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A27 COCKERHILL IMPROVEMENTS, WEST SUSSEX
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BUILT HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

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Prepared by:

AC
archaeology

Manor Farm Stables
Chicklade
Hindon
Near Salisbury
Wiltshire SP3 5SU

A27 CROCKERHILL IMPROVEMENTS, WEST SUSSEX

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BUILT HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

1. SUMMARY

The Stage 2 archaeological and cultural heritage assessment has attempted to identify factors which need to be considered in further developing or refining the route options for the proposed A27 junction improvements at Crockerhill. The study has involved a detailed desk-top assessment and preliminary walkover. The principal constraints identified have been an area of prehistoric activity to the north of Crockerhill, possibly related to a Bronze Age settlement focus, and the possible presence of deposits and artefacts of Palaeolithic date in the southern zone of the study area. All present scheme options will have minor effects both on poorly preserved medieval ridge and furrow and the assumed line of a Roman road. Of the four scheme options considered an order of decreasing preference, based on potential impacts on the archaeological and cultural heritage resource, can be proposed: Option D (most desirable), Option B, Option C and Option A (least desirable).

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report sets out the results of a Stage 2 assessment of the archaeological and built heritage of the proposed improvements to the A27 Crockerhill Junction in accordance with the DoT Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11.

2.2 The study area comprises a restricted zone around the existing A27 junction at Crockerhill, West Sussex within which the proposed junction options would be constructed. The extent of the principal study area is shown on Fig. AC 1.

2.3 Previous archaeological assessment has been undertaken as part of the Stage 1 survey for a broad study area between Tangmere and Fontwell, which includes the Crockerhill area (Roughton report no. HSO160/3/4 1994).

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To be completed

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3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 The information and assessment presented in this report is derived from the following sources:

- ◆ a detailed assessment of available cartographic and other documentary sources relating to former land use, held in the West Sussex Record Office, Chichester

(WSRO), and Chichester Reference Library (see Section 4);

- ♦ a review of existing records of archaeological sites, finds and monuments held by the West Sussex Sites and Monuments Record (WSSMR) and the National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon (see Section 5);
- ♦ a preliminary walkover to assess surface evidence for the presence and survival of areas of archaeological or built heritage interest whether currently recorded or not (see Section 6);
- ♦ a review of existing records of Listed Buildings held by Arun District Council (see Section 7), and;
- ♦ a study of aerial photographs held by the National Library of air Photographs (NMR), Swindon (see Section 8).

4. HISTORICAL LAND USE

4.1 Introduction

This section presents evidence, derived from maps and other historical sources, for the land use history of the area around Crockerhill, West Sussex. The area lies within the former tithings of Boxgrove and East Hampnett within the ancient Sussex parish of Boxgrove.

4.2 Maps

An excellent early estate map of the southern part of the area (within the manor of Oldbury) exists among the Goodwood archives, dated 1629 (WSRO Goodwood E4982), a tracing of which is included here as Fig. AC 2.

The same area is included in the three versions of the Goodwood estate terrier - volumes of maps and schedules drawn up c.1780 (WSRO Goodwood E30-2; aperture card copies at MF723, 724, 728: see discussion in Steer, 1962). Two of the three versions (E31 & E32) are included here as Figs. AC 3 - 4. Although principally concerned with land belonging to the Goodwood estate these maps include most useful and detailed cartography of the whole area, and are believed to be related to the printed maps of Yeakell and Gardner, 1778-83 (Kingsley, 1982, pp.92-3).

Among the Boxgrove parish records is a survey of the glebe and tithes of the parish, which includes a map of c.1780 virtually identical to the Goodwood estate maps. The survey is useful in distinguishing the different landowners around this period. An estate map of the Aldingbourne estate, believed to date from the second half of the 19th century, exists in Horsham Museum (MS2797) and may be relevant to the area, but is probably too late to supply additional information and has not been consulted (described in Freeth et al., 1995, p.151).

The area was surveyed for the Boxgrove tithe apportionment, 1839, and map, 1841 (WSRO TD/W19). The standard of cartography is poorer than usual, and few field names are given. A tracing of the principal areas around Crockerhill is included here as Fig. AC 5. A plan of 1852 attached to a deed (WSRO Add MS 8430) includes part of the area, and is based on the tithe map. This map gives some field names, and have been included on Fig. AC 5.

No enclosure map for this area of Boxgrove parish is known to exist. Turnpike maps of 1818/19 exist among the deposited plans in WSRO, but from a description (Steer, 1968, p.85), they appear to give little relevant detail, and have not been consulted.

The area was surveyed at two-inch scale for small-scale Ordnance Survey mapping in 1805 (OSD 83). An extract of this map is included here as Fig. AC 6. A one-inch (1:63,360) scale map based on this survey was published in 1813. Large-scale surveying took place in 1874-6, and maps at six-inch (1:10,560) and 25-inch (1:2,500)

scales were published in 1876/80 (sheets West Sussex 62.1; 62NW), Fig. AC 7, with revised sheets based on revisions in 1910, published 1914 (Fig. AC 8) and 1937, at 25-inch scale (Fig. AC 9). An earlier revision, during the 1890s, is not held at WSRO. A reference book exists (Cameron, 1877), giving the land use of each parcel in Boxgrove, corresponding to the 1876 1:2,500 map.

4.3 Other Historical Sources

A history of Boxgrove parish, including details of topographical features and manorial owners, was published in 1953 (Salzman, 1953). Published editions, calendars and catalogues of documentary sources have been consulted, as well as typescript and card WSRO catalogues, and information from them has been used in the following discussion. Secondary works on particular subjects relevant to this study, including maps, place-names and ceramics, have been used.

4.4 Discussion

This discussion deals, respectively, with the Oldbury estate, which included the land south of the old A27 and east of the Crockerhill to Oldbury Farm lane; and the Crockerhill estate, which included some land west of the Crockerhill to Oldbury Farm lane, as well as land north of the old A27.

4.4.1 Oldbury

This estate is probably to be identified with the one-tenth of a knight's fee held at Crocker Hill by Ralph atte Moure in 1336, and which, seized by a descendant, was described as Oldbury in 1374. By 1517 it had been combined with Seabeach, and from 1540 passed through various occupiers as the manor of Oldbury and Seabeach. The present farmhouse includes features of c.1500, although it was said to be ruinous in 1551 (all details from Salzman, 1953, pp.141, 145). The extent of its lands, reckoned as 60 acres of arable and pasture in 1551, are known in 1629 from an estate map (Fig. AC 2), when they were 61 acres, and from the parliamentary survey of 1650 (Daniel-Tyssen, 1872) when they were reckoned at 64 acres. The name Oldbury presumably

refers to a barrow (beorg) or a fortified hill (burh), but the whereabouts of either monument is unknown.

The early tenurial history of the holding suggests stability of boundaries, and from 1692 onwards this can be demonstrated cartographically. The map of that year shows the corner field (i.e. under the site of the present road junction) as an enclosed arable field of just over 8 acres called *Crockarhill feilde*. A half-acre plot on the corner was carved out of this field and leased in 1773 to a wheelwright (Steer and Venables, 1970, p.119, describing E1501), and henceforth the field, now approximately 7.5 acres, was known as Wheelers Yard Field, in 1781 (Figs. AC 3 - 4) and 1852 (WSRO Add MS 8430). It was under arable cultivation in 1839/41 (Fig. AC 5) and 1877 (Cameron, 1877, parcel 326), although between 1852 and c.1874 its boundaries had been removed and it had been thrown into a much larger arable field of nearly 40 acres, comprising the majority of the Oldbury holding. The tenurial history of fields in the Oldbury estate, and of the corner plot (the wheelwright's and later blacksmith's yard) in the late 18th and 19th centuries may be traced through deeds (described in Steer and Venables, 1970, p.119 etc.). The names and land use of the fields adjoining Crockerhill (later Wheelers Yard) Field do not appear to be of archaeological significance.

The present B2233, which runs diagonally across this area from Crockerhill in a south-easterly direction, did not exist at the time of the 1937 Ordnance Survey revision (Fig. AC 9), nor is it shown on a small-scale map revised to 1945; it appears, however, on a road map of 1979, by when the dualling of the A27 and its diversion south of Crockerhill had also taken place.

4.4.2 *Crockerhill*

As a personal name, Thomas de Crockerehull and Thomas de Crokehell, the name first occurs during the 1220s and 1230s (Ballard, 1908, p.45; Fleming, 1960, p.120), and thereafter it is found in various spellings (Mawer and

Stenton, 1929, p.66). It has been assumed that the name derives from *croccere* ('a potter'), and denotes medieval pottery manufacture (ibid; Smith, 1956, p.112), but this is not the only possible derivation (Streeten, 1980, p.105). No documentary evidence of potting at Crockerhill is cited by Salzman (1953), Streeten (1980) or other authorities consulted.

In the post-medieval period (and perhaps earlier) much land around Crockerhill was farmed as Crockerhill Upper and Lower Farms, the latter being known also as East Hampnett Farm. These farms belonged to Earl Winterton during the 1770s and later (WSRO MS2797), and so presumably formed part of the manor of East Hampnett, which the Earls Winterton and their ancestors owned from c.1687 to 1920 (Salzman, 1953, p.154). Deeds and other documents pertaining to their title of this land are in WSRO (Add MSS 8337, 8350, 8370, 8412, 8437-62, 29717-23, 33272-7, details from catalogues). The fields adjoining the Crockerhill to Oldbury Farm lane on its western side belonged to Earl Winterton in the 1770s and 1780s, although by this date part had been taken for the public house (WSRO MS2797), known at least by the 1840s as the Winterton Arms (WSRO Add MSS 33272-7). This and other land at Crockerhill was sold by Winterton to Richard Hasler in 1850 (WSRO Add MS 8429). The parcel nearest to the lane (which is not named in the tithe apportionment) was under arable cultivation in 1839 (WSRO TD/W19) but pasture in 1877 (Cameron, 1877, parcel 323).

No significant changes in the boundaries or other features relating to this field are apparent between the Goodwood surveys of c.1780 (Figs. AC 3 - 4) and the Ordnance Survey revision of 1937 (Fig. AC 9). The hollow at the southern end of the lane is shown as wooded at the earlier date, but merely as a depression on later maps.

5. EXISTING RECORD OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS

5.1 The site numbers used in this report do not refer to the sequence previously used in the Stage 1 study. A summary of existing site information is shown on Table 1 and cross-referenced, where appropriate, to the Stage 1 numerical sequence.

5.2 No additional sites have been identified on the WSSMR since the Stage 1 study.

5.3 Site 3 lay outside the Stage 1 study area and comprises a series of cropmarks, including a possible enclosure of uncertain date. It is not thought that this site extends into the area of proposed road improvements.

5.4 No sites within the study area are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Nine buildings are Grade II Listed.

6. WALKOVER SURVEY

6.1 All plots through which route options cross were inspected in December 1995. Each land parcel was identified with a Plot number, based on boundaries shown on recent 1:10,000 mapping. Results are summarised below by plot and shown on Fig. AC 13.

6.2 Plots 1 - 4

These are now incorporated into a single arable field. At the time of the walkover survey the field was ploughed and well-weathered making ideal conditions for surface artefact identification. The southern and eastern part of the field were walked north - south at c. 50m intervals and the occurrence of artefacts noted. The area was not gridded out and no finds were removed from the field.

