

Pulborough Brook – Desk-Based Assessment

RSPB

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Executive Summary

Ecus Ltd were commissioned by RPSB in April 2013 to prepare a Desk-Based Assessment to specifically inform proposed works at the Pulborough Brooks, near Pulborough in West Sussex, situated at National Grid Coordinate TQ 0536 1726. The proposed works are for the improved access and visitor facilities within two areas of the Site. Known designated and non-designated heritage assets were assessed within a 1km study area around the site.

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

There is potential for evidence of Romano-British activity within the Site which is situated south of the Greensands Way and within proximity to a known settlement at Lickfold Farm. Findspots of a ceramic vessel and three dug-out canoes of the Romano-British period were found in the silts of the Arun adjacent to the Site.

The Site was likely utilised during the medieval and post-medieval period for grazing, and there is a high potential for drainage features of these dates within the Site.

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

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Ecus Ltd were commissioned by RPSB (hereafter 'the Client') in April 2013 to prepare a Desk-Based Assessment to specifically inform proposed works at the Pulborough Brooks, near Pulborough in West Sussex (hereafter 'the site'), situated at National Grid Coordinate TQ 0536 1726 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed works are for the improved access and visitor facilities within two areas of the site.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The site comprises areas of wetland, improved pasture and heathland within a RSPB wildlife reserve on the eastern band of the River Arun (**Plates 1-2**) in the parish of Parham, approximately 1.5km south of Pulborough. The two areas of proposed work are described below.
- 1.2.2 Area A is situated near the River Arun is an area of seasonal wet meadow. The underlying geology of the area is sandstone of the Folkestone Formation formed during the Cretaceous Period, overlain by superficial alluvial deposits. (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer).
- 1.2.3 Area B is situated in an area of pasture on a slight promontory overlooking the reserve to the north. The underlying geology of the area is mudstone of the Gault Formation formed during the Cretaceous Period overlain by sand and gravel comprising Arun Terrace Deposits (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer).



Plate 1: View looking north across the wetlands of Pulborough Brooks



Plate 2: View looking west across raised ground towards Area B

2. Methodology

2.1 Scope

2.1.1 The purpose this desk-based assessment is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate:

- An assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study;
- An assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined;
- An assessment of the impact of proposed works or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings; and
- Proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

2.1.2 This assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment (IfA 1994, revised November 2012) and guidance presented in English Heritage (2010) PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment Practice Guide which remains a valid and Government endorsed document pending the results of a review of guidance supporting national planning policy.

2.2 Study area and Sources

- 2.2.1 The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county, was considered within a 1km Study area in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of known and potential heritage assets within the Site.
- 2.2.2 Primary and synthesised information was consulted in order to produce an informed historic and archaeological baseline, comprising:
- National heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK.
 - Historic manuscripts and maps.
 - Relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied.
- 2.2.3 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

2.3 Site Visit

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

2.4 Assessment of Significance

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

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

- 2.4.2 National guidance for the assessment of significance is provided by English Heritage (2008) in which professional judgment is used to assess the asset's demonstration of the following value criteria:
- **Evidential (Archaeological) value.** Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
 - **Historical value.** Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.
 - **Aesthetic (Architectural or Artistic) value.** Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
 - **Communal value.** Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective

experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

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

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

2.5 Assumptions and Limitations

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

3. Baseline Resource

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the site and the study area, compiled from sources listed above. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the works.
- 3.1.2 All heritage assets with the 1 km study area identified by the WSHER are listed in the Appendix. The WSHER and National List entries and other identified sites are assigned a number with a HA (Heritage Asset) prefix within

the text for ease of reference and depicted on **Figure 1**.

3.2 Previous Studies

- 3.2.1 Previous archaeological evaluations have been undertaken towards the eastern edge of the study area.
- 3.2.2 Wessex Archaeology excavated nineteen test-pits and five trenches on Lickfold Farm, centred at TQ 0630 1750, in 1991. The investigations recorded occupation levels associated with a 2nd to 4th century Romano-British settlement. A collection of Mesolithic flintwork was also identified as surface finds within the site.
- 3.2.3 A series of archaeological work was undertaken at Link Farm between 1994 and 2000 recording numerous occupation features and deposits dated to the 1st to 3rd century.

3.3 Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

- 3.3.1 There are no statutory or locally designated heritage assets within the site.
- 3.3.2 Within the southeast of the study area is the Grade I Listed Wiggonholt Church (NHLE 1027364), Grade II* Listed Wiggonholt House (NHLE 1193309), and Grade II Listed Banks Cottage (NHLE 1027365).

