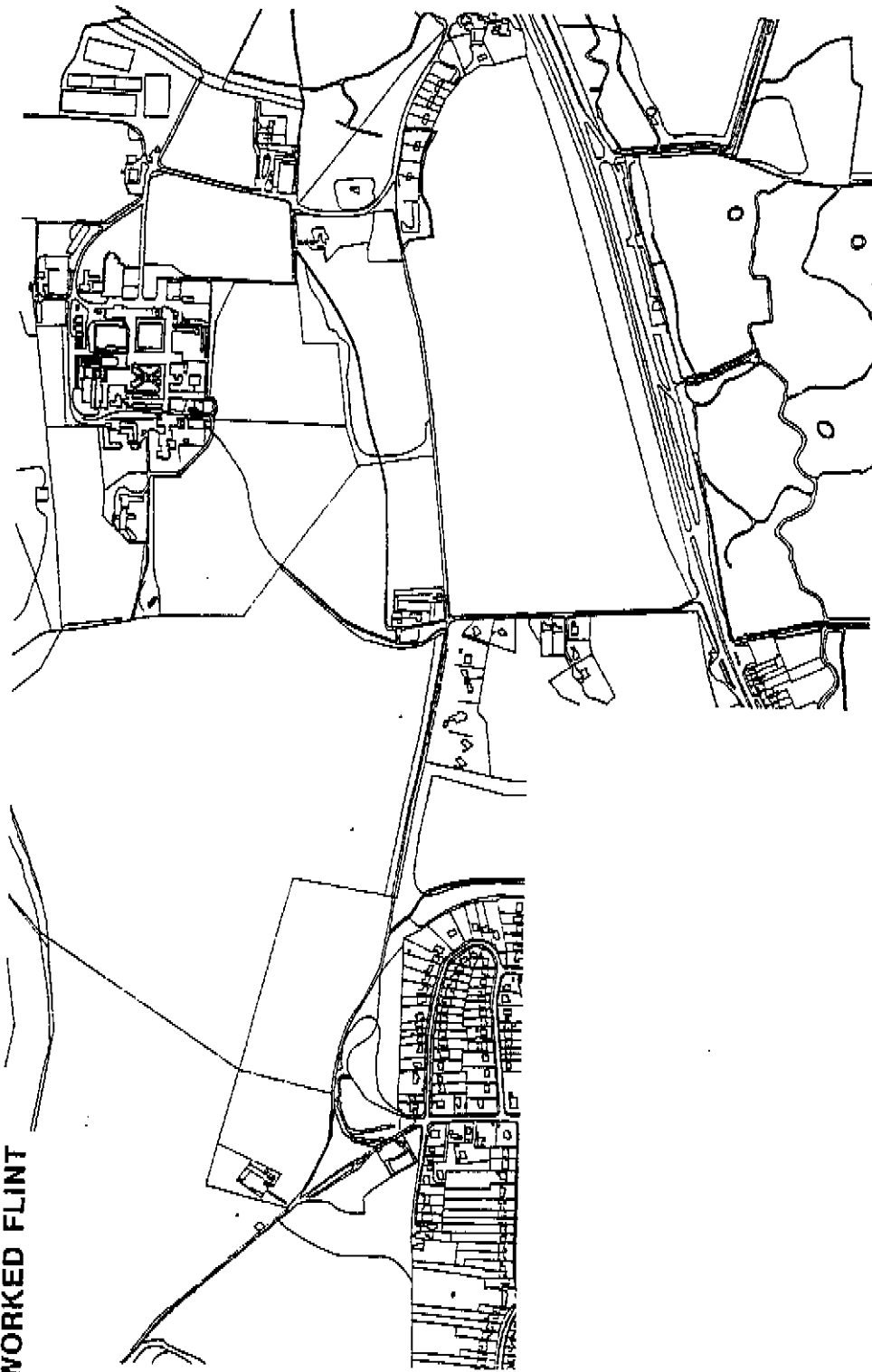
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**AREA 3 : FINDS PLOTS**

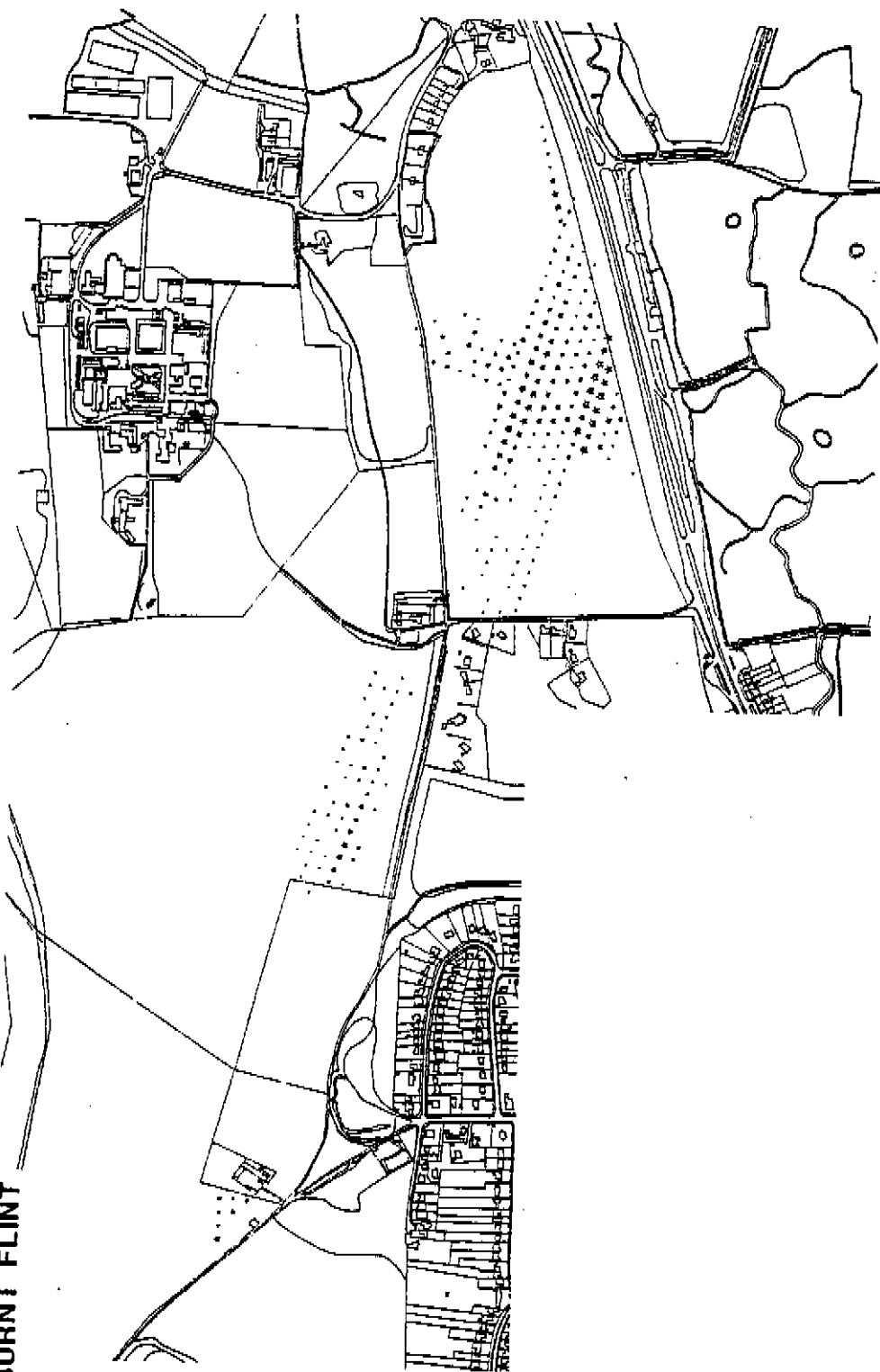


WORKED FLINT

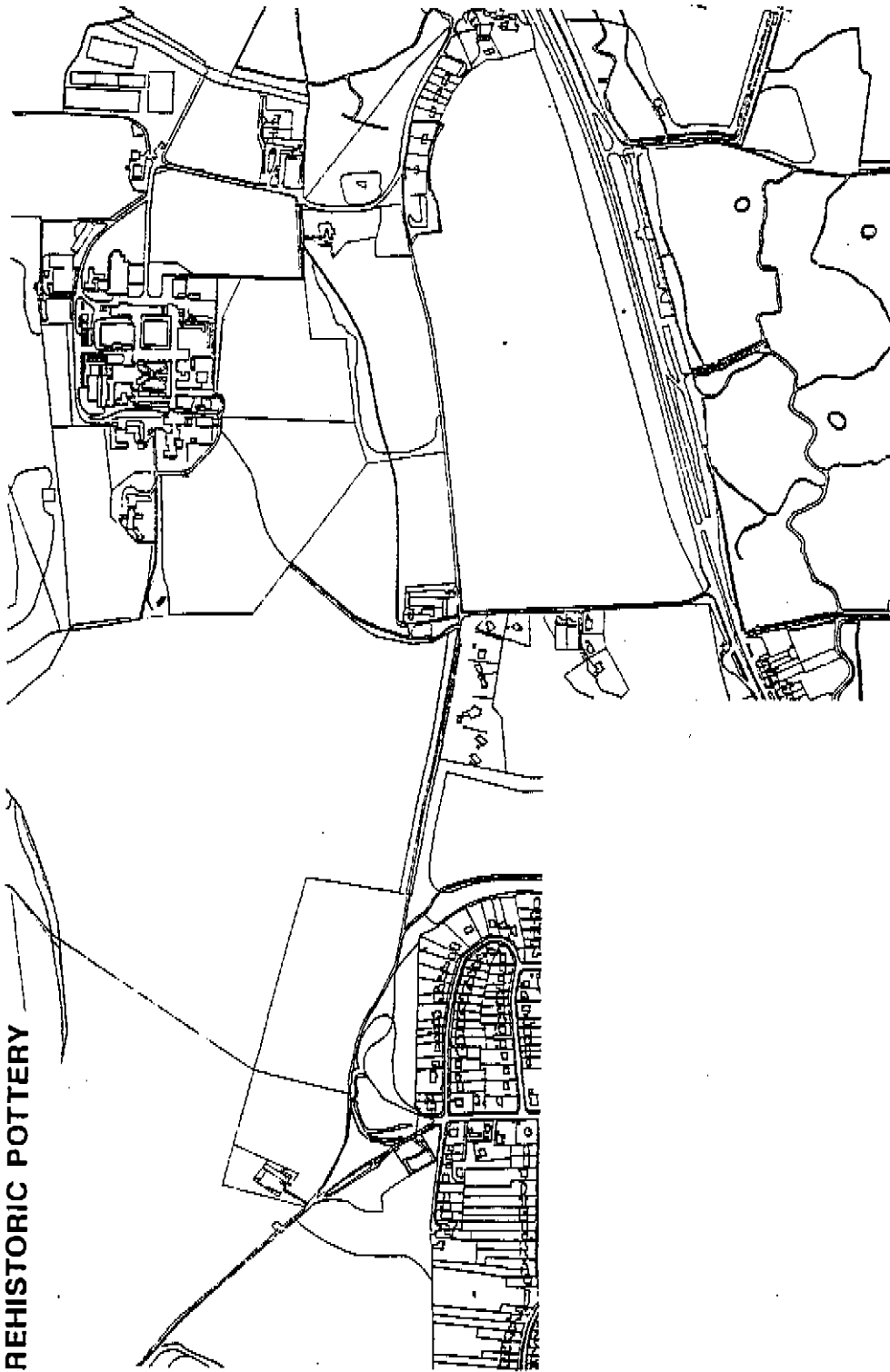


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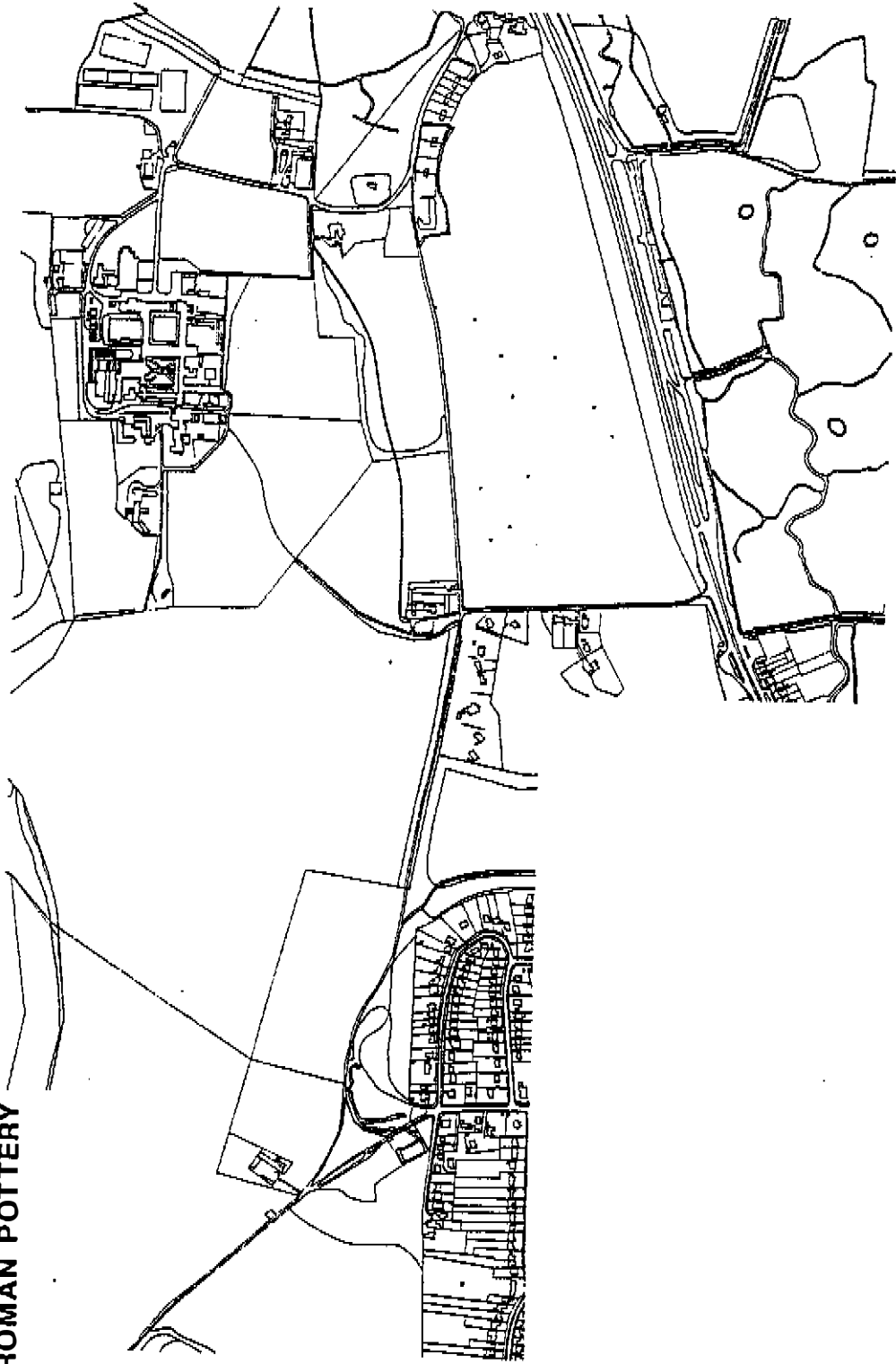
BURNT FLINT



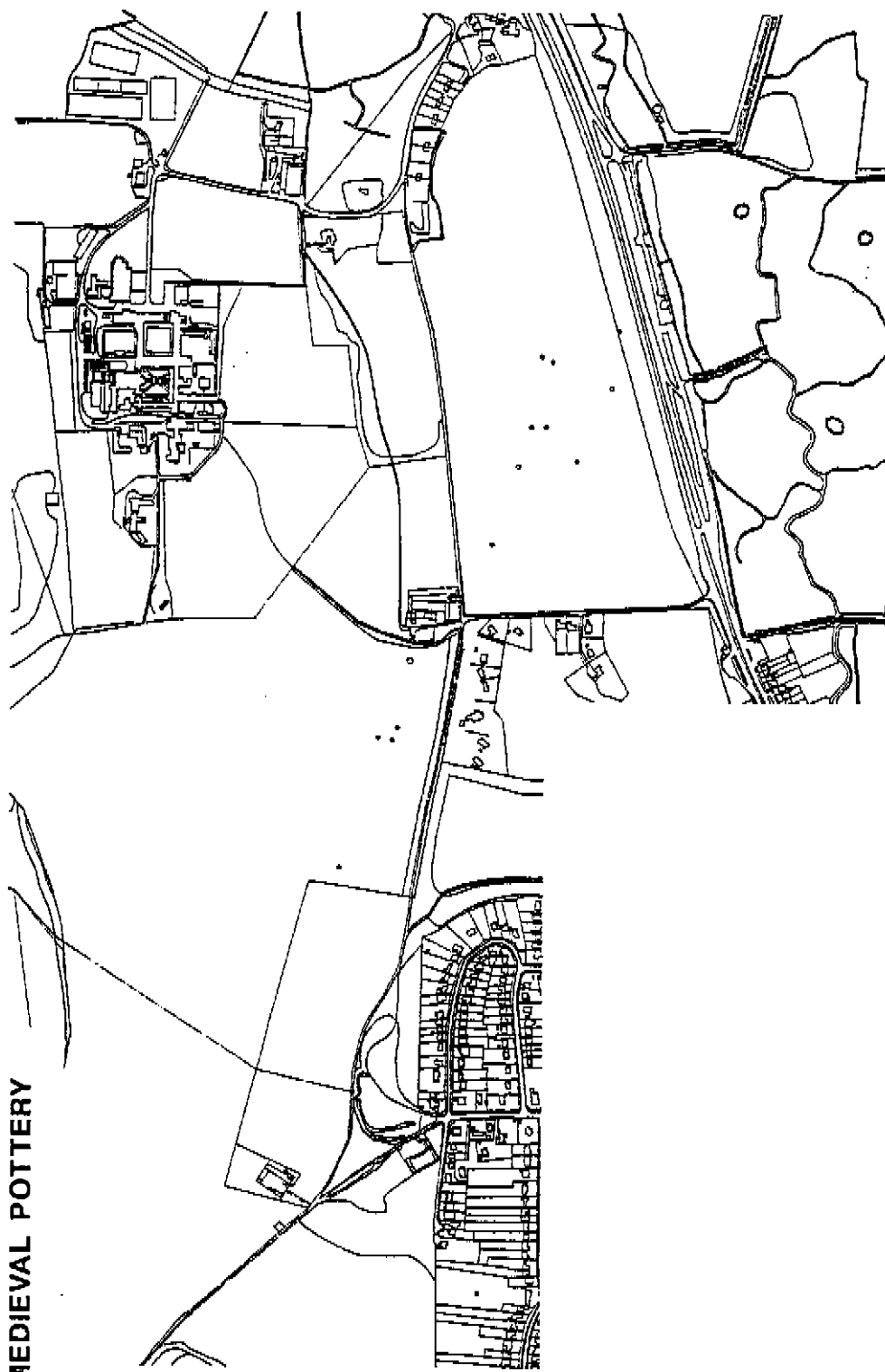
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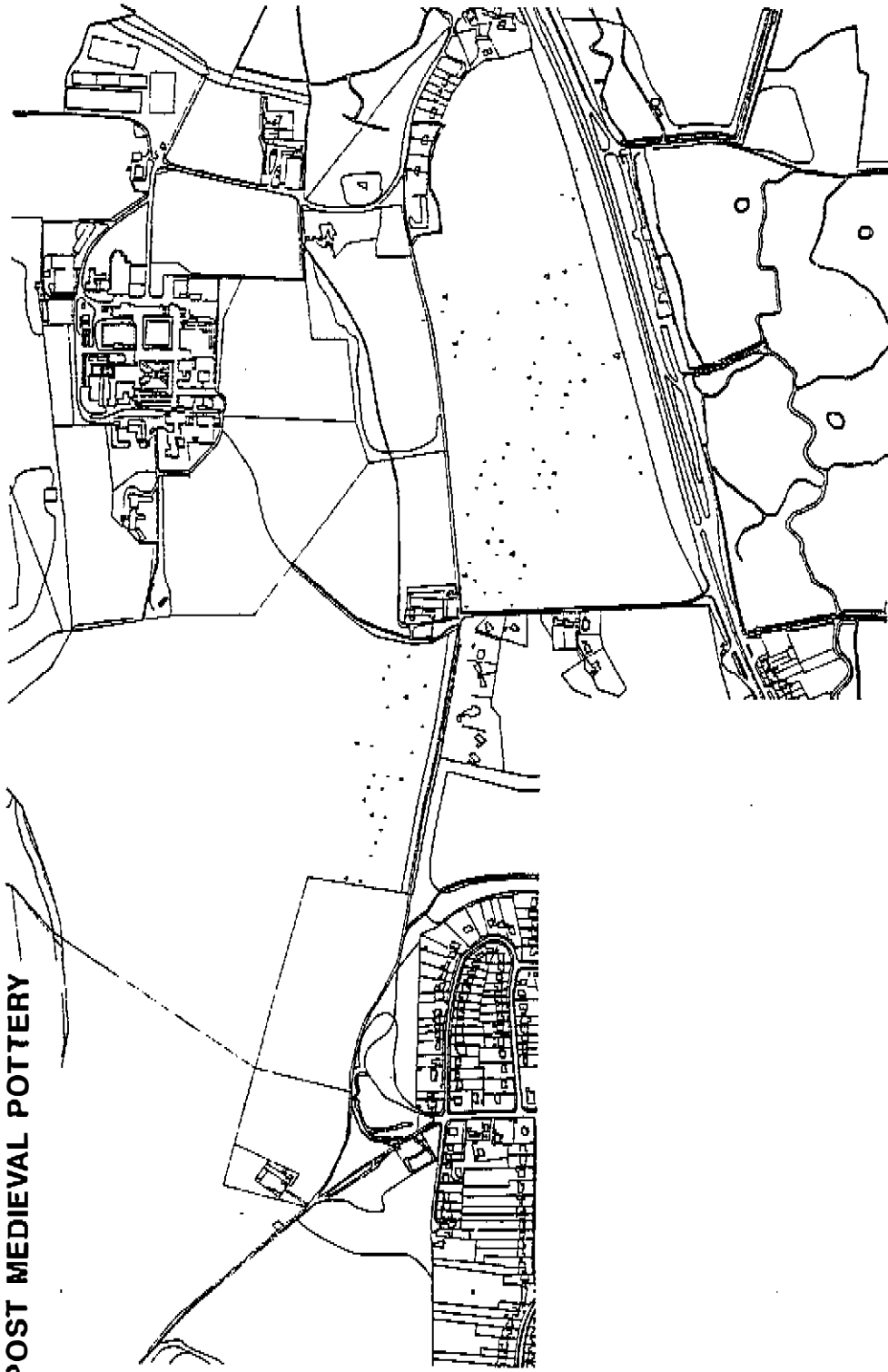
ROMAN POTTERY



