RAMPION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Heritage Baseline Assessment: Onshore Cable Route Corridor and Substation and Visual Study Area

E.ON

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RSK GENERAL NOTES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 1-3
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES 2-4
2.1 Aims of the Desk Based Assessment 2-4
2.2 Aims of the Field Reconnaissance Survey 2-4
2.3 Aims of Site Visits to Terrestrial Visual Heritage Receptors 2-4
3 LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT 3-5
3.1 Non-statutory Protection 3-5
3.2 Structure Plan and Local Plan Protection 3-6
3.3 Guidance Notes and Standards 3-6
4 METHOD OF ASSESSMENT 4-8
4.1 Study Areas 4-8
4.2 Gazetteers 4-8
4.3 Desk Based Assessment 4-8
4.4 Aerial Photography Assessment 4-9
4.5 Field Reconnaissance Survey 4-9
4.6 Site Visits to Designated Visual Heritage Receptors 4-10
4.7 Assessment of Importance 4-12
4.8 Limitations of the Assessment 4-13
5 BACKGROUND INFORMATION 5-14
5.1 Location, Topography and Geology 5-14
5.2 Land Use and Characterisation 5-15
5.3 Historic Landscape Characterisation 5-17
5.4 Archaeological and Historical Background 5-20
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE – CABLE ROUTE STUDY AREA 6-37
6.1 Scheduled Monuments 6-37
6.2 Registered Parks & Gardens and Registered Battlefields 6-37
6.3 Listed Buildings 6-37
6.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets 6-38
6.5 Previous Archaeological Work 6-40
6.6 Map Regression 6-40
6.7 Aerial Photography Assessment 6-43
6.8 Field Reconnaissance Survey 6-44

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE –TERRESTRIAL VISUAL RECEPTORS 7-72
7.1 World Heritage Sites 7-72
7.2 Registered Parks and Gardens 7-72
7.3 Scheduled Monuments 7-72
7.4 Listed Buildings (Grade I & II*) 7-72
7.5 Conservation Areas 7-72
7.6 Historic Battlefields 7-72
8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL –CABLE ROUTE 8-73
8.1 Landscape Character Type 8-73
8.2 Period 8-74
8.3 Field Boundaries 8-75
9 CONCLUSIONS 9-76

TABLES

Table 4-1: Data Sources Consulted and Information Obtained 4-8
Table 4-2: Criteria for Determining Receptor Importance 4-12
Table 5-1: Historic Landscape Characterisation 5-19
Table 5-2: Place-name analysis 5-29
Table 6-1: Map Regression Results 6-41
Table 6-2: NMP Results 6-43
Table 6-3: FRS results / modern AP assessment 6-45
Table 8-1: Summary of archaeological potential 8-75

FIGURES

ES Figure 25.1 - Known Onshore Heritage Assets
ES Figure 25.2 - English Heritage National Mapping Programme (NMP) Results
ES Figure 25.3 - Onshore Heritage Assets presented on Geological Base Mapping
ES Figure 25.4 - Designated Heritage Assets – Visual Study Area

SUMMARY

The Rampion offshore wind farm is proposed off the coast of Brighton, West Sussex, and its associated cable route is proposed between the landfall at Worthing, through primarily agricultural land, to the substation at Wineham, a total length of c.27km. RSK Environment Ltd (RSK) was commissioned by E.ON Climate and Renewables (the Client) to undertake an archaeological and cultural heritage study.

This report documents the collation and presentation of the known cultural heritage resource (historical and archaeological) through analysis of local and national registers, historic map regression, aerial photographs and a site visit in order to predict the preservation potential for archaeological deposits and heritage assets within the cable route study area.

The report also documents the collation and presentation of designated heritage assets through analysis of national registers and site visits in order to identify receptors suitable for assessment of visual impacts within a 25km study area.

There are 196 known heritage assets within the cable route study area. It is considered that the potential exists for further hitherto undiscovered subsurface archaeological sites. Based on known data archaeological is presented according to Historical Landscape Characterisation zones.

There are 670 designated heritage assets within the 25 km visual study area.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report comprises a compilation of archaeological archive sources (desk-based assessment – DBA), and field observations made during site visits for the proposed Rampion Offshore Wind Farm.

It assesses the significance of the known archaeological and heritage resources and the archaeological potential within the onshore cable route corridor and substation site, as well as terrestrial heritage receptors that could be impacted upon visually/indirectly through the offshore turbines.

The report therefore concentrates on two study areas:

- The cable route study area comprises the proposed working width with a 500m study area either side of the centre-line, thus incorporating potential sites identified for the offshore cable landfall at the coast, and the substation at the northern extents of the cable. This has been defined in order to identify known, and determine the likely potential for currently unknown heritage assets upon which physical impacts could potentially occur.

- The visual study area has been defined in order to identify designated heritage assets that are present within 25km of proposed turbine array upon which visual impacts could potentially occur.

Resources can include remains in a variety of forms dating from prehistoric to modern periods, such as buried remains, individual findspots, former roads, listed buildings, and sites indicated by field names. These may include Scheduled Monuments (SMs), heritage assets in the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER)/National Monuments Record (NMR), and sites identified from documentary evidence and fieldwork.

The assessment provides a basis for further stages of investigation. The assessment is one of a number of detailed assessments undertaken as part of the environmental assessment for the proposed development. Components and features within other environmental topic areas can be important contributors to the assessment of heritage assets. Where appropriate the assessment makes reference to relevant topics.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aims of the Desk Based Assessment

- To establish, from documentary sources, the known heritage assets within the onshore cable route study area;
- To assess, from existing sources, the potential heritage assets within the onshore cable route study area;
- To assess, from existing sources, the known designated heritage assets within the visual study area; and
- To provide an assessment of the importance of the identified heritage assets.

2.2 Aims of the Field Reconnaissance Survey

- Identify extant archaeological remains (all surface features) within a 50m buffer based on the Development Area;
- Identify known areas of previous land impact (such as quarries, etc.);
- Record field boundaries within a summary of the local topography;
- Record current land-use and compare to identified evidence of previous land-use according to local environment;
- Record exposed geology and watercourses;
- Assess the overall impact of the proposed cable route on the known archaeological constraints to inform the next stage of archaeological work; and
- Highlight any potential dangers (overhead cables/drainage ditches) within the proposed cable route working width in order to forewarn the next stage of archaeological work.

2.3 Aims of Site Visits to Terrestrial Visual Heritage Receptors

- The specific objective of site visits to designated heritage assets within the visual study area was to record the character of each monument and its setting.

3 LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT

The following table summarises the statutory legislation relating to the historic environment and relevant to this report.

Table 3.1: Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	No works can be carried out in relation to a listed building without listed building consent. Designation of an area as a 'conservation area' introduces general controls over demolition and development within that area.
Treasure Act (1996)	The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.
Burial Act (1857)	Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement
Hedgerow Regulations (1997)	A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association

3.1 Non-statutory Protection

The following table summarises the non-statutory protection relating to the historic environment that is relevant to this report.

Table 3.2: Non-statutory Protection for Archaeological and Heritage Sites

Legislation	Key Issues
NPPF	Outlines government policy on the treatment of the historic environment (including both undesignated and designated sites) within the local planning process.
NPS EN-1	Outlines government policy in relation infrastructure developments. Section 5.8 of NPS EN-1 contains policy relating to the historic environment.
NPS EN-3	Outlines government policy specifically in relation to renewable energy project. Section 2.6.137 – 2.6.146 relates specifically to offshore wind farm impacts and the historic environment. The IPC are advised that they should be satisfied that offshore wind farms and

Legislation	Key Issues
	associated infrastructure have been designed sensitively taking into account known heritage assets and their status.
Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest	Parks and Gardens included on the register are designated heritage assets. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a registered park or garden should be exceptional.
County Historic Environment Records and the National Monuments Record	NPPF identifies that archaeological sites recorded by a HER or by the NMR are a 'material consideration' to the planning process.
Battlefields Register	The Register identifies important Battlefield Sites which should then be considered by the local planning authority in planning decisions. Battlefields included on the register are designated heritage assets. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including battlefields, should be wholly exceptional.

3.2 Structure Plan and Local Plan Protection

The Study Area falls within the West Sussex unitary authority legislative area.

Under a previous planning regime, West Sussex County Council prepared a Structure Plan for the period 2001-2016. The Structure Plan was the keystone of the statutory Development Plan for West Sussex under that planning system.

Although the Structure Plan has no formal status in the statutory planning system, it remains the strategic policy statement on development into the future. It provides the strategic context for the Council's views on land use and transport.

The Structure Plan was approved by the County Council on 23 July 2004, and adopted on 25 October 2004, when it replaced the Structure Plan 1993.

Policies specific to the protection and management of the historic environment are contained in these documents, in line with the advice of the NPPF outlined above.

3.3 Guidance Notes and Standards

The work reported here has been undertaken within the requirements of the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance documents and Code of Conduct.

The work has also been undertaken in accordance with the following English Heritage guidance documents:

- English Heritage (2007), Climate Change and the Historic Environment

- English Heritage (2005), Wind Energy and the Historic Environment
- English Heritage (2008), Conservation Principals; Policy and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment
- English Heritage (2008), The National Historic Seascape Characterisation Method Statement
- English Heritage (October 2010), The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage Guidance
- English Heritage (2011) Seeing History in the View

4 METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

4.1 Study Areas

The cable route study area, comprising a 1km total Study Area (500m either side of centre line) was designed to determine whether any physical impacts to known heritage assets would be possible as a result of the cable installation/substation.

Within the cable route study area is a cable route corridor (the 'working width'). In order to identify specific locations along the cable route corridor, each road crossing (RDX) is numbered in sequence from the landfall, annotated on Figure 25.1. Plot numbers are sequential from the RDX, thus individual plots are referenced throughout the report in the format e.g. RDX01/01.

The visual study area, a 25km radius from the proposed turbines, was designed to identify designated heritage assets (or equivalent) where a visual impact would be possible as a result of the offshore elements of the development (Figure 25.4).

4.2 Gazetteers

A summary of known archaeological and cultural heritage resources is presented in two gazetteers, using information from the data sources listed below for the cable route study area (Appendix 25.2) and the visual study area (Appendix 25.3). All heritage assets are presented on Figures 25.1 & 25.2.

All sites within the gazetteers have been allocated a unique reference number, e.g. **RSK ID 1** for the cable route study area, and **RSK ID V1** for the visual study area. Note – all heritage asset ID numbers are unique, but not continuous; due to revised turbine layouts, a number of lines from the gazetteer have been deleted since they fell outwith the study area for the final assessed layout.

4.3 Desk Based Assessment

Archaeological data was collected for the study areas from the following desk-based sources:

Table 4-1: Data Sources Consulted and Information Obtained

Source	Data Obtained/ Viewed
West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER)	County list of known sites and monuments of archaeological interest Historic Landscape Characterisation Designated heritage assets Historic maps Aerial photographs

Source	Data Obtained/ Viewed
English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR)	List of known sites and monuments of archaeological interest Designated heritage assets
Landmark Mapping	Historic maps Geological maps
National Heritage List maintained by English Heritage	Designated heritage assets in wider area for visual assessment
Local planning authorities	Conservation Areas and any other local heritage designations
E.ON	High-resolution modern aerial photographs
Contribution: Archaeology South East (ASE)	Geoarchaeological Assessment (See Appendix 25.5)

4.4 Aerial Photography Assessment

A National Mapping Programme (NMP) project has been undertaken by English Heritage for part of the proposed cable route. The South Downs NMP Pilot Area, Worthing to the Weald (Carpenter 2008) comprises aerial survey and investigation for the south and western portion of the proposed route, between the landfall and RDX08.

A review of high resolution modern aerial photographs allowed for assessment of every plot. These are visible on aerial photographs as geometrically shaped differences in surface colour/texture, in the form of:

- Crop marks – typically occurring in arable fields;
- Parch Marks – typically occurring in pastoral fields; and
- Soil Marks – typically occurring in ploughed fields.

Areas of interest were subject to additional assessment of historical aerial photographs in order to assess the ground surface over time and in a number of states of cultivation/hydration etc.

Modern and historical APs were assessed at various scales and locational results were digitised and transferred on to constraints mapping (Figure 25.1), numbered, and added into the gazetteer (Appendix 25.2). NMP data has been reproduces wholesale for the purposes of this assessment (Figure 25.2).

4.5 Field Reconnaissance Survey

Field reconnaissance was undertaken along the length of the proposed cable route within a corridor of approximately 50m either side of the centre-line. Potential new surface heritage assets on or close to the proposed route were recorded, and further information was taken for areas of known archaeology as highlighted through previously assessed desk-based sources. This data has

been used to assist the assessment of construction impact upon known and potential archaeological resources.

A summary of plot characteristics, visible archaeology and geographical/ geological features which may have had a bearing on prehistoric land use as well as that which may constrict subsequent archaeological evaluation. Information was taken and recorded on pro forma sheets. Records were taken on extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or standing buildings, any negative features, soil discolourations or cropmarks, present land use, current boundary formation (such as hedge, ditch, bank, etc.), evidence for previous land use, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, exposure, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

4.6 Site Visits to Designated Visual Heritage Receptors

Significance is often explicit in a designated asset's Scheduling Description, including a summary of the cultural and natural heritage values currently attached to a heritage asset and how they inter-relate. Significance is defined as the sum of its architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest and as a combination of how it is experienced, understood and appreciated (in line with four value sets identified in English Heritage's Conservation Principles).