3.4 Archaeological and Historical Context

Prehistoric

- 3.4.1 There are indications of prehistoric activity within the study area including a possible Mesolithic occupation or working site within the study area to the west, near Lickfold Farm (**HA 14**).
- 3.4.2 Whilst situated beyond the Study area, a Bronze Age bowl barrow is situated within Wiggonholt Common to the south (Scheduled Monument, NHLE 1019644). Whilst now screened by woodland, the barrow would once have been visible from within the site.
- 3.4.3 There are also a number of roughly located (100m grid square) prehistoric findspots recorded within Pulborough, including an undated prehistoric flint spearhead and knife (**HA 6**); a Neolithic flint spearhead (**HA 4**); two Neolithic arrowheads (**HA 5**); an early Bronze Age battle axe (**HA 7**), a Bronze Age looped palstave (**HA 8**), and a Bronze Age looped and socketed celt (**HA 9**).

Romano-British

- 3.4.4 The site is situated outside of a known Romano-British settlement situated to the east of the Study area at the junction of the Greensand Way and a road north to Stane Street. The Greensand Way, which links Lewes to Chichester, is visible within the study area as a causeway with a clear camber and well defined ditch to its north side (**Plate 3**). The causeway cuts east-west through the study area, breaking at the River Arun, where its earthworks have been cut by the flood defences. A single grey-ware cooking pot was found within proximity to the route of the causeway to the north of Area A (**HA 12**).



Plate 3: View looking east along the earthworks of Greensands Way

- 3.4.5 Situated just beyond the study area is the Scheduled Lickfold Roman Villa (NHLE 1005847) which was excavated in the 1930s and revealed evidence of occupation including a bath-house and industrial site, including pottery kiln and evidence for metal working and tanning. Excavations in the vicinity of Lickfold Farm and Link Farm have recorded extensive evidence of Romano-British occupation dating from the 2nd to 4th century AD (**HA 13** and **16**) extending west into the study area. The excavations recorded occupation deposits including several cut features including post-holes and possible foundation trench in association with numerous artefacts, all mainly of domestic nature. An indication of less-secular activity at the settlement is suggested by the nearby discover during ditch clearance in the 1940s of a lead cistern or font with chi-rho monogram (**HA 11**) indicating the settlement may have been an early Christian site.
- 3.4.6 The course of the River Arun may have shifted west since the Romano-British period, with the wetlands of Pulborough Brook preserving a possible earlier edge which bows out west before joining the River Staine. River dredging in 1964 in the south of the study area discovered two oak dugout canoes in the Arun (**HA 18**), measuring 3.98m and 3.88m. Analysis of tool marks indicated the canoes were shaped with metal tools, whilst a successful radio carbon date from on of the canoes dated it to AD295 +/-50 years, placing it within the Romano-British period.
- 3.4.7 An additional undated oak dugout canoe (**HA 17**) was also recovered to the west of Wiggonholt. The canoe, which was incomplete, measured 2.74m in length and was hollowed to a depth of 0.28m. Although not found with any datable material, it appears likely that it was of a similar date to those to the northeast (**HA 18**).
- 3.4.8 The approximate locations (100m grid square) of several Romano-British findspots from Pulborough fall within the northwest of the study area, including a bronze statuette of Hercules (**HA 2**), and cinerary urn (**HA 3**).

Saxon to Medieval

- 3.4.9 There is no recorded evidence for activity or occupation during the Saxon period within the site or study area, with the site likely lying within an area of wetland during this period.
- 3.4.10 Place name evidence is traditionally used as an indication of a settlement's date of origin, with Old English and Anglian elements within the place names of nearby Pulborough and Wiggonholt indicating Saxon origins to settlement within the vicinity of the study area (Key to English Place Names). Further evidence for the origin of settlement comes from the Domesday Survey of 1086, which made an accurate record of the land and resources owned in England, and records a large settlement at Pulborough and smaller settlements at Hardham and Greatham. The Domesday Book does not list Wiggonholt, indicating it was not a manor or distinguishable as a settlement in its own right with the first documentary reference to the settlement dating to the 12th century.
- 3.4.11 Although the WSHER contains few further records for medieval activity within the site or study area, it is likely that the site lay within agricultural hinterland of Wiggonholt situated within the southeast of the study area. Wiggonholt had evidently developed into a reasonably sized settlement by the mid-medieval period meriting its own chapel, with Wiggonholt Parish Church (**HA 19**; Grade I Listed) constructed during the 13th century.
- 3.4.12 The proximity of the site to the settlement of Wiggonholt makes it likely that the land within the study area would have been utilised by the medieval period. The lower lying wetland of Area A would likely have been utilised for grazing during the summer months, whilst Area B, situated on slightly higher ground may have been in agricultural use.