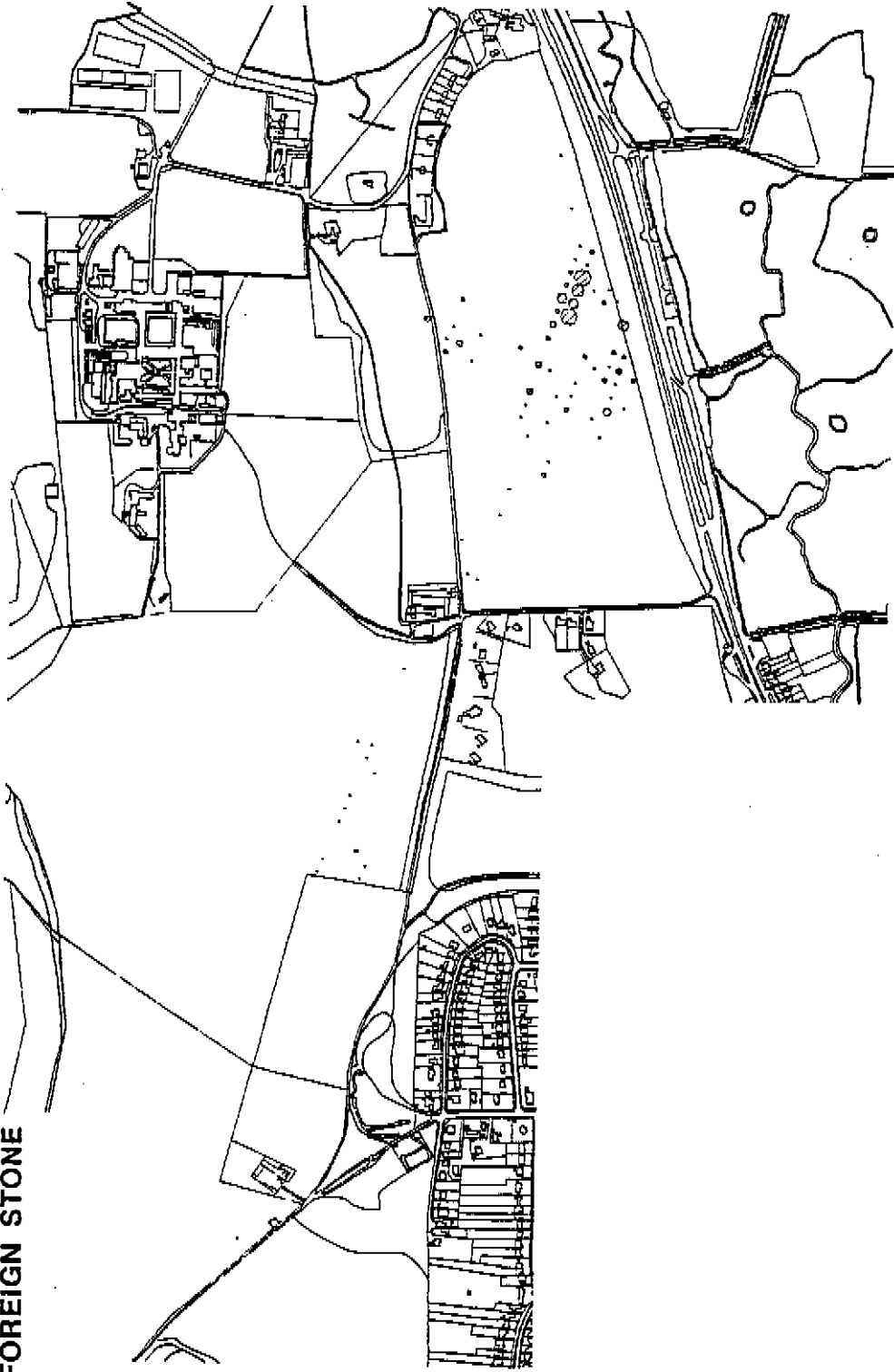
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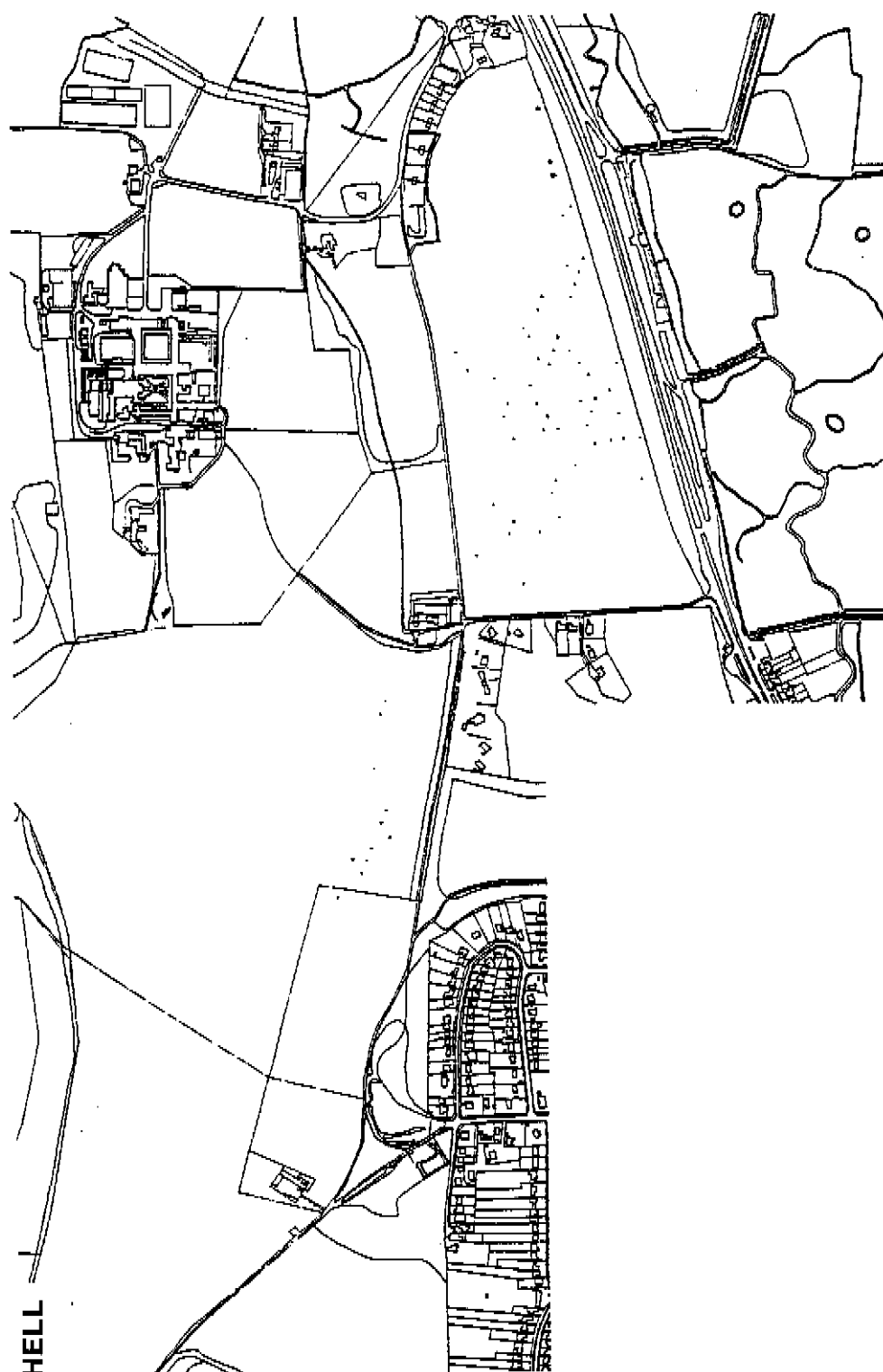
POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY



FOREIGN STONE







SHELL

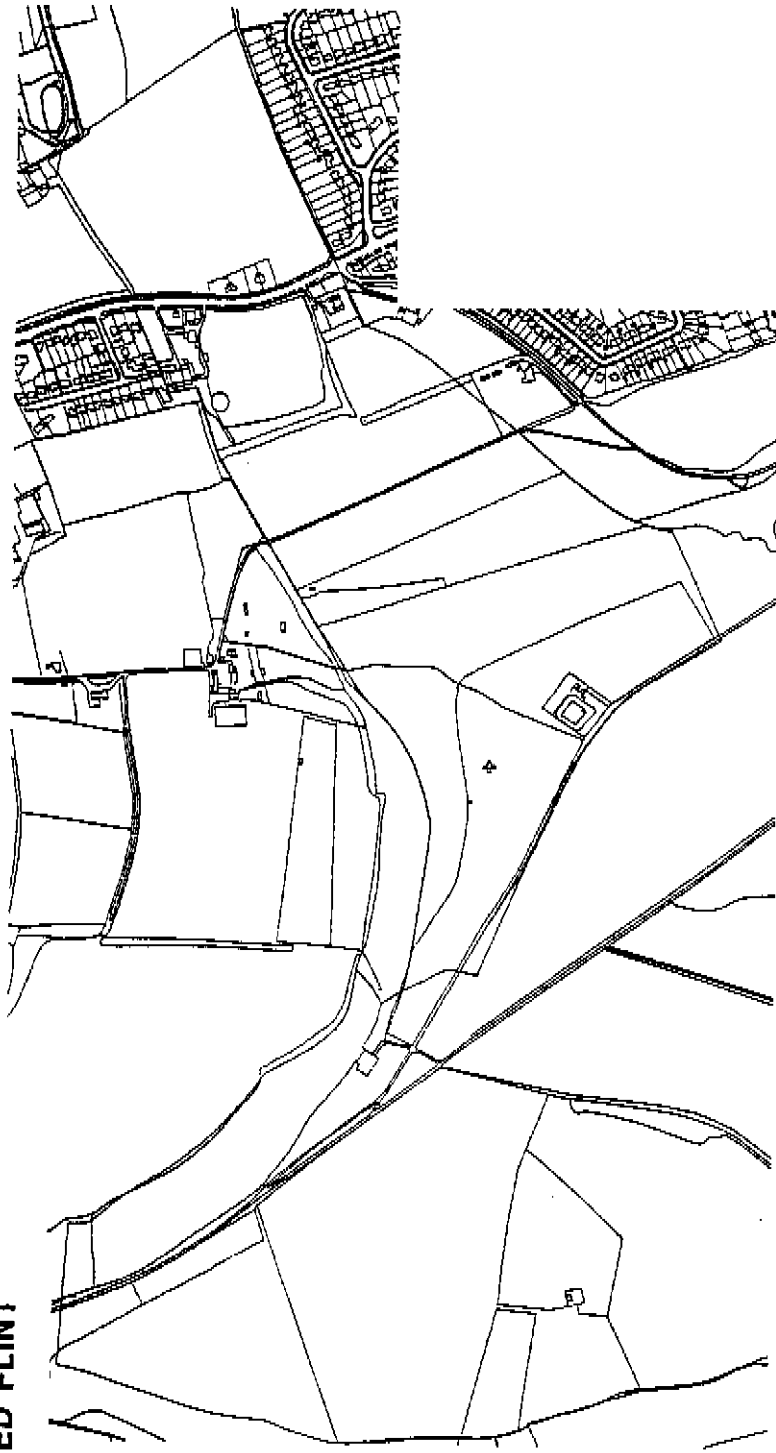
**Location Plan of Area 4 Finds Plots**

**Finds Plots of Worked Flint, Burnt Flint, Prehistoric pottery, Roman pottery, Medieval pottery, Post-medieval pottery, Foreign stone and shell**