Annex 2 (Glossary) of the NPPF provides the following description of setting:

Setting of a heritage asset: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Setting is further defined by English Heritage in 'Conservation Principles', paragraph 76, which states that 'setting is an established concept that relates to the surroundings in which a place is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape.''

It is generally accepted that setting is not therefore simply the area within which the heritage asset can be seen, and that 'the surroundings in which the asset is experienced' implies a relationship beyond simply being able to see the asset. A past or present relationship and context establishes the extent of setting for a heritage asset.

Defining the setting of a heritage asset is based on professional judgement. Both the definition of setting and the assessment of the impact of change are case-specific. Furthermore, English Heritage state in The Setting of Heritage Assets (2011) that "while a proposed development may affect the setting of numerous heritage assets, it may not impact on all of them equally, as some will be more sensitive to change affecting their setting than others."

Phase I of the assessment is a desk-based exercise, to consider the significance, setting, and contribution of setting to significance for each heritage asset in the gazetteer (Appendix 25.3). All assets were initially considered without prejudice and on the assumption that all heritage assets have a setting regardless of public accessibility or the condition in which they survive.

Screening, based on any potential impact on an asset or its setting, is an initial comparison with the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV), and subsequently through consideration of the asset's setting in comparison with the position of the proposed development in relation to key views.

The National HSC Method Statement states that "the view from the sea can, literally, transform church towers and other prominent sites into daymarks…". In 'Seeing History In The View', English Heritage guidance describes the methodology for choosing a vantage point incorporating heritage assets in its view and provide an assessment of impact upon change within this vista. The heritage assets may define the view, or the view may contribute to the significance of the heritage assets.

Clearly, in assessing an offshore proposal, issues of intervisibility between terrestrial heritage assets will not factor. The assessment concentrates primarily on 'views from', and 'views to' heritage assets whose significance is contributed to through a relationship with the sea. In the latter case, assessment of impact from a proposed offshore development from a vantage point as described in the above English Heritage guidance must be chosen in the sea, with the proposed development in the foreground.

In order to properly assess and communicate the above considerations, baseline data has been gathered with regards to sensitivity to visual and indirect change for each heritage asset. Site visits were made to all heritage assets considered sensitive to visual change in order to provide a baseline description of significance, and an assessment of the contribution of setting to significance.

Designated heritage assets in the visual study area, within the ZTV, identified sensitive to visual impact were visited and data gathered as follows:

- Asset significance
- Setting definition
- Asset character, integrity, appearance and the way in which it is appreciated
- Relationships with other heritage assets, including group value and shared settings
- Reasons for designation, and degree to which they contribute to appreciation and significance of the asset
- Formal design - intended sight lines and vistas, intervisibility with contemporaneous and other heritage assets, and natural features
- 'Key' (principal/critical) views towards, from, and within heritage asset
- Topography/landscape situation
- Asset scale: prominence/dominance
- Relative scale of proposed development (anticipated)
- Landscape character, particularly unaltered settings
- Degree of alteration, and significant existing impacts including indirect impacts

4.7 Assessment of Importance

The grading of importance of is a classification based on the criteria listed in Table 4.2. The relative importance of each receptor has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different sites. The categories of importance do not reflect a definitive level of importance or value of a site, but a provisional one based on a range of factor, primarily the evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal heritage values of the assets. When combined, these factors offer representations of the importance (or significance) of a given resource and provide an analytical tool that can inform later stages of archaeological assessment and the development of appropriate mitigation.

Table 4-2: Criteria for Determining Receptor Importance

Importance of Receptor	Equivalent To
Very High	World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Other sites of national importance, e.g. English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens or English Heritage Register of Historic Battlefields
High	Conservation Areas; Known sites included on the County Historic Environment Record; Other sites of regional or County importance.
Medium	Important sites on a District level; Buildings included on a Local List Sites with a District importance for education or cultural appreciation; Known sites included on the County Historic Environment Record; Sites which are so damaged as not to merit inclusion in a higher grade.
Low	Important sites on a Local level; Sites with a Parish importance for education or cultural appreciation; Known sites included on the County Historic Environment Record; Sites which are so damaged as not to merit inclusion in a higher grade.
Very Low	Sites or features with no significant value or interest; Sites which are so damaged as not to merit inclusion in a higher grade.
Uncertain	Sites or features for which there is insufficient information to

Importance of Receptor	Equivalent To
	determine importance. This may include isolated findspots, unconfirmed cropmark sites or sites identified from documentary sources whose precise location cannot be determined.

4.8 Limitations of the Assessment

4.8.1 Data Sources

Generally, information held by public data sources is usually considered to be reliable. Certain limitations, however should be borne in mind:

- The HER can be limited because it depends on random opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery. There can often be a lack of dating evidence for sites;
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased; and
- Primary sources, especially older records, often fail to accurately locate sites and can be subjective in any interpretation.
- As with the desk-based data, the sites recorded in the FRS represent those that were visible at the time. Other archaeological remains (such as those with only a subsurface contingent and therefore not recordable by the field surveys) are likely to exist at points along the proposed cable route.

5 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

5.1 Location, Topography and Geology

The proposed cable route landfalls at Sompting, between Worthing and Lancing. From here the route runs northwards to the foothills of the South Downs, rising steeply before turning eastwards towards the River Adur valley and the parish of Coombes. Following the river crossing, into the parish of Upper Beeding, the route turns and again climbs northwards, this time to the summits of Beeding Hill and Tottington Mount, before descending the steep scarp on its northern side. The route continues due north at a consistent ground-level through the parishes of Woodmancote and Henfield, before terminating in the parish of Twineham on a slight landscape rise.

The elevation of the cable route ranges between Ordnance Datum (OD) at the route landfall, to a maximum 140m above OD at two points on Steep Down, and also Beeding Hill. Between Steep Down and Beeding Hill elevation again drops to OD as it crosses the River Adur. Northwards, between Beeding Hill and the village of Blackstone, height above OD varies between 25-45m. The final section towards the cable route termination at Wineham elevation gradually falls to c.15m above OD.

The hamlet of Worthing straddles an outcrop of brickearth forming a low ridge *c.*7m. above OD. The south part of Sompting is low-lying alluvial land which was once part of the tidal estuary of the Broadwater or Sompting brook. Until recently it was liable to flooding. Coombes lies mainly on chalk, overlaid in the east part by alluvial deposits. The relief and underlying geology of Upper Beeding are very varied. Much of the southern part lies on the Chalk of the South Downs. North of the Chalk, outcrops of sandstone provide sites of settlement, while Gault clay outcrops between them. Further sites for settlement were provided by the Valley Gravel outcrops along the river. The parish of Edburton shares the varied geology of neighbouring parishes. The southern part lies on Chalk, overlaid in places by clay-with-flints and Tertiary debris. The scarp is particularly steep, but beyond it the land slopes gently towards the sea, the southern tongue of the parish forming the dry valley called Summers Deane. North of the Chalk are successive east-west bands of Greensand and clay; the Upper Greensand at the scarp foot carries the sites of Edburton village and Truleigh Farm, the land falling away quite steeply below it. The parish drains north and west towards the river Adur. The centre and much of the southern part of the parish of Woodmancote lie on the Lower Greensand. The rest of the parish lies on clay, which is overlain by some alluvium. In the south the Henfield-Brighton road follows a ridge of sandstone. The parish of Henfield lies largely on Weald clay. In the centre a tongue of Lower Greensand, capped in some places by thin spreads of plateau gravel, forms the parallel east-west ridges on one of which stands the church. The highest land, at just over 30m above OD, is at Nep Town on the south edge of the village and in the south-east. In the Adur valley in the west the clay is overlain by alluvium, which south-west of the village forms a wide belt island of clay (Hudson (ed.), 1987).

5.2 Land Use and Characterisation

The landscape of the majority of the proposed cable route is generally rural and agricultural with the majority of the population being concentrated within coastal settlements such as Brighton and Worthing. The landscape of the proposed cable route can broadly be divided into three categories:

5.2.1 Coastal/Urban Fringes (Plots RDX00/01 – 03/02)

The urban fringes are associated with sprawling coastal resorts Worthing, Lancing and Shoreham; and characterised by low lying, flat, open landscape, influenced by horse paddocks and light industry, meandering rifes and straight drainage ditches. Nucleated villages such as at Poling and Sompting Abbots scattered across the area, comprising mixed building materials of flint, brick, half timber and stone. Occasional farmsteads are encountered along roads, and on dead-end tracks. Long views to the Downs are common.

Palaeolithic sites remain undisturbed by the subsequent ice-sheets affecting the northern half of Britain, predominantly in coastal areas (Armstrong 1995). The hominid finds in a quarry at Boxgrove in 1993-1995 were evidence of the earliest human occupation in Britain. Additionally, many Middle Bronze Age settlements are situated on or adjacent to the rich Brickearth of the coastal plain, and it is these sites with the highest quality arable soil which survive into the Late Bronze Age period (Ellison 1978).

There are few visible prehistoric monuments near to the coast, apart from crop marks, such as the Roman/Prehistoric remains around Sompting. A characteristic site for Sussex in general is the flint working at Goring by Sea. Romano-British Villas are known in this landscape type, such as Angmering and Fishbourne.

5.2.2 Uplands - South Downs, Adur Floodplain, and Eastern Downs (Plots RDX 04/01 – 09/10)

A distinctive landscape of exposed rolling chalk hills with a steep north facing escarpment and softer dip slope to the south. An open, expansive landscape with few trees and hedgerows, and spectacular panoramic views over the Low Weald to the north. Arable farming predominates in large, rectilinear fields with isolated yet prominent farmsteads and barns.

The steep downland sweeps in ever gentler slopes to the Adur valley floor, and the river meanders across a broad floodplain. The valley is a mixture of arable farmland and chalk grassland with small hamlets and farmsteads. From the floodplain impressive views are available across the valley including striking views of Lancing College.

The Eastern Downs, incorporating Beeding Hill and Tottington Mount is an elevated, open rolling landform of hills, dry valleys and a steep escarpment (scarp) across uniform chalk upland scenery. Defined by a predominance of open arable and grassland cultivation with irregular, smaller pastures, woodland patches and hedgerows and panoramic views across the Weald to the Surrey Hills and the North Downs, with isolated farms and farm buildings on the high downland and sparse settlement elsewhere, clustered in the valleys, in hamlets and farmsteads.

A distinctive historic landscape of predominantly large regular fields, mostly the product of parliamentary enclosure. The downs are the foci for surviving Neolithic monuments; land exploitation and subsequent land use here during historic times preserved evidence of their presence in the form of enclosures, barrows mines and pits. Bronze Age archaeology also seems to be concentrated on the uplands, with typical monuments including barrows, cross dykes, ancient chalk tracks and flint mines such as at Harrow Hill. Later in prehistory, Iron Age features include hill forts (Cissbury and Chanctonbury Ring) as well as field systems.

The Adur floodplain was used for salt production in medieval times and contemporary settlement at Botolphs and Coombes, and deserted medieval village site is known at Old Erringham. The pattern of small, irregular fields were enclosed in medieval times.

The Eastern Downs, a post-medieval and modern landscape of mixed field sizes displays distinctive prehistoric and historic landscape features: cultivation terraces on Beeding Hill, a ridge line that was line of a major ancient routeway, today the South Downs Way. Initial Neolithic occupation of the region is thought to have been via Salisbury Plain, later spreading to the South Downs.

Typical monument types include: Bronze Age cross-ridge dykes and bowl barrows; Iron Age hillforts at Devil's Dyke and Wolstonbury Hill; Roman road earthworks and terrace way; Roman and Romano-British settlements; a Saxon cemetery, field systems and cultivation terraces; Medieval earthworks and motte and bailey castle site; and post-medieval windmill sites.

5.2.3 Lowland/Inland – Scarp Footslopes, Low Weald and Upper Adur Valley (Plots RDX 10/01 – 14/08)

Agricultural land is fertile and subject to both pastoral and arable cultivation; fields are generally large and bound by drainage ditches.

The Scarp Footslopes comprise a landscape of undulating relief of low sandstone ridges and gentle clay vales. Characteristic spring-line villages and dispersed farmsteads, some historic; and small historic commons and orchards around Henfield in the north of the area. Arable and pastoral rural landscape, secluded in places, a mosaic of small and larger fields, woodlands, shaws and hedgerows with hedgerow trees.

The Low Weald comprises a lowland mixed pastoral and arable landscape with a strong hedgerow pattern. Gently undulating low ridges and clay vales with a mix of farmsteads and hamlets favouring ridgeline locations, and strung out along lanes.

The proposed cable route crosses two tributaries classed within the Upper Adur Valley in the Low Weald (Herrings Stream and Cutlers Stream). The long, leisurely streams are confined in narrow, shallow valleys.

A post-medieval landscape of mixed field sizes and boundaries, mostly the product of Parliamentary enclosure, but with significant areas of common land and historic country houses with parkscapes (**RSK ID 102, 103, 105 & 121**).

It is probable that evidence for Early Neolithic settlement and land use took place in the river valleys before moving up on to the more easily worked soils

when plough cultivation was introduced, for example as evidence from the Cuckmere valley has shown. Whilst Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age communities concentrated in the coastal and upland areas, Mesolithic sites are known near Wineham. Later, the lines of two major Roman roads pass through the landscape type.

The fertile agricultural nature of the landscape lends itself to early Medieval occupation, the archaeology of which is both ephemeral, and isolated farmstead sites likely to have been built on with later settlement.