Post-medieval to 19th Century

- 3.4.13 During the post-medieval period and 19th century settlement within the Wiggonholt area continued to develop, with several significant buildings from this period surviving including: Wiggonholt House (Grade II* Listed) formed the detached house of a regular planned farmstead within Wiggonholt; and Banks House a 17th century timber framed structure (**HA 15**, Grade II Listed) incorporated into a 19th century planned farmstead situated north of the settlement.
- 3.4.14 By the post-medieval period the land within the study area was likely beginning to be utilised more intensively, with the straight field boundaries of the land around Area B characteristic of surveyed enclosure of the 17th and 18th centuries. Similarly the system of drainage evidenced on later 19th century maps within the vicinity of Area A, may date to this period. The drainage channels are fairly irregular in plan and do not form part of a formal planned water-meadow system, more likely representing a piecemeal expansion of drainage. A narrow ditch lined drove-way is evident within the study area, leading from Wiggonholt towards the Arun to the north of Area A where it widens out.
- 3.4.15 The 1833 tithe map for Wiggonholt illustrates the character of the site (**Figure 2**). Area A is shown to lie within an area of meadows crossed by a weaving brook (Winapenny Brook?). Area B lies at the corner of Little West Meadow and West Old Ground, crossed by several ditches and an area of possible

willow beds. Current field boundaries respect the locations of ditches and boundaries depicted on the historic tithe map.

- 3.4.16 There are few changes illustrated within the site by the production of the 1876 Ordnance Survey (OS) map with an unfenced track shown crossing Area A, and the area of osiers in Area B is shown to be rough pasture (**Figure 3**). In addition a raised bank is depicted parallel to the eastern side of the Arun, likely forming flood defences, which were reworked in the late 1960s to their current form. There were no other changes illustrated on subsequent OS editions (**Figure 4**), other than the osiers in Area B which were shown to have been present again on the 1897 OS, and which appear to have survived until the later 20th century.

Modern

- 3.4.17 The site was established as a nature reserve and SSSI in the 1990s, and is now a visitor attraction.
- 3.4.18 There are no known heritage assets of the modern period within the site or study area. The approximate location (100m grid square) for a war memorial lies within the northern extent of the study area (**HA 1**); however, the actual location of the monument is in Stopham.

Undated

- 3.4.19 Historic aerial photographs were consulted at the English Heritage Archives (full list of consulted aerials are in Appendix 8.2) and illustrate the presence of palaeochannels within the lower wetlands of the study area (**Plate 4**).
- 3.4.20 Undated finds within the study area include a sandstone hone recovered to the northeast of the site (**HA 10**).



Plate 4: Aerial photograph of Pulborough Brooks (© English Heritage ref: OS/69007/v/123 Approximate site locations shown in red)

4. Summary of Heritage Constraints

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 In line with current planning policy (NPPF Ch.12 Para.128), a description of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed works, based on the current level of available information, is presented below and an assessment of the significance presented in **Table 1** below.

4.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the site.
- 4.2.2 There are several Listed Buildings within the study area, with the site sharing partial inter-visibility with Banks Farm.

4.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 4.3.1 There are no known non-designated heritage assets within the site.
- 4.3.2 Based on the evidence presented within the baseline resource (section 3) there is considered to be potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains within the site, comprising:
- Potential for prehistoric activity and well preserved organic remains;
 - Potential remains associated Romano-British activity including possible palaeochannels with preserved organic artefacts within the silts; and
 - Potential remains relating to land improvement during the medieval to post-medieval period.

4.4 Previous Impacts

- 4.4.1 There is likely to be impacts within the Site from the creation of drainage channels and areas of disturbance associated with land improvement and footpaths.

Table 1: Summary of Known and Potential Heritage Assets within the Site

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
Mesolithic	The chance recovery of a number of flints within the fields to the west of the Study area indicates a potential for occupation or flint working sites within the Study area dating to the Mesolithic period, and the wider potential for associated activity. Any archaeological remains relating to this period are potentially of high evidential value in informing research into early occupation in the area.	High	Low
Romano-British	The Site lies to the south of a Roman road, and within proximity to a known settlement excavated at Lickfold Farm. In addition three log boats have been recovered nearby from	High	Moderate to High

Period and Description		Significance	Risk
	<p>the silts of the River Arun dating to this period. The route of the Arun has likely changed from the Romano-British period, with the route historically having passed through or close to the northern area of the Site. There is consequently potential for paleochannels within the Site, with waterlogged remains of particular interest due to potential survival of environmental and organics.</p> <p>Any archaeological remains relating to riverside activity adjacent to the settlement at Lickfold Farm is likely to be of national significance in understanding the wider economy and environment of the settlement.</p>		
Medieval to Post-medieval	<p>The Site lies within the agricultural hinterland of the medieval settlement of Wiggonholt.</p> <p>There is potential within the Site for remains relating to land improvements, especially drainage with extant arrangements likely dating to the post-medieval period. Any such remains will likely be of local evidential value in understanding the wider economy of the settlement during these periods. The investigation of agricultural practices is identified as a topic of interest in the South West Research Framework (Weekes 2012, 29).</p>	Medium	High

5. Impacts

Introduction

- 5.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the historic environment resulting from development is based on the recognition with planning policy that heritage assets are an “irreplaceable resource” (NPPF para. 126).
- 5.1.2 In line with national and local planning policies, development proposals which have the potential to affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings should give weight to the conservation and enhancement of the assets consistent with their level of significance. For designated assets significant weight is given to conservation and for non-designated it is taken into account in a balanced judgement.
- 5.1.3 Where the balance of a decision in favour of development results in the loss of a heritage asset, the Council will seek appropriate and proportionate mitigation by using planning conditions, management agreements and obligations.