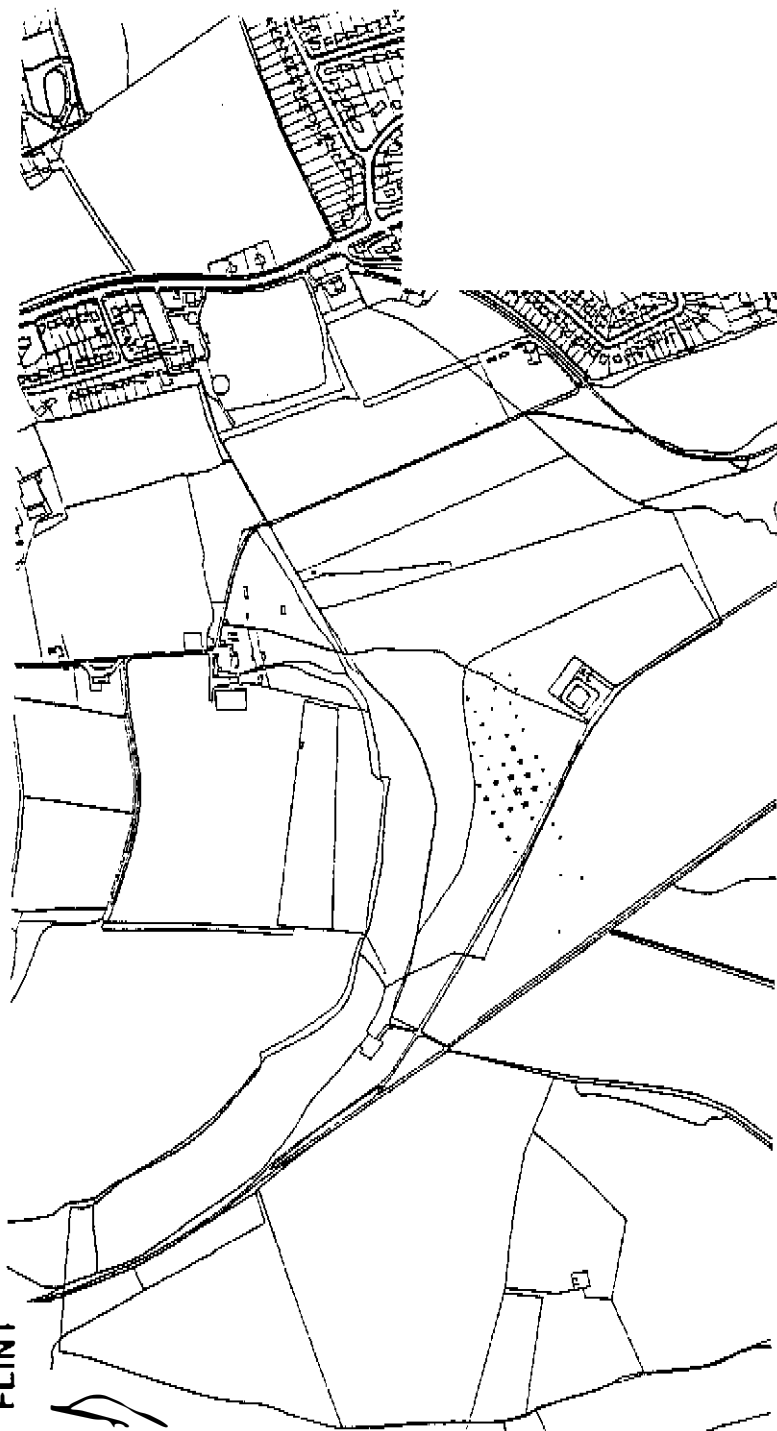
AREA 4 : FINDS PLOTS



WORKED FLINT



BURNT FLINT



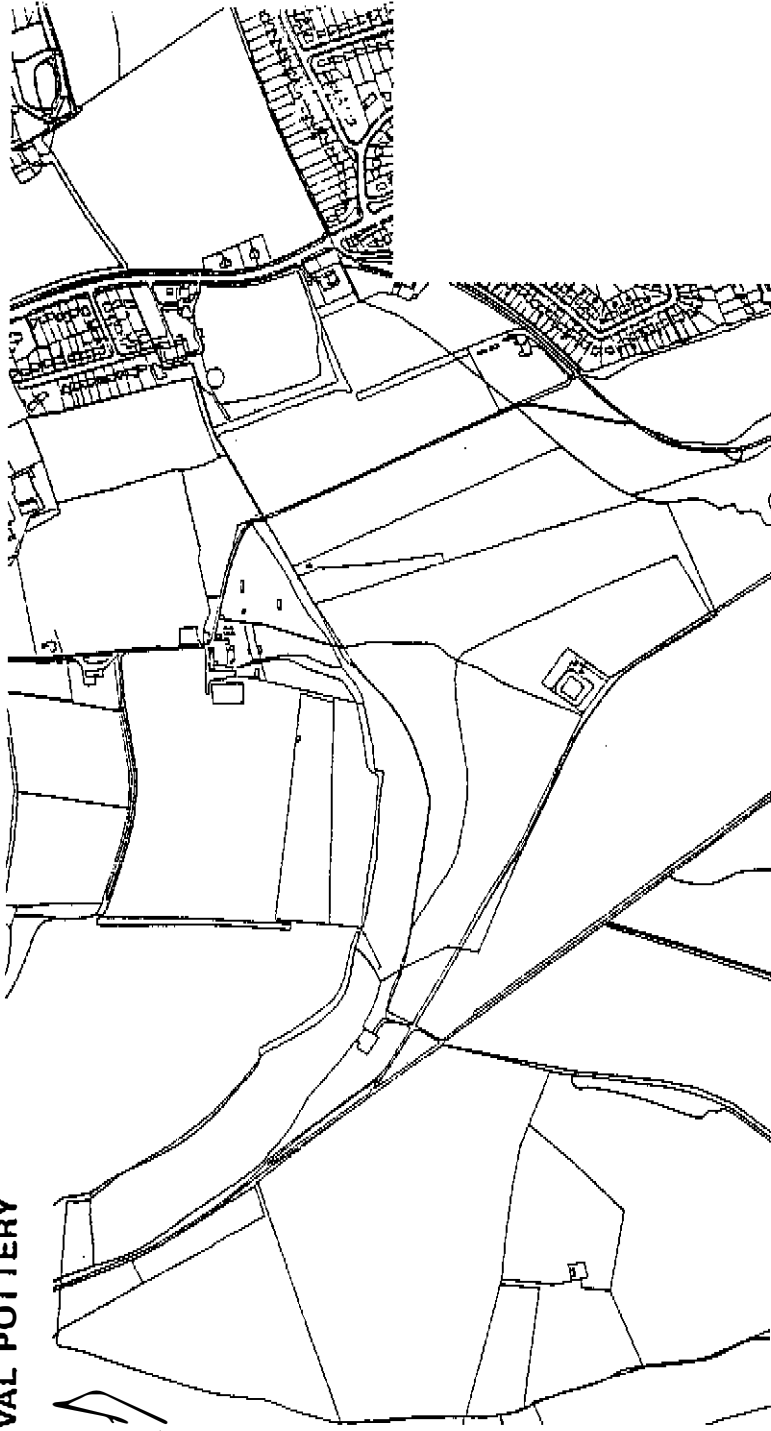
PREHISTORIC POTTERY



ROMAN POTTERY

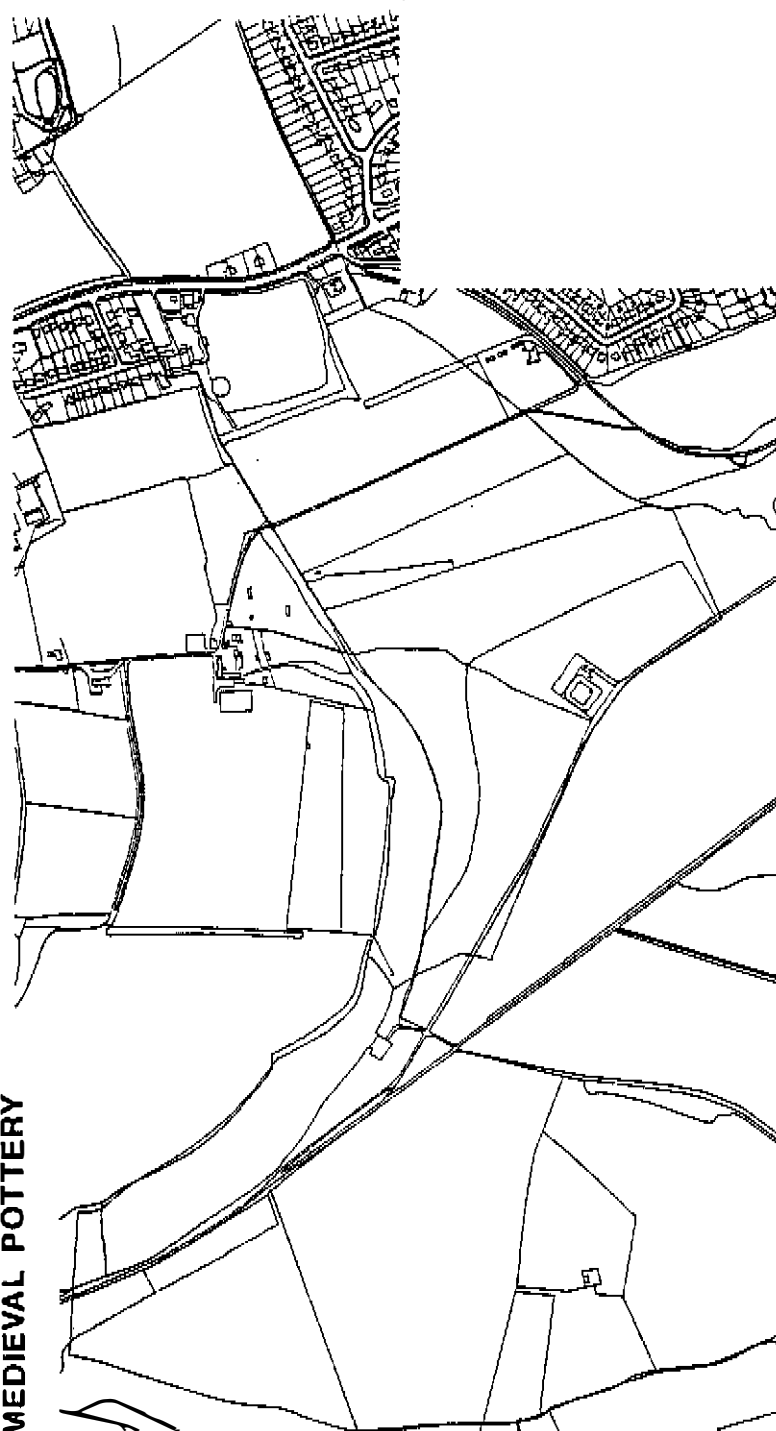


MEDIEVAL POTTERY

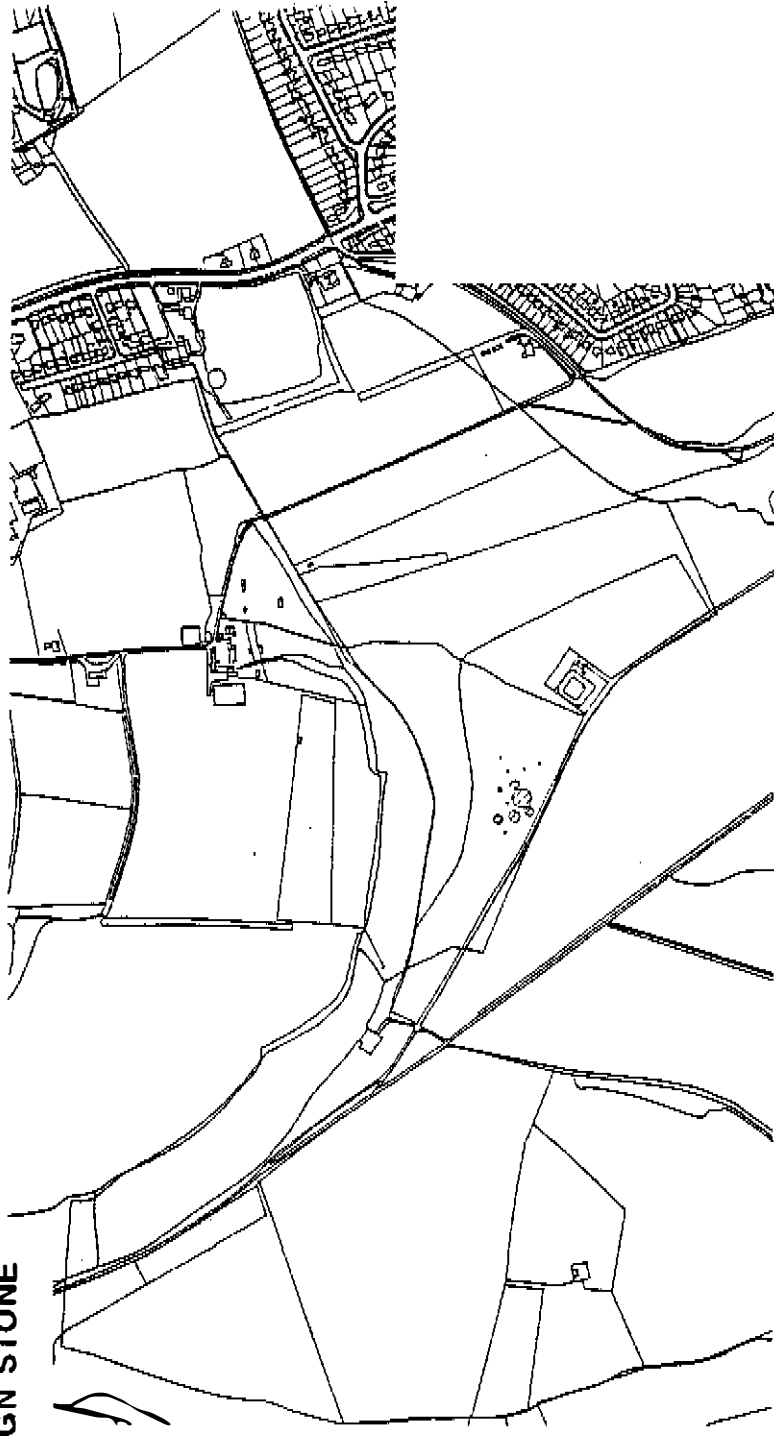




POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY



FOREIGN STONE



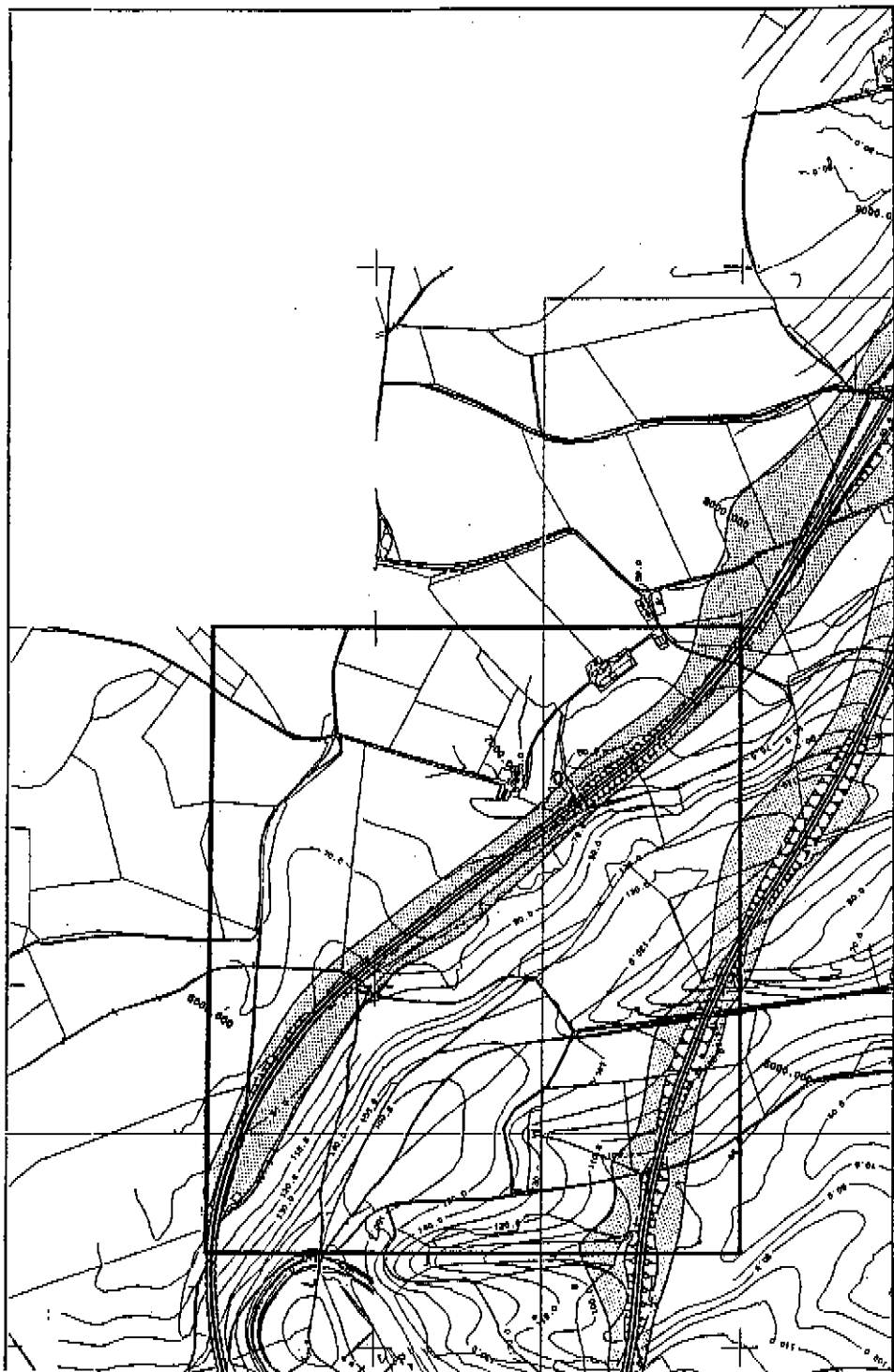


SHELL

**Location Plan of Area 5 Finds Plots**

**Finds Plots of Worked Flint, Burnt Flint, Prehistoric pottery, Roman pottery, Medieval pottery, Post-medieval pottery, Foreign stone and shell**

**AREA 5 : FINDS PLOTS**

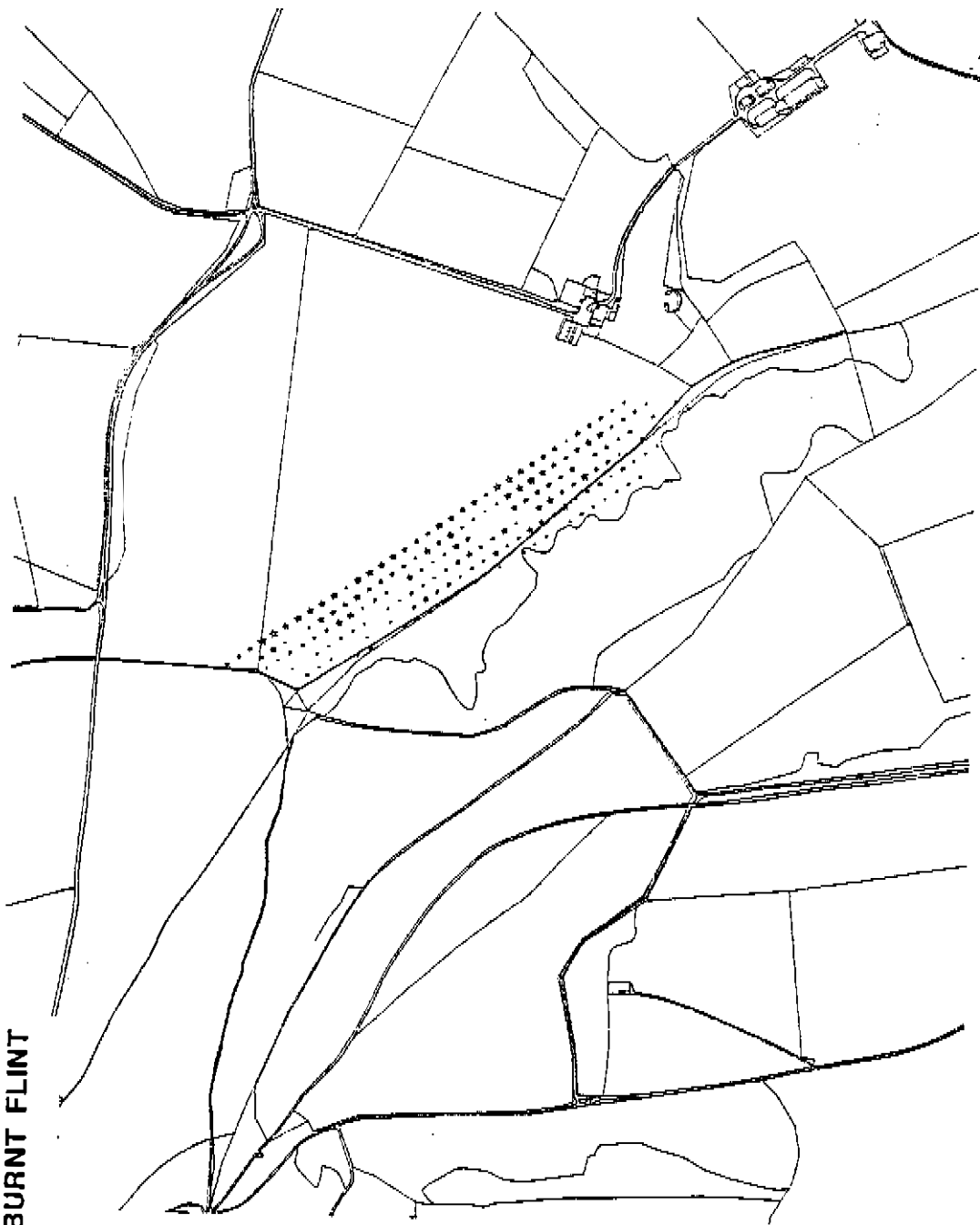


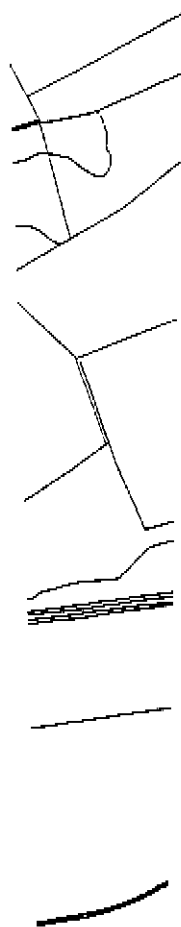
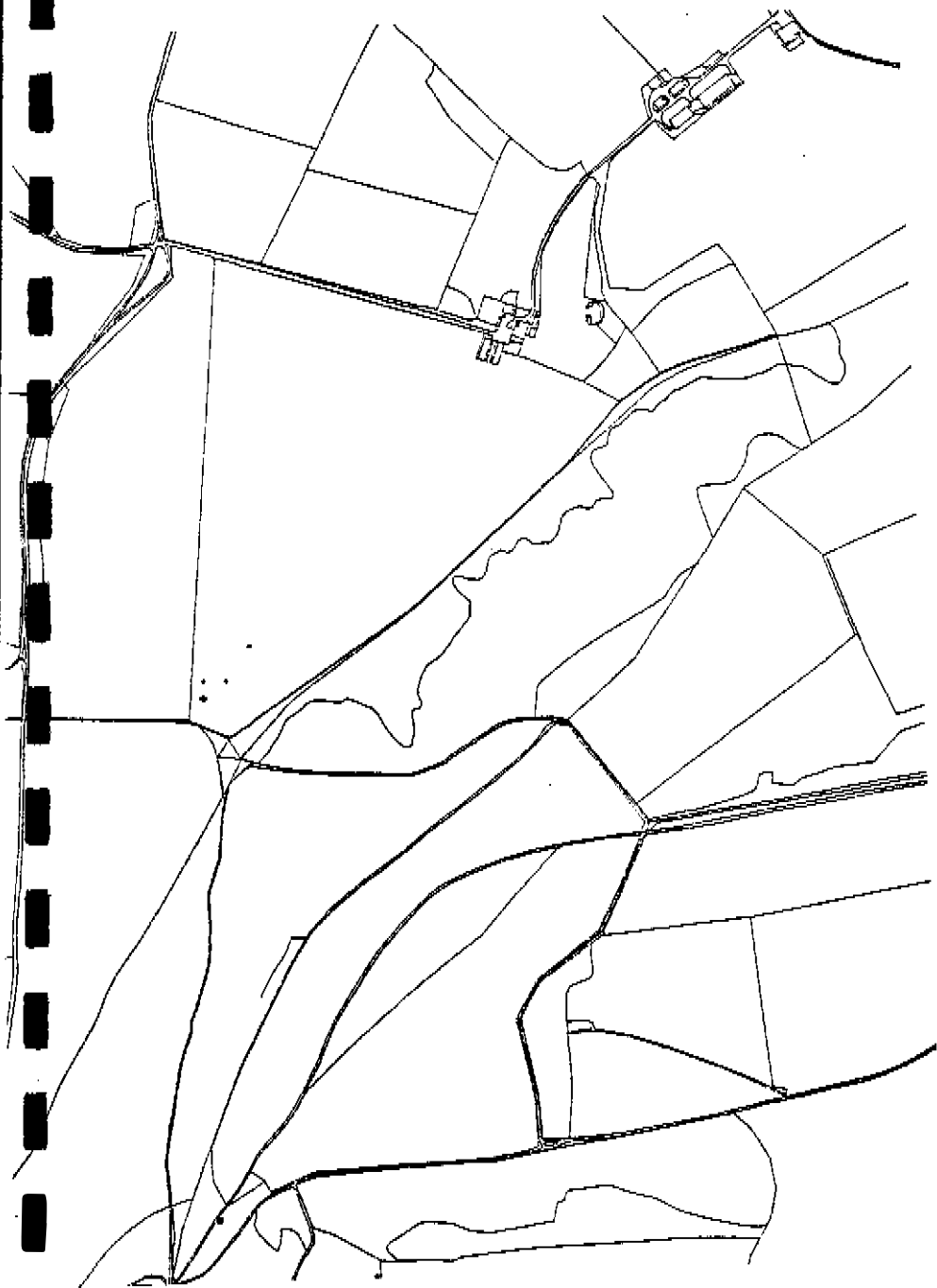
WORKED FLINT