Post-medieval human agency in the inland zone is largely restricted to agriculture, although the Upper Adur Valley has included canalisation and embankment of the main river throughout the brooks pastures and localised river straightening elsewhere. Adjacent pastures were once deliberately flooded, again for agricultural purposes.

5.3 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) has been implemented in the region encompassing the Study Area.

5.3.1 HLC Broad Type

In total, the proposed cable route passes through six 'Broad' characterisation types, the lowest level of Sussex HLC characterisation:

- Coastal (Plot 00/01 = 0.75% total route),
- Recreational (Plots 01/01 – 01/04 = 3% total route),
- Woodland (Plots 01/05-6, 09/06 & 13/02 = 3% total route),
- Reclaimed Marshland (Plots 01/08 & 01/09 = 1.5% total route),
- Designed Landscapes (Plot 14/05 = 0.75% total route), and
- Fieldscapes (Plots between 01/10 – 14/08 = 91% total route)

Enclosed fields cover nearly two thirds of the area of Sussex (and lie below its urban area also), making it essentially a very agricultural county; however the origin of enclosed fields varies across the area. Ancient enclosures or assarts, of cleared former woodlands, wood pastures and wooded heaths dominate the north east and north of the historic county. Younger, usually formal or planned fields occur across the Greensand Hills, the South Downs and the Coastal Plain. Consolidated strip fields only occur rarely in this study area. Co-axial, open strip fields are not present.

5.3.2 HLC Sub Type

HLC 'Sub Type' is Middle level of Sussex HLC characterisation. Within the Broad Type 'Fieldscapes' there are three main field Sub Types: assarts, formal enclosure and informal enclosure.

- Assart Fieldscape (4.47% total route)

Assarts are fields created from the clearance of woodland, wooded heaths etc. These are fields of medieval origin, though modern isolated assarts do occur. The term assart is used in conjunction with woods where assart woods are those remnants left behind after fields have been created.

Assart fields generally result in a field pattern which is highly irregular, especially areas of later clearance ('aggregate assarts - circa 13th and 14th century). They are generally bounded by sinuous woody hedges and closely associated with all types of ancient woodland There are also assart fields formed by systematic clearance and enclosure of ground ('cohesive assarts'). These fields will show a more regular field pattern and have field boundaries, which are not always sinuous but fairly straight.

It could be that cohesive assarts are probably older than aggregate type fields, and their more ordered pattern reflects possible enclosure from more open woodland and wood pasture, whilst aggregate assarts were enclosed from possibly denser woodland and scrub.

- Formal Fieldscape (50% total route)

Formal fields are those where the enclosure is planned (i.e. laid out) and can be either by private agreement or by enclosure act (parliamentary) and have a clear pattern and regular layout with straight boundaries (usually hedges). Essentially these are fields of post-medieval origin. The few formal fields vary from small to large in size, with large and medium fields being more frequent than smaller ones.

Generally the term formal enclosure refers to the main period of enclosure during the 18th and 19th centuries by private and general acts of parliament. In the Sussex HLC this type of field pattern and process is described as "Formal - Parliamentary Enclosure" A similar field pattern can also be derived by a formal planned enclosure undertaken by individuals without an act; these fields are identified in the HLC as "Formal - Planned Private Enclosure".

By far the most frequent of the formal fields are the planned private enclosures, where the field pattern exhibits many of the characteristics of parliamentary enclosure but where there is no private or general act of parliament. These fields may also be a re-organisation of an earlier field pattern. They occur across the South Downs.

- Informal Fieldscape (35% total route)

Informal fields are those which have not been planned but enclosures where a field system has been organised, enclosure of parks, and also includes modern field rationalisation. Piecemeal enclosure or reorganisation often occurred in Tudor and the early post-medieval period.

Informal fields cover all those fields not obviously assarts or formal planned enclosure (i.e. parliamentary or private). To a certain extent all enclosure is planned - a conscious decision to organise and sub-divide land in order to cultivate it. It is likely that some fields in this category may with further research be identified as having derived from assarting or part of a systematic period of formal enclosure. The most striking feature of this grouping is the high degree of modern or prairie type fields together with arable conversion of parkland. These groupings are often associated by the activities of one or more holdings intensifying arable farming. Modern field amalgamation is identified whereby

upwards of 51% or more of the internal boundaries have been removed within the 250 years covered by the key archive sources.

The valley and tributaries of the River Arun are characterised by irregular shaped fields – former hay meadows. The remaining fields comprise regular piece-meal enclosure and as with many areas of assarts are often associated with individual farmsteads.

Field amalgamation to meet modern agricultural practices has occurred across the whole of Sussex. Remaining field boundaries may be historically of greater antiquity marking boundaries between farms, manors and or parishes.

5.3.3 Interpretation of Character

The highest level of Sussex HLC characterisation, the interpretation of character for each of the 125 individual plots that the proposed cable route passes through/substation, is presented in the field reconnaissance survey table of results (Table 6.3, Part 6.8).

The HLC Sub Types (excluding 'Woodlands' and 'Coastal' which are not subdivided, and 'Recreational' which is a golf course) are further divided and distributed as follows:

Table 5-1: Historic Landscape Characterisation

HLC Broad Type	HLC Sub Type	Interpretation of Character	% Total Route	% Sub Type
Reclaimed Marshland	Fresh Water	Medieval Enclosure	1.6%	100%
Fieldscapes	Assart fieldscape	Cohesive assart	4.8%	100%
	Formal fieldscape	Planned private enclosure	53.6%	100%
	Informal fieldscape	Regular piecemeal enclosure	7.2%	19.1%
		Irregular piecemeal enclosure	8%	21.3%
		Modern field amalgamation	20.8%	55.3%
		Industrial	1.6%	4.3%
Designed Landscapes	Informal parkland	Post-medieval gentrification	0.8%	100%
Unenclosed	Unimproved downland	Prehistoric earthworks	0.8%	100%
		Extraction pits	0.8%	100%

5.3.4 Types of Field Boundary

The Sussex HLC has recorded 'Boundary Type' as one of the attributes for fieldscapes. A pattern emerges with the South Downs marking a clear delineation between hedgerows and wooded hedged fields and fields bounded by other forms of boundary types.

- Wooded Boundaries

Wooded boundaries or shaws are a characteristic feature of ancient enclosure fields, and are one of their defining attributes. These are field boundaries which are generally wide and sinuous in character Traditionally, these shaws were coppiced. Wooded boundaries may also include un-managed and outgrown hedges as well.

- Hedgerows

In particular hedged fields tend to occupy the tops of the ridges. Hedges also occur bounding the fields in the Coastal Plain. Hedges are usually managed with little or no tree component. It is likely that some hedges may have originated as wooded hedges but with intense modern management by machinery are now defined as 'hedges'. Selective ground truthing may help establish the extent of this merging of types.

- Grassy Balks and Fences

Fields bounded by grassy balks or earthen banks with little or no shrub component, are a characteristic feature across the South Downs, together with fenced boundaries. These boundary types make a significant contribution to the open character of the downs. Fences do occur elsewhere and are strongly associated with settlement; dividing up modern paddocks.

- Ditches

Where the dominant boundary takes the form of a ditch, these are confined to the river valleys and in the areas of former marsh land. They were identified from the OS maps as those boundaries generally marked in blue. Some of these boundaries do have a shrub component associated with them as the ditch edge has become naturally colonised.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.4.1 *Lower and Middle Palaeolithic*

Relative to the majority of Britain, Sussex remained unaffected by glaciation, resulting in positive preservation conditions. Much of it has come to light during the intense industrial and infrastructure development of the county from the 19th century onwards, including extensive quarrying.

The first evidence for human activity in Europe dates from the Pleistocene period, about 500,000 years BC. Due to its vicinity to the Continent, neighbouring Kent was the first place in Britain to be settled by Homo during the Middle Pleistocene. As the subsequent ice caps advanced and retreated activity patterns are believed to have fluctuated with Sussex being represented by *H. Heidelbergensis* being driven back south by the ice and archaeologically

identified at sites such as Boxgrove (Armstrong 1995), and handaxes are known from the gravels of the Adur, as at Henfield (Woodcock, 1978)

The warmer interglacial periods which separated these glaciations, times when climatic conditions would have allowed man to occupy Sussex, saw sea levels up to some 30 m higher than those of the present day, so rendering large areas of the lower-lying parts of the Weald unsuitable for settlement. Palaeolithic evidence mostly derives from deep deposits, where they have been either redeposited or buried in the course of subsequent geological and climatic events. These deposits include river gravels and alluvium along ancient river terraces; colluvial and solifluction deposits in valleys, valleys slopes and hollows; aeolian and loessic deposits, such as brickearth; and residual finds spots, mostly on higher ground and associated with Clay-with-flint drift, which were either re-exposed through erosion or never covered by Pleistocene deposits.

The study of Palaeolithic man in Sussex is, however, very much concerned with the question of the raised beaches and their associated deposits. These relics of ancient coastlines, deposits lying directly on marine platforms cut into the older Tertiary and Cretaceous rocks now left inland, record the former higher sea-levels of the Hoxnian and Ipswichian interglacials. The highest and oldest of these beaches is the 'Slindon' or '100 ft' raised beach, which marks the time of maximum marine transgression during the Hoxnian interglacial when the world sea-level was over 30 m above that of the present day. Although little trace of the deposits can be seen casually on the ground, exposures in numerous gravel pits have revealed their considerable extent and complexity. Their most northerly limit is marked by a substantial, though now buried, cliff cut into the chalk which still reaches a height of up to 6 m in places, as at Amey's Eartham Pit, Boxgrove, near Chichester. This cliff-line can be traced from north of Funtington to Lavant and Slindon and as far east as Arundel (Woodcock, 1978).

The 'Brighton' or 25 ft raised beach in Sussex is also marked by a now buried cliff-line which can be traced eastwards from Westbourne to Hambrook, Chichester, and Westhampnett, then just south of the A27 to Arundel and Brighton. Only one handaxe from Brighton is known to have been found within the beach itself, but two significant handaxes have, however, been found in the deposits which overlie the beach. The first from Broadwater, Worthing is one of the finest examples of a flat subtriangular handaxe yet found in Sussex (Woodcock, 1978).

There are five Palaeolithic find-spots (handaxes and implements) recorded in the general vicinity of the proposed cable route (Lancing College, Sompting, Henfield, and 2 x Small Dole), although none are located within the study area.

5.4.2 *Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic*

The last Glaciation was not an episode of uniformly cold climate, but a complex sequence of cold stadial periods and warmer interstadial periods when at times the summer temperature approached that of the present day. The large amount of water locked up in the ice sheets resulted in a world-wide lowering of the sea-level, so that Britain became part of the continent of Europe. Thus both man and the large herds of animals upon which his existence depended could move freely into Britain during the milder periods (Woodcock, 1978).

It was not until the last glacial retreat (at about 12,000 BC) that southern England became permanently available for human exploitation. Evidence from the earliest millennia after the ice age is scarce, with much of it lying inundated beneath the North Sea and English Channel. Re-colonisation of the British Isles during the early Mesolithic period is thought to have occurred from the west. Cultural material remains restricted to lithic assemblages. Hunting camps have been found at the rock shelters in the High Weald, in the Low Weald, on the clay-with-flints on the Downs and on the Coastal Plain.

Of 59 cave/rock shelter sites in England and Wales known to have been used in the Mesolithic, 17 are in the Sussex part of the Ashdown Forest, the first being identified as early as the 1930s. Sussex material representing the Mesolithic can be produced from some 500 find-spots. While sites with microliths still cluster on the Lower Greensand, survey work has revealed equally significant concentrations of flint material on the Weald Clay and the Ashdown Sands and, *rather fewer on the Chalk*, one example being from the parish of Elsted (Jacobi, 1978 my ital.).

Mesolithic implements (tranchet tools or microliths) are recorded at five locations within the study area: Plot 02/01 (**RSK ID 24**), Plot 08/02 (**RSK ID 79**), near Small Dole (**RSK ID 95**), Plot 05/02 (**RSK ID 136**), and adjacent to Plot 01/12 (**RSK ID 49**).

5.4.3 Neolithic Period

There is strong evidence that during this period there existed in Sussex socially coherent and autonomous groups occupying discrete territories. Environmental evidence suggests that the Downs were lightly wooded in the Neolithic, but with extensive, though local, clearance around settlement sites and perhaps smaller areas cleared for the construction of communal monuments. Sea resources added significantly to the economy of Neolithic sites on the south side of the Downs. The gathering of shellfish was a significant, if only seasonal, part of Neolithic diet (Drewett, 1978).

The evidence for Neolithic settlement sites in Sussex is still very scanty, consisting of two sites where pits have been found during the excavation of sites of later date, a series of surface flint concentrations, thought to indicate plough-spread occupation levels and some evidence for sporadic occupation of the Wealden rock shelters. A concentration of Neolithic flint axes have been found around Hastings, also isolated finds of flint axes have been recorded deep in the High Weald and along river valleys in the Low Weald. These patterns may in part be distorted by the activities of local archaeologists such as the concentration at Hastings. However the distribution does suggest that the farming communities in the downs had links with the interior of the Weald, exploiting its natural resources.

It is likely that the extensive concentrations of flintwork on the Downs represent the last surviving traces of the settlement sites of the people constructing the causewayed enclosures and long barrows and digging the flint mines (Drewett, 1978).