SITE NO.	NGR	SITE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	STAGE 1 SITE NO.	WSSMR REF	NMR REF	LISTED BUILDING REF
1	SU91720700	Findspot	Palaeolithic implements comprising 1 handaxe and flake (plus others) from raised beach deposit in former gravel pit	-	2	1265	SU90 NW 20	-
2	SU92170700	Findspot	Ten Palaeolithic flakes found during road improvements at Crockerhill in 1974	-	7	-	SU90 NW76	-
3	centred on SU923077	Site of	Cropmark evidence for complex of undated enclosures etc	-	-	-	SU90 NW 82	-
4	centred on SU9200710	Site of	Suggested course of Roman road	-	8	-	SU90 NW 70 RR 153	-
5	SU09200680	Site of	Ditch containing Iron Age pottery observed in service trench in 1975	-	3	1274	-	-
6	centred on SU92500710	Earthworks	Ridge and furrow, field boundaries and former lane	-	4	-	-	-
7	SU92190709	Listed Building	150 Crockerhill, 19th-century cottage	LBII	12	-	-	14/37
8	SU92150706	Listed Building	Winterton Public House, 19th-century	LBII	13	-	-	14/38
9	SU92170705	Listed Building	The Cottage Crockerhill, 19th-century cottage	LBII	14	-	-	14/39
10	SU92180705	Listed Building	Walnut Tree Cottage, Crockerhill, 18th-century cottage	LBII	15	-	-	14/40
11	SU92240711	Listed Building	Beachcroft Farmhouse, Crockerhill, 18th-century farmhouse	LBII	16	-	-	14/41
12	SU92220713	Listed Building	Crockerhill Cottage, Crockerhill, 17th-century cottage	LBII	17	-	-	14/42
13	SU92360714	Listed Building	Crockerhill House, 18th-century	LBII	18	-	-	14/43
14	SU91570678	Listed Building	The Farmhouse, East Hampnett, 18th-century farmhouse	LBII	19	-	-	14/45
15	SU92620699	Listed Building	The Lodge, constructed c. 1830	LBII	-	-	SU90 NW 39	-

TABLE 1 : Summary of recorded archaeological sites and historic buildings within the study area

Over much of this area fragments of worked flint, including tools, are present on the field surface. There is clearly some variability in the distribution which might relate to the presence of buried deposits, with maximum densities in the order of 20 fragments per 20m run, particularly in the north and south extremes of the field. The material included core fragments, several scrapers and one possible flint knife fragment and is likely to be of Bronze Age date, but earlier material may be present. No prehistoric pottery was noted. There is a high probability that subsurface deposits exist in this area. Fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery were noted to the south of the field, but not in significant quantities.

The approximate extents of the highest flint densities are noted on Fig. AC 11. There is no surface evidence for cropmark AP3.

6.3 Plot 5

This field was also arable, but the crop growth was such that surface artefact identification was not attempted.

6.4 Plot 6

Small pasture plot used for horse grazing. Some slight earthwork mounds present at the extreme east end of the plot are considered modern dumping. No other field observations.

6.5 Plot 7

Pasture plot used for horse grazing. Slight traces of west - east earthworks are likely to be poorly preserved medieval ridge and furrow. There is no surface evidence for cropmark AP5.

6.6 Plot 8

Pasture plot used for horse grazing, subdivided by fences. Traces of north - south earthworks over much of the plot are likely to be medieval ridge and furrow. New tree

planting obscures the east end of the plot. There is no surface evidence for cropmark AP6.

6.7 Plot 9

Quarry (?as shown on Figs. AC 3 and 4). No further observations.

6.8 Plot 10

Undulating arable field covered in dense stubble and weed at time of visit. Vegetation was such that surface artefact identification was not attempted. There is no surface evidence for cropmark AP5.

6.9 Plot 11

Caravan Park. Much of the area is heavily landscaped and covered with tarmac or concrete surfaces. No soil exposures available for Inspection. No surface evidence for Site 5.

6.10 Plot 12

Small triangular woodland plot. Dense brambles and undergrowth restrict visibility. Slightly raised area in centre of plot.

6.11 Plot 13

Pasture used for horse grazing. No field observations.

6.12 Plot 14 & 15

Two fields now used as single pasture for horse grazing. Some irregularities on the field surface on east and north-east side of plot 14 may be modern.

6.13 Plot 16

Large pasture field. Traces of low earthwork ridges running north - south is likely to be medieval ridge and furrow.

6.14 Plot 17

Existing A27 carriageway and verges. To the west of Crockerhill the road is at grade or on slight embankment, to the east lies in cutting. There is a possibility that earlier land surface may survive in the former area, including the site of the gravel pit (now under the carriageway) from which the Palaeolithic flints were recovered (Site 1).

6.15 Plot 18

Existing carriageway and verges of the B2233. Northern part lies on embankment, with possible surviving former land surface. Further south the road is in deep cutting.

6.16 Plot 19

Old A27 road. Lies on presumed course of the Roman Road (Site 4). To west of the village the former road surface is intact, but no longer in public use. Road is in slight cutting.

6.16 Plot 20

Old A27 road. Lies partly on presumed course of the Roman Road (Site 4). To the east of the village the former road surface is still in public use. Road is at grade. No evidence for the former course of the Roman road is visible.

7. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

7.1 A detailed cover search of vertical aerial photographs covering the study area was conducted by the National Library of Air Photographs (NMR). A copy of the full photo listing is included here as Appendix 1. The photographs have been examined and details sketch plotted on 1:2500 base mapping. A summary description of features is set out below. Sketch plots of features are shown on Fig. AC 12.

7.2 Feature AP1

Linear soilmarks SW of Ounces Barn. Former field boundaries shown on map of 1880 (Fig. AC 7). Visible on sortie MAL/75015.

7.3 Feature AP2

Circular soil mark S of Ounces Barn. Probable ring ditch from round barrow. Not previously recorded. Visible on sortie MAL/69024 frames 39/40.

7.4 Feature AP3

Linear soilmark N of Crockerhill. Appears to coincide with field boundary shown in 1937 (Fig. AC9). Visible on sortie MAL/75015 frame 37.

7.5 Feature AP4

Slight linear earthwork which appears to follow approximate course of Roman road, but may be park feature. This has not been checked on the ground. Visible on a number of aerial photographs, but principally sorties 3G/TUD/UK/156 frame 5331 and MAL/65007 frame 006.

7.6 Feature AP5

Rectilinear soilmark NW of caravan park. Former field boundary shown on maps from 1780 (Fig. AC 3). Visible on sortie MAL65021.

7.7 Feature AP6

Slight traces of rectilinear ?parchmark to E of Crockerhill. This feature cannot be related to earlier land divisions, but may have resulted from differential grazing. Visible on sortie MAL/69024 frame 39.

8. SUMMARY ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE STUDY AREA

8.1 Prehistoric

The principal prehistoric importance of the area is its proximity, within 1.5km, to the Boxgrove Palaeolithic site. Recent discoveries of Lower Palaeolithic lithic artefacts, faunal and hominid remains associated with raised beach deposits have provided highly significant evidence for the earliest habitation site in Britain. The extent of these deposits is complex and the full extent of the principal archaeological deposits (the Slindon Sands) is unclear. The discovery of flint implements within the road scheme study area (Sites 1 and 2) is significant in the context of the road improvements. This is particularly the case with Site 1 which records the finds are from raised beach material. While it is likely that superficial ground disturbance during road construction may reveal isolated finds, any deeper disturbance (e.g. cuttings) may reveal in situ deposits which will be considered of great research value in understanding the early prehistoric landscape. Such deposits do not constitute a major constraint on the progress of the scheme, but will require specific attention by way of mitigation.

The area of Bronze Age activity identified by field walking is of some significance and is an important addition to the pattern of later prehistoric occupation in the area. This area may be later identified as a settlement site, possibly with associated barrows (e.g. Site AP2) nearby. No other cropmarks within the study area can be identified as belonging to this period, but further deposits may survive within the study area which cannot be identified by this level of a survey.

8.2 Romano-British

The only site of this date recorded in the study area is the possible course of the Roman road. Examination of aerial photographs has shown there to be a slight linear earthwork to the east, across parkland to the south of Aldingbourne House, and which may continue the line of the Roman road. Within the area of the proposed road

improvements no visible elements of the Roman road survive and any identification of its course during road construction could provide important research information.

8.3 Medieval

There is no evidence to suggest that the medieval settlement of Crockerhill was significantly more extensive than its present form. The presence of areas of ridge and furrow close to the present settlement suggests therefore, that the road improvements generally will cross areas of medieval fields and not areas of 'shrunk settlement'. Areas of ridge and furrow within the study area are not well-preserved and do not constitute significant tracts capable of demonstrating extensive patterns of former medieval field divisions in the area.

9. ASSESSMENT OF LIKELY IMPACTS OF THE SCHEME PROPOSALS

9.1 The following sections provide a commentary on the probable archaeological and built heritage impacts of each improvement option. Each option is provided with an overall grade of desirability; 1= most desirable, 5= least desirable.

9.2 Route option A (Fig. AC 13)

Between the north of Crockerhill and the new roundabout the link road will cross an area of high potential for prehistoric deposits provisionally identified by the walkover survey. The alignment of the northern link road will avoid the northern area considered to contain the densest artefact scatter, but may still have a moderate impact on any surviving subsoil remains within the central and southern area of the artefact scatter.

The northern portion of the roundabout north of the A27 will cross the line of the Roman road (Site 4). While there is no positive evidence for the survival of deposits relating to the Roman road in this area should such remains survive, any impacts will be minor.

Between the former Roman road and the present A27, the roundabout and link roads will cross areas of poorly preserved medieval ridge and furrow. The road is likely to have a minor impact on these earthworks.

The underpass and cuttings either side of the A27 may disturb deposits containing artefacts of Palaeolithic date. This is likely to have a minor, local impact on the deposits.

This option has no impact on the historic setting of any Listed Buildings.

Overall ranking of this option: Least desirable (5)

9.3 Route option B (Fig. AC 14)

The new roundabout and east link road from the village will only marginally cross the southern fringe of an area of high potential for prehistoric deposits provisionally identified by the walkover survey. The construction of this element may have a minor, local impact on any surviving subsoil remains at this site.

The roundabout and link roads south of the roundabout will cross the line of the Roman road (Site 4). This is likely to have a minor impact on the Roman road.

Between the former Roman road and the present A27 link roads will cross areas of possible medieval ridge and furrow. This is likely to have a minor impact on the earthworks.

The underpass and cuttings either side of the A27 may disturb deposits containing artefacts of Palaeolithic date. This is likely to have a minor, local impact on the deposits.

This option has no impact on the historic setting of any Listed Buildings.

Overall ranking of this option: Moderately desirable (3)

9.4 Route option C (Fig. AC 15)

Between the north of Crockerhill and the new junction with the old A27 the road will cross an area of high potential for prehistoric deposits provisionally identified by the walkover survey. The construction of this element may have a moderate impact on any surviving subsoil remains at this site.

The road will also cross the line of the Roman road (Site 4). This is likely to have a minor impact on the Roman road.

There may be a minor impact on the setting of the Winterton Public House which is grade II Listed Building.

The underpass and cuttings either side of the A27 may disturb deposits containing artefacts of Palaeolithic date. This is likely to have a minor, local impact on the deposits. Effects will be reduced by the extent of previously quarried land on the south side of the A27.

The new slip road between the B2233 (east side) and A27 will cross an area containing traces of ridge and furrow. This is likely to have a minor impact on the earthworks.

This option has no impact on the historic setting of any Listed Buildings.