0 100 500  
SCALE

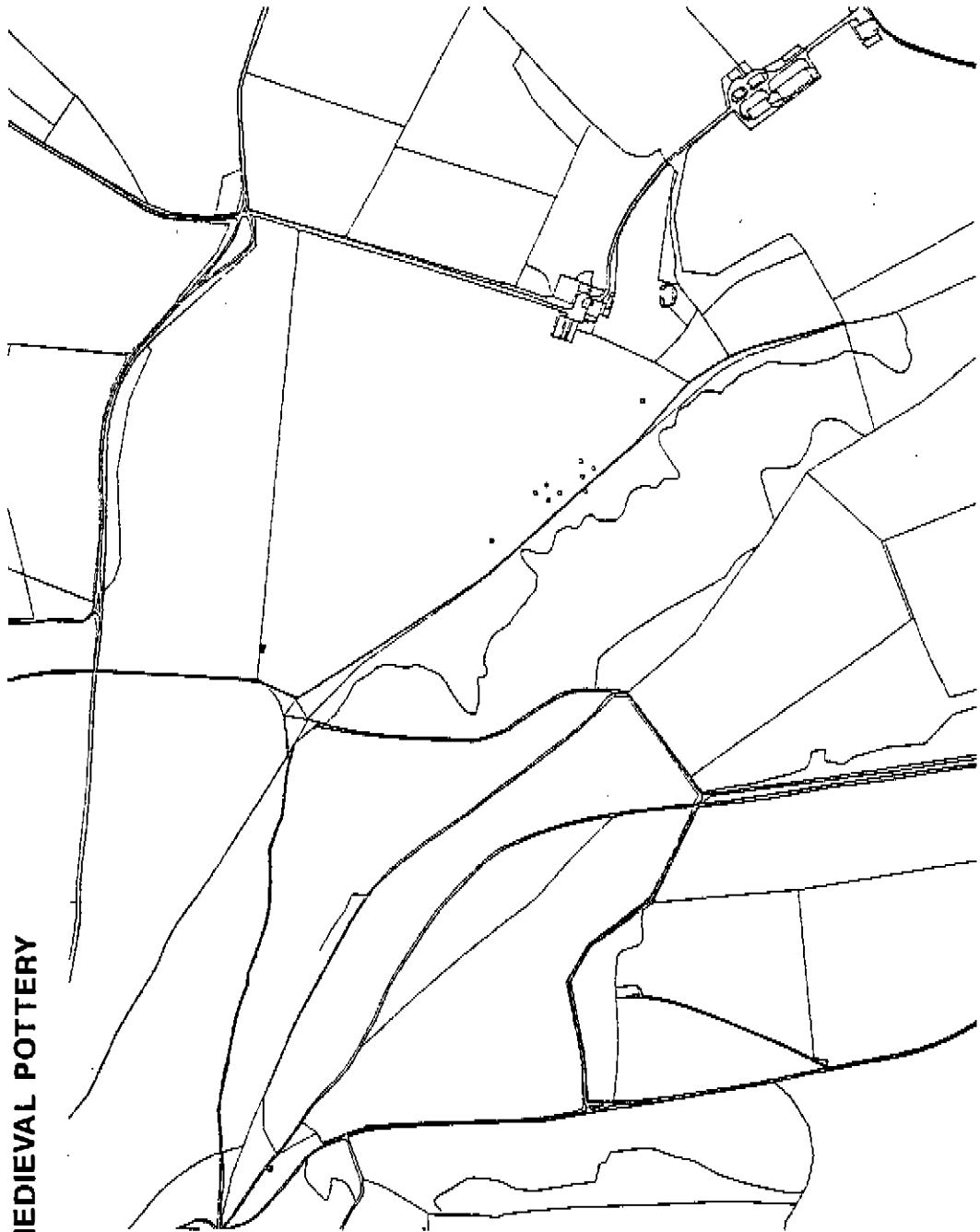
BURNT FLINT



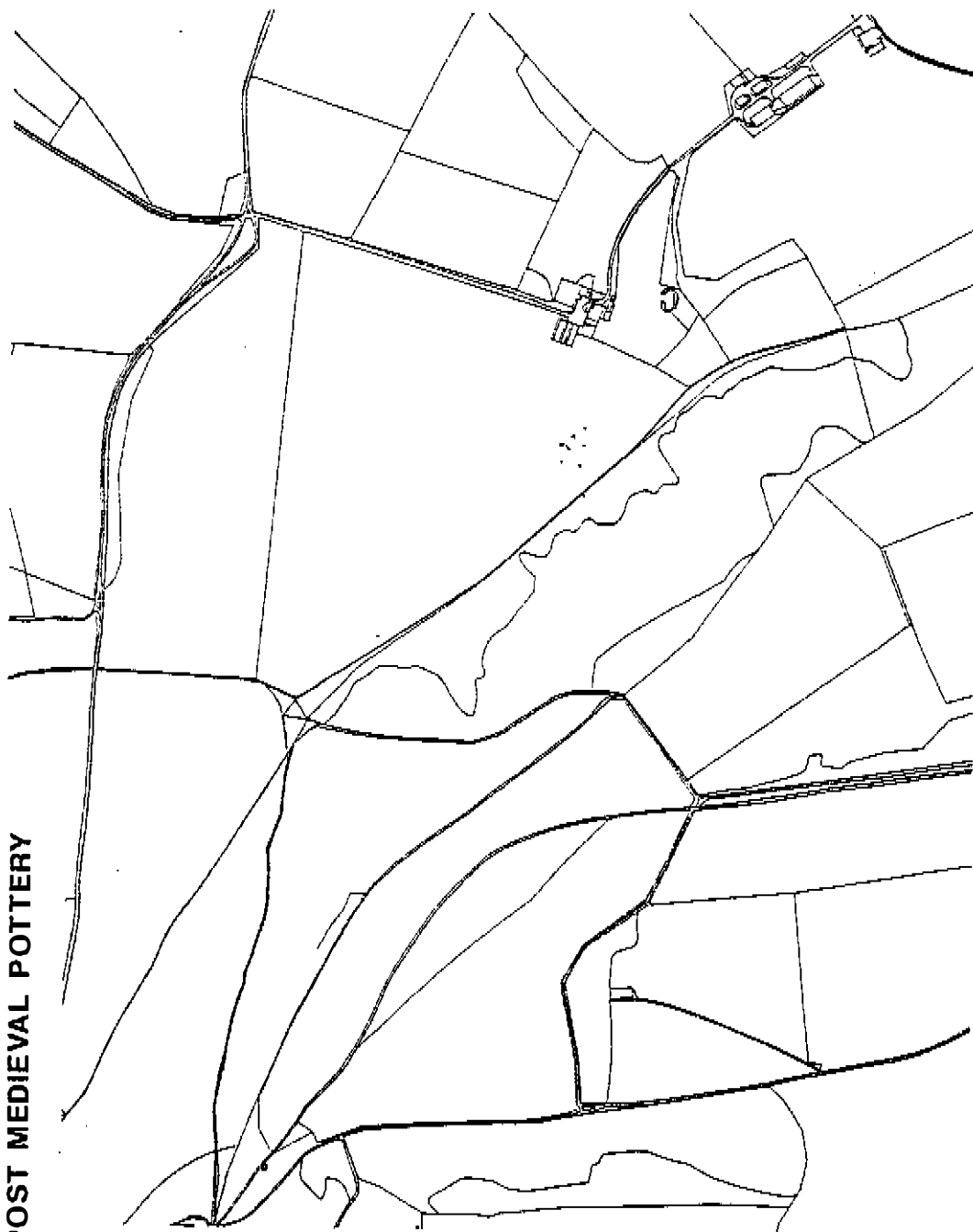




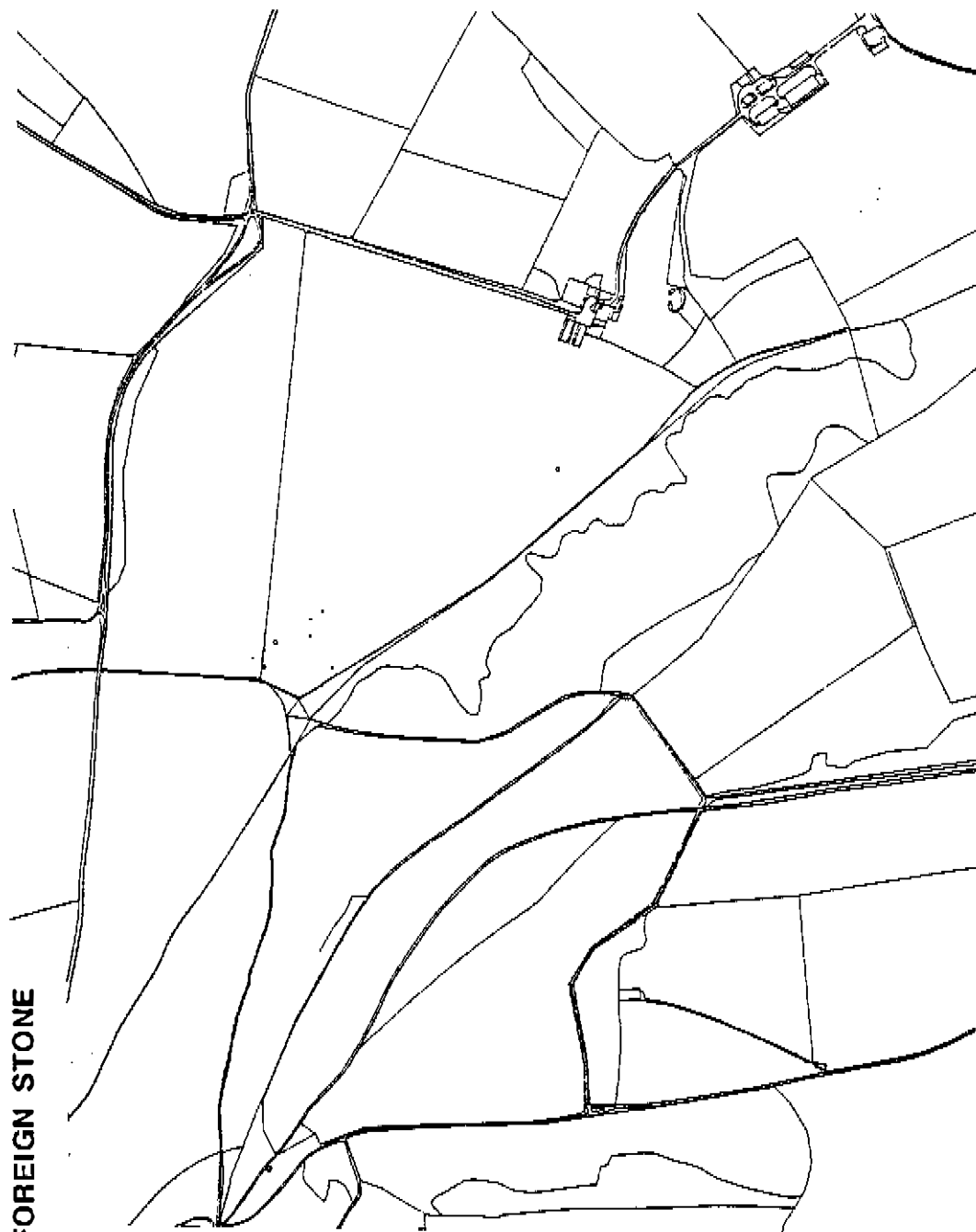
MEDIEVAL POTTERY



POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY



FOREIGN STONE



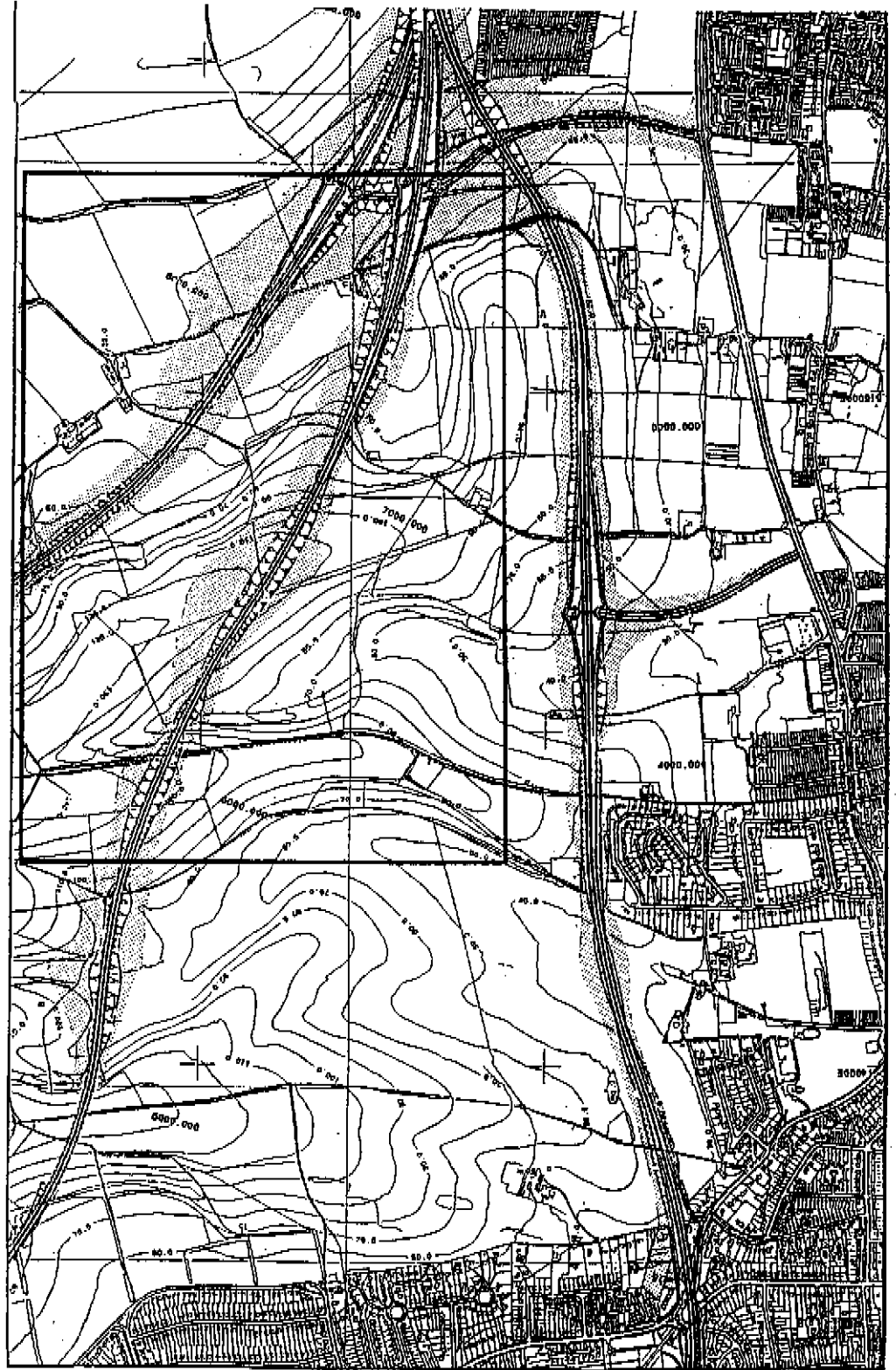


SHELL

**Location Plan of Area 6 Finds Plots**

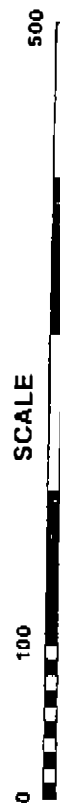
**Finds Plots of Worked Flint, Burnt Flint, Prehistoric pottery, Roman pottery, Medieval pottery, Post-medieval pottery, Foreign stone and shell**

AREA 6 : FINDS PLOTS





WORKED FLINT





BURNT FLINT



PREHISTORIC POTTERY



ROMAN POTTERY



MEDIEVAL POTTERY



POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY





FOREIGN STONE



SHELL

**Plots of Geophysical survey (in pocket) showing Magnetometer survey and Magnetic susceptibility readings:**

**1 Preferred Route (Section 1)**

**2 Preferred Route (Section 2)**

**3 South of Cissbury Route (Section 1)**

**4 South of Cissbury Route (Section 2)**

**5 South of Cissbury Route (Section 3)**

**6 North of Cissbury Route (Section 1)**

**7 North of Cissbury Route (Section 2)**



UNCLASSIFIED

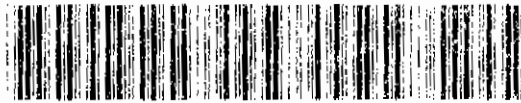
TOLLGATE HOUSE

**HA 044/027/000274 1**

ENVIRONMENT & LANDSCAPE  
Environmental Statement

18/03/2001 15:24:06

**A27 WORTHING/LANCING IMPROVEMENT –  
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT VOL 2 BOOK 4/5  
11/92**


























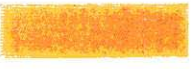






\*HA 44/27/274\* 1\*



# A27 Worthing - Lancing Improvements

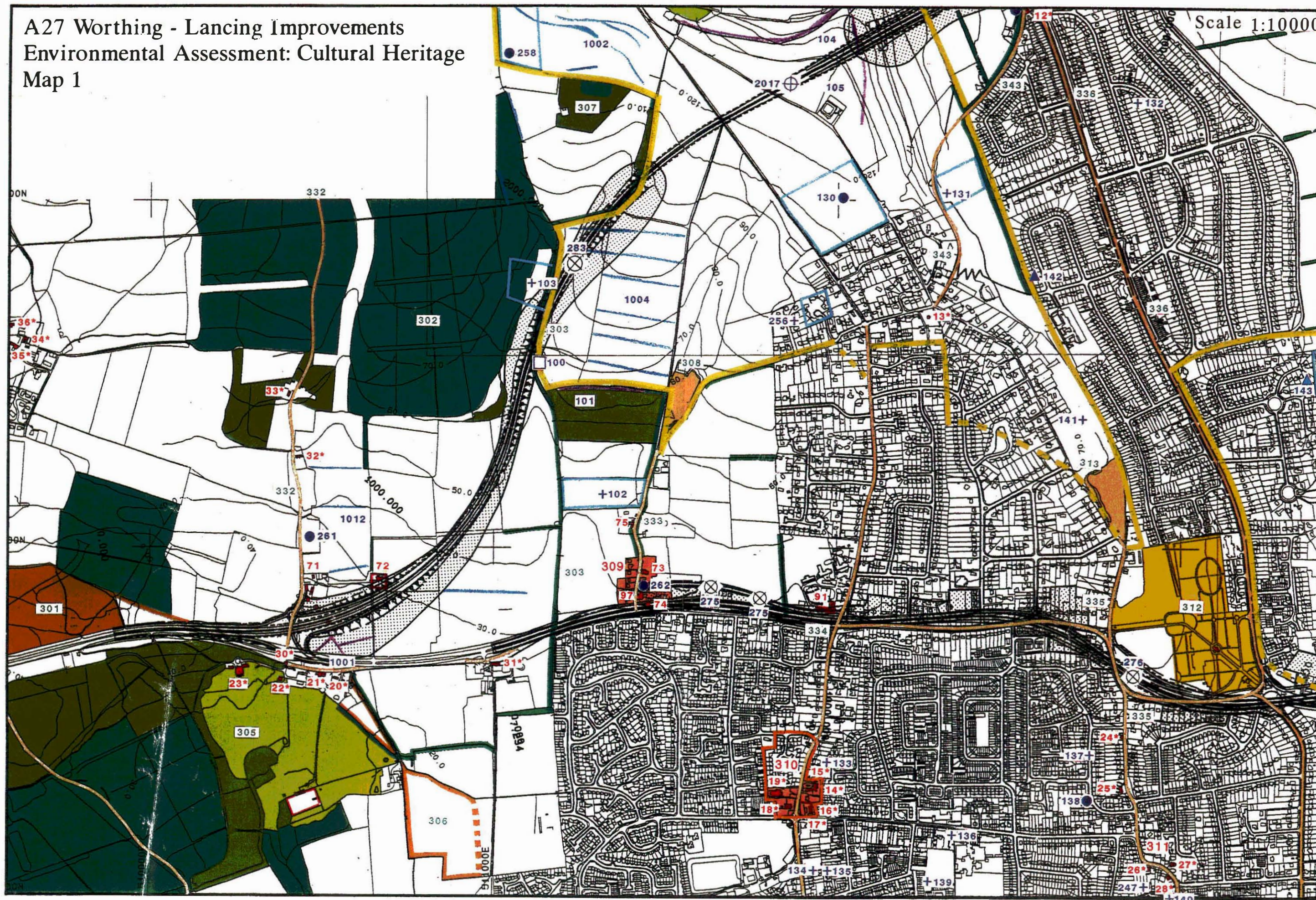
## Environmental Assessment: Cultural Heritage

	149	Archaeological sites		Geophysical anomalies
	123	" finds		(major and minor)
	147	" finds scatters		cropmarks
	127	" burials		soilmarks
	249	" earthwork		earthworks
		Area of archaeological interest (WSCC)		
	243*	Scheduled Ancient Monument		
	31*	Listed buildings		
		Historic walls		
		Historic buildings		
		Historic settlements		
		Conservation areas		
		Extant parks		
		Former parkland		
		Extant woodland on OS 1st edition 6" maps		
		Extant woodland on Yeakell and Gardiner map		
		Extant hedges on " " " "		
		Extant commons or greens		
		Former commons or greens not developed		
		Ponds		
		19th century quarries		
		Cemetery		
		Historic road		
		Historic boundary of enclosed land and downland (extant boundaries and former line)		
		Maximum extent of landscaping earthworks (preliminary design)		