The most studied class of Neolithic site in Sussex is the causewayed enclosure, five of which are known from Sussex. Two survive in West Sussex at The Trundle and Barkhale (while three are known from East Sussex at Whitehawk,

Combe Hill, and Offham Hill). Unlike the causewayed enclosures, virtually no work has been done on the barrows of the Neolithic period in Sussex. Thirteen barrows are known: Alfriston, Stoughton I, Stoughton II, Litlington, Firle Beacon, Cliffe Hill, Money Burgh, Long Burgh, Rottingdean, Windover Hill, Hunter's Burgh, Beverses Thumb, and a doubtful example at Preston. A clear distinction between long barrows and oval barrows is apparent. A recent excavation of the oval barrow at Alfriston emphasizes the existence of oval barrows as a distinct class, probably appearing towards the end of the long barrow tradition (Drewett, 1978).

The mining of flint for both local use and probably extensive trading was clearly a major activity from the beginning of the Neolithic in Sussex. There are now eleven known areas of flint mining in Sussex, concentrated between the Rivers Arun and Adur (Crouch 1969). These range from the massive mining complexes like that at Harrow Hill, with over 160 shafts, down to the single shaft at Slonk Hill. Other flint mines arc known from Long Down, Blackpatch, Cissbury, Windover Hill, Church Hill, Lavant Down, Stoke Down, Bow Hill, and Compton Down. All of these flint mines, with the exception of Windover Hill, are to the west of Whitehawk. The absence of flint mines to the east of Whitehawk may be due to the fact that there are good flint outcrops in the cliff face, perhaps therefore removing the need to dig flint mines (Drewett, 1978).

The late Neolithic in Sussex is elusive. With the exception of a few sherds of Grooved Ware from the flint mines at Findon very little else demonstrably late Neolithic is known from Sussex until the Beaker period. No henges are known from Sussex which, if taken to indicate a continuation of territorial organization from the causewayed enclosures, would suggest a change in, or collapse of, the social order in Sussex during the late 3rd millennium BC (Drewett, 1978).

Ten instances of Neolithic flint tools including polished axes, arrowheads, scrapers, knives and flakes are recorded within the study area, at six broad locations: west of Plot 01/06 (**RSK ID 45 & 129**), Broadwater (**RSK ID 51, 104, 130 & 131**), Beeding Hill (**RSK ID 76**), Truleigh Hill (**RSK ID 94**), Twineham Place (**RSK ID 116**), and Plot 04/01 (**RSK ID 128**).

5.4.4 Bronze Age

The beginning of the Beaker Period in Britain is marked by the arrival of new pottery types from the continent and a new burial rite involving the single inhumation of individuals in a crouched position under small round barrows with interrupted ditches, a practise demonstrable by the presence of distinctive beaker pottery and grave-goods such as jewellery, jet and bone and metal objects.

Recent work on the early Bronze Age 'Wessex culture' has concentrated on the rich burial goods and fancy barrows of the central Wessex region and the virtual lack of rich grave goods of this period on the South Downs remains an unexplained problem. Field survey has failed to identify any fancy barrows apart from the few which are situated in the borders of central Wessex itself (Ellison 1978).

During the 1920s and 1930s a series of Bronze Age settlements were tested by excavation on a small scale, a main one being Park Brow, Sompting; the

general nature of these small banked enclosures surrounding round wooden structures was thus established (Ellison 1978).

The near-total excavation of a settlement on Itford Hill and an urnfield barrow on Steyning Round Hill provided information on socio-economic aspects of the later Bronze Age. An important discovery is the Itford Hill cemetery barrow, excavated in 1971, providing the first firm link between a contemporary settlement and burial place in the whole British Bronze Age (Ellison 1978). Perhaps the most impressive burial, Palmeira Avenue in Hove, contained grave goods including a red amber cup, dagger and whetstone (Crouch 1969). Known Bronze Age barrows within the study area for the proposed cable route are located on Beeding Hill ('Mill Hill barrow group' **RSK ID 69**/ **93**/ **96**/ **111**/ **112**/ **113**/ **118**/ **119**/ **149**) and **RSK ID 85**; on the summit of Steep Down (**RSK ID 11**); and Truleigh Hill (**RSK ID 97 & 114**).

Later Bronze Age settlements in southern England as a whole can be divided into two groups on the basis of both size and shape. All but one of the Sussex examples fall into the category of small sites, which tend to be circular or square in shape and form the standard agricultural units of the later Bronze Age landscape. Only Highdown Hill fits into a much smaller group of distinctly larger sites which are characterized by ovoid or rectangular plans (Ellison 1978).

'Ancient trackways' through the uplands, including the South Downs Way, although reused throughout successive periods, are thought to have been established in the Bronze Age, connecting the south east to Wiltshire (Crouch 1969) (**RSK ID 31 & 34**).

In addition to the known sites and monuments listed above, there are five records of Bronze Age find-spots recorded within the study area, comprising pottery and metalwork, located at: Broadwater (**RSK ID 9 & 12**), on the summit of Steep Down (**RSK ID 18**), Plot 04/02 (**RSK ID 19**), and a hoard of metalwork from west of Plot 01/09 (**RSK ID 145**).

Further find-spots from the study area, undated other than to the prehistoric period, and generally consisting of worked lithics, sometimes in considerable numbers as in the case of **RSK ID 152 & 138**, most likely date to the Neolithic and/or Bronze Age periods: Plot 01/10 (**RSK ID 138**), Plot 08/01 (**RSK ID 139**), Old Erringham Farm (**RSK ID 140**), Plot 04/02 (**RSK ID 150**), Plot 03/01 (**RSK ID 152**), Plot 03/02 (**RSK ID 160**), Plot 04/06 (**RSK ID 161**), and Plot 04/08 (**RSK ID 163**).

5.4.5 Iron Age

Territorial groups formed at the end of the Bronze Age were forced to strengthen strongholds under the threat of invasion from Belgic tribes, eventually resulting in Sussex coming under the control of the *Regni* (Armstrong 1995).

No Iron Age sites on the Coastal Plain are defined by earthworks, nor do known sites show up from the air. The limited number of Iron Age house plans from Sussex sites is all the more remarkable when compared with the characteristic small round houses known from many Bronze Age sites. Part of a ditch system was found at Worthing, where trial trenches revealed approximately rectangular

fields. One important activity about which little is known is the production of salt from sea water (Bedwin 1978).

The majority of Iron Age occupation is concentrated on the higher ground of the Downs, and the population elsewhere was relatively sparse, excepting the ironworking communities of the Weald (Armstrong 1995).

If it is true that Iron Age house plans are difficult to identify, then the methods of disposal of the dead are equally elusive, and few Iron Age burials are known. The restricted number of burials cannot account for more than a very small proportion of the population. This would imply either some form of exposure rite, or shallow burials in or near the domestic area, as at Bishopstone (Bedwin 1978).

At least 50 Iron Age sites are known on the Sussex Downs. Although the most conspicuous and well known of these are the hill-forts, the basic social and economic unit of the Iron Age is the small agricultural settlement, which carries on the Bronze Age tradition of mixed farming, exemplified by Itford Hill. Many settlements are located on south-facing spurs, though not necessarily on the highest point, and are often surrounded by, or adjacent to, contemporary field systems (Bedwin 1978).

The settlements of the Iron Age are more numerous, more varied, and frequently larger than those of the Bronze Age. Some have an enclosing earthwork which may be substantial enough to be regarded as defensive, as was probably the case at Bury Hill, or it may simply serve to demarcate the domestic area, as at Bishopstone. Alternatively, enclosure may be effected by means of a wooden palisade; Muntham Court and the early Iron Age site at Park Brow are good examples of this. The palisade is a well known feature on Bronze Age sites, and it is therefore not surprising that it is so far known only on early Iron Age sites. Finally, there are open settlements such as Slonk Hill. Even in the absence of an earthwork or palisade, the domestic area may effectively be defined by the edge of a trackway and the inner boundary of a field system, and there is always the possibility of the existence of a thick hedge having served the same purpose (Bedwin 1978).

The arable contribution is indicated by the presence of fields contemporary with the settlement, and by the discovery of grain, often charred, in pits and other features. The pastoral element in the economy is well attested by the presence of animal bones, those of cattle and sheep occurring most frequently. The diet was sometimes supplemented by marine shellfish, the remains of which have been found on several sites (e.g. Bishopstone) (Bedwin 1978).

Superimposed on this continuum of agricultural communities are the twenty hill-forts. It is unlikely that all these hill-forts share a common function; however two phases of hill-fort construction have been identified, giving rise, successively, to what Cunliffe has described as *early* hill-forts and *developed* hillforts (Bedwin 1978).

The first of these phases, the early hill-forts, is dated by its pottery to the earliest part of the Iron Age, centring on the 6th and 5th centuries BC; examples of this phase are Harting Beacon, Hollingbury, Chanctonbury, Ranscombe Camp, and Belle Tout. The characteristic developed hill-forts, Cissbury, Torberry, and the Trundle, are all west of the Adur, each with strong defences (Bedwin 1978).

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that these hill-forts became the political and economic centres of a given area. In Sussex this is particularly evident because, to the west of the Adur, there is one developed hill-fort on each block of Downland between the main rivers, a pattern which is continued into the eastern part of Hampshire. Such hillforts would be at the top of an economic pyramid, the base of which consists of many outlying farmsteads. They would inevitably become natural foci for trade and specialist activities in the same way as a small market town serves local farms today (Bedwin 1978).

On the Downs, east of the Adur, no strictly comparable series of developed hill-forts exists. However, on each block of Downland, there is a hill-fort which is occupied in the later part of the Iron Age, namely Devil's Dyke, the Caburn, and perhaps Castle Hill, Newhaven (Bedwin 1978).

The appearance on the Downs of the first defended sites (early hill-forts) and the first land boundaries (cross dykes **RSK ID 6** and others outwith the study area on Steep Down, **RSK ID 99** on Tottington Mount, **RSK ID 78** on Beeding Hill, & **RSK ID 82** on Mill Hill) can be regarded as responses to population pressure. By the time of the developed hill-forts, the pattern has crystallized in the form of large, heavily defended sites like the Trundle and Cissbury. These hillforts are the centres of much larger territories, in which the boundaries are the main rivers; it is possible that early Iron Age cross dykes have become obsolete by this time (Bedwin 1978).

Iron Age settlement, field systems, or trackways have been identified through aerial photograph assessment at Steep Down (**RSK ID 17, 34 & 40**), west of Lambleys Barn (**RSK ID 36**), Beeding Hill (**RSK ID 73, 83, 84 & 86**), and also on nearby Lancing Hill. However, these are dated on form only and pending excavation, may in fact be Roman in origin. Additionally, Iron Age find-spots have been made in the study area at East Worthing (**RSK ID 44**) and at Applesham Farm, Coombes (**RSK ID 124**).

Outwith the study area but of considerable significance is the site of an Iron Age shrine and Romano-Celtic temple near Lancing Ring; including 35 graves of possible prehistoric date, evidence for longevity is recorded with a find-spot of Roman coins.

5.4.6 Romano-British Period

Sussex was invaded by the Romans in AD43. Documentary evidence cites Cogidubnus, the leader of the Belgic tribe of the Regni came to an independent agreement upon arrival of the Romans, however, the Roman territory was restricted in area in Sussex through the natural barrier of the Weald (Crouch 1969). Cogidubnus founded Chichester [NOVIOMAGUS REGINORUM] as a local capital which was linked to Londinium by Stane Street (Armstrong 1995). Stane Street was completed by AD70, with evidence for posting stations at Hardham and Alfoldean (Crouch 1969).

A glance at a distribution map which shows known sites and finds both on the coastal plain and in the hills, indicates prolific occupation along the coastal strip, particularly in the region of Selsey, where the number of finds suggests a sizeable settlement. Sites are less numerous on the chalk, but the impression given by the distribution map may be misleading, representing the amount of

archaeological and other activity rather than a true settlement pattern (Down 1978).

Cunliffe draws attention to the strong element of continuity from late Iron Age to Roman in the rural settlement pattern in the Regni, and cites certain specific examples of 'early' villa development in the 1st century AD, e.g. the proto-palace at Fishbourne, the Angmering villa. Fishbourne Roman palace is probably the best preserved and largest of its type in Britain, a substantial seat of power and wealth, and possibly the home of Cogidubnus following his agreement with the Roman invaders.

Cunliffe has suggested that villas may represent the large estates of the local aristocracy who, it may be assumed, would have continued to hold their land after the death of Cogidubnus and the absorption of the Regni into the Roman administrative system (Down 1978).

Roman occupation, primarily of the Weald area of Sussex was a pattern of sparse occupation based on major defended enclosures lying on the northern edge of the forest (Dry Hill, High Rocks, Castle Hill) and smaller enclosures deeper into the High Weald (Philpots, Garden Hill, Saxonbury). This penetration may be ascribed to pressure from Belgic tribes to the north; however, the association of both Garden Hill and Saxonbury with iron-making suggests that the reasons may be economic rather than political (Cleere 1978).

Consideration of the road system in the Weald is fundamental to any survey of the Roman settlement pattern. It is, of course, known in detail thanks to the work of Margary. There are two distinct Roman road systems in the Weald - the north-south trunk roads, linking London with the South Downs and the coastal plain, and a network of minor contour roads orientated towards a group of ports between Bodiam and Hastings. The main features are the three north-south trunk roads- Stane Street (Margary's route 15), the London-Brighton road (route 150), and the London-Lewes road (route 14). These are linked by an east-west road along the South Downs, but there is no major east-west connection between this group of roads and the next major north-south road to the east (route 13). They are, however, connected by a series of what Margary calls prehistoric trackways, running along the main Wealden ridges (Cleere 1978).