Overall ranking of this option: Moderately / less desirable (4)

9.5 Route option D (Fig. AC 16)

The new road will cross the line of the Roman road (Site 4) to the east of the village . This is likely to have a minor impact on the Roman road.

Between the old A27 and the structure over the existing A27 the road will cross an area of ridge and furrow. This is likely to have a minor impact on the earthworks.

There may be a minor / negligible impact on the feature identified on aerial photographs, which is of uncertain date or origin.

The new slip road between the B2233 and A27 will cross an area containing traces of ridge and furrow. This is likely to have a minor impact on the earthworks.

The bridge and embankment on the south side of the A27 will reduce impacts on any deposits containing artefacts of Palaeolithic date. The cutting is likely to have a minor, local impact on any such deposits.

This option has no impact on the historic setting of any Listed Buildings.

Overall ranking of this option: Most desirable (1)

10. MITIGATION MEASURES

10.1 The principal means of design mitigation should be the limiting of the use of cutting, and use of embankment in areas of archaeological potential where subsurface deposits are likely to exist. This is particularly the case in options A and C which cross an area of possible prehistoric deposits to the north of Crockerhill. The use of embankment and bridge structures in option D is also desirable to reduce potential impacts on Palaeolithic deposits.

10.2 Where avoidance by design cannot be achieved then the preservation of sites, by record, may be an acceptable alternative. Advance archaeological survey and excavation may be required in significant areas which may be further defined by a later (Stage 3) level of assessment. The archaeological monitoring and recording of exposed deposits during site construction works may be an alternative in less sensitive areas.

11. COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER SURVEY

11.1 The various scheme options for the improvement of the Crockerhill junction will have varying impacts on the archaeological resource of the area. None are considered to have significant impacts on the historic setting of any Listed Buildings, and there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments either directly or indirectly affected by the scheme.

11.2 The desirability of any one option over and above another has been assessed by the relative potential loss of deposits associated either 1) with the area of prehistoric activity to the north of the village, or 2) with the possible Palaeolithic deposits to the

south. All options will have similar, but limited, impacts on the possible Roman road and this is therefore discounted as a determining factor.

11.3 The assessment of impacts is based on a judgement of the scale of potential loss of the site resource as a whole. Minor impacts are considered to occur where effects relate to a small loss of the physical resource of a site, for example the crossing of a linear monument such as a Roman road, or the loss of a fringe element of a site. Moderate impacts are considered to be where a substantial loss to the physical resource of a site occurs, for example where an important portion of a buried site, or a surviving earthwork, is removed or separated from other contemporaneous components. Major impacts are considered to be where substantial or total loss of the physical resource of a site may occur, for example where an entire burial mound is removed.

11.4 It is not possible to identify, from the current level of survey, any site within the study area which might be considered to be of national importance and which might become a significant constraint. The two areas identified in 11.2 above as being the key issues may require further (Stage 3) assessment in order to clarify this matter.

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plan)

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undated [microform copies at WSRO MF 723, 724, 728, etc.]

WSRO Goodwood E4982: 'The true plott and contents of the manor of Oldburie and
Seabeach..., taken in the yeare of our Lord God 1629 by Thos Kington'

WSRO MP2759: Survey with maps of the glebe and tithes of Boxgrove, 1726-1808
[photocopy: original in WSRO Par27/6/6, 7]

WSRO TD/W19: Boxgrove tithe map, 1841, and apportionment, 1839

**APPENDIX 1: CATALOGUE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
EXAMINED**

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air Photographs

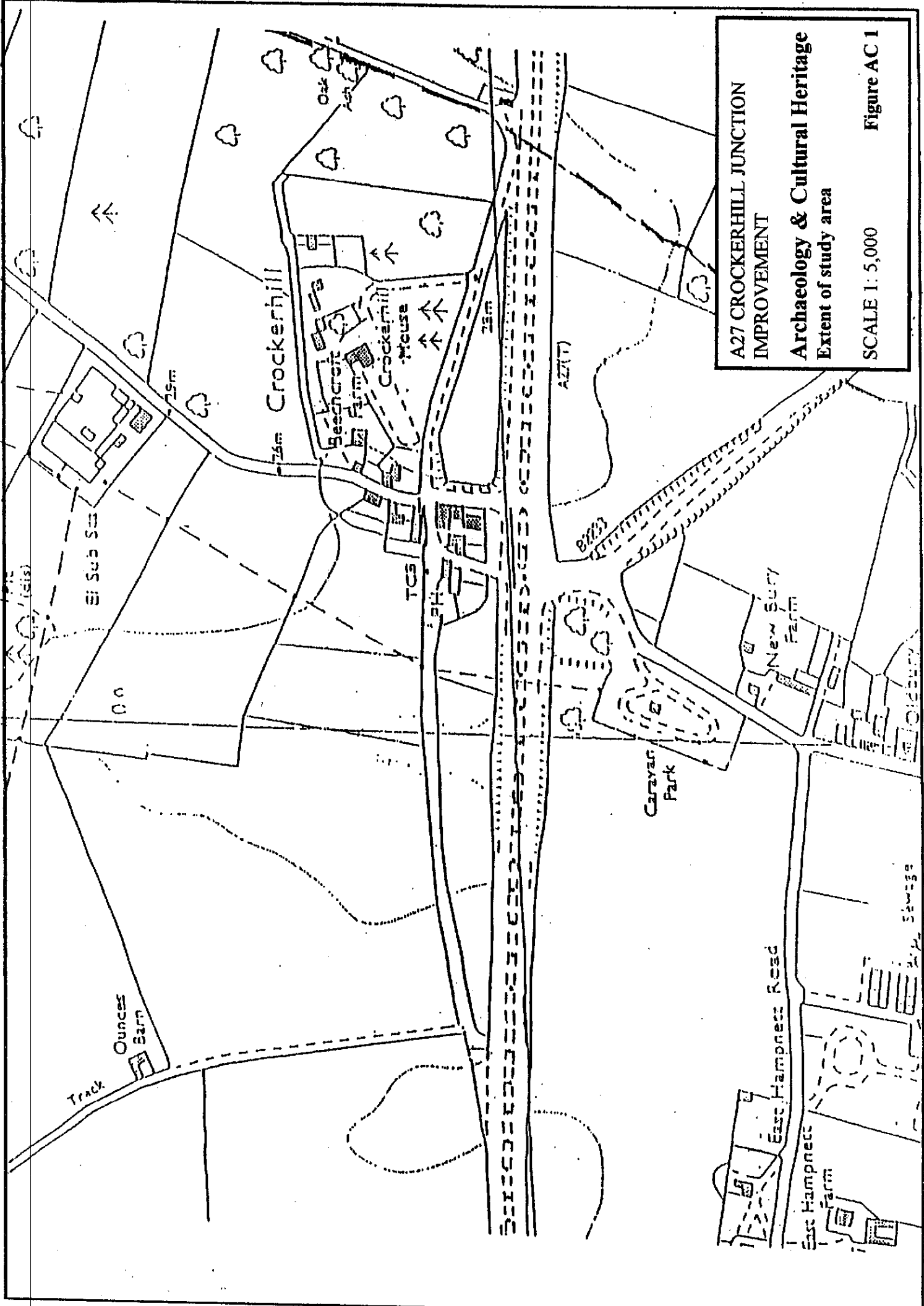
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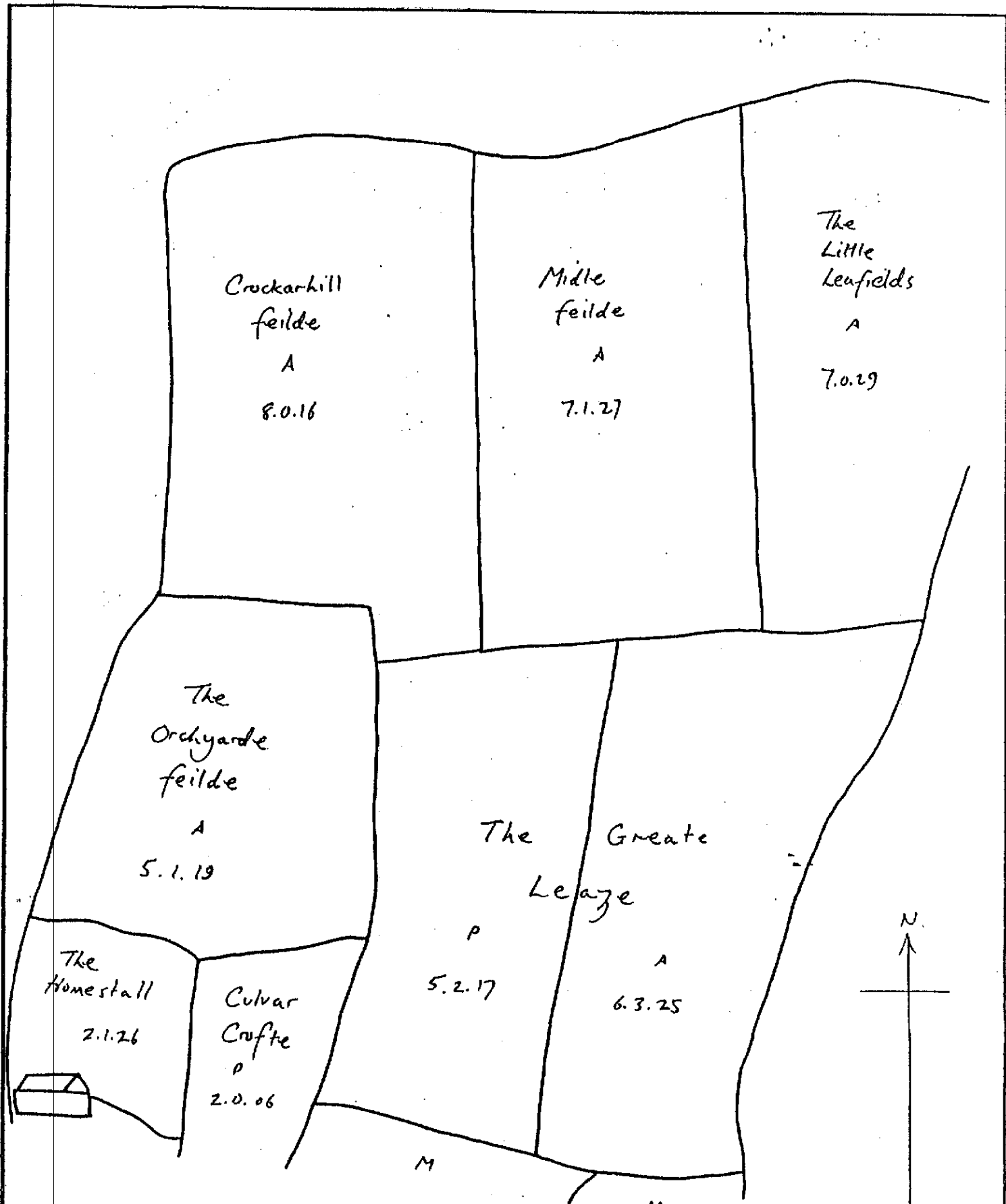
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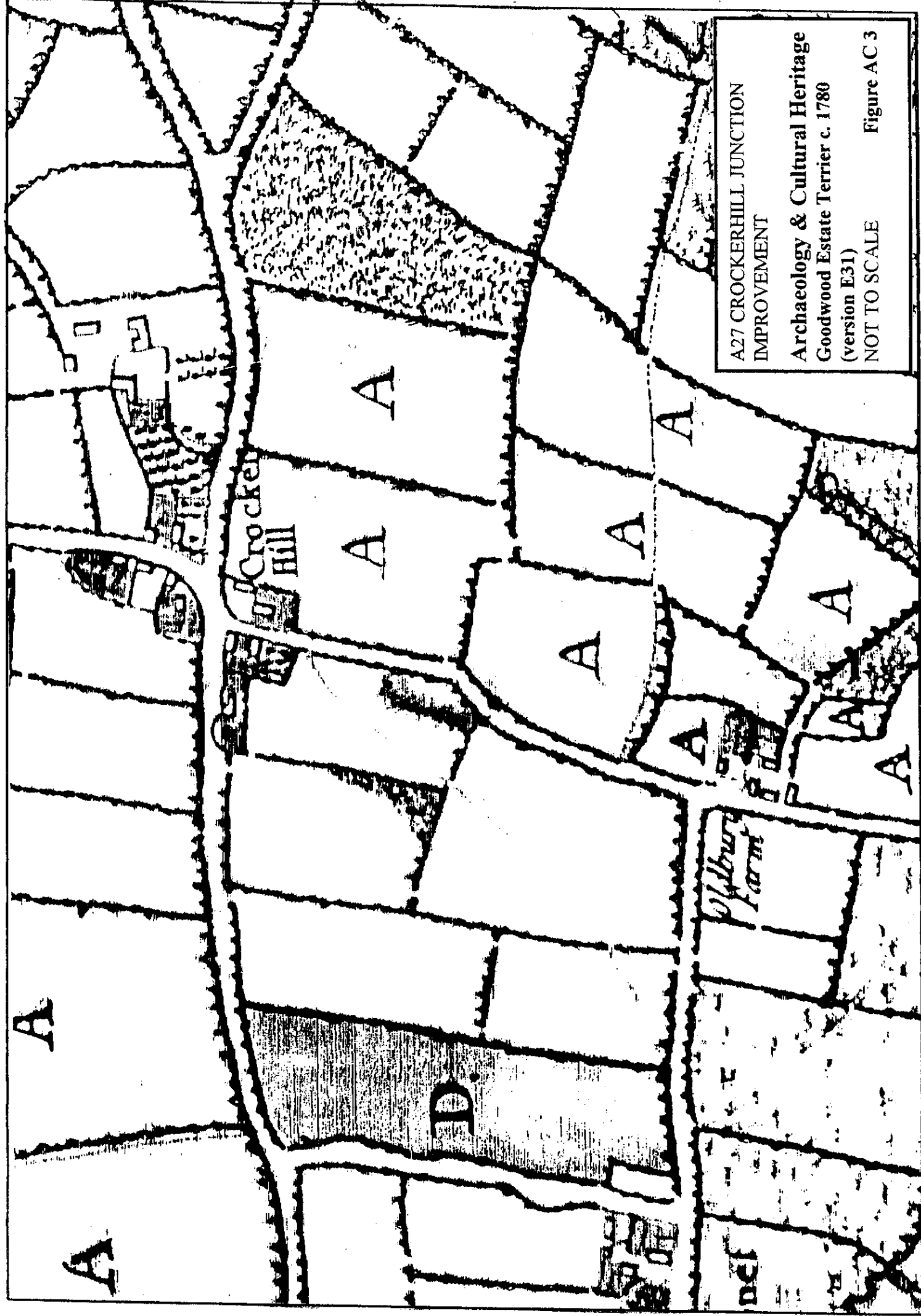
**A27 CROCKERHILL JUNCTION
 IMPROVEMENT**
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
 Extent of study area
 SCALE 1: 5,000
 Figure AC 1