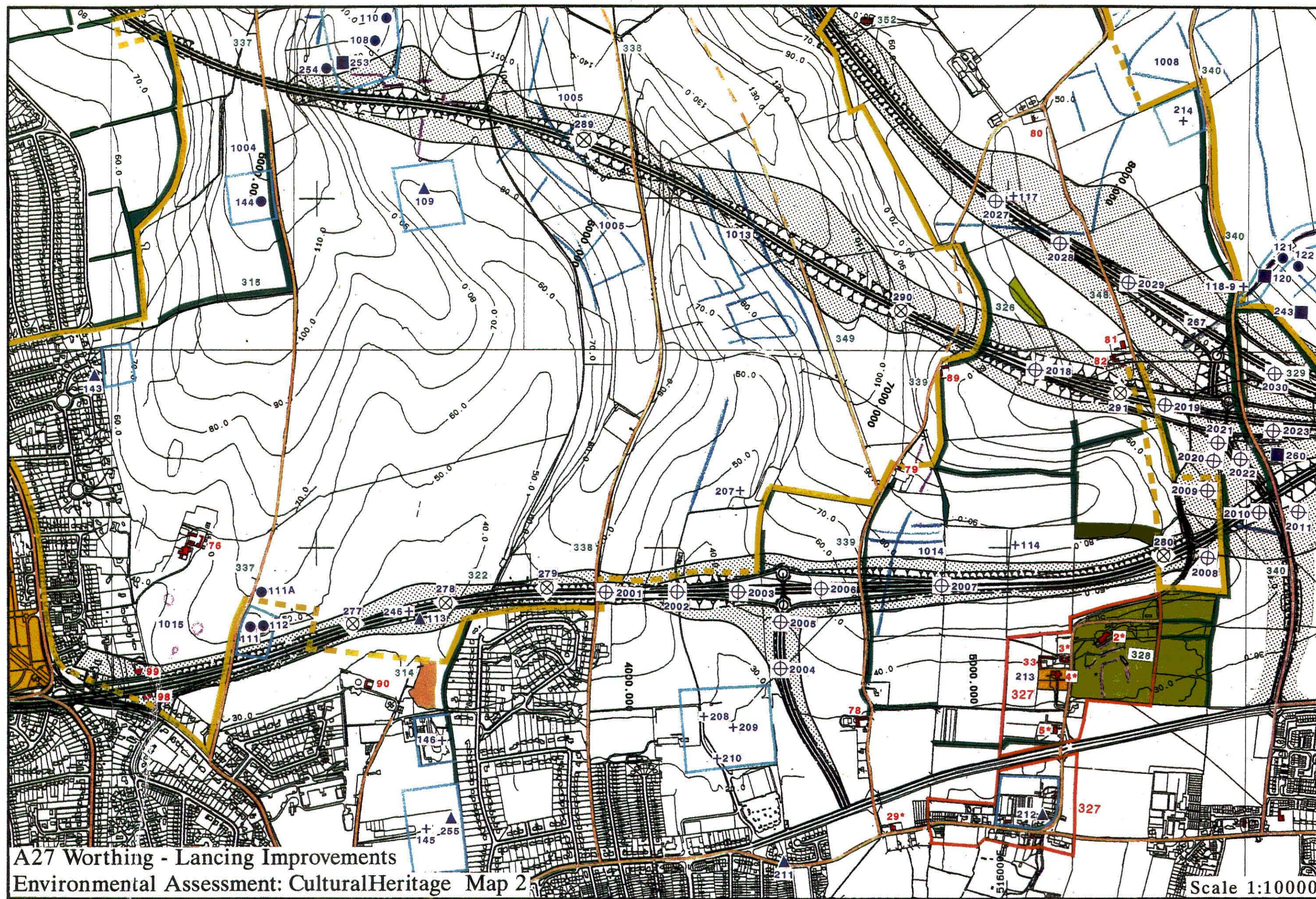


A27 Worthing - Lancing Improvements  
Environmental Assessment: Cultural Heritage  
Map 1

Scale 1:10000



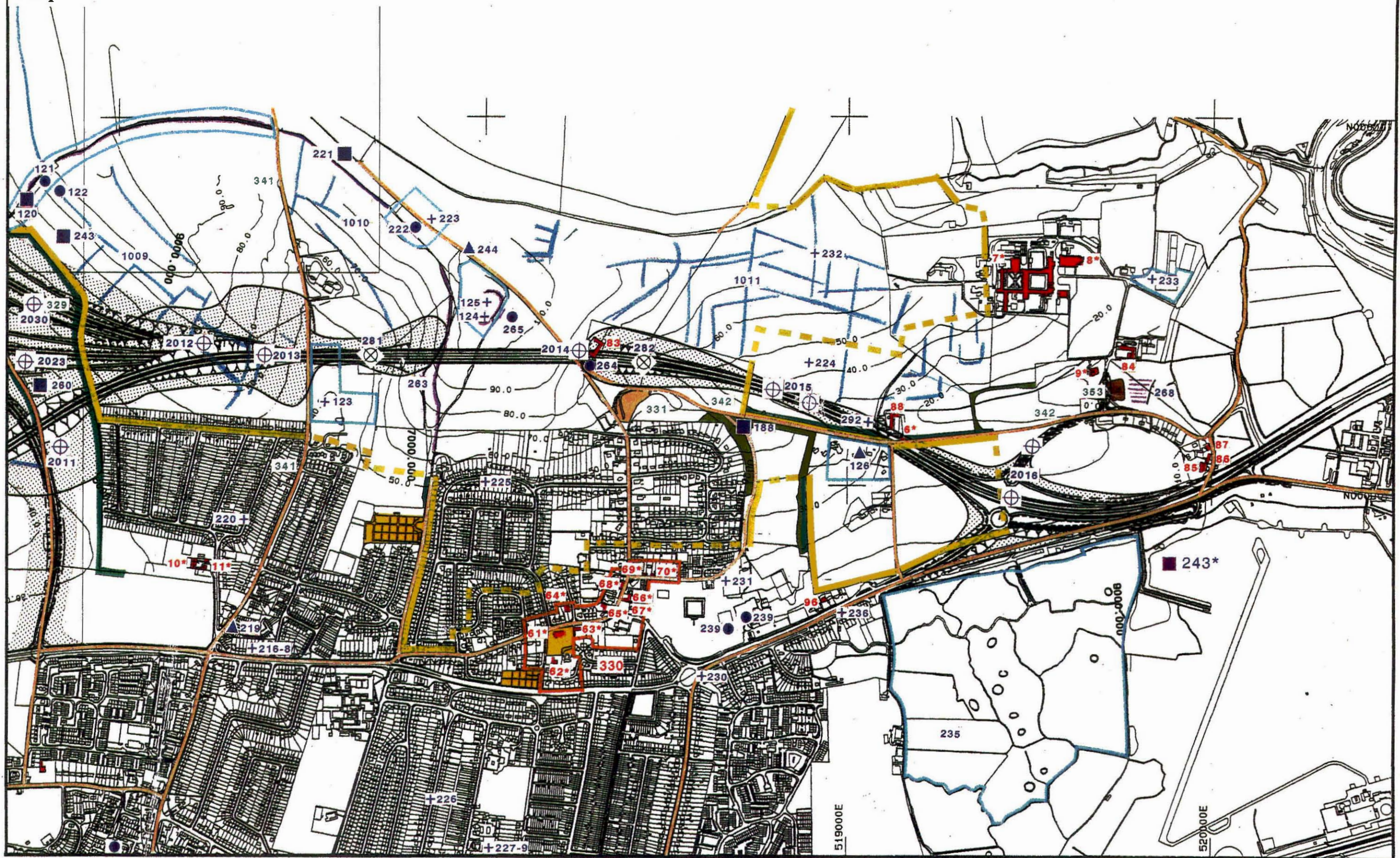




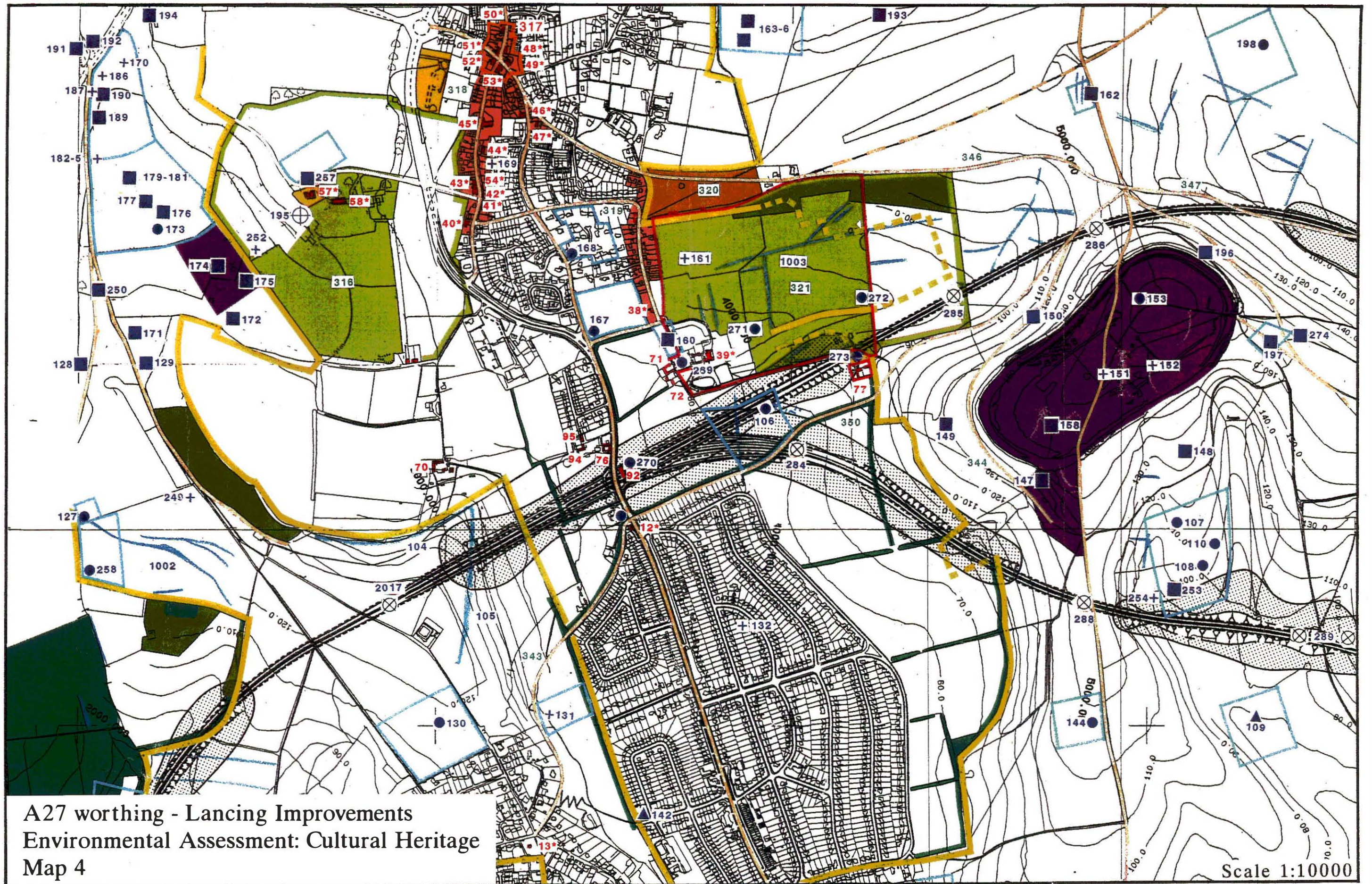


A27 Worthing - Lancing Improvements  
Environmental Assessment: Cultural Heritage  
Map 3

Scale 1:10000







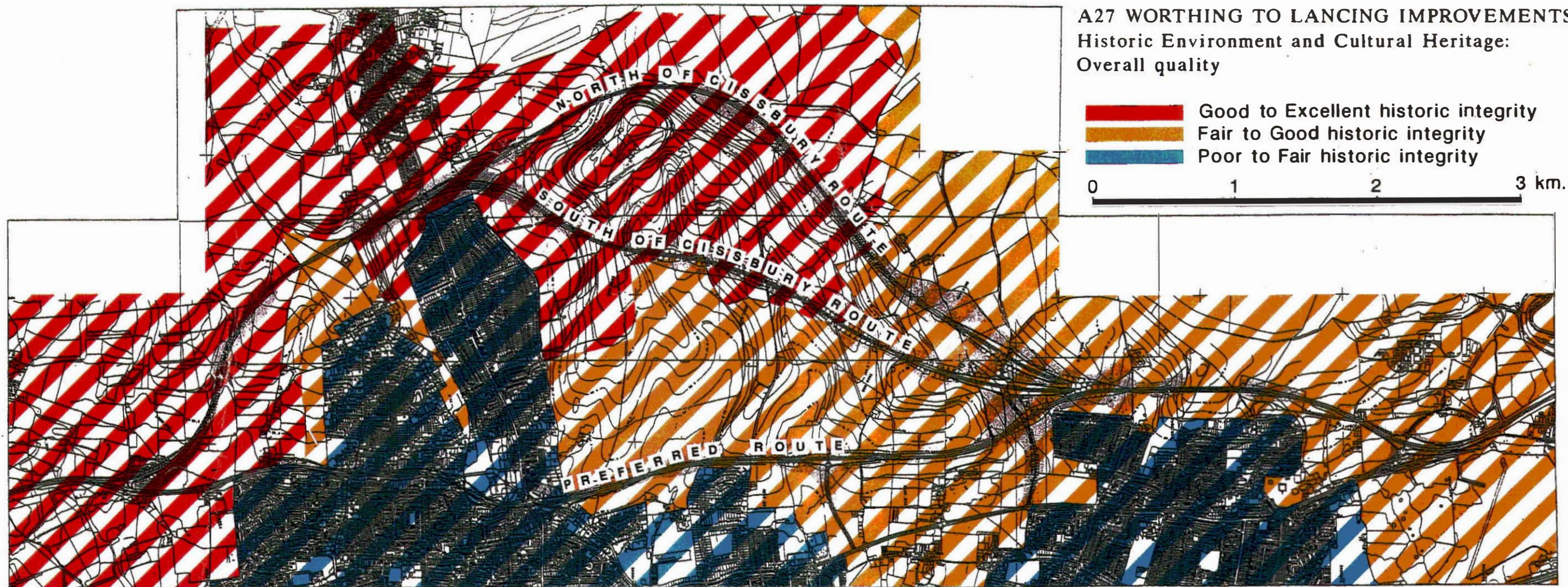


A27 worthing - Lancing Improvements  
Environmental Assessment: Cultural Heritage  
Map 5

Scale 1:10000

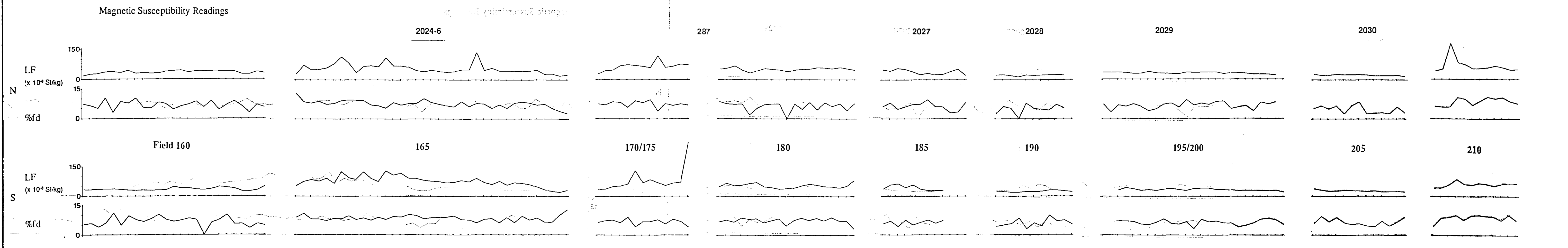
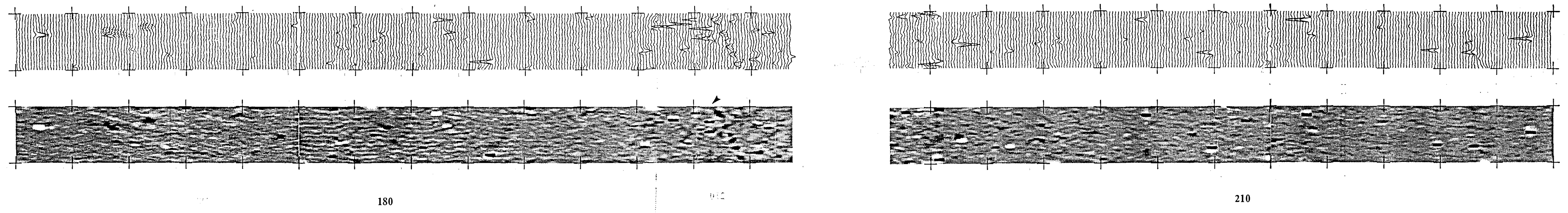
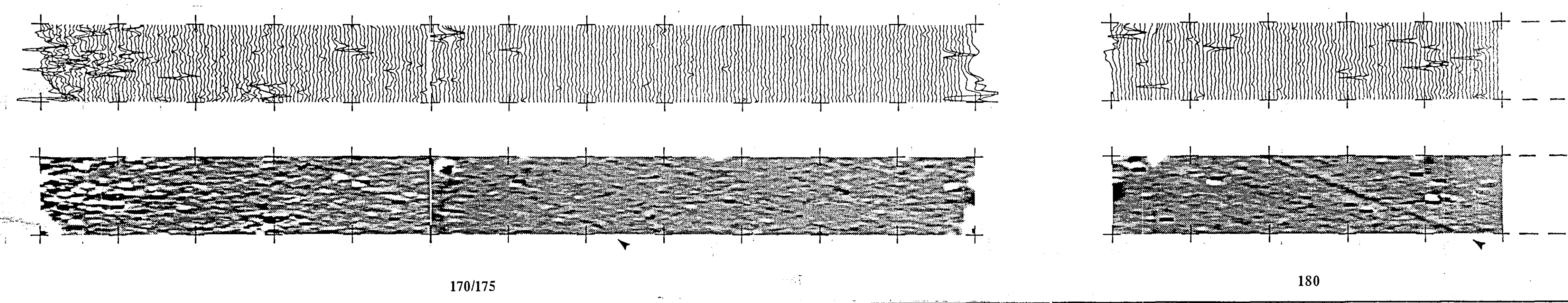
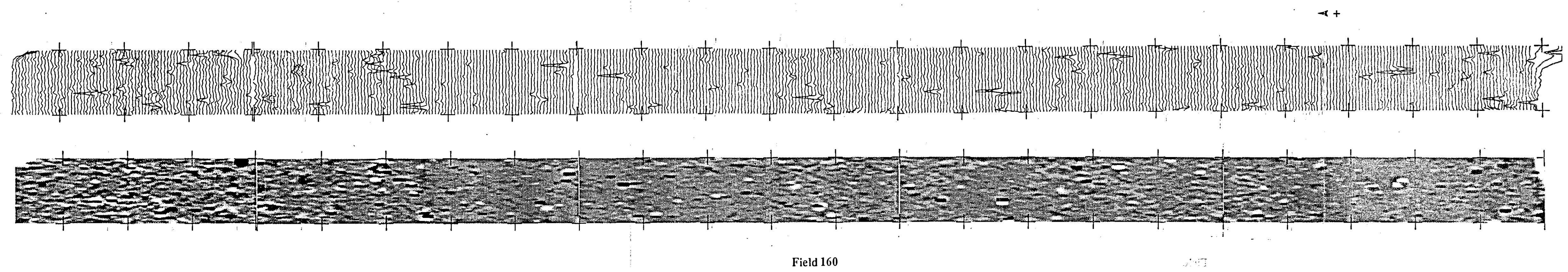
Scale 1:10000