Proposed Works

- 5.1.4 The proposed works within the Site will comprise the blocking of existing drains within the north-western reaches of the Site (**Figure 5**). The work in Area A is likely to comprise:

- Minor scrapes and landscaping
- Excavation of a new ditch
- Creation of a raised trail
- Re-routing of public footpath involving surfacing and excavation of edge ditches

5.1.5 The work in Area B is likely to comprise:

- Minor scrapes and landscaping
- Creation of a footpath

Statement of Impact

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

Designated Assets

5.1.7 There is not considered to be a risk of impact to the setting of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments within the study area from the proposed works within the site. This is due to the low visual impact of the works.

Archaeological Potential

5.1.8 There is considered to be potential for works in both areas within the site to have an impact on buried archaeological remains. The potential risk to archaeological remains is considered higher within Area A.

Table 2: Summary of proposed work and assessment of impact

Proposed Work	Impact Assessment
Minor scrapes and landscaping, Area A	Impact to potential buried archaeological remains, including possible palaeochannels and remains relating to Romano-British and medieval activity. Impact could be reduced through design, but may require archaeological monitoring to mitigate any residual impact.
Excavation of a new ditch, Area A	
Re-routing of public footpath, Area A	
Creation of a raised trail, Area A	
Minor scrapes and landscaping, Area B	Impact to potential buried archaeological remains, including possible palaeochannels and remains relating to Romano-British and medieval activity. Impact could be reduced through design, but may require archaeological monitoring to mitigate any residual impact.
Creation of footpath, Area B	

6. Conclusion

6.1 Statement of Potential and Significance

- 6.1.1 The site is situated within an area of former wetland meadows associated with the medieval village of Wiggonholt on the banks of the River Arun.
- 6.1.2 There is potential for Romano-British activity to have continued west along Greensand Way from a known settlement at Lickfold Farm into the vicinity of the site, with a grey-ware pot found on the bank of the Arun and three, possible 3rd century, dugout canoes within its silts. Any such remains are likely to be of evidential value of up to high significance.
- 6.1.3 The site was likely utilised during the medieval and post-medieval period for grazing, and there is a high potential for remains of post-medieval land management, especially drainage, to survive within the site. Any such remains are likely to be of evidential value of up to medium significance.

6.2 Recommendations

- 6.2.1 The excavation of new drainage ditches and foundation trenches for hides and viewing platforms are likely to encounter stratigraphy underlying disturbances associated with recent landuse, and are consequently considered to have potential to impact archaeological remains.
- 6.2.2 Due to the potential for the presence of the archaeological remains within the site it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be requested by the planning archaeologist for the Local Planning Authority. The scale of any investigation should be proportionate to the scale of the works, the degree of proposed impact from new ground works and informed by the extent of previous disturbance within the site.

7. References

7.1 Bibliography

- Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) 2007. *Cultural Heritage*. Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2.
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- Weekes, J. 2012. *South East Research Framework: Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the Medieval Period*. Consultation Draft October 2012. Available: http://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure_and_culture/heritage/south_east_research_framework.aspx. Accessed 10/06/2013.