Key	A	Arable
	M	Meadow
	P	Pasture

A27 CROCKERHILL JUNCTION IMPROVEMENT

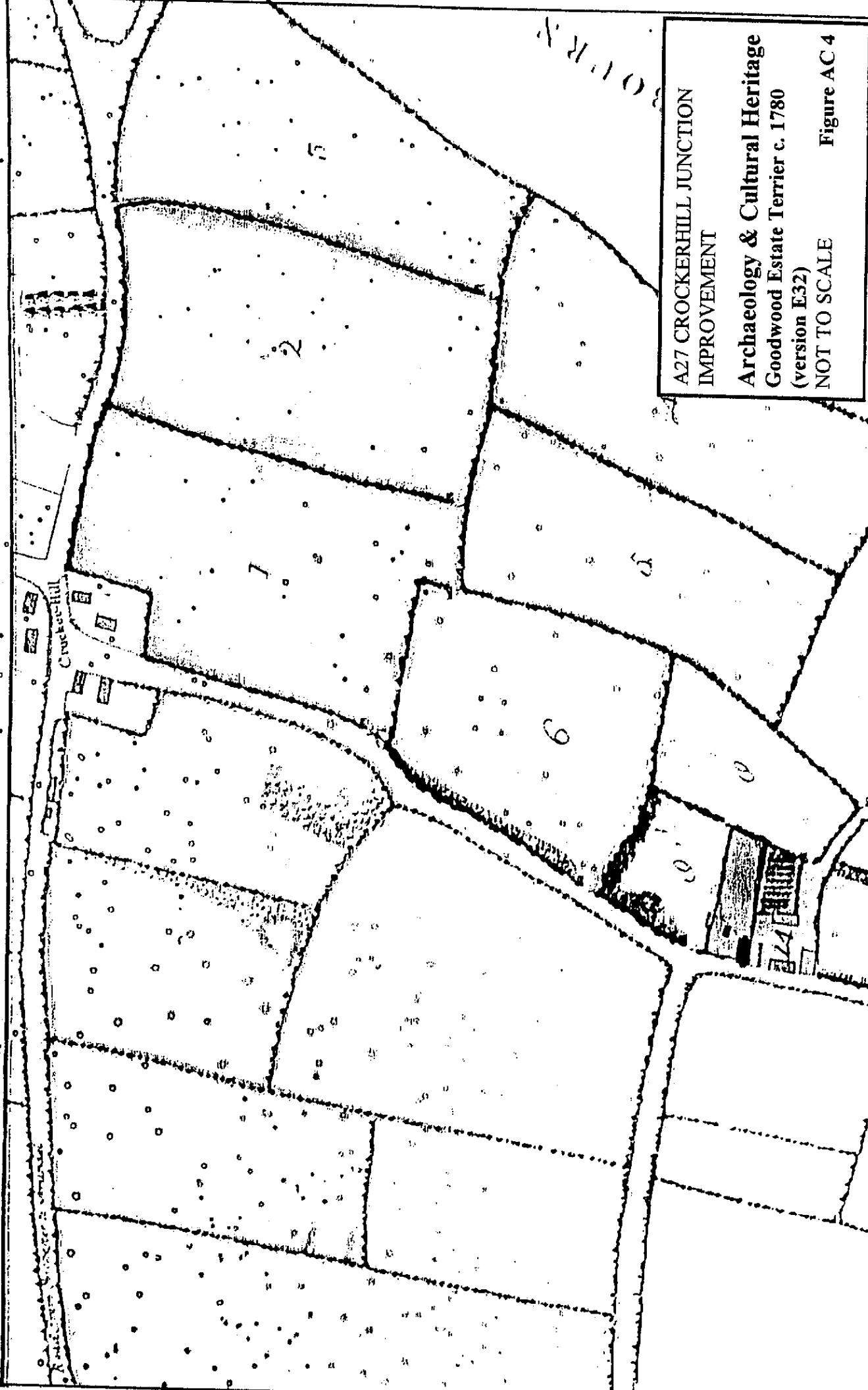
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
Annotated Tracing from map of
Manor of Oldbury 1692
 NOT TO SCALE Figure AC 2



A27 CROCKERHILL JUNCTION
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Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
Goodwood Estate Terrier c. 1780
(version E31)
NOT TO SCALE

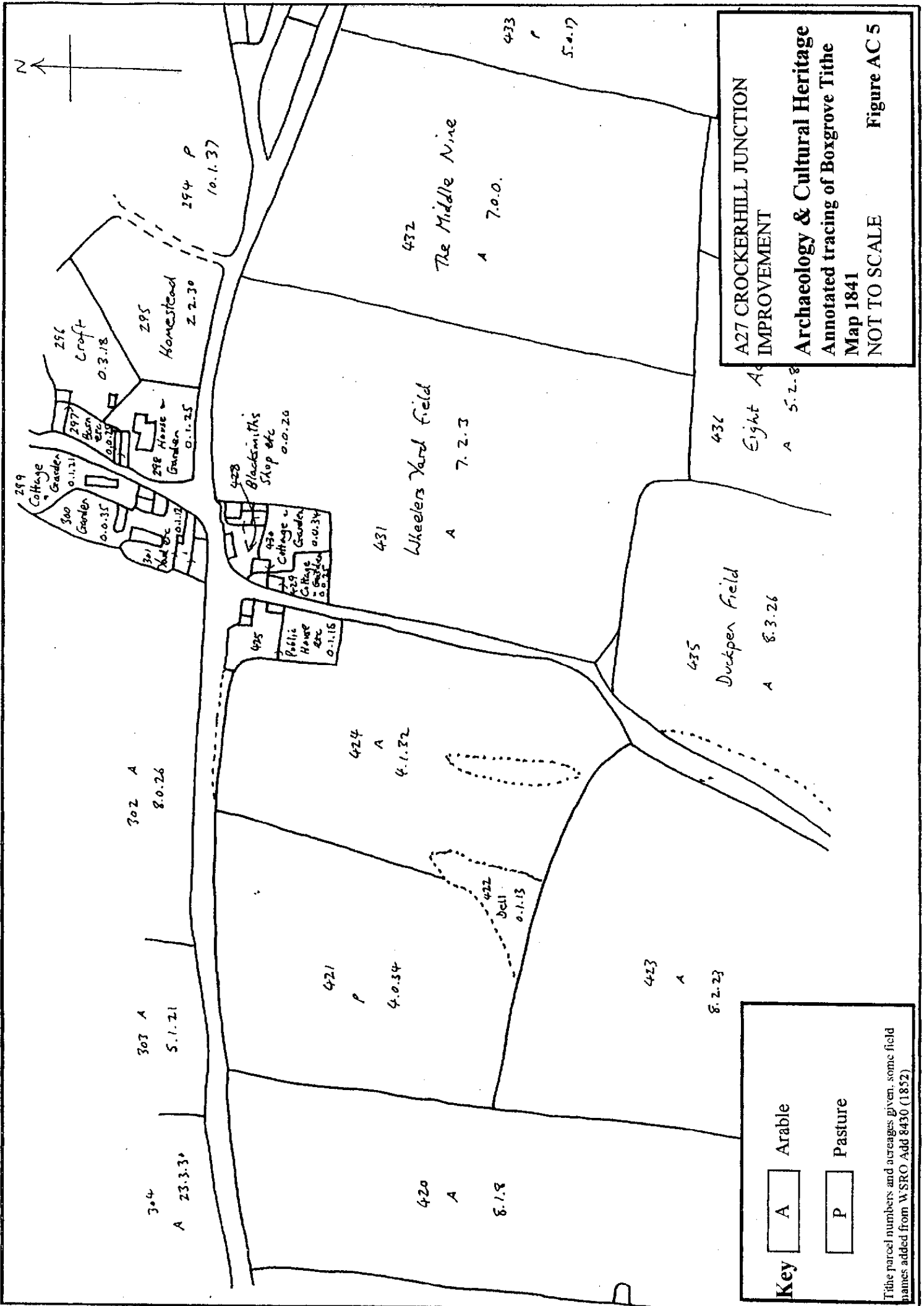
Figure AC 3

PLAN of OLD BURY FARM



A27 CROCKERHILL JUNCTION
IMPROVEMENT
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
Goodwood Estate Terrier c. 1780
(version E32)
NOT TO SCALE