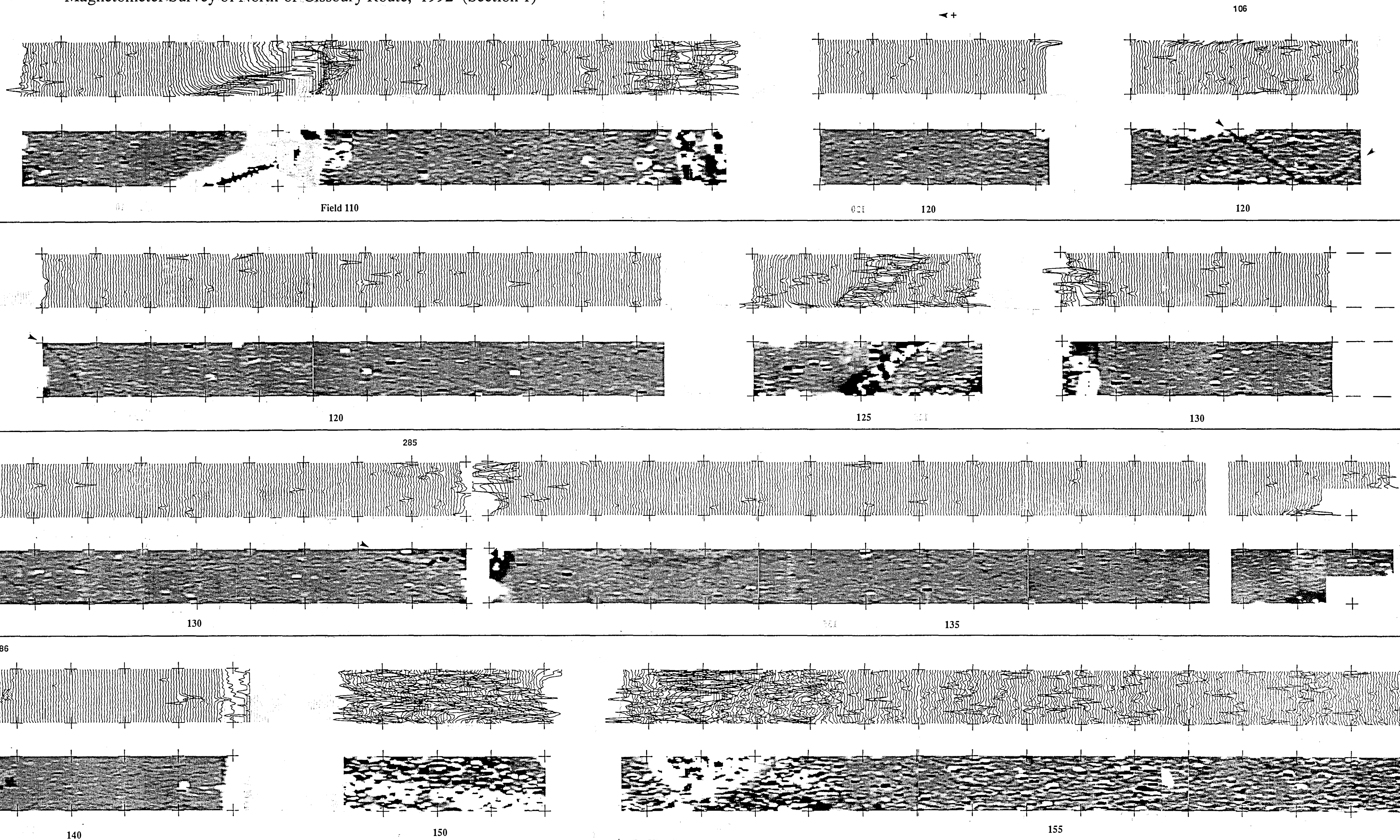




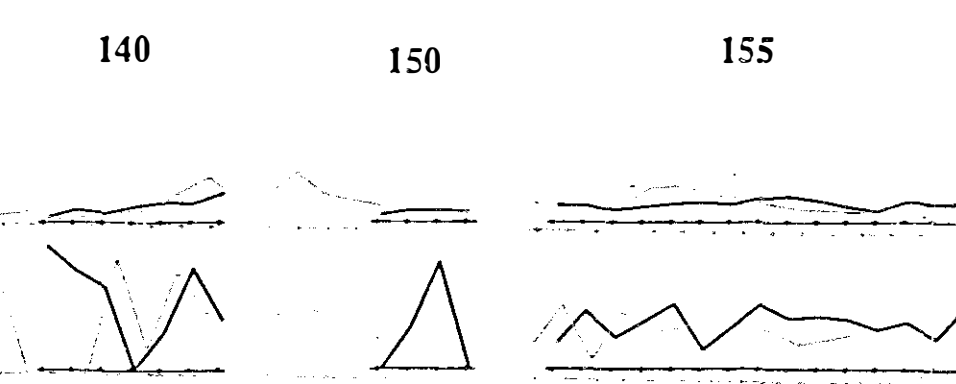
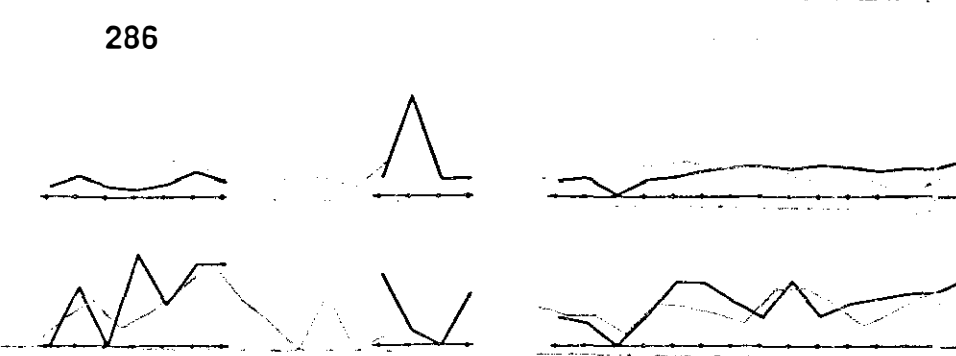
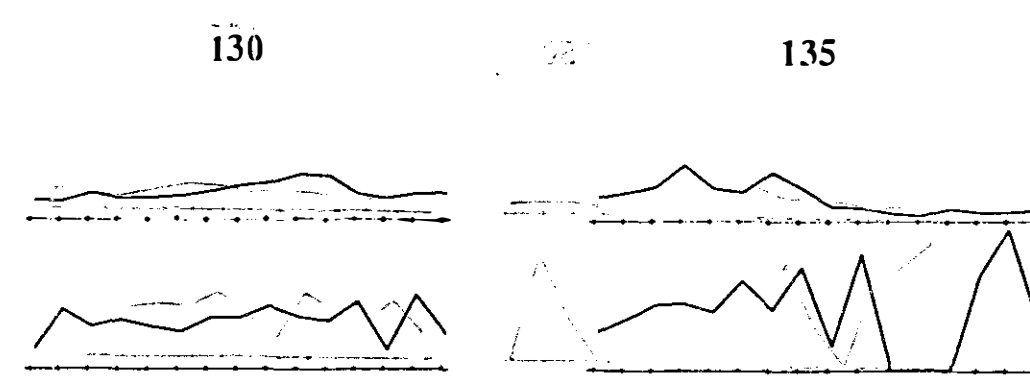
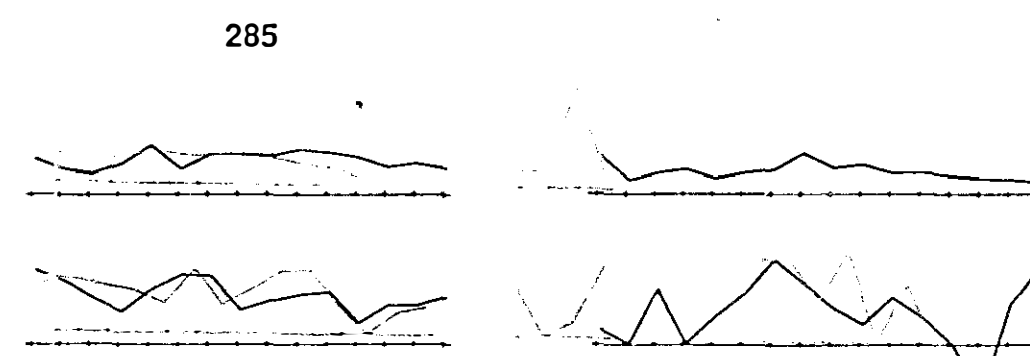
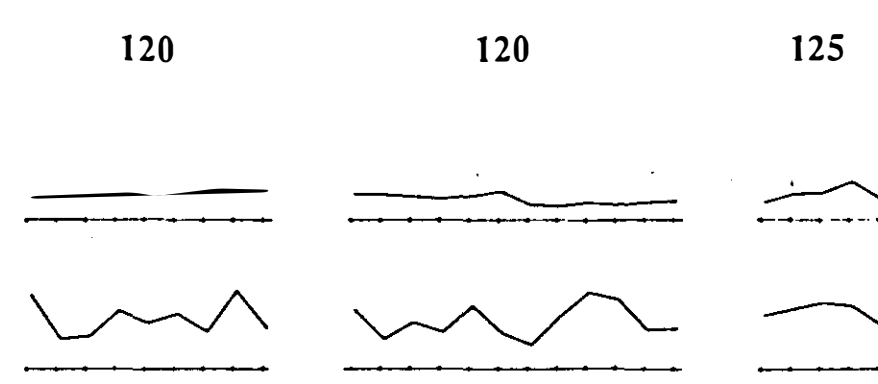
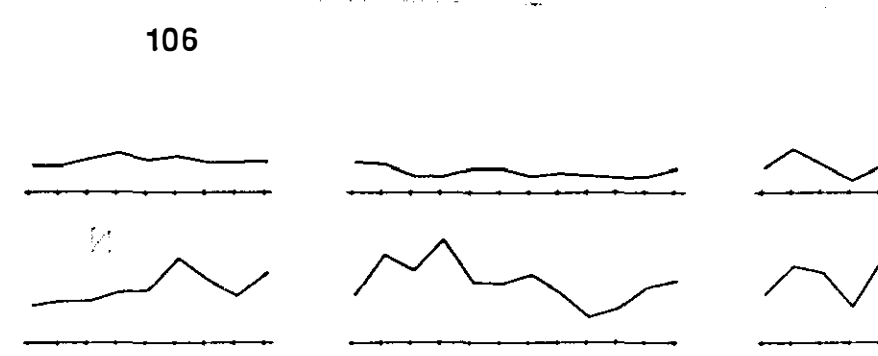
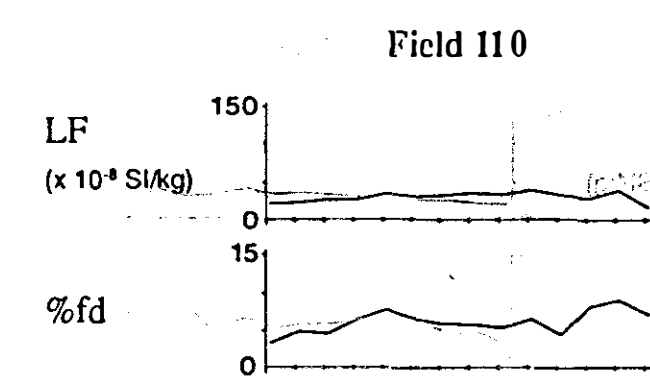
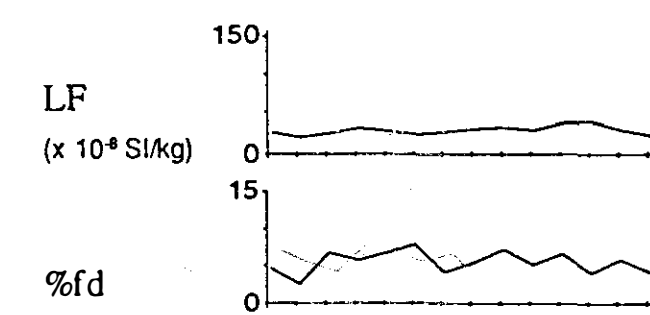
A27 Worthing By-pass  
Magnetometer Survey of North-of-Cissbury Route, 1992 (Section 2)







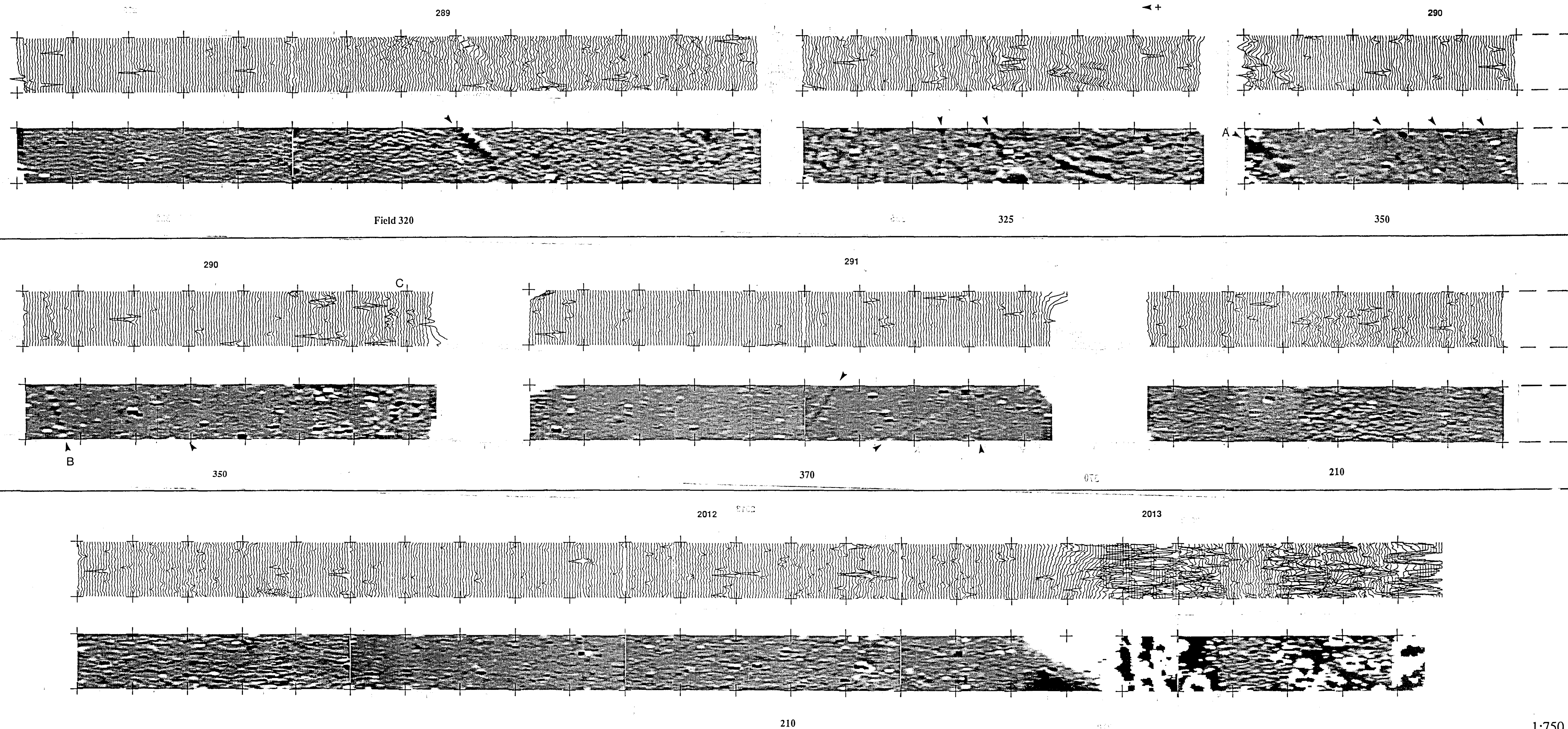
Magnetic Susceptibility Readings



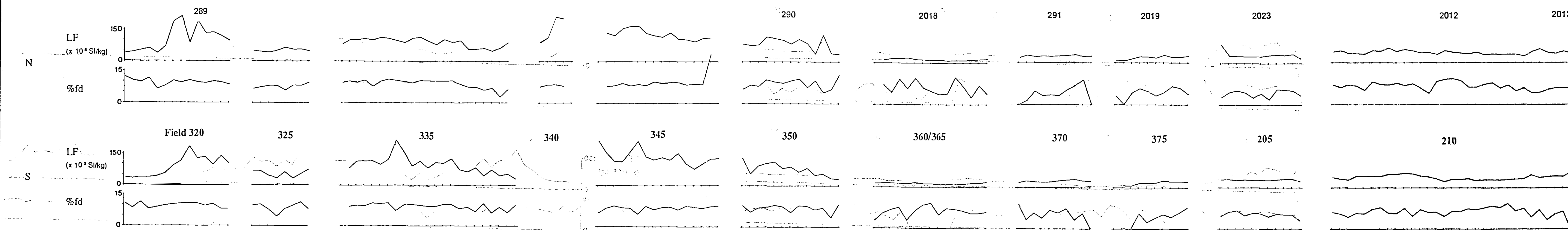
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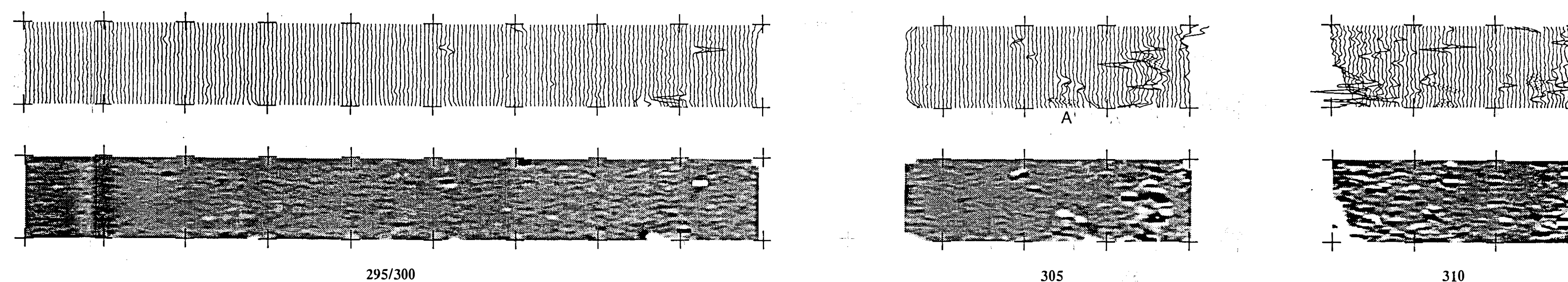
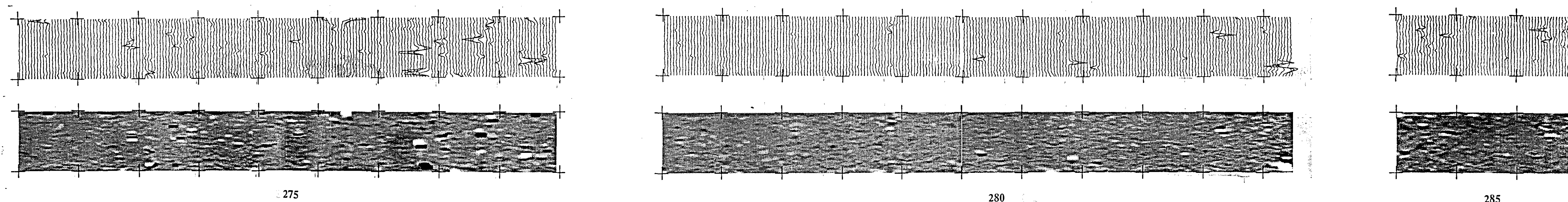
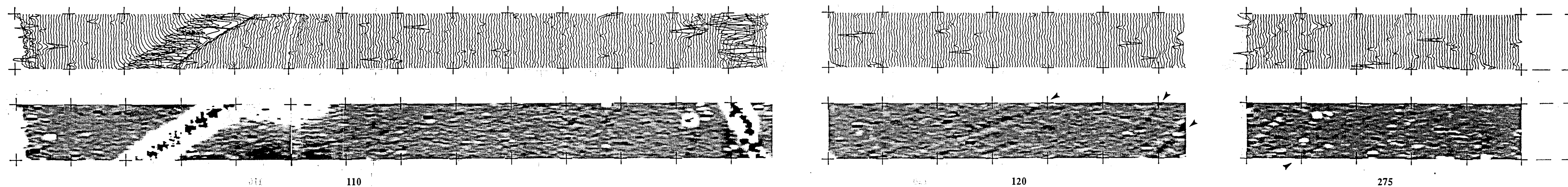
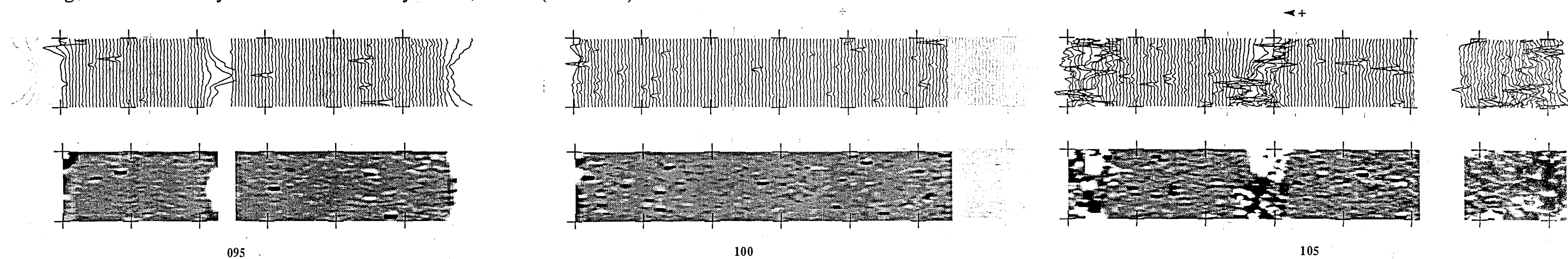
A27 Worthing By-pass  
Magnetometer Survey of South-of-Cissbury Route, 1992 (Section 3)