7.2 Historic Maps

1833 Tithe map of Wiggonholt Parish

1876 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheet 36.7 and 36.11

1880 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map sheet 36

1897 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheet 36.7 and 36.11

1911 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheet 36.7 and 36.11

1938 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map sheet 36

1961 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map sheet 36

1973 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheet 36.7 and 36.11

8. Appendix

8.1 WSHER data

HA	Period	Name	HER/NHLE ref.	Easting	Northing
1	Modern	Rector's memorial - Stopham	MWS8135	505400	118300
2	Romano-British	Roman Statuette - pulborough	MWS2943	505018	118009
3	Romano-British	Roman pottery - Pulborough	MWS2731	505031	117985
4	Neolithic	Neolithic spearhead - Pulborough	MWS2962	505029	117959
5	Neolithic	Neolithic arrowheads - Pulborough	MWS2964	505016	117940
6	Prehistoric	Flint implements - Pulborough	MWS2963	504990	117948
7	Bronze Age	Bronze Age axe - Pulborough	MWS2953	504974	117974
8	Bronze Age	Bronze palstave - Pulborough	MWS2959	504970	118001
9	Bronze Age	Bronze axe - Pulborough	MWS2960	504997	118015
10	Undated	Hone - Pulborough	MWS2940	506000	118000
11	Romano-British	Roman lead cistern (font?)	MWS7941	506141	117758
12	Romano-British	Roman pottery - Pulborough	MWS2949	505320	117450
13	Romano-British	RB Occupation - Lickfold Farm	MWS4459	506300	117500
14	Mesolithic	Mesolithic Occupation? - Lickfold Farm	MWS4239	506300	117500
15	Post-medieval	Banks Farm Historic Farmstead, Parham	MWS9328	506151	117347
16	Romano-British	RB Occupation - Link Farm	MWS4460	506390	117350
17	Undated	Site of a Logboat found in the River Arun, Coldwaltham	MWS2729	505200	117241
18	Romano-British	Site of Two Partial Logboats found in the River Arun	MWS2916	504581	117001
19	Medieval	Wiggonholt Church	MWS2725	506010	116760

8.2 Aerial Photographs consulted at EHA, Swindon

Vertical								
Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Centre point	Run	Date	Scale 1:	Focal length
								(in inches)
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/154	230	V	5043	TQ 059 183	1	16 APR 1946	10500	12
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/154	230	V	5044	TQ 051 181	1	16 APR 1946	10500	12

Vertical								
Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Centre point	Run	Date	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)
RAF/CPE/UK/1751	481	RS	4260	TQ 059 166	25	21 SEP 1946	10625	20
RAF/CPE/UK/1751	481	RS	4261	TQ 053 167	25	21 SEP 1946	10625	20
RAF/CPE/UK/1751	481	RS	4262	TQ 047 169	25	21 SEP 1946	10625	20
RAF/CPE/UK/2119	656	RS	4024	TQ 048 178	13	29 MAY 1947	9800	20
RAF/CPE/UK/2119	656	RS	4025	TQ 055 177	13	29 MAY 1947	9800	20
RAF/CPE/UK/2119	656	RS	4026	TQ 061 177	13	29 MAY 1947	9800	20
RAF/58/2860	1920	F44	182	TQ 052 163	32	14 MAY 1959	11200	36
RAF/58/2860	1920	F44	342	TQ 049 180	33	14 MAY 1959	11200	36
RAF/58/2860	1920	F44	343	TQ 057 180	33	14 MAY 1959	11200	36
RAF/106G/UK/854	3514	V	5055	TQ 051 168	3	29 SEP 1945	5000	12
RAF/106G/UK/854	3514	V	5056	TQ 055 168	3	29 SEP 1945	5000	12
RAF/106G/UK/854	3514	V	5057	TQ 060 169	3	29 SEP 1945	5000	12
RAF/106G/UK/854	3514	V	5100	TQ 047 180	5	29 SEP 1945	5000	12
RAF/106G/UK/854	3514	V	5101	TQ 051 180	5	29 SEP 1945	5000	12
RAF/106G/UK/854	3514	V	5102	TQ 055 181	5	29 SEP 1945	5000	12
MAL/66022	4565	V	150	TQ 046 173	15	10 MAY 1966	6000	6
MAL/66022	4565	V	151	TQ 049 177	15	10 MAY 1966	6000	6
MAL/66022	4565	V	152	TQ 052 181	15	10 MAY 1966	6000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	4	TQ 045 178	1	17 SEP 1968	7000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	5	TQ 041 172	1	17 SEP 1968	7000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	26	TQ 057 162	2	17 SEP 1968	7000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	27	TQ 061 167	2	17 SEP 1968	7000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	207	TQ 048 178	7	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	208	TQ 051 178	7	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	209	TQ 054 178	7	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	210	TQ 057 178	7	17 SEP 1968	3000	6