Figure AC 4

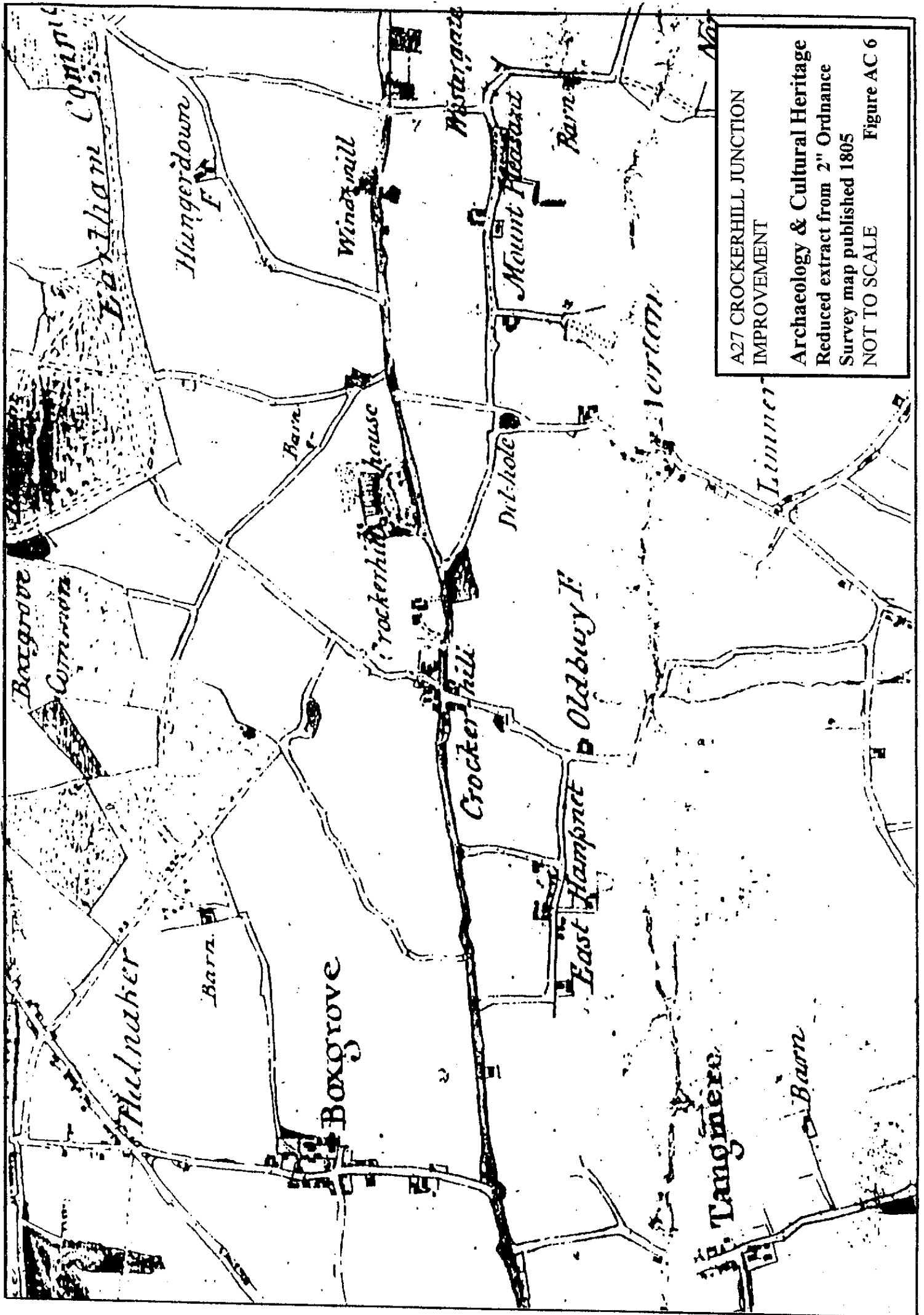


A27 CROCKERHILL JUNCTION
 IMPROVEMENT
 Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
 Annotated tracing of Boxgrove Tithe
 Map 1841
 NOT TO SCALE
 Figure AC 5