The line of the Roman road from Chichester to Brighton (**RSK ID 3**) passes through Sompting, running south of the church through Sompting Abbotts Park and then along the line of the modern road to North Lancing. In the 18th century, and presumably earlier, the road from Chichester ran south of that line, following the course of the modern West Street before turning north along Busticle Lane and east along Bull Pit Lane, where it joined the course of the Roman road (Hudson (ed.), 1987).

The Roman Greensand Way (**RSK ID 2**) passes through the south part of Henfield parish by way of Oreham common, crossing the river south of Stretham Manor towards higher ground on the west; the crossing was apparently by ferry, though a ford existed at Stretham in the later 19th century or earlier 20th (*Ibid.*).

Within the study area, records for Roman burials occur either side of Plot 02/01 at Worthing (**RSK ID 8 & 21**), and also on Beeding Hill (**RSK ID 109**). In addition, numerous instances of Roman find-spots are recorded, a cluster in east Worthing (**RSK ID 20, 35, 46, 47, 48 & 50**), Plot 03/01 (**RSK ID 167**), at Church Farm, Worthing (**RSK ID 110**), and at Old Erringham Farm (**RSK ID 70**).

5.4.7 Anglo-Saxon Period

AD 477. In this year AElle and his three sons, Cymen, Wlencing and Cissa, came into Britain with three ships at the place which is called Cymenesora, and there killed many Britons and drove some into flight into the wood which is called Andredeslea.

This account marks the beginning of Saxon Sussex as described in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Such is almost the limit of direct historical reference to Sussex until the period of its conversion to Christianity. It is, however, supplemented by what we know of events elsewhere in southern England, and by a growing body of archaeological evidence (Bell 1978).

As pressure on the Roman Empire mounted, troops were steadily withdrawn from Britain until by AD 410 probably few remained, and those remaining would have been predominantly garrison troops. Simultaneously Saxon raids on the channel coast became more intense, and the expedient adopted by Romano-British leaders was to enlist the help of Anglo-Saxon mercenaries to whom they ceded territory (Bell 1978).

As a rule, Saxons kept clear of Roman settlement sites (Crouch 1969). The main areas settled during the 5th century can be identified by the distribution of cemeteries of that period . All the known examples, except Highdown, are between the lower Ouse and Cuckmere rivers. This was an area apparently devoid of Romano-British villa estates and thus likely to have been selected for a treaty settlement of Anglo-Saxon mercenaries. Six Anglo-Saxon cemeteries provide the bulk of the archaeological evidence for the early period; these are Highdown, near Worthing, and the group between the rivers Ouse and Cuckmere: Alfriston, Selmeston, South Malling, Beddingham and Bishopstone (Bell 1978).

Throughout the pagan period many burials were made in barrows, both reused prehistoric examples like that which formed the focus of the Bishopstone cemetery and also Mill Hill (**RSK ID 74**), and newly constructed mounds, examples of which were excavated on New Barn Down and found to contain individual burials. Clusters of numerous small barrows are known at Firle Beacon and the Bostal, Rottingdean (Bell 1978).

Bishopstone cemetery was an exposed spur crest overlooking the mouth of the Ouse, a spot which had been occupied from the Neolithic and where a Romano-British settlement had been in existence until the late 4th or early 5th century. Surviving settlements may frequently have obscured all trace of early Saxon origins, and there is some evidence that pagan cemeteries have sometimes been covered by Christian graveyards, such as at Steyning, where burials have been found below a cottage near the church (Bell 1978). A Saxon promontory fort has also been recorded in the parish of Henfield (Curwen 1929).

Within the late Saxon settlement pattern there developed central places, some of which were to become towns. They were the result of two factors: one, a state of emergency created by Scandinavian raids, the other the growth of market centres. Alfred responded to this threat by reorganizing the defences of southern Britain around a series of fortified burghs; those in Sussex were Lewes, Chichester, Burpham, and Hastings (Bell 1978).

Archaeological sources enable us to document the genesis of individual settlements, but a more general framework is provided by place-name and historical studies. As yet no type of place-name has been identified which can be associated with the initial invasion phase. The earliest groupings are those with the suffix -ham, which appear to have been founded in the 5th and 6th centuries AD. A slightly later date is attributed to places with the suffix -ingas, e.g. Hastings. Nearly all enduring parish/town names in the vicinity of the proposed cable route apparently originated in the Anglo-Saxon period. The origins and meanings are summarised in Table 5.2 (Source: Mills 2003).

Table 5-2: Place-name analysis

Parish/ Town name	Derivation	Translation	Morphology
Worthing	*OE Pers. name + ingas*	Settlement of the family or followers of a man called Weorth	*Ordinges 1086*
Lancing	*OE Pers. name + ingas*	Settlement of the family or followers of a man called Wlanc	*Lancinges 1086*
Sompting	*OE Sumpt + ingas*	Settlement of the dwellers at the marsh	*Sultinga 956 Sultinges 1086*
Coombes	*OE Cumb*	The Valleys	-
Steyning	*OE Pers. Name or OE stan or staen + ingas or staning or staening*	Settlement of the family or followers of a man called Stan; or the dwellers at the stony place	*Staeningum c.880 Staninges 1086*
Bramber	*OE Bremer*	Bramble thicket	*Bremre 956 Brembre 1086*
Fulking	*OE Pers. name + ingas*	Settlement of the family or followers of a man called Folca	*Fochinges 1086 Folkinges c.1100*
Shoreham	*OE Scora + ham*	Homestead by a steep bank or slope	*Sorham 1073 Soreham 1086*
(Upper) Beeding	*OE Pers. name + ingas*	Settlement of the family or followers of a man called Beada	*Beadingum c.880 Bedinges 1086*
Edburton	*OE Pers. name*	Farmstead of a woman called Eadburh	*Eadburgeton C12th*

Parish/ Town name	Derivation	Translation	Morphology
	+ tun		
Woodmancote	*OE Wudumann + cot*	Cottages of the woodsmen or foresters	-
Henfield	*OE Han + feld*	Open land characterised by stone or rocks	*Hanefeld 770 Hamfelde 1086*
Twineham	*OE Betweonan + eam*	Place between the streams	*Tuineam l.C11th*

With the foundation, in some numbers, of these surviving places the settlement pattern begins to resemble that of the medieval period, and henceforth the bulk of potential evidence is in historical sources. The most comprehensive historical source is the Domesday survey made just after the Norman conquest. It lists 337 places in Sussex, the majority of them in the Coastal Plain, downland valleys, and at the scarp foot of the Downs (Bell 1978).

The vast majority of Domesday manors and places listed in the charters have survived to become the villages of today. The Domesday survey provides evidence of a range of economic activities far more extensive than the archaeological record; 87 watermills are recorded; coastal and riverine fisheries; quarries, in one case for millstones; and one ironworking site. Salt production is recorded in connection with 34 settlements, particularly those on what would have been tidal estuaries like the Adur. Arable agriculture emerges from the Domesday Book as an important element in the late Saxon economy (Bell 1978).

The system was one of multiple estates with centres mostly on the Coastal Plain, downland valleys and in a zone just north of the Downs, but with scattered dependent territories many of which were in the Weald. The importance of the dependent territories as areas for pannage and grazing is further emphasized by drove roads linking them with estate centres in the south. Saxon estates, or sometimes portions of them, seem to be quite frequently preserved in parish boundaries which would have become established once a church had been provided at the estate centre (Bell 1978).

Pagan Saxon burials are frequently concentrated on parish boundaries, which in certain instances seem to reflect boundaries of Roman or Iron Age date. Some Sussex boundaries may go back at least to the early Saxon period. A notable proportion of pagan burials in the Worthing area are on parish boundaries (Bell 1978).

No good evidence has been found of continuous occupation from late Roman to Saxon times. Many archaeologically attested Saxon settlements failed, and were deserted. Those that survived often shifted location, and we should not suppose that because a Domesday Book settlement is a nucleated village today it need necessarily have been more than a manor farm then (Bell 1978).

Structures believed to be Anglo Saxon in origin include St Botolphs Church north of Coombes, and St Mary's Church at Sompting Abbots (**RSK ID 15**). In addition, the remains of a chapel (**RSK ID 72**) and at a hut with a large quantity of loom weights have been excavated at Old Erringham Farm (**RSK ID 75**), together with a find of Saxon pennies (**RSK ID 141**). Two sunken floored buildings of Saxon date have also been excavated and recorded at Botolphs.

5.4.8 Medieval Period

A central, even dominant, theme of medieval Sussex, is the story of man's reclamation of farmland from forest, heath, and marsh. The medieval period should be studied against the division of Sussex into the Weald on the one hand and the Downland and coastal plain on the other. It is probably realistic to conceive the Weald's course of development as being from that of a frontier. The would-be pioneering lords and peasants faced new conditions in which they could not ply their traditional farming skills inherited from the Downland and Coastal Plain, or live as they had been accustomed. The woodmen moulded the wild to their own needs and in turn were moulded by the nature of the environment with which they were in contact (Brandon 1978).

The earliest medieval towns in Sussex are late Saxon. The four Sussex burghs are Hastings, Lewes, Burpham and Chichester. There is one other town of this early period not mentioned in the Burghal Hidage, the undefended port of Steyning. The locations of the burghs were presumably chosen for their strategic strength and they are not necessarily on previously occupied sites. The valleys of the Adur and the Cuckmere are not covered by this defensive chain. The Adur gap is occupied by the late Saxon town of Steyning, where a settlement existed as early as the 8th century. Its omission from the Burghal Hidage may suggest that it did not achieve the status of a town until 1016 when it acquired a mint. This is not a necessary conclusion, however, because it does not seem to have been the burgh builders' policy to guard every vulnerable point on the Wessex borders, but merely to provide reasonably spaced garrisons or refuges (Freke 1978).

The Norman invasion, by William Duke of Normandy, landed at Pevensey, already under Norman influence during Edward the Confessor's reign (Crouch 1969). The distribution map of features acquired by Norman towns immediately indicates administrative and economic expansion. The Saxon walls which protected the towns against external disorder are replaced by castles imposing internal discipline. These citadels are the visible manifestations of a foreign power, and the growth of the coastal towns is a less obvious consequence of the same fact. The feudal overlords and many of the ecclesiastical establishments maintained direct links with France. Each of the inland feudal towns established outports to handle their shipping as their defensive locations became a handicap to trade. The new towns of Seaford, New Shoreham, Littlehampton, and Winchelsea had no defences or administrative functions (Freke 1978).

Norman castles are perhaps the most striking remnants of the period. Some of the Sussex castles were imposed upon already established towns, their sites being chosen for strategic reasons that did not necessarily respect the layout of the previous settlement (Freke 1978).

1200 – 1350 sees an enormous expansion in the number of towns. In the 150 years after the Conquest seven new towns were founded, but between 1200 and 1350 at least 26 new markets and fairs were established, double the total for the previous half-millennium. However, urbanization in the late Medieval period almost stops, and many of the speculative foundations of the preceding 150 years fail or decline. Very little archaeology has been expressly directed towards this period. Much of the evidence indeed lies inaccessible under present-day charming town centres or is still standing (Freke 1978). Resulting 'deserted medieval villages' (DMV) are speculated within the study area at Sompting (**RSK ID 159**), Coombes (**RSK ID 14**), Old Erringham (**RSK ID 71**), and Woodmancote (**RSK ID 90**); and also, outwith the study area, Botolphs and Edburton.

In the Middle Ages and later Worthing was a small agricultural and fishing hamlet of less importance than the neighbouring village of Broadwater. Two centres of settlement, Sompting and Cokeham, were recorded in the 11th century; they formed two *vills* (villages) in the 13th century.

The river Adur has always been important, for its effect on the landscape as a means of communication, and in providing employment. Sometimes it was called the Beeding river. In the early Middle Ages it formed a wide estuary between Bramber castle, King's Barn, and Wyckham (in Steyning) on the west and Upper Beeding church and Horton Hall on the east; much sea shingle is said once to have been visible at King's Barn, and in the 11th century Steyning had a thriving port. In the Middle Ages salt was extracted from tidal marshland within the parish (**RSK ID 16 & 143**), and numerous examples are known along the valley base, but just outwith the study area, at Coombes and Botolphs. Later, as in most parishes of the Adur valley, land was gradually reclaimed.

Main medieval settlements on the west and east sides of Beeding, King's Barns, an Anglo-Saxon or earlier settlement west of the river Adur, was linked more closely to Steyning parish than to Upper Beeding. The east part of the parish was divided between the manors of Horton and Tottington, which each lay north-south across it, separated by the long strip of land which formed a detached part of Henfield. Two important roads passed through the parish in the Middle Ages. One was the road between Steyning and Shoreham, which crossed Bramber bridge, ascended Beeding Hill, and continued southwards past New Erringham in Old Shoreham parish.

There was woodland yielding 13 swine at Woodmancote manor in 1086. In 1639 it comprised 103 a. lying south of the modern Park Farm, which occupies the site of a lodge, on rising ground. The park was mentioned as a road destination in the later 17th century, but the date of disparking is not clear. A close west of Wick Farmhouse was called 'Warren' in 1768 and later free warren had been claimed at Wick manor. There were parks in the 19th century and earlier 20th at Woodmancote Place, and at Bramlands in the south-west corner of the parish.