Vertical								
Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Centre point	Run	Date	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)
MAL/68063	5103	V	211	TQ 060 178	7	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	218	TQ 047 170	8	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	219	TQ 048 173	8	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	220	TQ 049 175	8	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	221	TQ 051 178	8	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	229	TQ 056 165	9	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	230	TQ 057 167	9	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	231	TQ 058 170	9	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	232	TQ 059 173	9	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68063	5103	V	233	TQ 060 176	9	17 SEP 1968	3000	6
MAL/68064	5104	V	16	TQ 052 177	2	18 SEP 1968	6000	6
US/7PH/GP/LOC165	6862	V	5026	TQ 040 196	1	30 JAN 1944	12000	24
US/7PH/GP/LOC165	6862	V	5027	TQ 054 198	1	30 JAN 1944	12000	24
MAL/73005	7003	V	90	TQ 049 176	7	FEB 1973	6000	6
MAL/73005	7003	V	91	TQ 054 176	7	FEB 1973	6000	6
MAL/73005	7003	V	92	TQ 059 176	7	FEB 1973	6000	6
MAL/73008	7004	V	143	TQ 058 173	5	02 MAR 1973	6000	6
MAL/73008	7004	V	144	TQ 053 172	5	02 MAR 1973	6000	6
MAL/73008	7004	V	145	TQ 048 172	5	02 MAR 1973	6000	6
MAL/73018	7008	V	90	TQ 052 181	8	24 APR 1973	6000	6
MAL/73018	7008	V	91	TQ 057 180	8	24 APR 1973	6000	6
MAL/81043	8849	V	107	TQ 047 182	2	13 SEP 1981	10000	6
OS/69007	11173	V	123	TQ 051 178	2	08 MAR 1969	7500	12
OS/69007	11173	V	124	TQ 057 178	2	08 MAR 1969	7500	12
OS/69007	11173	V	175	TQ 057 166	5	08 MAR 1969	7500	12
OS/69007	11173	V	176	TQ 051 165	5	08 MAR 1969	7500	12
OS/70169	11177	V	426	TQ 051 170	15	03 JUN 1970	7500	12
OS/70169	11177	V	427	TQ 057 169	15	03 JUN	7500	12

Vertical								
Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Centre point	Run	Date	Scale 1:	Focal length
								(in inches)
						1970		
OS/70170	11178	V	473	TQ 058 183	1	03 JUN 1970	7400	12
OS/70170	11178	V	474	TQ 052 183	1	03 JUN 1970	7400	12
OS/94179	14678	V	87	TQ 050 170	3	15 JUN 1994	8300	12
OS/94179	14678	V	88	TQ 057 169	3	15 JUN 1994	8300	12
MAL/63580	21120	V	110368	TQ 052 168	14	25 MAR 1963	6500	6
MAL/63580	21120	V	110369	TQ 055 173	14	25 MAR 1963	6500	6
MAL/63580	21120	V	110370	TQ 058 179	14	25 MAR 1963	6500	6

9. Illustrations



Legend

— Proposed Work Areas

0 0.1 0.2
Kilometers

ARC Project
Pulborough Brook

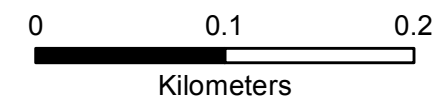
Figure 2. 1833 Wiggonholt Parish
Tithe Map