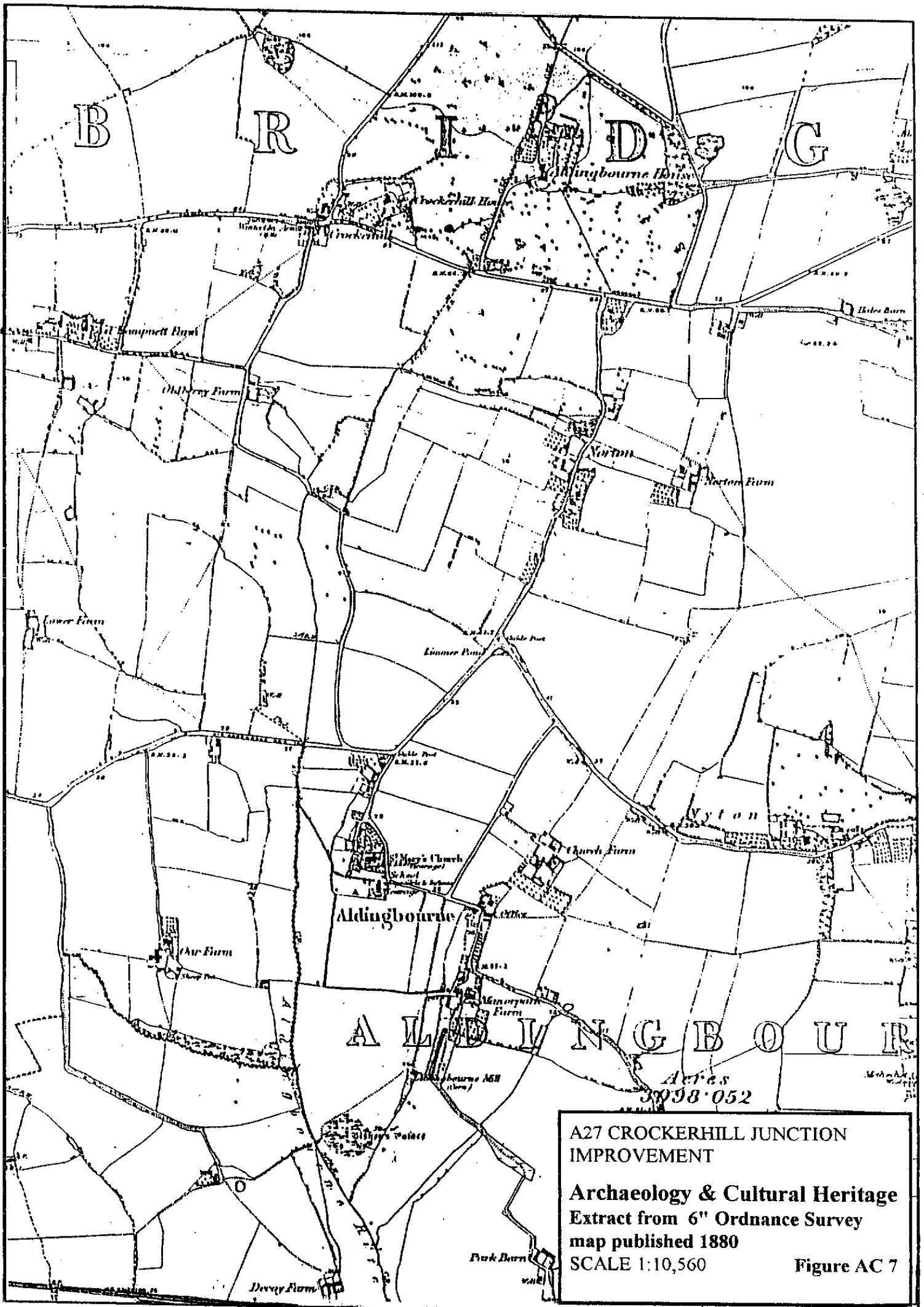
Key

A	Arable
P	Pasture

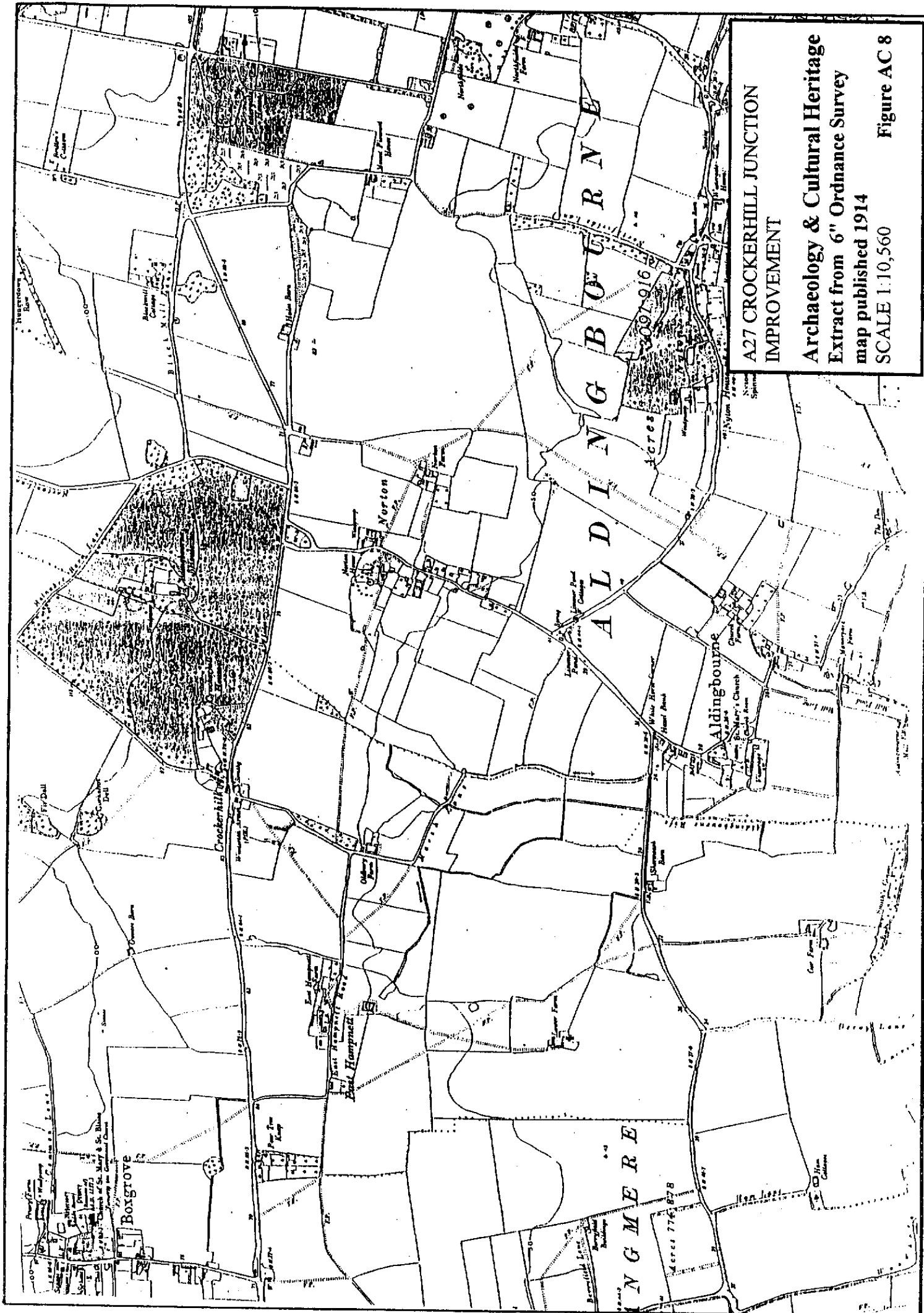
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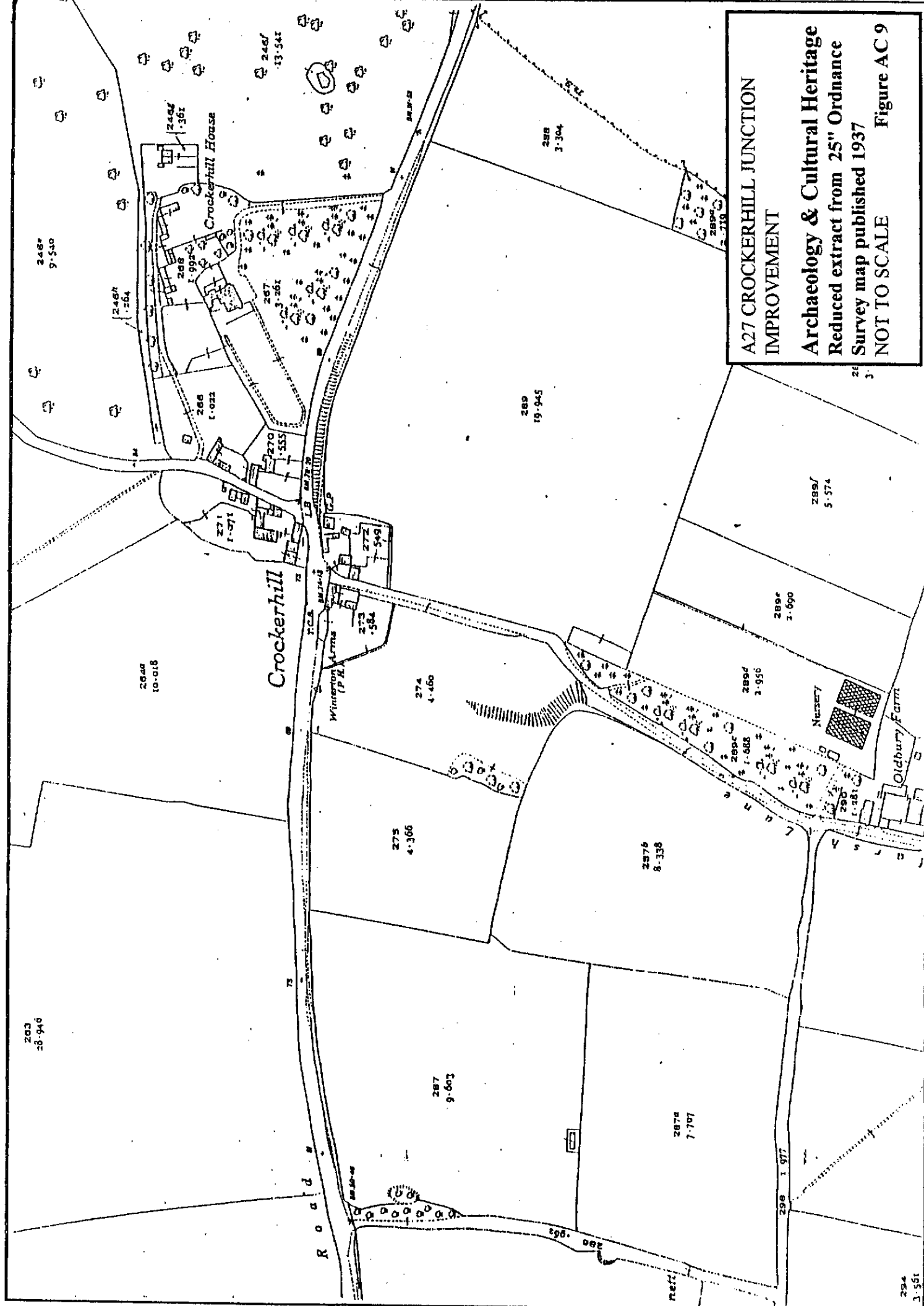
A27 CROCKERHILL JUNCTION
 IMPROVEMENT
 Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
 Reduced extract from 2" Ordnance
 Survey map published 1805
 NOT TO SCALE



A27 CROCKERHILL JUNCTION IMPROVEMENT
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
 Extract from 6" Ordnance Survey map published 1880
 SCALE 1:10,560 Figure AC 7



**A27 CROCKERHILL JUNCTION
 IMPROVEMENT**
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
 Extract from 6" Ordnance Survey
 map published 1914
 SCALE 1:10,560
Figure AC 8

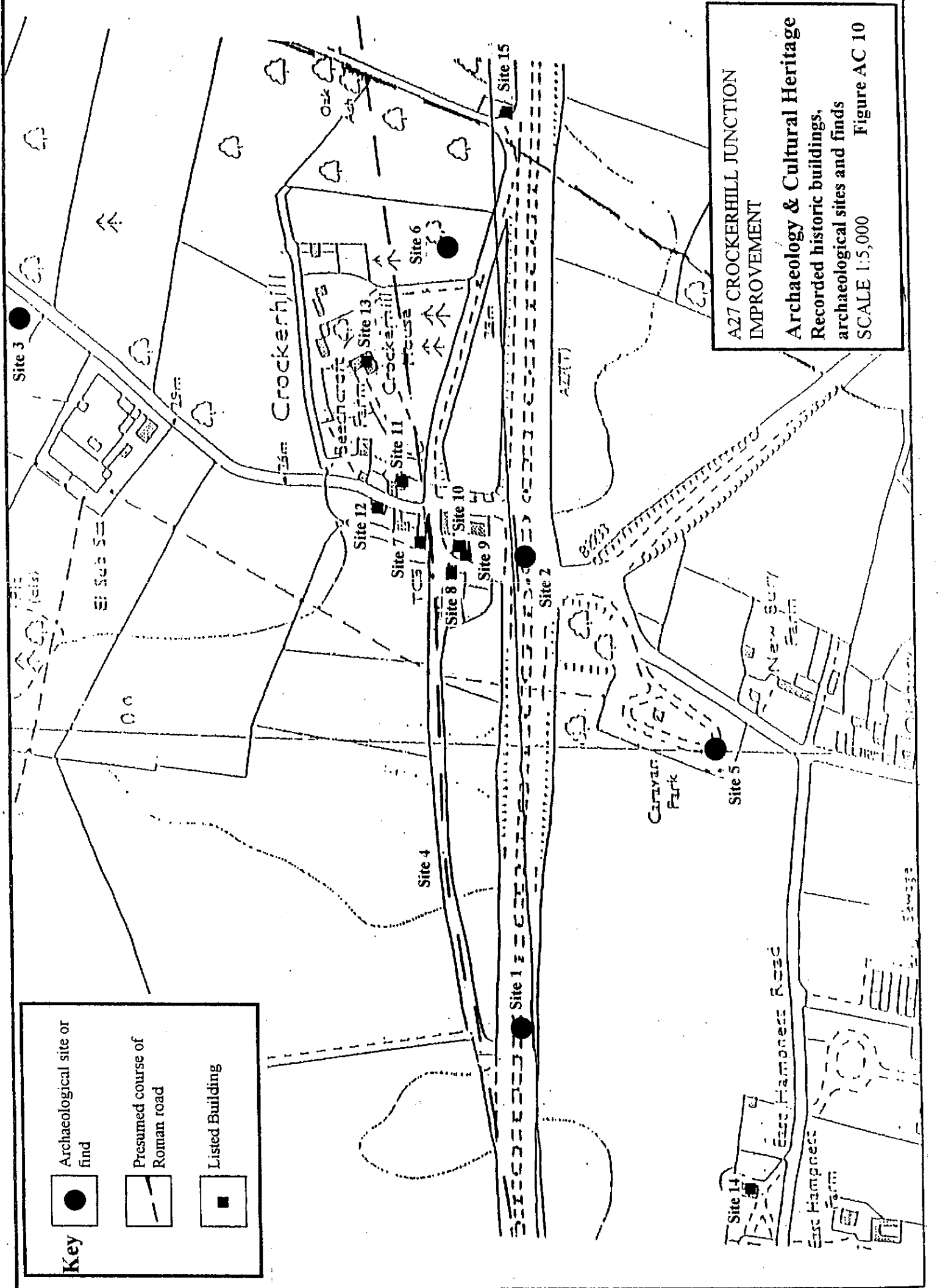


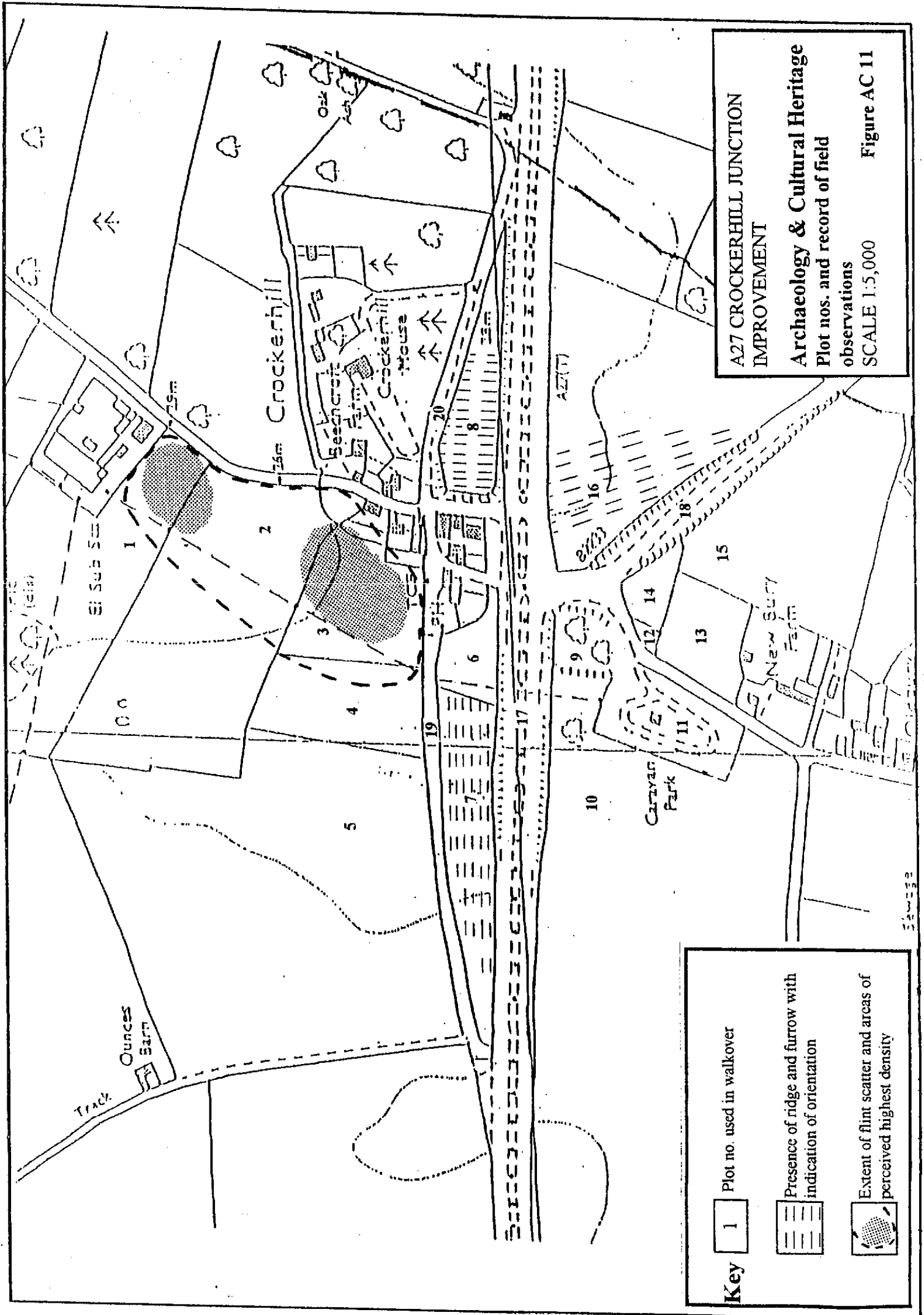
A27 CROCKERHILL JUNCTION IMPROVEMENT
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
 Reduced extract from 25" Ordnance Survey map published 1937
NOT TO SCALE Figure AC 9