5.4.9 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

Descriptions of the principal parishes are presented below, drawing upon contemporary description from *A Topographical History of England,* published 1848 (Lewis); and the Victoria County Histories, Volume 6 (Hudson (ed.) *et. al.*, 1987):

WORTHING, a market-town, in the parish of Broadwater, hundred of Brightford, rape of Bramber, W. division of Sussex, containing 4702 inhabitants. The town is lighted with gas, paved, and abundantly supplied with water. It contains some good streets, handsome terraces, crescents, and villas; in front of the esplanade are two or three hotels, some baths. The esplanade is nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, and is twenty feet wide, forming a neat gravelled terrace, the waves flowing up to its base; the views from it are most extensive, commanding the English Channel, the Isle of Wight, Brighton, and the whole range of coast as far as Beachy Head. The Brighton and Chichester railway was opened to Worthing at the close of 1845: a station is fixed about half a mile from the centre of the town. Here is a chapel, a handsome building, erected in 1812 by the inhabitants.

The coastline of Worthing offers little geological resistance to erosion and there is some evidence for the flooding of reclaimed land in the late Middle Ages. By the late 16th century, however, a shingle bar seems to have grown up off shore, causing silting. Lagoons east and west of Worthing were recorded in 1587, and after the 16th century a large mass of land, later known as the salt green, the salt grass, or Worthing common, gradually came into being south of the modern shore line. During the 18th century the shingle bar was apparently driven gradually on shore, causing the common to be eroded away. Erosion had begun by 1748, when the common still contained c. 50 a., and by c. 1810 most of the common had disappeared, giving rise to the fine beach noted during the late 18th century. Afterwards the mainland itself began to be eroded, creating a continuous problem for the town, which may have been exacerbated by the extraction of clay, sand, and other materials from the beach in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

Groynes were built west of Worthing by 1804, and in front of the houses on the edge of the beach by 1810. The esplanade built between 1819 and 1821 acted as a further sea defence. The presence of groynes had led to the accumulation of shingle, and Worthing's former fine, hard sands had been replaced by a pebbly beach.

During the first fifteen years of the 19th century, the entertainment facilities of the resort greatly increased. Other possible hindrances to the resort's development were removed by the building of a direct turnpike road from Horsham and London after 1802 and the opening of a market in 1810.

In the 1920s and 1930s Worthing expanded rapidly as a dormitory for commuters to Brighton and London, who were already important to the town by 1924. Growth in that direction was facilitated by the electrification of the railway line in 1933. After the Second World War Worthing at first benefited like other resorts from an increase in holiday-making. Since the Second World War, however, the residential and dormitory functions of the town have become much more important than its function as a resort.

SOMPTING, a parish, in the union of Steyning, hundred of Brightford, rape of Bramber, W. division of Sussex, containing 515 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2854 acres, of which 1800 are arable, and the remainder pasture, common, or waste.

Sompting was well known in the 19th century for its orchards, and particularly its fig trees, sheltered by high flint walls. The walls remained prominent in the

village in 1978 when many orchards survived. In the 19th century, the fertile soil around the village encouraged the development of market-gardens and the glass-house industry. After the Second World War expansion was more rapid.

COOMBES comprises 1,280 a. (518 ha.). The northern boundary was already apparently an estate boundary in 956. The western boundary also seems to be old, since it follows a probably ancient downland track. Land use is divided between arable and pasture. The strip of land along the river in the east part is reclaimed marshland. There is little woodland in the parish; it is likely that the same was true in the Middle Ages.

The parish contains two settlements, Coombes village and Applesham. They lie on the edge of the flood-plain of the river, one in the north and one in the south, and probably correspond to two Saxon estates. Coombes was the larger settlement in 1086, but it later declined. Only 5 houses were left in 1840, including the parsonage. In 1976 there were 7, and a number of deserted house-sites could be seen. The roads shown in 1677 survived as tracks in 1875, but by 1976 all but one had disappeared, and the church could be reached only by a footpath through a field. Neither Coombes village nor Applesham seems ever to have lain on an important route

STEYNING (St. Andrew), a market-town and parish, formerly a representative borough, in the hundred of Steyning, rape of Bramber, W. division of Sussex, containing 1495 inhabitants. The name is supposed to be derived from the Steyne-street, an ancient road which passed through this part of the country from Arundel to Dorking. It appears in the Saxon age to have been of considerable note, a church or monastery having been built here. The land in the vicinity is fertile, and the adjoining downs afford good pasturage for sheep.

BEEDING (*St. Peter*), a parish, partly in the union of Steyning, and partly in that of Horsham, hundred of Burbeach, rape of Bramber, W. division of Sussex; comprising Upper and Lower Beeding, and containing 1389 inhabitants. In the Middle Ages, the parish was called Beeding or, more usually, Sele. Upper Beeding contained the medieval Sele priory.

The original site of the village seems to have been between the church and Castle Town, along the major route that led from the river crossing at King's Barn to the summit of Beeding Hill. It is likely that the church was built where a settlement already existed, and though there is no documentary evidence for houses nearby, apart from Sele priory and its successor the rectory house, nevertheless house foundations are said to have been traced to the southeast near the supposed line of the road. Moreover, that line is continued further south-eastwards by Hyde Street, where several 17th- or 18th-century buildings survive.

After *c*. 1800 there was much building in the parish, the number of houses more than doubling in the first half of the 19th century and then increasing by more than half in the second. Outside the village some houses had been built at Castle Town by 1808. Detached houses and bungalows were built east of Castle Town on the south side of the Henfield road during the 20th century. Twentieth-century houses and bungalows were also built south-east of Horton Hall on the Henfield road and south of the village on the Shoreham road.

EDBURTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Steyning, partly in the hundred of Poynings, rape of Lewes, E. division, and partly in the hundred of

Burbeach, rape of Bramber, W. division of Sussex, containing, with the hamlet of Fulking, 318 inhabitants. It comprises 2243 acres, of which 792 are waste land or common.

Truleigh Farm occupies the same Upper Greensand outcrop as Edburton village, forming another link in the chain of closely spaced settlements at the downs' foot which includes Tottington in Upper Beeding to the west and Perching and Fulking to the east. There is no evidence of a nucleated settlement. In the 19th century some flint farm cottages were built south-west of the farmhouse; they were still occupied by farm tenants in 1984. In 1901 there were only 16 houses in the parish. Some further scattered houses were built in the 20th century, but Summersdeane Farm was demolished during the Second World War and not rebuilt.

WOODMANCOTE, a parish, in the union of Steyning, hundred of Tipnoak, rape of Bramber, W. division of Sussex, containing 378 inhabitants. The road from London to Brighton, by way of Horsham, runs through the parish.

The church and Woodmancote Place, the chief manor house, lie close to the parish boundary in the south-west, on land that falls away northwards from the Henfield-Brighton road. The final element of the place name Woodmancote indicates a settlement, but the only buildings in the parish recorded nearby are the two successive rectory houses, the school, and the house called Rectory Cottage in 1984, which was converted in the 20th century from the 19th-century outbuildings and stables of the earlier of the two rectories.

The Henfield-Brighton road was a turnpike between 1777 and 1876, together with the branch road from Poynings common to High Cross which forms part of the eastern boundary of the parish.

HENFIELD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Steyning, hundred of Tipnoak, rape of Bramber, W. division of Sussex, containing 1763 inhabitants. This place belonged to the Saxon earl Warbald and his countess Tedburga, the site of whose castle is still pointed out, with the moat by which it was surrounded, now inclosing a piece of ground called the Chapel Garden; and in the vicinity, foundations are frequently discovered by the plough, the only remains of a residence of the early bishops of Chichester, to whom the manor was given by King Osmand, about the year 770. The parish comprises 4862*a*. 1*r*. 34*p*., of which 2078 acres are arable, 1200 meadow, 484 pasture, and about 100 rough and waste.

Scattered settlement had begun by the 17th century around Henfield common. In the 1830s Henfield was said to consist chiefly of one street, most of whose inhabitants were tradespeople. From the mid 19th century the village became favoured by moneyed people for retirement and residence. There was much other building in the village after *c*. 1850, the opening of the railway in 1861 encouraging development. Further houses were built in and north of Nep Town Road in the earlier 20th century.

The Adur Navigation (**RSK ID 1**), Brighton and Portsmouth Railway (**RSK ID 4**), and Horsham Railway (**RSK ID 5**) which all cross the proposed cable route were constructed in the nineteenth century.

5.4.10 World War Two

Primarily recorded through aerial photograph survey by the Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record, numerous examples of remnant WWII features are recorded within the study area. These include bomb craters (**RSK ID 57, 59, 60 & 61**), pillboxes (**RSK ID 37, 53, 63, 64 & 65**), anti-tank blocks (**RSK ID 38, 62, & 68**), batteries or gun emplacements (**RSK ID 58 & 87**), air raid shelter (**RSK ID 56**), operational bases (**RSK ID 89, 171 & 172**), or military camps (**RSK ID 144 & 67**).

Not all of these features have survived; however those that are preserved within the line of the proposed cable route are identified in the field reconnaissance survey.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE – CABLE ROUTE STUDY AREA

6.1 Scheduled Monuments

There are three Scheduled Monuments (SMs) located within the 1km Study Area. These are listed beneath the relevant HLC classification below:

6.1.1 Adur Floodplain (Plots RDX 05/11 – 07/01)

Old Erringham, Upper Beeding (**RSK IDs 71**) – site of a deserted medieval village. Scheduling includes remains of a chapel (**RSK ID 72**).

6.1.2 Uplands - South Downs and Eastern Downs (Plots RDX 04/01 – 09/10)

- Remaining part of Cross Dyke on Beeding Hill (**RSK ID 78**) – excavated (Bedwin, 1977) and partially removed by modern quarrying activity
- Cross Dyke on Tottington Mount (**RSK ID 99**) (Plates 12 & 13)

6.2 Registered Parks & Gardens and Registered Battlefields

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefield within the 1km Study Area.

6.3 Listed Buildings

There are four listed buildings (LBs) located within the 1km Study Area. These are listed beneath the relevant HLC classification below:

6.3.1 Adur Floodplain (Plots RDX 05/11 – 07/01)

- The Old Rectory, Coombes (**RSK ID 23**)
- Applesham Farmhouse, Coombes (**RSK ID 26**)
- Old Erringham Hall, Upper Beeding (**RSK ID 80**)

6.3.2 Lowland/Inland – Scarp Footslopes, Low Weald and Upper Adur Valley (Plots RDX 10/01 – 14/08)

- St Peters Church, Woodmancote (**RSK ID 91**)

6.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

There are 188 non-designated heritage assets recorded within the 1km Study Area, identified through the NMR, HER (incl. aerial photograph (AP) assessment), field reconnaissance survey (FRS) and historic mapping. These are contextually described by period in Part 5.4, listed in Appendix 25.2 and annotated on Figure 25.1. Their value is discussed, and in accordance to HLC classifications below:

6.4.1 Coastal/Urban Fringes (Plots RDX 00/01 – 03/02)

There are 60 known heritage assets, of which three are of medium importance, 30 are of low importance, five are of very low importance, and the remaining 22 are of uncertain importance.

The medium importance heritage assets comprise Roman burials (RSK IDs 8 & 21), and the projected line of a Roman road between Chichester and Brighton (**RSK ID 3** – Plate 2).

The remaining heritage assets comprise: mapped features dating from WWII (**RSK IDs 37, 38, 53-65, 67, 68, 137, 144, 170 & 173**); the C19th Brighton to Portsmouth Railway (**RSK ID 4**), post-medieval structures (**RSK IDs 176 & 179**), brick works (**RSK IDs 132 & 133**), and later or undated landscape features (tracks/earthworks) (**RSK IDs 22, 42 & 66** – Plate 1); there is a documented medieval hospitaller's camera (Knights Hospitaller's residence) (**RSK ID 25**); an Iron Age/Romano-British field system (**RSK ID 36**); and prehistoric sites indicated by hundreds of surface artefacts (**RSK IDs 152 & 160**).

Previous archaeological fieldworks, primarily of negative results, have been carried out in the area (**RSK IDs 125, 126, 127, 138, 147, & 177**).

Artefact find-spots dating from the following periods have also been recovered and recorded: Mesolithic (**RSK ID 24**), Neolithic (**RSK IDs 45, 51, 104, 129, 130 & 131**), Bronze Age (**RSK IDs 9, 12 & 145**), Iron Age (**RSK ID 44**), Romano-British (**RSK IDs 10, 46-48, & 167**), and Medieval (**RSK IDs 52 & 146**).

6.4.2 Uplands - South Downs, Adur Floodplain, and Eastern Downs (Plots RDX 04/01 – RDX 09/10)

There are 87 known heritage assets, of which 20 are of medium importance, 43 are of low importance, three are of very low importance, and the remaining 21 are of uncertain importance.

The high number of medium importance heritage assets are burial barrows (Bronze Age, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon) that tend to be constructed on higher ground (**RSK IDs 11, 69, 74, 85, 93, 96, 97, 109, 110-114, 118-119, 149, & 199** – Plate 8). The barrow group on Mill Hill comprises up to seven individual barrows (**RSK IDs 69, 111-113, 118-119, & 149** – Plates 9 & 10) which appear to have been assigned two group numbers by the HER/NMR, interpreting them as either Roman (**RSK ID 109**) or Bronze Age (**RSK ID 96**) in date.

Further medium importance heritage assets comprise an Anglo-Saxon Church (**RSK ID 15**), and various settlements, prehistoric (**RSK IDs 35 & 40** – Plate 6), or deserted medieval villages (DMVs) (**RSK ID 159**).