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Legend

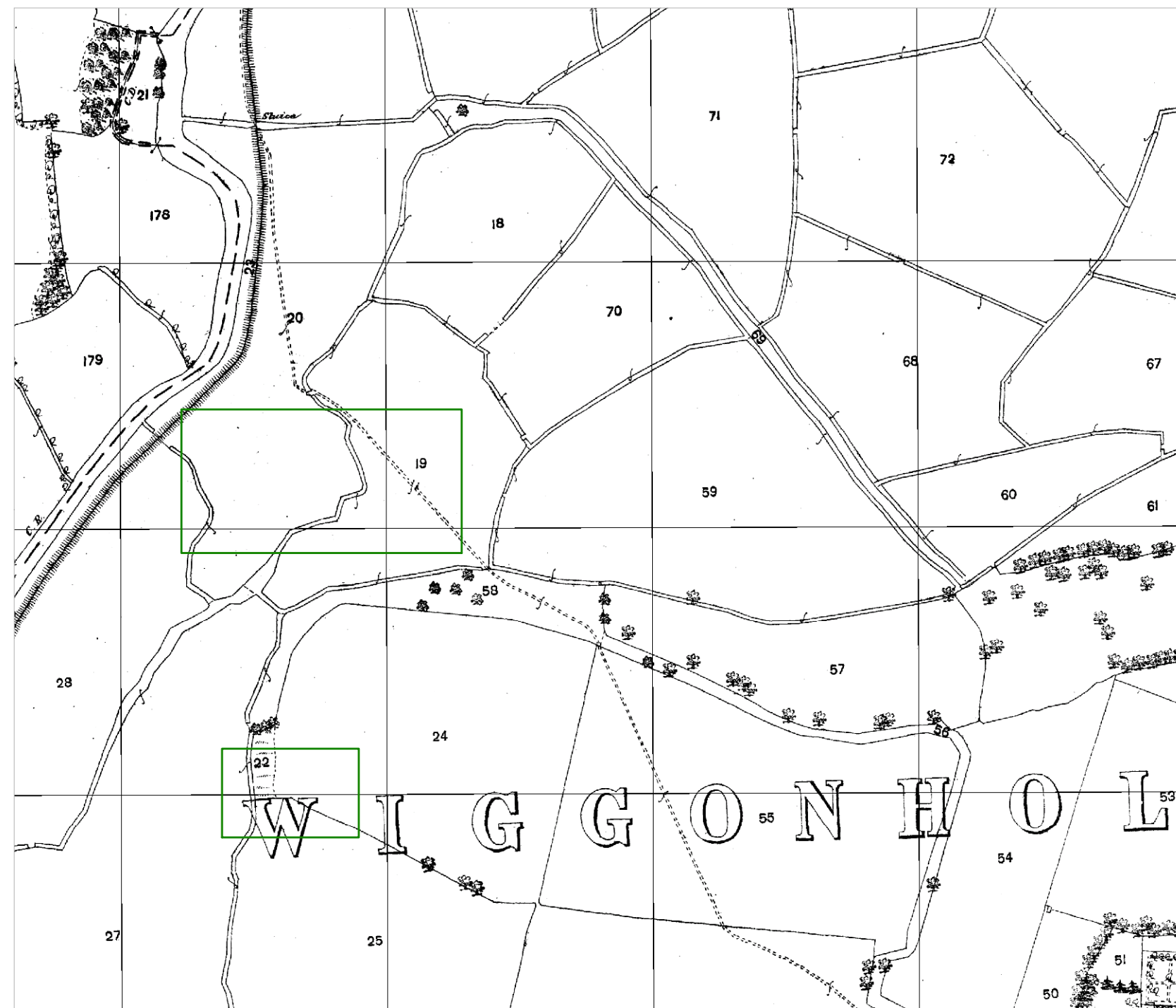
— Proposed Work Areas



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Pulborough Brook

Figure 3. 1876 Ordnance Survey

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Legend

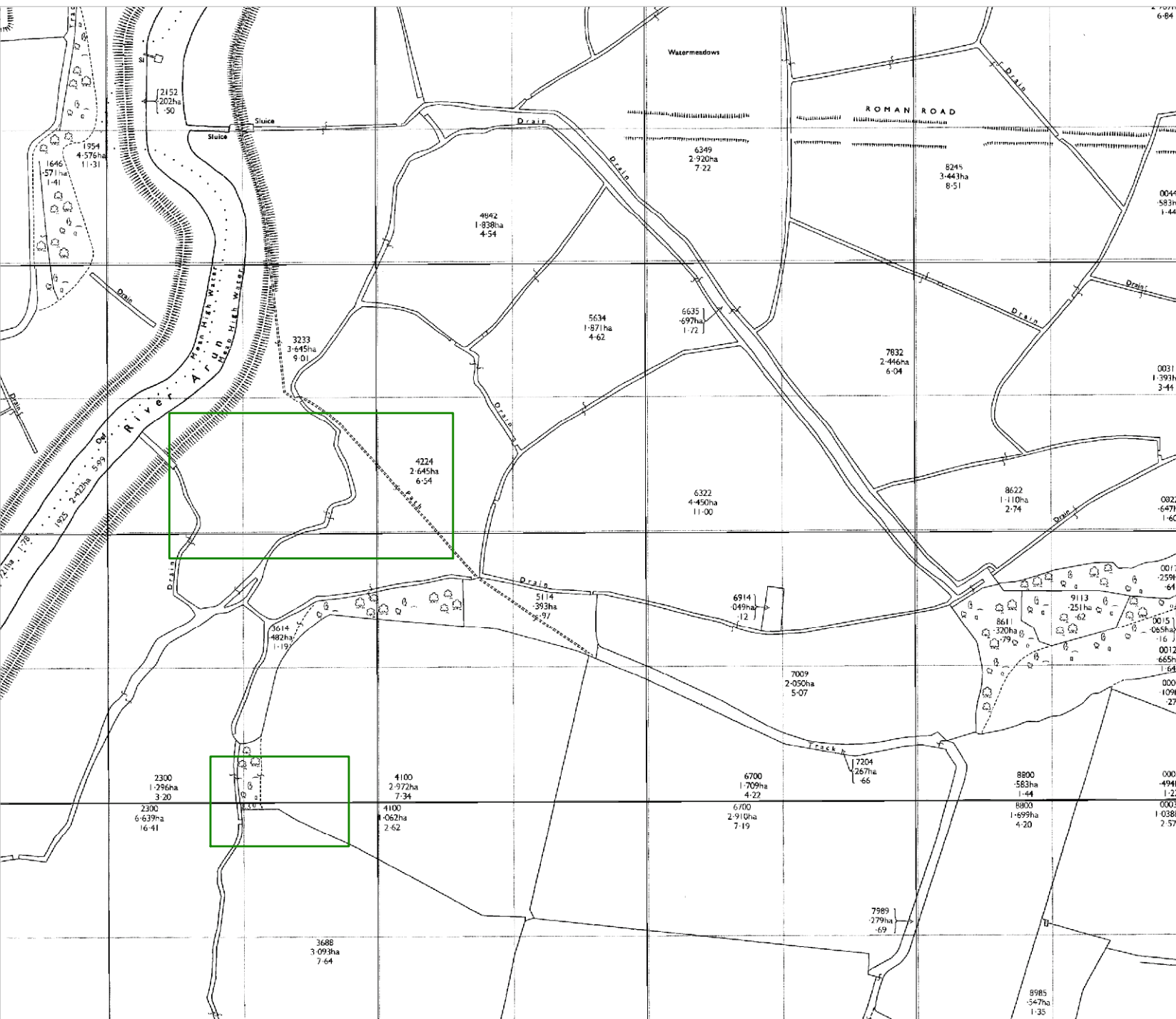
— Proposed Work Areas

0 0.1 0.2
Kilometers

ARC Project Pulborough Brook

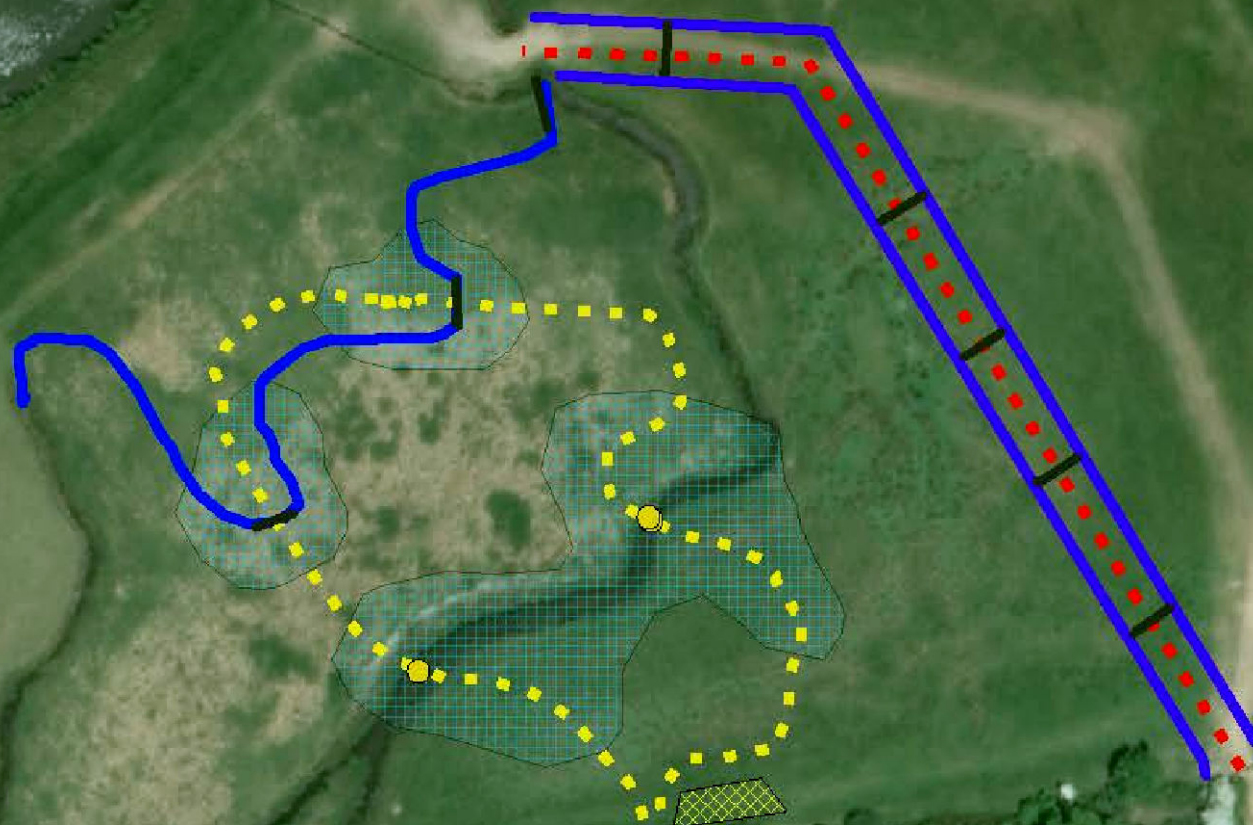
Figure 4. 1971 Ordnance Survey

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Legend:

-  300mm Culvert
-  1m diameter culvert
-  New Trail
-  Viewing area
-  New Footpath edge ditch
-  Public Footpath
-  New Ditches
-  Lowered Marsh Area



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**Figure 5. Area A plan of
proposed works**

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Legend

- Study Area
- Areas of Archaeological Potential**
 - Possible former course of Arun
 - Possible palaeochannels
 - Post-medieval droveway
 - Romano-British Settlement
 - Roman road
 - Medieval Settlement

0 0.275 0.55
Kilometers

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Figure 5. Areas of Archaeological Potential

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