**A27 CROCKERHILL JUNCTION
IMPROVEMENT**
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
 Recorded historic buildings,
 archaeological sites and finds
 SCALE 1:5,000
 Figure AC 10

Key

- Archaeological site or find
- Presumed course of Roman road
- Listed Building

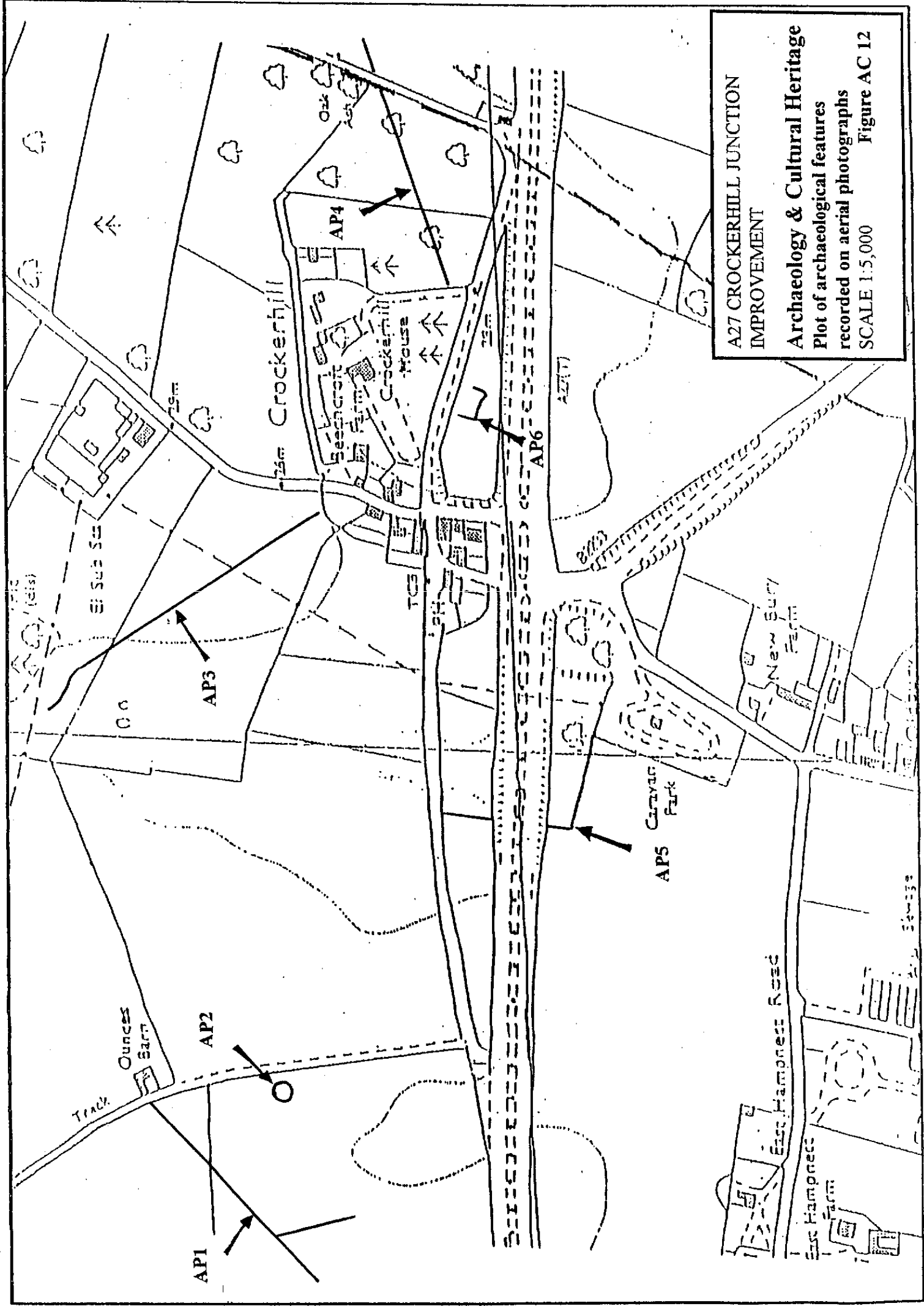




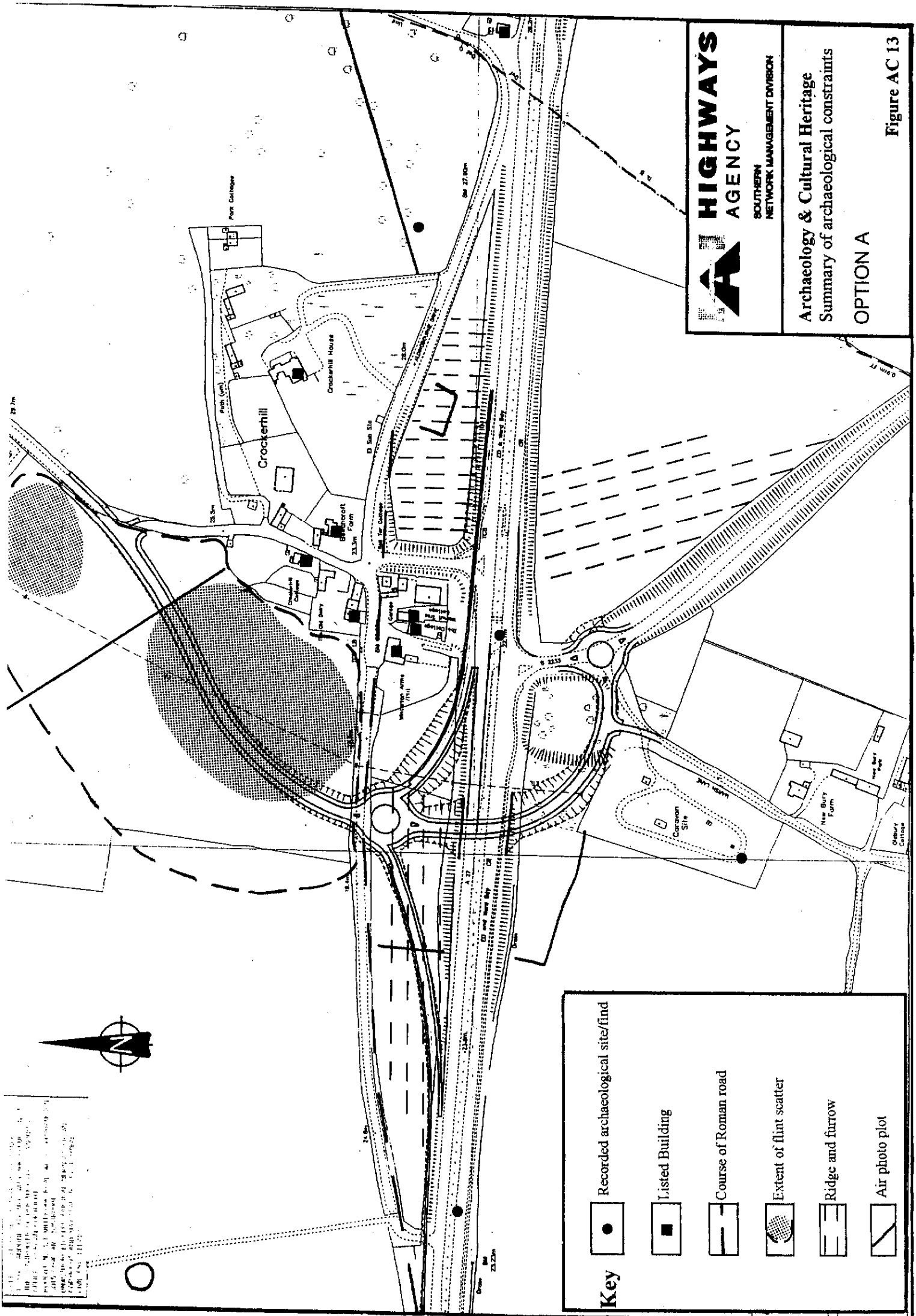
A27 CROCKERHILL JUNCTION IMPROVEMENT
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
 Plot nos. and record of field observations
 SCALE 1:5,000
 Figure AC 11

Key

- 1 Plot no. used in walkover
- Presence of ridge and furrow with indication of orientation
- Extent of flint scatter and areas of perceived highest density



A27 CROCKERHILL JUNCTION IMPROVEMENT
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
 Plot of archaeological features recorded on aerial photographs
 SCALE 1:5,000
 Figure AC 12