The remaining heritage assets comprise: mapped features dating from WWII (**RSK IDs 39, 87-89, 100, & 171**); the C19th Adur Navigation (**RSK ID 1**) and Horsham and Shoreham-on-Sea branch railway (**RSK ID 4**), post-medieval structures (**RSK IDs 27-30, 123, & 190**), lime kilns (**RSK IDs 166 & 174**), tracks (**RSK IDs 7, 32, & 34** – Plate 5), ponds (**RSK IDs 31 & 43**), quarries (**RSK IDs 41, 200 & 201**), ridge and furrow (**RSK IDs 195-197** – Plate 3) and a C19th parkscape (**RSK ID 105**); there is also a medieval structure (**RSK ID 81**), and ringwork (**RSK ID 142**).

Salt-working activities are particular to the Adur valley bottom only (**RSK IDs 16 & 143** – Plate 7).

The prehistoric periods are represented by Iron Age/Romano-British field systems (**RSK IDs 17 –** Plate 6, **73 & 86**); Bronze Age/Iron Age cross ridge dykes (**RSK IDs 6 & 82**), and a prehistoric boundary feature (**RSK ID 33**). Finally are undated archaeological/possible geological marks (**RSK IDs 83 & 84**).

More modern earthworks, possibly relating WII activity are also recorded on Mill Hill (**RSK ID 193** – Plate 11).

Artefact find-spots dating from the following periods have also been recovered and recorded: Prehistoric (**RSK IDs 117, 128, 139, 140, 150, 161, 162, 163 & 165**), Mesolithic (**RSK IDs 79 & 136**), Neolithic (**RSK IDs 76 & 194**), Bronze Age (**RSK IDs 18 & 19**), Iron Age (**RSK ID 124**), Romano-British (**RSK IDs 20 & 70**), Saxon (**RSK ID 141**), and Medieval (**RSK ID 151**).

6.4.3 Lowland/Inland – Scarp Footslopes, Low Weald and Upper Adur Valley (Plots RDX 10/01 – 14/08)

There are 38 known heritage assets, of which four are of medium importance and 27 are of low importance, the remaining seven are of uncertain importance.

The medium importance heritage assets comprise Coombes Parish Church (**RSK ID 13**, deserted medieval settlements (DMVs) (**RSK IDs 14 & 90**), and the projected line of a Roman road between Barcombe Mills and Hardham (**RSK ID 4**).

The remaining heritage assets comprise: a command centre dating from WWII (**RSK ID 172**); post-medieval structures (**RSK IDs 156-158 & 180-189**), brick works (**RSK IDs 134 & 135**), ridge and furrow (**RSK IDs 122 & 194**), and C19th parkscape features (**RSK IDs 102, 103 & 121**); there are medieval structures (**RSK IDs 92 & 153-155**), and a medieval parkscape (**RSK ID 101**), and an undated field system (**RSK ID 202** – Plate 14).

Artefact find-spots dating from the following periods have also been recovered and recorded: Mesolithic (**RSK IDs 49 & 95**), Neolithic (**RSK ID 116**), Romano-British (**RSK ID 50**), Post-medieval (**RSK ID 148**), and also undated human and animal bones (**RSK ID 106**).

6.5 Previous Archaeological Work

Archaeological fieldworks completed within the 1km Study Area account for many of the entries into the HER/NMR. Intrusive works are summarised in the gazetteer (Appendix 25.2) and their locations annotated on Figure 25.1 (**RSK IDs 125, 126, 127, 138, 147, 153, 164, 177, & 178**). Where the results of the assessments were negative, this has been highlighted to infer that the archaeological potential of these areas has been proven to be low.

The following published sources are of particular relevance to this assessment, and summarised accordingly:

- Stevens S, 1996, An Archaeological Evaluation on the Proposed East Worthing Access Road, Sompting/Worthing, West Sussex, Archaeology South East Project Number 524.

Evaluation comprised excavation of 46 (No.) archaeological trial trenches, all of which were located along the proposed cable route of the current scheme (Plots RDX 01/10 – 18).

Significant archaeological features were observed in none of the trenches. Trenches 20-22 were excavated amongst a complex of earthworks (**RSK IDs 66 & 67**) and it was found that groundworks had been undertaken in the area causing the removal/build-up of topsoil across the area. This was tentatively interpreted as activity relating to the WWII military camp (**RSK ID 67**).

Although no earlier archaeological features were recorded, a quantity of worked lithic artefacts were recorded throughout the evaluated area (**RSK ID 138**), and historical land use was interpreted as pastoral.

- Horsfield TW, 1835, History of Sussex /

- Cartwright E, 1830, Rape of Bramber

Horsfield records a ‘very large tumulus on Beeding Hill’. Opened in 1798 (Cartwright dates it 1800). In the centre of a large mass of flints an urn contained a cremation, and around it ‘upwards of fifty’ (Cartwright records ‘upwards of 100’) pots. Many were Samian; a coin of Commodus was also found. Mussel and oyster shells were ‘in abundance’ (**RSK ID 96** / **109**).

No trace of any barrows is to be seen on Beeding Hill which is arable land, at present under pasture.

6.6 Map Regression

Tithe mapping for the entire proposed cable route was produced and is available for consultation. The proposed cable route passes through the parishes of Sompting, Coombes, Upper Beeding, Henfield, Woodmancote, Albourne and Twineham.

The cable route was traced on tithe mapping and land use data gathered from the relevant apportionment document in order that the plot name may identify potential archaeological remains of structures. In total, 12 new heritage assets

were added to the gazetteer (Appendix 25.2) as a result of the historic map regression (RSK IDs 179 - 190). For only five of the plots identified as exhibiting archaeological potential is a structure annotated on the accompanying tithe map (indicated in Table 6.1).

Plot name and land use data was gathered for all plots through which the proposed cable route passes. Relevant data indicating archaeological potential is summarised in the Table 6.1.

Table 6-1: Map Regression Results

Parish / RSK ID	**Tithe Plot**	**RSK Plot**	**Land Use**	**Tithe Plot Name**	**E**	**N**
Sompting (1834)						
179	146	03/01	Arable	Barn Field (structure mapped)	515577	105615
Henfield (1845)						
180	215	10/11	-	Hovel & Yard (structure mapped)	522942	113461
184	281	11/06	Grass	Barn Field	522917	114995
Woodmancote (1840)						
181	17	12/05	-	New Barn (structure mapped)	523199	115626
Twineham (1837)						
187	80	13/07	Arable	Mill Field	524601	119092
186	337	13/14	Pasture	New Barn Field	524524	120275
185	380	14/06	Arable & waste	Barn Field & Barn	524052	121165

The 1879 edition Ordnance Survey mapping was also reviewed. Data was collected with regards to obstructions on the centre-line of the proposed development, as well as information on land use in the wider landscape. Summary data is presented according to landscape character.

6.6.1 Coastal/Urban Fringes (Plots RDX00/01 – 03/02)

The coastal section of the proposed cable route is reclaimed through drainage and the resulting enclosed plots are undeveloped, but presumed grazed. The straight ditches drain directly into Teville Stream which has possibly been widened. Nevertheless, the coastal zone is annotated 'liable to floods' in 1879. On modern mapping the majority of the mapped drains are annotated in use, although some are now culverted.

In the wider area are dispersed farmsteads and barns, although a more industrial economy is represented through the mapped presence of a 'brick field'

(possible marl extraction) and a windmill. Settlement at East Worthing and Lancing to the west and east respectively are very much reduced in size in comparison with today.

The Brighton and Portsmouth Railway (RSK ID 4) is annotated and operational; as is the basic road system in place today, including Ham bridge and Brighton Road.

6.6.2 Uplands - South Downs, Adur Floodplain, and Eastern Downs (Plots RDX 04/01 – 09/10)

The road network is fully in place (except Sompting By-pass) and the enclosed field system is fully established by 1879. Land use, however, is annotated with a much higher percentage of furze in the 19th Century, which is now improved pasture.

The cross dyke (RSK ID 6) is annotated on Steep Down, as is Great Firs Hovel (RSK ID 190) which has been added to the gazetteer as a result of the map regression exercise (Appendix 25.2).

The enclosed landscape of Cow Bottom comprised much larger fields in the 19th Century, and across the Adur Navigation (RSK ID 1) and Horsham and Shoreham-on-Sea Railway (RSK ID 5); Anchor Bottom, Beeding Hill, and Tottington Mount were not enclosed at all, but utilised as rough grazing (these pieces are named ‘Sheep Down’ on the tithe apportionment document). The tumuli on Beeding Hill are annotated.

6.6.3 Lowland/Inland – Scarp Footslopes, Low Weald and Upper Adur Valley (Plots RDX 10/01 – 14/08)

North of the steep drop of Tottington Mount the enclosed field system is fully established by 1879, and the vast majority of the dispersed farmsteads and barns that occupy the landscape today are annotated. The main difference between the 19th and 20th Centuries is a reduced number of woodlands and tree belts, and an increased number of buildings and industrial estates moving forward through time.

Structures mapped on earlier tithe mapping north of Truleigh Sands (RSK ID 180), north of Woodmancote Place (RSK ID 181), west of Blackstone gate Farm (RSK ID 182), and north east of Little Wapses Farm (RSK ID 183) are all annotated on 1879 mapping, but no longer appear extant.

In and around Twineham land-drainage is again necessary with ditch field boundaries draining into Herrings Stream.

In summary, the proposed cable route is remarkably unchanged since the 1879 OS mapping. This will be, in part, due to the enduring agricultural economy, a land use which is suited to the landscape. The almost identical pattern of field boundaries is also partly a result of necessity – where boundaries are drains, they have been retained in order to maintain reclamation. Reclaimed land is evident both north and south of the upland downs, which were only enclosed relatively recently.

6.7 Aerial Photography Assessment

The objectives of the National Mapping Programme (NMP), high-resolution modern aerial photograph assessment, and historic aerial photograph assessments were to identify surface indicators of previously unknown, and confirm the location of known, buried archaeological features (negative features such as infilled ditches and/or built features such as structural foundations).

6.7.1 National Mapping Programme

A summary of heritage assets plotted through NMP assessment (Figure 25.2), through which the proposed cable route centre lines crosses, is presented in Table 6.2. All mapped heritage assets are entered into the HER, thus are already assigned RSK ID numbers (Figure 25.1).

Table 6-2: NMP Results

Plot number	Description
RDX 01/03	- Three bomb craters (RSK ID 57)
RDX 01/12-18	- WWII military camp (RSK ID 67)
RDX 01/12-17	- An area of earthwork ditches and enclosures (RSK ID 66)
RDX 01/17	- Cropmark traces of a possible trackway and ditch (RSK ID 42)
RDX 03/02 – 04/03	- Earthwork field system (RSK ID 36)
RDX 05/01	- Cropmark remains of a probable a Romano-British settlement (RSK ID 35) - Earthwork prehistoric field boundaries (RSK ID 33)
RDX 05/02-03	- Possible prehistoric or later trackway or boundary ditches (RSK ID 32)
RDX 05/06	- Probable Iron Age settlement including earthwork field system (RSK ID 40)
RDX 05/06-09	- IA-RB earthwork field system (RSK ID 17)
RDX 06/01-03	- Medieval salt mounds and associated ditch (RSK ID 16)
RDX 07/03	- Several possible ditches or geological marks (RSK ID 84) - Possible Bronze Age round barrows (RSK ID 85)

6.7.2 Modern Aerial Photo Assessment

High resolution aerial data was found to be fairly useful in defining the extent of known sites, and an additional five potential heritage assets were added to the gazetteer as a result of the assessment (Appendix 25.2), comprising extraction pits/craters (RSK IDs 200 & 201), defunct field boundary systems (RSK IDs 17 & 202) and an interpreted previously unrecorded Bronze Age barrow adjacent to two known examples (RSK ID 199). See various Plates (Appendix 25.4) for aerial views of known, and previously unknown, heritage assets.

Numerous natural features are evident in the data such as silted former water channels (Plots RDX 01/08-09), geological marks (Plots RDX 05/01-02 & 07,

10/08, 12/13-14, 13/13, & 13/16) and a pond (Plot RDX 13/11). These were not added to the gazetteer.

The results of the modern aerial photo assessment are summarised in Table 6.3.

6.7.3 Historic Aerial Photo Assessment

Specific focus was paid to Mill Hill, the location of ten known (non-designated) heritage assets, comprising a rectilinear enclosure system and trackway (RSK ID 73) of unknown date; and a barrow group comprising up to seven individual barrows (RSK IDs 69, 111-113, 118-119, & 149) assigned two group numbers by the HER/NMR (RSK ID 96 / 109).

The aerial photograph sources referenced on the HER/NMR records RAF/82/1121/F22 frames 0136, 0137 & 0138) were obtained but found to be erroneous, with the plotted location of the barrow field out of frame in each case. Alternative historic aerial photographs RAF/106G/UK/559 Fr.3057 (see Plate 9), RAF/541/366 Fr.4051 and RAF/541/220 Fr.3105 were therefore obtained.

The photographic sequence, representing a period of five years (July 1945 – October 1949) indicates that the land use changed during this period, being pasture/scrub in 1945, but ploughed over by December 1948.

The 1945 photograph also indicates a considerable number of wheel ruts across the entirety of Mill Hill. These are interpreted as relating to the documented military presence throughout this period.

Two known heritage assets were identified as a result of the historical aerial photo assessment for this ES, RSK IDs 69 & 112. Each is transposed on Figure 24.1, Map 5 of 9 in order to refine the recorded spatial data from previous assessments. Furthermore, RSK ID 193 is evident as extant structures, the photographed extent of which has been used to update the constraints mapping.