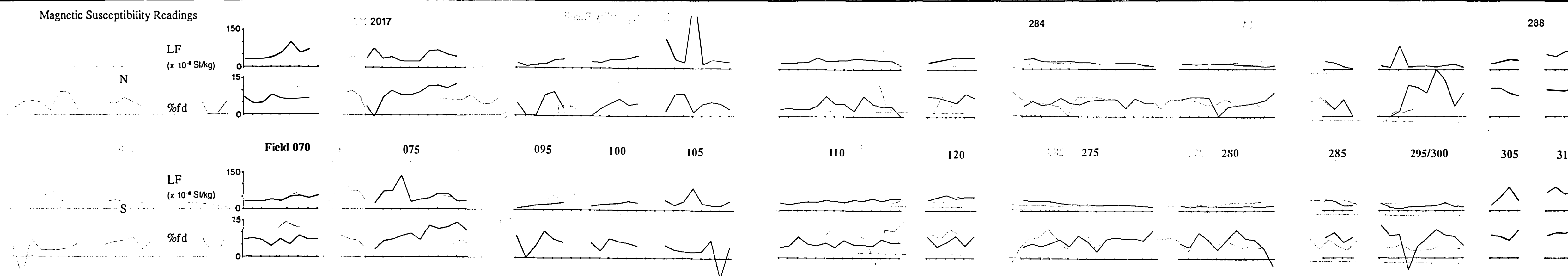
Magnetic Susceptibility Readings



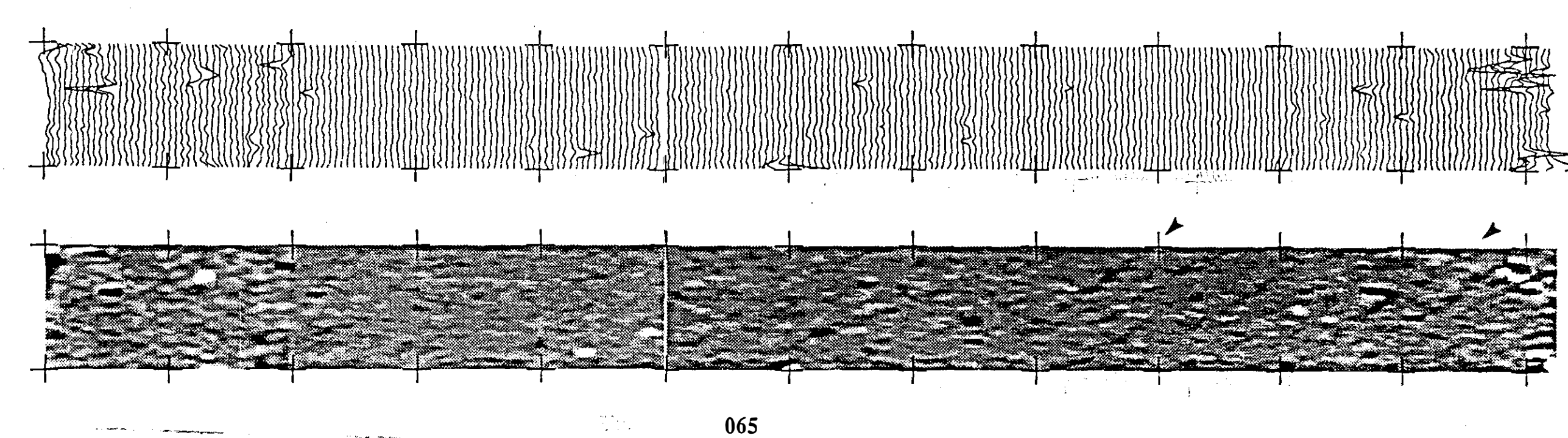
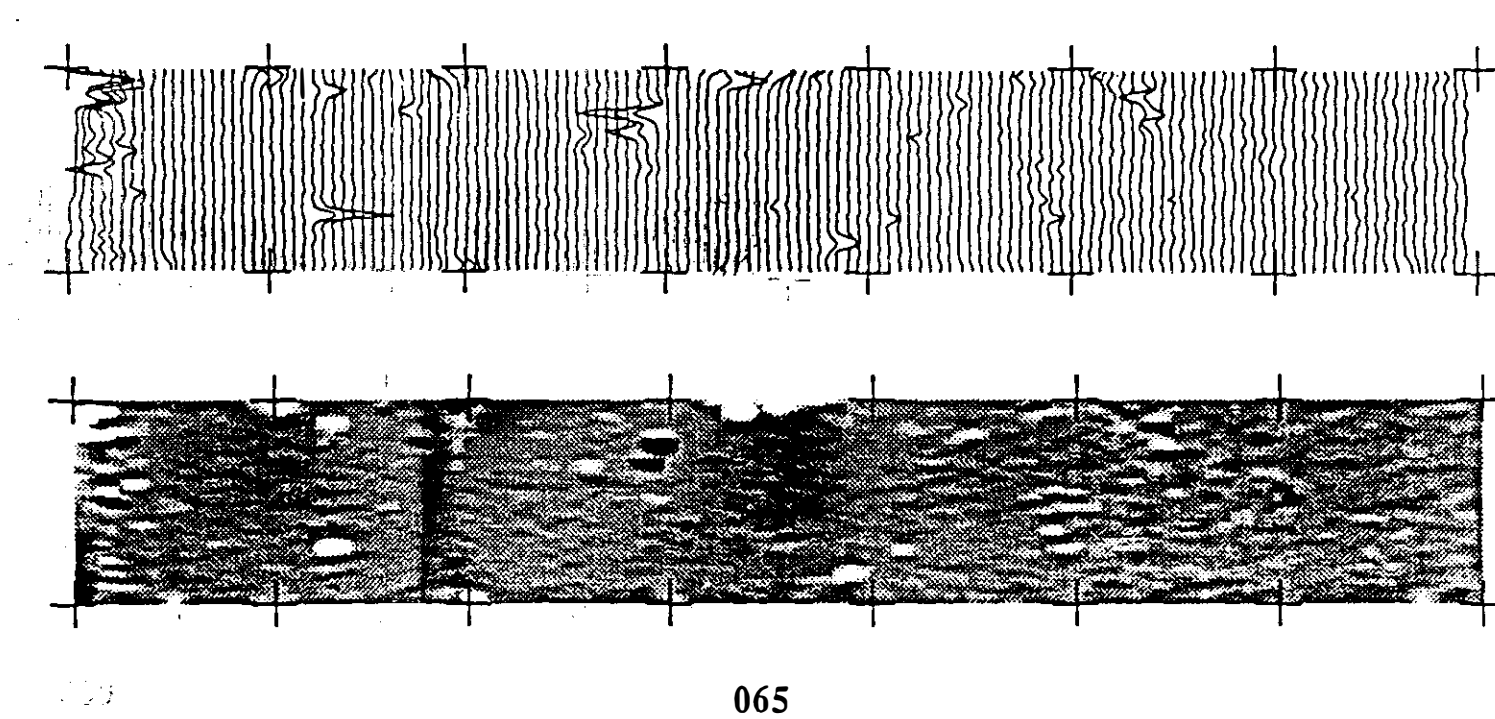
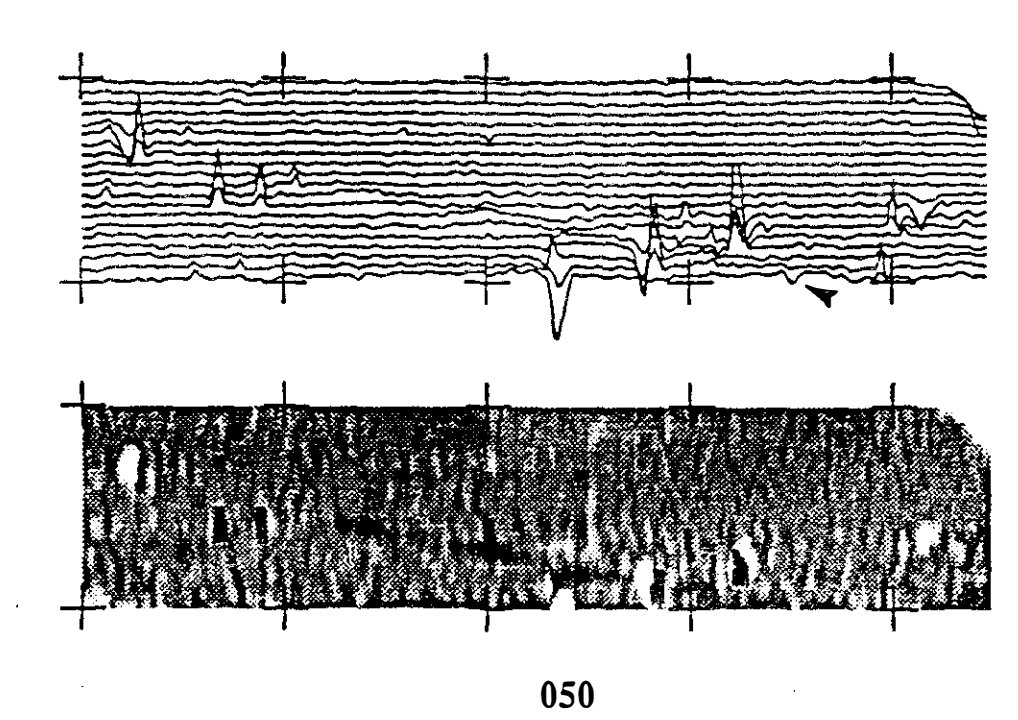
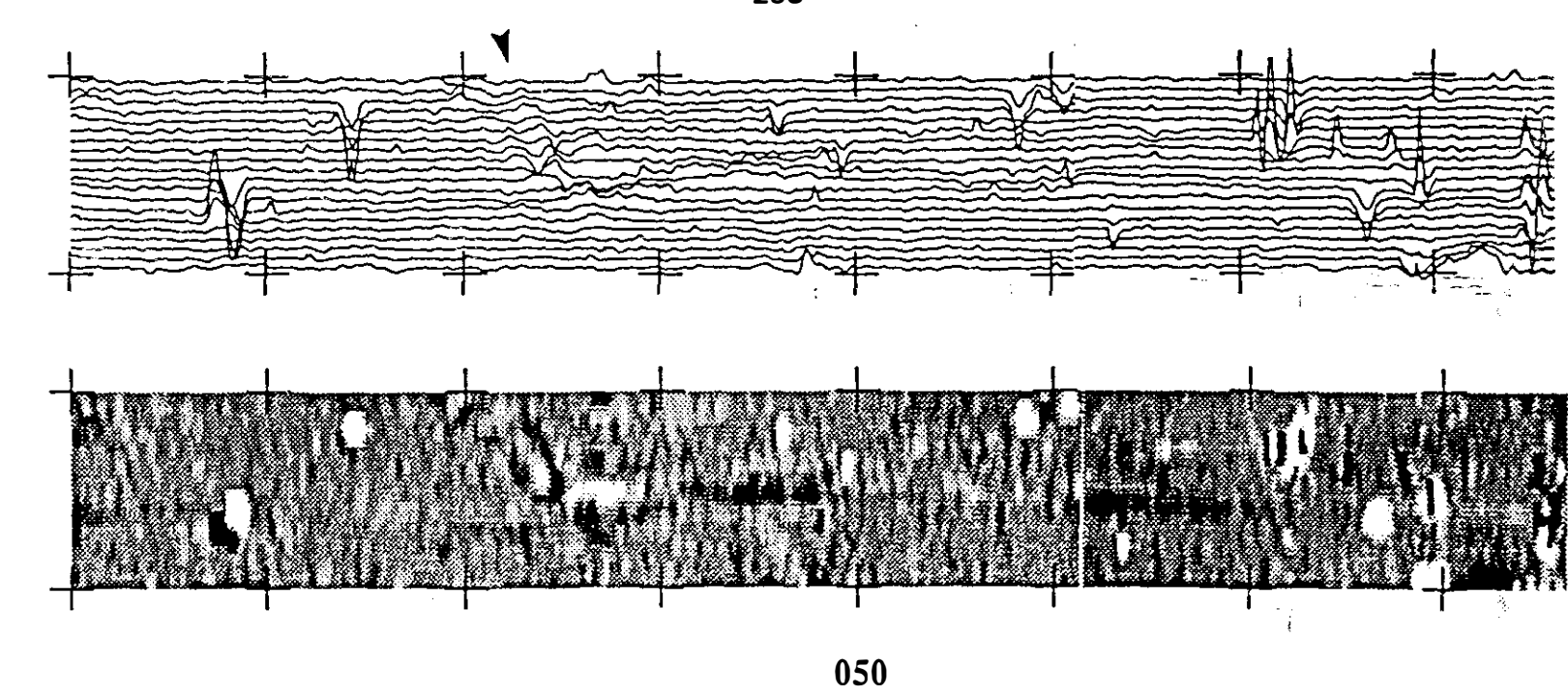
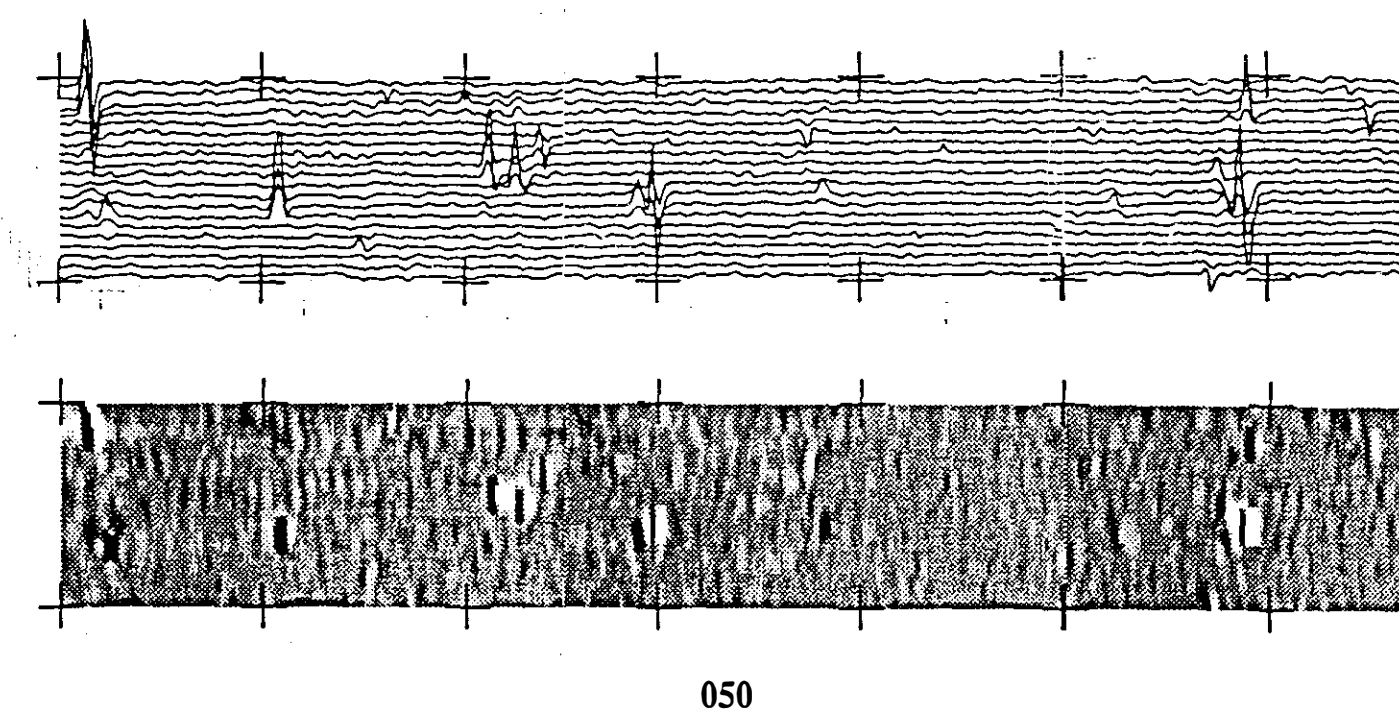
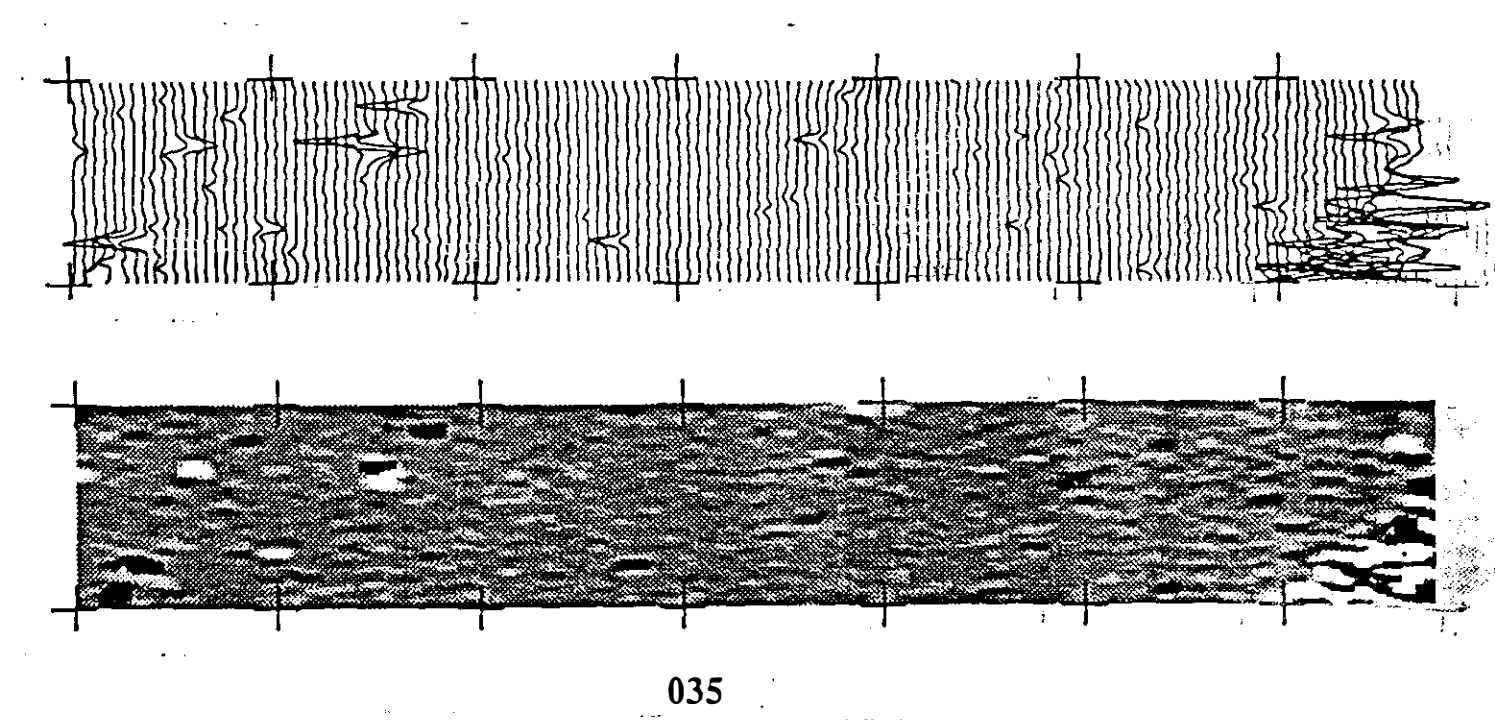
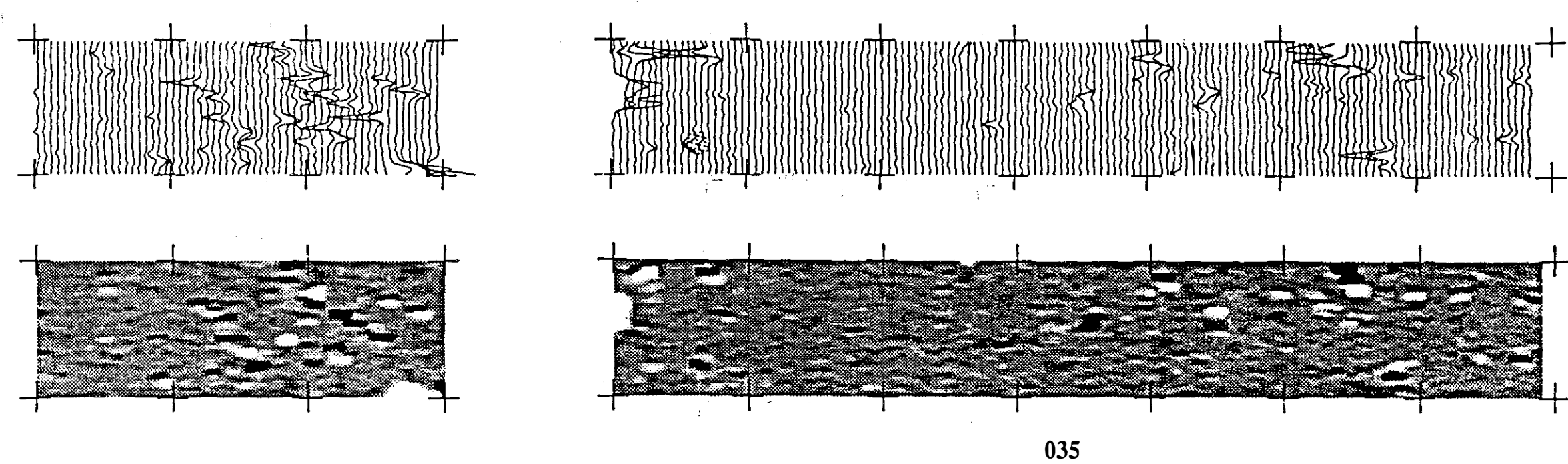
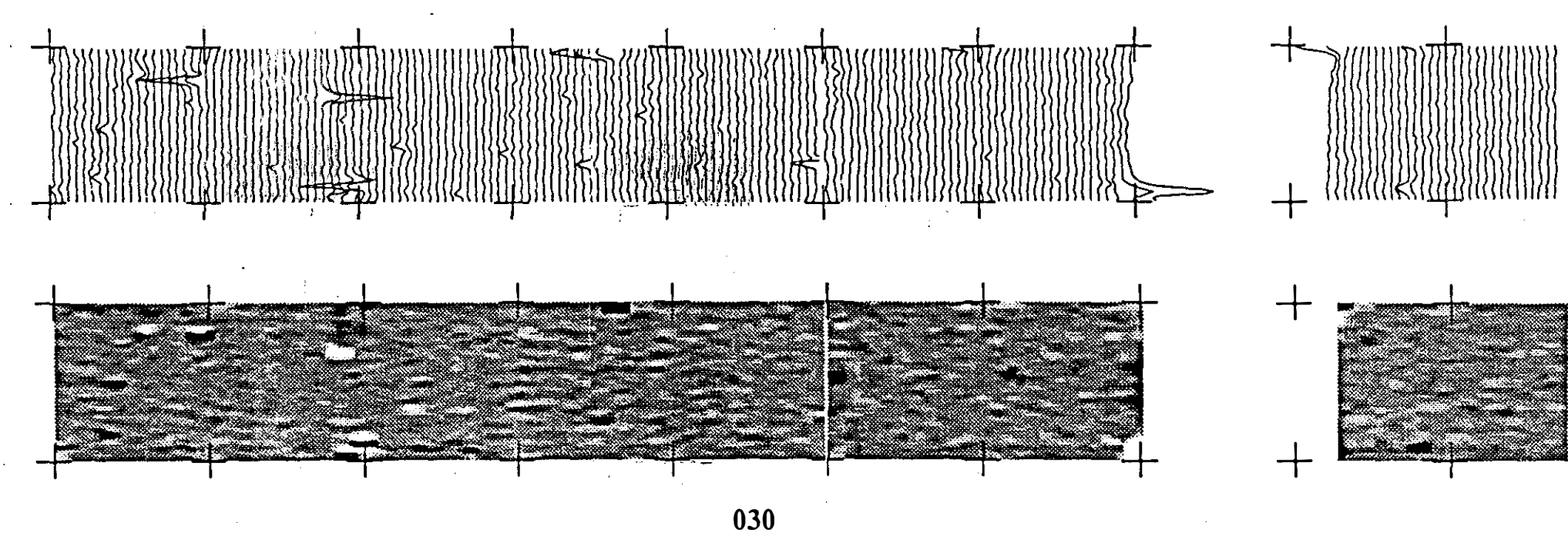
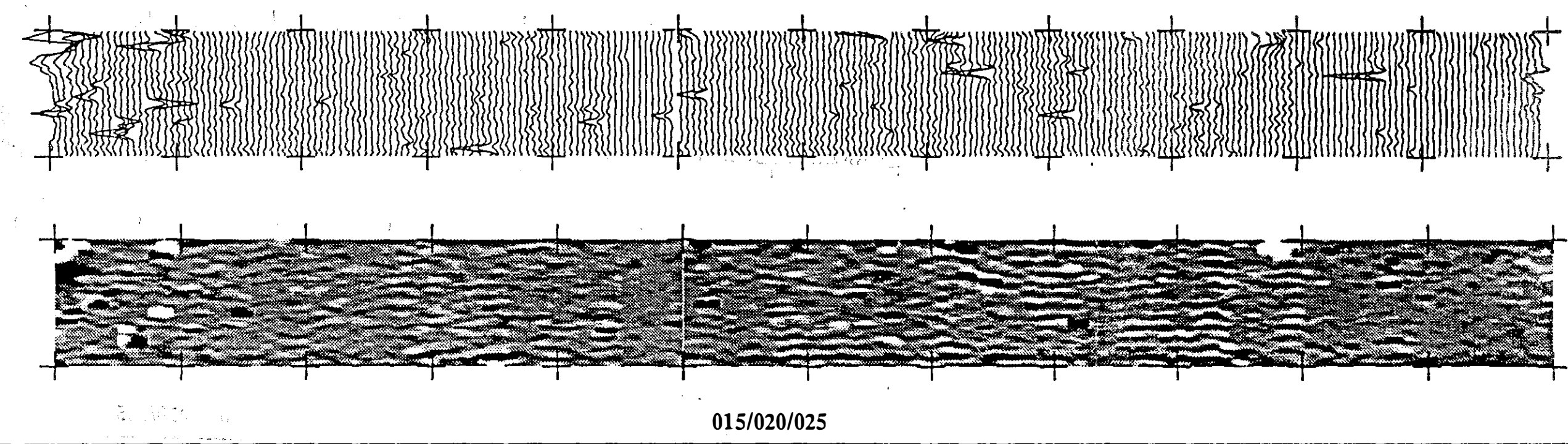
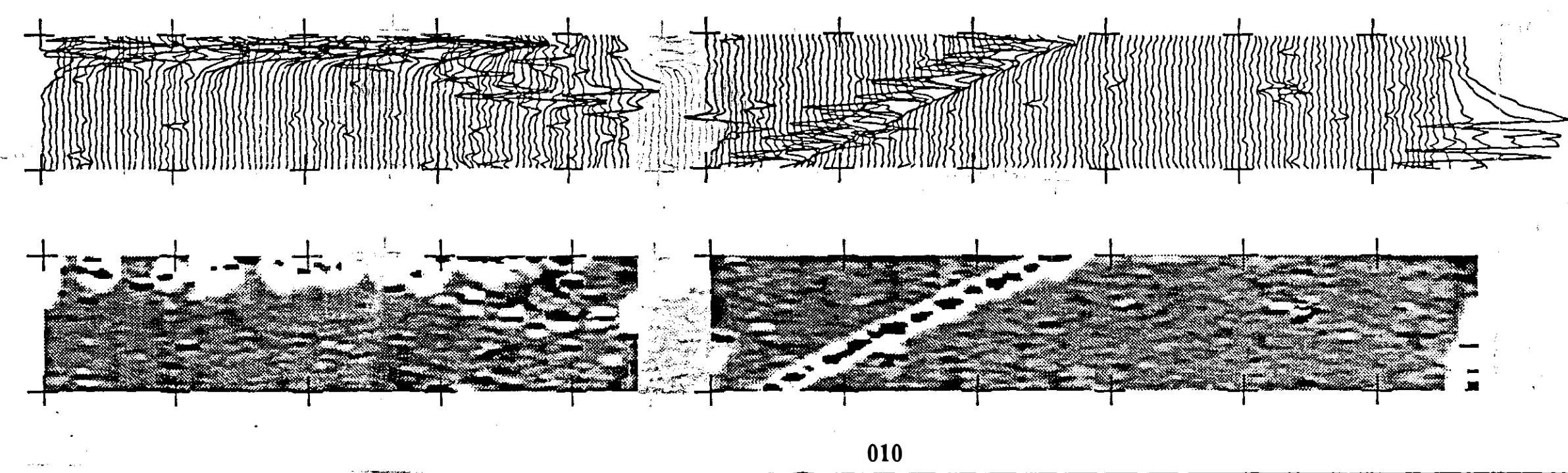