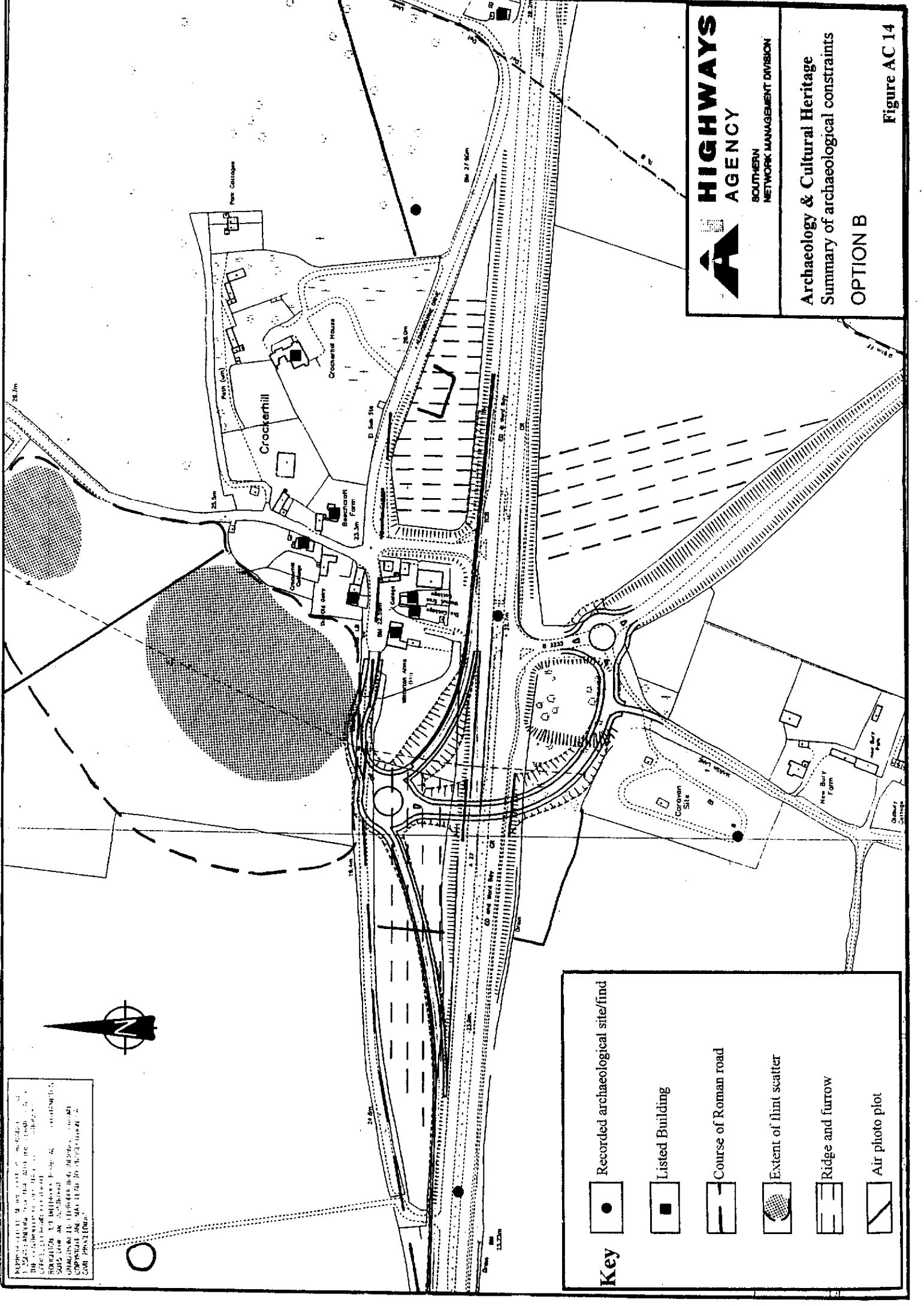


1. The information on this map is based on the following sources:
 2. Historic maps and plans
 3. Archaeological excavations
 4. Aerial photography
 5. Fieldwork
 6. Other sources as noted on the map
 7. The information is not intended to be a substitute for a detailed archaeological investigation.
 8. The information is not intended to be a substitute for a detailed archaeological investigation.
 9. The information is not intended to be a substitute for a detailed archaeological investigation.
 10. The information is not intended to be a substitute for a detailed archaeological investigation.



Key

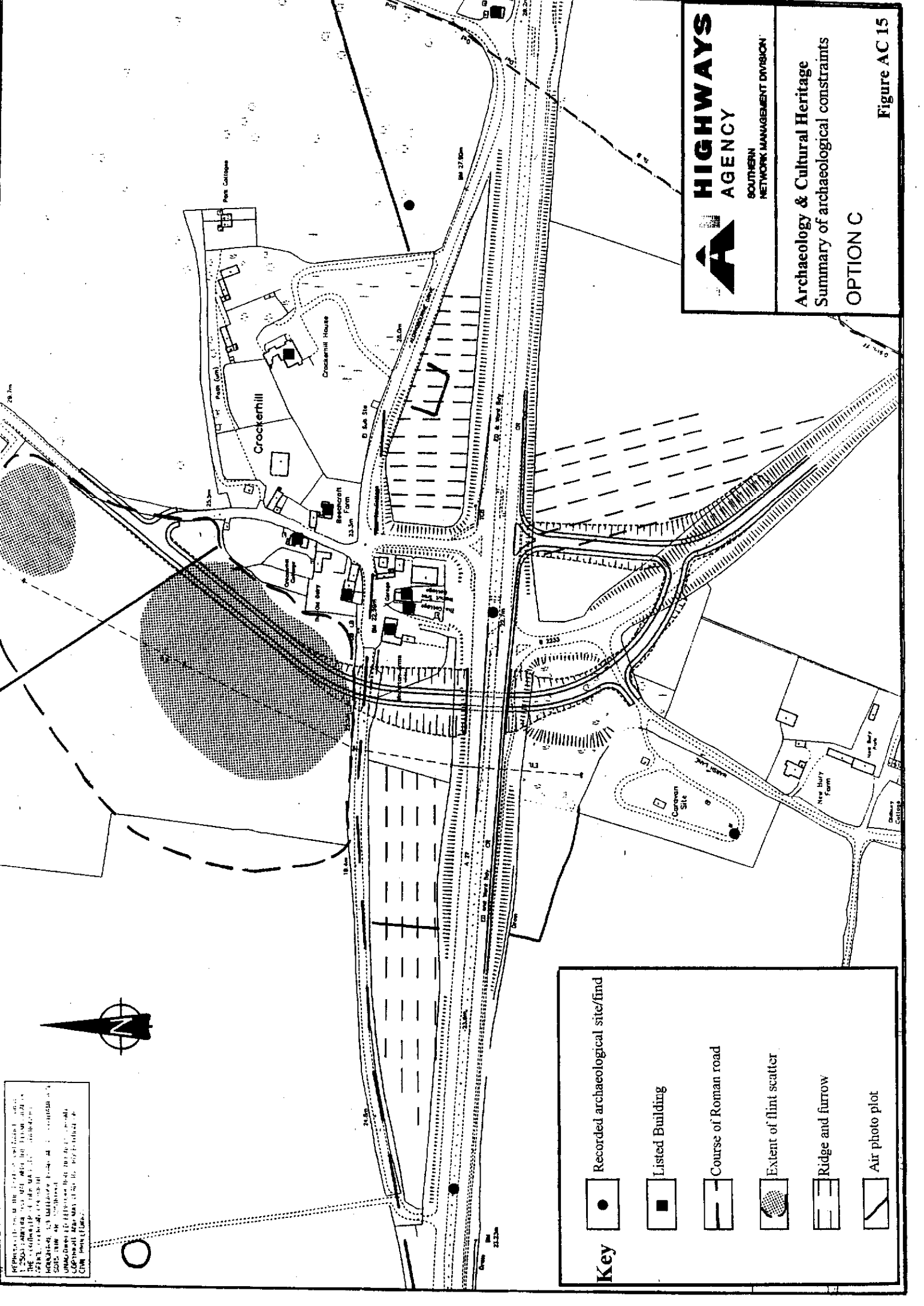
- Recorded archaeological site/find
- Listed Building
- Course of Roman road
- Extent of flint scatter
- Ridge and furrow
- Air photo plot



Approved under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1967. This plan is a preliminary plan and is subject to the provisions of the Act. It is not a final plan and should not be used for any purpose other than the one for which it is intended. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that it is used in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The user should consult the relevant authorities for further information.

Key

- Recorded archaeological site/find
- Listed Building
- Course of Roman road
- Extent of flint scatter
- Ridge and furrow
- Air photo plot



HIGHWAYS
AGENCY

SOUTHERN
 NETWORK MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
 Summary of archaeological constraints

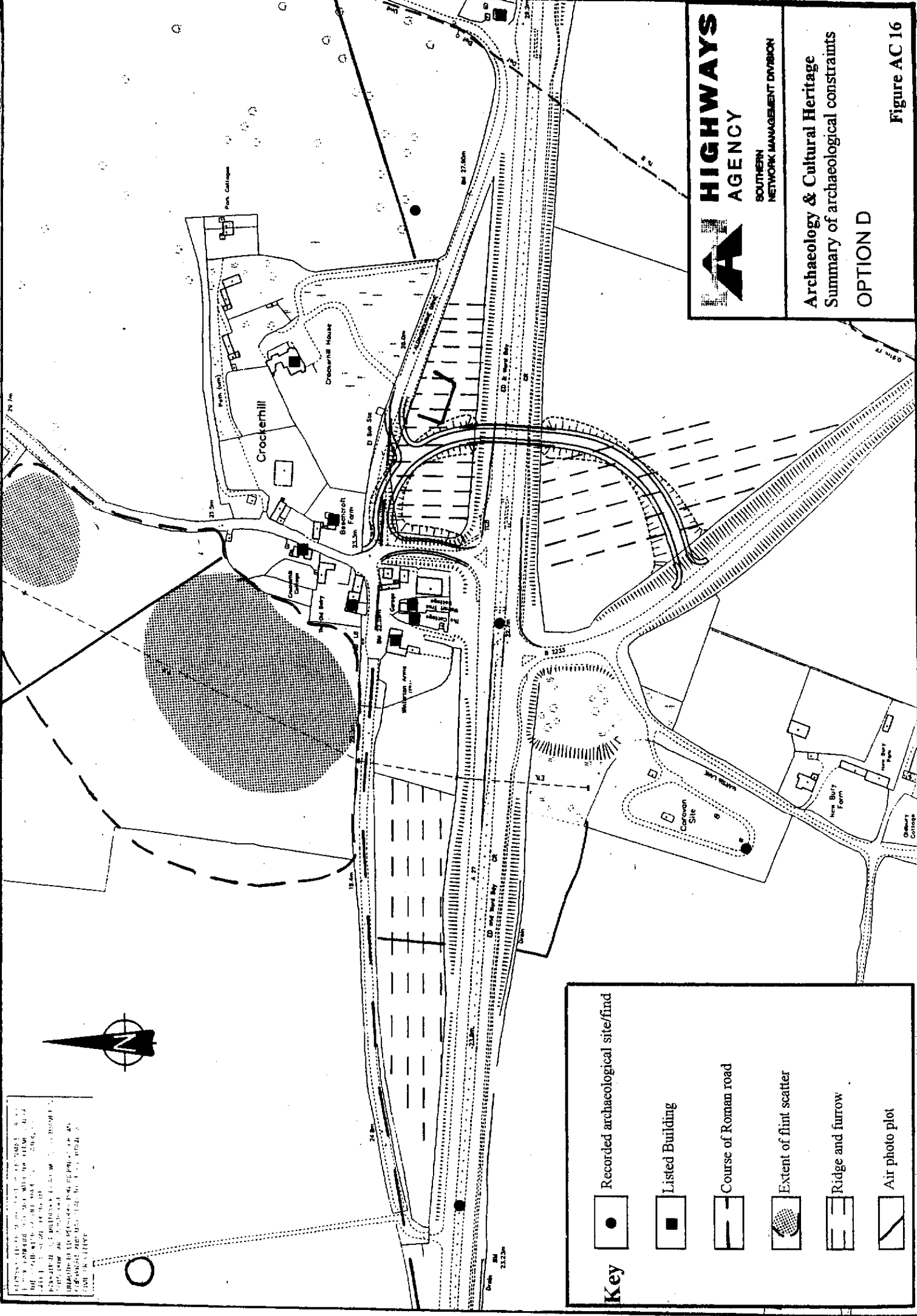
OPTION C

Figure AC15

Key







- Recorded archaeological site/find
- Listed Building
- Course of Roman road
- Extent of flint scatter
- Ridge and furrow
- Air photo plot


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1. This plan shows the location of the sites and features identified in the field. It is not intended to show the extent of the sites or features. The plan is based on the information provided in the field notes and the aerial photographs. The plan is not a scale drawing and should not be used for any other purpose.

Key

-  Recorded archaeological site/find
-  Listed Building
-  Course of Roman road
-  Extent of flint scatter
-  Ridge and furrow
-  Air photo plot


HIGHWAYS AGENCY
 SOUTHERN NETWORK MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Archaeology & Cultural Heritage
 Summary of archaeological constraints
OPTION D

Figure AC 16