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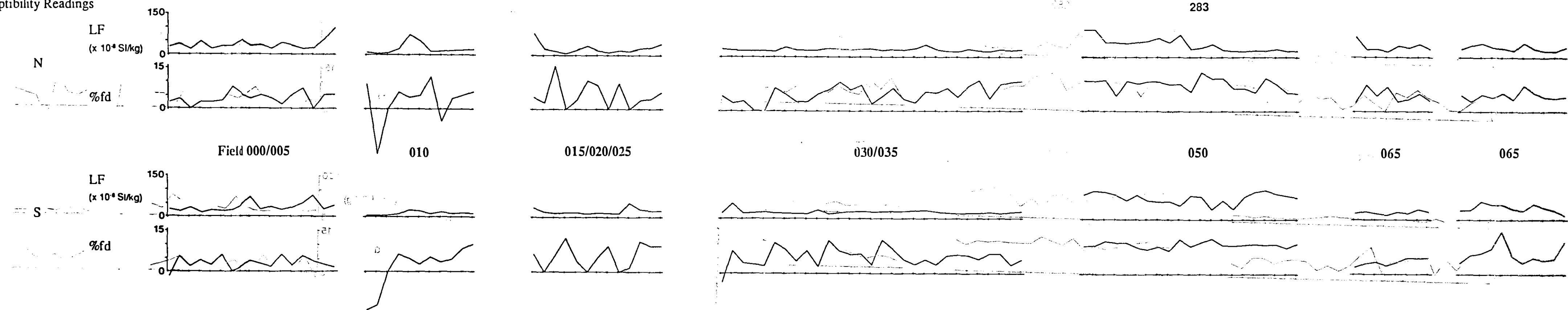






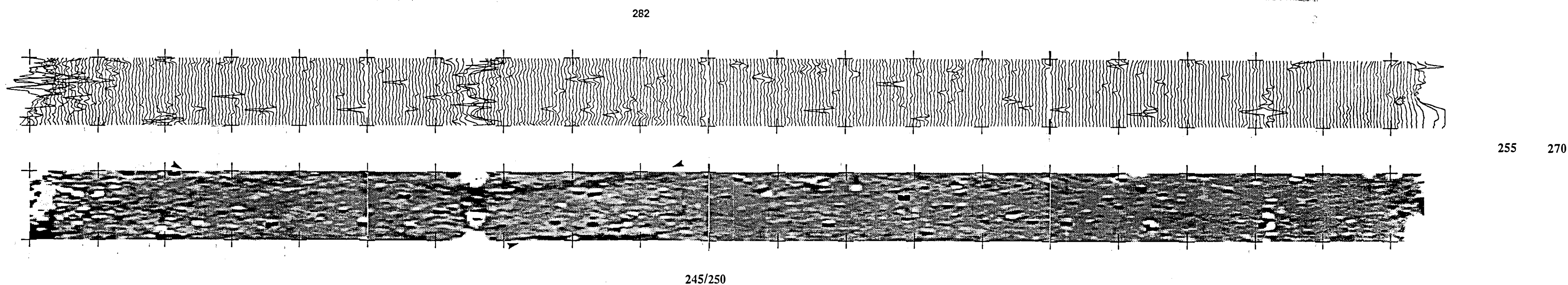
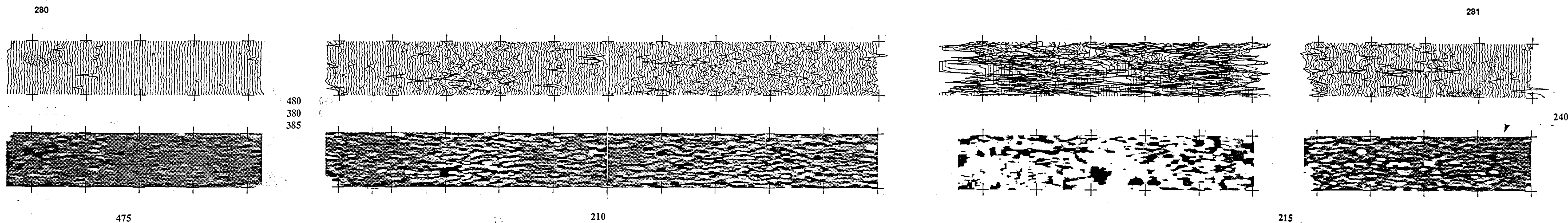
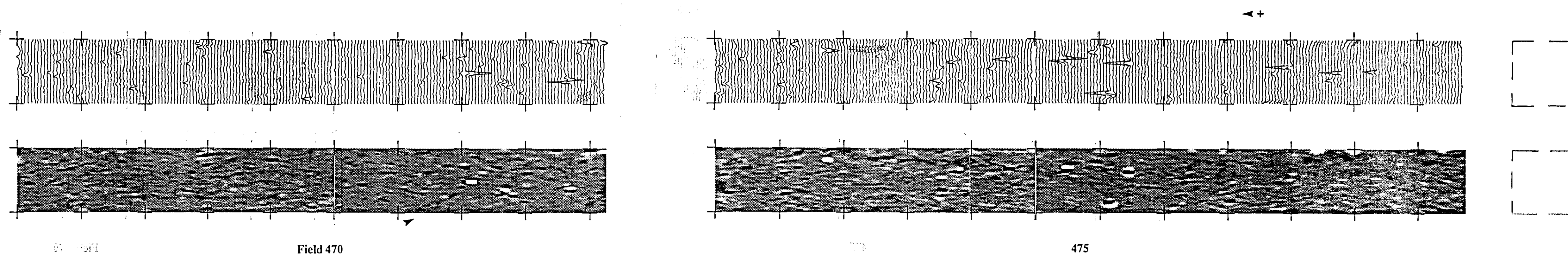
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Magnetic Susceptibility Readings



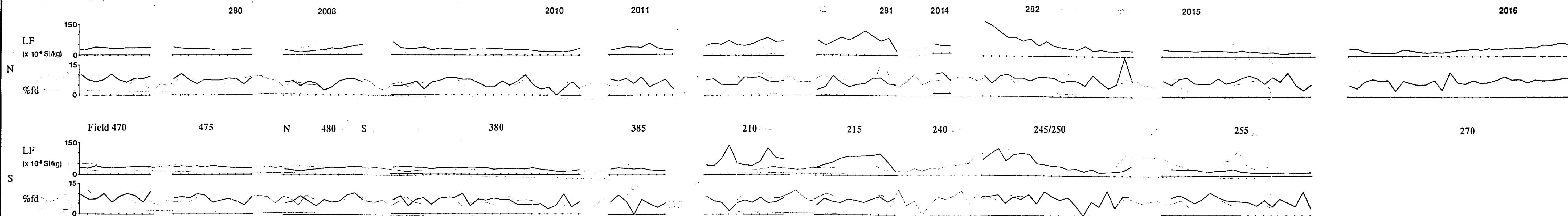


A27 Worthing By-pass  
(2) Magnetometer Survey of Preferred Route, 1992 (Section 2)



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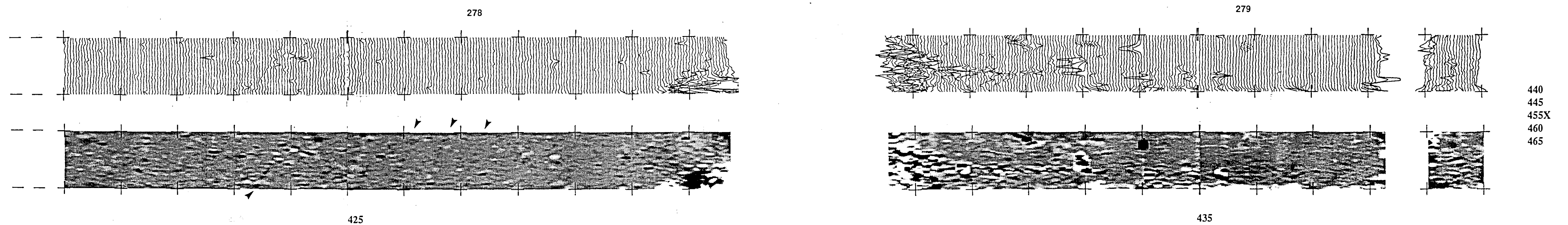
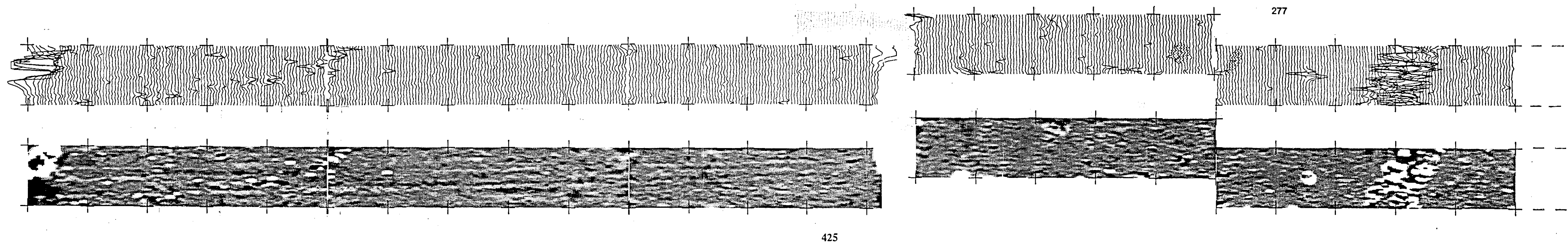
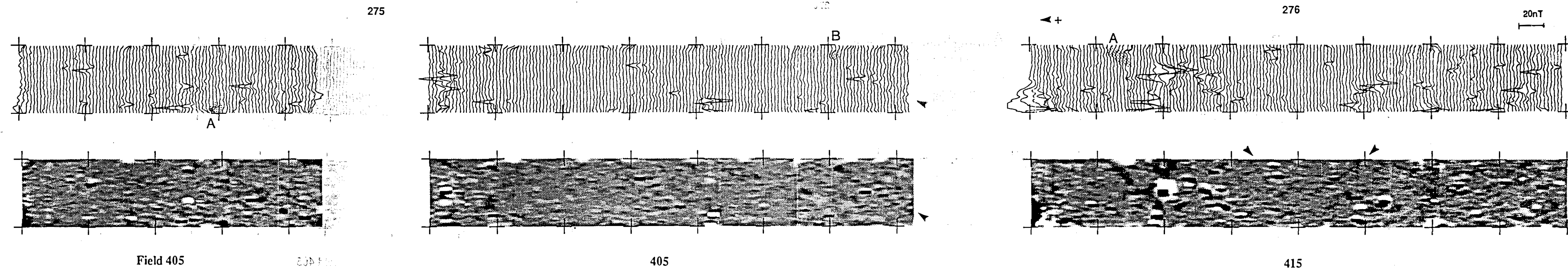
Magnetic Susceptibility Readings





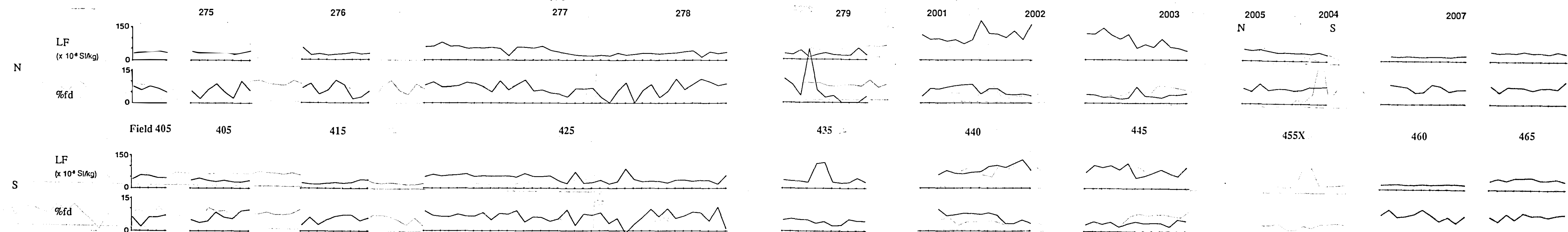
A27 Worthing By-pass  
Magnetometer Survey of Preferred Route, 1992 (Section 1)

1



1:750

Magnetic Susceptibility Readings



AB

Horizontal scale 1:5000