6.8 Field Reconnaissance Survey

A walkover of the proposed cable route, including re-route options was undertaken by a qualified RSK archaeologist between 28th February – 4th March and 6th-7th October 2011. Weather was generally clear and visibility good. Access was restricted only from plots RDX 11/01-11/06.

The walkover showed the majority of the cable route consists of mainly agricultural field systems bound by hedges and ditches, some of which were of evident antiquity. Prehistoric stone tools were observed in two plots. These were provisionally dated to the Neolithic period and left in situ.

Seven new sites have been added to the gazetteer as a result of the FRS (Appendix 25.2), comprising a linear earthwork (RSK ID 191), a possible artificial platform (RSK ID 192), possible WWII earthworks (RSK ID 193), and numerous examples of Medieval/Post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (RSK IDs 194-197). In general, ploughing has removed surface signatures of many HER/NMR-documented heritage assets.

Table 6-3: FRS results / modern AP assessment

NB Observations/plot numbers are presented from south to north.

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
0/1	Coastal - Cliffs and beaches	Flint cobble foreshore	-Subject to tidal processes -Open aspect with long distance sea views	**Sea defences – groynes: both historic and defunct, and modern active**		Buried land surfaces/ Palaeo-env./ Historic groynes	
RDX01 Brighton Road							
01/01	Recreational - Golf courses / ponds	Golf course	-Lowland, dunes -Undulating GL -Open aspect			None (landfill)	
01/02	Recreational - Golf courses / ponds	Golf course	-Lowland, dunes -Undulating GL -Enclosed	Modern disturbance		None (landfill)	
01/03	Recreational - Golf courses / ponds	Park – designed	-Lowland, dunes -Enclosed	Modern disturbance		None (landfill)	
01/04	Recreational - Golf courses / ponds	Park – open grass	-Lowland, dunes -Flat GL -Enclosed	**RSK ID 57: 3 x WWI bomb craters identified during FRS**		None (landfill)	
01/05	Regenerated scrub	Scrub	-Lowland, dunes -Undulating GL -Enclosed	Modern disturbance		None (landfill)	
01/06	Regenerated scrub	Scrub	-Lowland, dunes -Flat GL	Former allotment gardens - disturbed		None (landfill)	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
			-Enclosed				
01/07	-	Railway and verges	-Lowland, industrial -Reduced/disturbed GL -Enclosed	**RSK ID 4**: Brighton and Portsmouth Railway in use.		None	
01/08	Reclaimed Marshland (fresh water) Medieval Enclosure	Pasture (waterlogged)	-Lowland, reclaimed agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed	Internal plot drainage & FB **RSK ID 65**: WWII Pillbox not identified during FRS. Internal plot drainage & FB		Low	Numerous silted run-off channels
01/09	Reclaimed Marshland (fresh water) Medieval Enclosure	Pasture (waterlogged)	-Lowland, reclaimed agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed			Low	Numerous silted run-off channels
01/10	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Arable (ploughed)	-Lowland, coastal agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed -O/h power lines	**RSK ID 50**: Roman pottery not identified during FRS **RSK ID 138: Flint artefacts recorded in previous evaluation**	Ditch 2 x 1m, 45deg straight sides	Medium	**RSK ID 138**: Short linear crop marks - eval trenching
01/11	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Arable (ploughed)	-Lowland, coastal agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed -O/h power lines	**RSK ID 138: Flint artefacts identified on ground surface during FRS**	Ditch 2 x 1m, 45deg straight sides	Medium	
01/12	Informal fieldscape/	Arable (ploughed)	-Lowland, coastal agricultural	**RSK ID 67**: WWII camp not identified during FRS	Dry ditch	Medium	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
	Regular piecemeal enclosure		-Flat GL -Enclosed				
01/13 Plate 1	Informal fieldscape/ Regular piecemeal enclosure	Arable (stubble)	-Lowland, coastal agricultural -GL rising slightly to N -Enclosed	**RSK ID 66: Earthwork ditches and enclosures identified during FRS** **RSK ID 67:** WWII camp not identified during FRS	Dry ditch	High	**RSK ID 66**: Earthworks evident
01/14 Plate 1	Informal fieldscape/ Regular piecemeal enclosure	Set-aside	-Lowland, coastal urban -Undulating GL -Enclosed	**RSK ID 66: Earthwork ditches and enclosures identified during FRS** **RSK ID 67:** WWII camp not identified during FRS	Dry ditch	High	**RSK ID 66**: Earthworks evident
01/15 Plate 1	Informal fieldscape/ Regular piecemeal enclosure	Pasture, (waterlog-ged)	-Lowland, coastal urban -Undulating GL rising to N -Enclosed	**RSK ID 66: Earthwork ditches and enclosures identified during FRS** **RSK ID 67:** WWII camp not identified during FRS	Watercourse, small	High	**RSK ID 66**: Earthworks evident
01/16 Plate 1	Informal fieldscape/ Regular piecemeal enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland, coastal urban -Undulating GL -Enclosed	**RSK ID 66: Earthwork ditches and enclosures identified during FRS** **RSK ID 67:** WWII camp not identified during FRS	Established hedge	High	**RSK ID 66**: Earthworks evident
01/17	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Arable (ploughed)	-Lowland, coastal urban -Flat GL -Open aspect	**RSK ID 42:** Cropmarks of trackway and ditch not identified during FRS **RSK ID 67**: WWII camp not identified during FRS		High	**RSK ID 42**: Earthworks evident

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
01/18	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland, coastal urban -Flat GL -Open aspect	**RSK ID 67**: WWII camp not identified during FRS		Medium	
RDX02 Brighton Road, sunken track							
02/01	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland, urban agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect	**RSK ID 24**: Lithic implement – ground cover not conducive to verify		Medium	
RDX03 Sompting By-pass							
03/01	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Upland lowest slope, agricultural -GL rising to N -Open aspect with beginnings of views to S	**RSK ID 152**: Massive lithic assemblage & BA/Roman pottery – ground cover not conducive to verify **RSK ID 179**: Structure not extant		High	
03/02 Plate 2	Informal fieldscape/	Pasture	-Upland lower slope, agricultural	**RSK ID 3: Roman road from Chichester to Brighton identified as possible earthwork, preserved as ROW** **RSK ID 22**: Trackways not preserved in current landscape		High	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
	Modern field amalgamation		-GL rising to N -Open aspect, views to S	**RSK ID 160/167**: Flint scatter/Roman & Med pottery – ground cover not conducive to verify **RSK ID 36**: Earthwork field system not evident during FRS			
RDX04 Lambleys Lane							
04/01	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Upland mid-slope, agricultural -GL rising to N -Open aspect, vantage views to S & E	**RSK ID 151/162**: Med pottery/pottery – ground cover not conducive to verify **RSK ID 36:** Earthwork field system not evident during FRS **RSK ID 195: Steam-ploughed ridge and furrow, straight, 1m spaced**	Former FB preserved as hedgebank only	High	
04/02 Plate 3	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Upland upper slope, agricultural -GL rising to N -Open aspect, vantage views to S & E	**RSK ID 36:** Earthwork field system not evident during FRS **RSK ID 196: Steam-ploughed ridge and furrow, straight, 1m spaced**	Large bank	High	**RSK ID 196**: Ridge and furrow evident
04/03 Plate 4	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Upland top, agricultural -Flat GL -360 Vantage views	**RSK ID 197: Steam-ploughed ridge and furrow, straight, 1m spaced.** Internal drain(?) follows line of S FB		High	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
04/04	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Upland top, agricultural -Flat GL -360 Vantage views		Very steep slope (Low potential)	High	
04/05	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Upland mid-slope to relative dip, agricultural -GL rising steeply to S, undulates due to slippage/creep -Open aspect, vantage views to E, N & W -O/h power lines			Medium	
04/06	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Upland lower slope, agricultural -Domed profile -Open aspect	**RSK ID 161**: Burnt flint – ground cover not conducive to verify		Medium	
04/07	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Upland lower slope, agricultural -GL rising to S -Enclosed			Medium	
04/08	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Upland lower slope, agricultural -GL rising to E -Enclosed	**RSK ID 163**: Burnt flint – ground cover not conducive to verify		Medium	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
04/09	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Upland lower slope, agricultural -GL rising to E -Enclosed			Medium	
RDX05 Titch Hill							
05/01	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Pasture/ fallow	-Upland mid-slope, agricultural -GL rising to E -Open aspect	**RSK ID 20**: Roman pottery – ground cover not conducive to verify **RSK ID 33:** Prehistoric boundaries not identified during FRS **RSK ID 35**: cropmark remains of Romano-British settlement not identified during FRS		Medium	Massive curvilinear parch marks - geological?
05/02	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Upland upper slope, agricultural -GL rising steeply to E & N -Open aspect with vantage views to W	**RSK ID 32**: cropmark not identified during FRS	Trackway - ROW	Medium	Massive curvilinear parch marks - geological?
05/03	Unimproved downland/ Prehistoric earthworks	Pasture	-Upland upper slope, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect with vantage views to E & W			Medium	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
05/04 Plate 5	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure - prehistoric earthworks / settlement	Pasture	-Upland upper mid-slope, agricultural -GL rises steeply to S -Open aspect with vantage views to N & E -O/h power lines	**RSK ID 34: Iron Age or Roman trackway identified as earthwork during FRS** **RSK ID 7: U-trackway identified during FRS** **RSK ID 190**: hovel (rems) on 1st ed OS mapping not identified during FRS		Medium	
05/05	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure - prehistoric earthworks / settlement	Pasture	-Upland upper slope, agricultural -GL rises steeply to W -Open aspect with vantage views to E	Track/hollow ways likely associated with **RSK ID 190**		Medium	
05/06 Plate 6	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure - prehistoric earthworks / settlement	Pasture	-Upland upper slope, agricultural -GL rises steeply to W -Open aspect with vantage views to E	**RSK ID 40**: Iron Age settlement not identified during FRS **RSK ID 17**: Iron Age or Roman field system not identified during FRS		High	**RSK ID 17/40**: Linear parch marks
05/07 Plate 6	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure -	Arable (veg. crop)	-Upland mid-slope, agricultural -GL slopes up slightly to N	**RSK ID 17**: Iron Age or Roman field system not identified during FRS **RSK ID 39**: WWII features not identified during FRS	Trackway	High	**RSK ID 17/40**: Linear parch marks

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
	prehistoric earthworks / settlement		-Open aspect with good views to S only				
05/08	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure - prehistoric earthworks / settlement	Pasture	-Upland dip, agricultural -V-shaped valley orientated N-S - Domes up to E to relative high point -Vantage views to E, over R. Adur	**RSK ID 17**: Field system added through AP assessment not identified during FRS.		High	**RSK ID 17**: Cross-hatch of parch marks may be field system
05/09	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure - prehistoric earthworks / settlement	Arable (veg. crop)	-Upland upper slope, agricultural -Domed relative high point, slopes down to E -Vantage views to E, over R. Adur		Trackway	High	
05/10	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure - prehistoric earthworks / settlement	Arable (cereal)	-Upland mid-slope, agricultural -Plateau, then slopes down to E, overlooking R. Adur -Open aspect			Medium	
05/11	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure - prehistoric	Pasture	-Upland lowest slope, agricultural -GL slopes down slightly to E, merging with river valley		Trackway alongside RDX	Medium	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
	earthworks / settlement		-Enclosed				
RDX06 Coombes Road					Trackway alongside RDX		
06/01	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure - Brooks innings	Pasture/ fallow	-Floodplain, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed, views along valley only	**RSK ID 191 Earthwork flood defence? / road embankment added through FRS** **RSK ID 16**: Medieval salt mounds not identified during FRS	Ditch 6 x 2m, 45deg straight sides, flat base, flood defence	Low	**RSK ID 191**: Earthwork evident
06/02 Plate 7	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure - Brooks innings	Silage	-Floodplain, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed, views along valley only	**RSK ID 16**: Medieval salt mounds not identified during FRS	Ditch 6 x 2m, 45deg straight sides, flat base, flood defence	High	**RSK ID 16**: Up to 12 discrete parch marks / Meandering linear parch mark most likely former boundary or trackway to salt mounds
06/03	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure - Brooks innings	Silage	-Floodplain, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed, views along valley only	Large flood defence bank 8m wide x 2m high, flat top **RSK ID 16**: Medieval salt mounds not identified during FRS		Low	Former boundary with R. Adur evident

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
RSK ID 1 **RVX01 River Adur** **Plate 7**							
06/04	Informal fieldscape/ Brooks innings - Industrial	Set aside	-Floodplain, waste -Flat GL -Enclosed, views along valley only	Large flood defence bank 8m wide x 2m high, flat top	Ditch 6 x 2m, 45 deg straight sides, flat base, flood defence	Low	
06/05 Plate 7	Informal fieldscape/ Brooks innings - Industrial	Pasture/ Set aside (waterlogged)	-Lowland, valley base, waste – former water course? -Flat GL -Enclosed	**RSK ID 5: Horsham and Shoreham-on-sea Branch Railway preserved as extant linear earthwork**		Low	
RDX07 A283 Steyning Road							
07/01	Unenclosed/ unimproved downland/ Extraction pits	Trackway/ Set aside	-Upland, lowest slope, agricultural -GL rising to E -Enclosed	**RSK ID 192**: **Possible house platform identified during FRS**		Medium	
07/02	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Arable (harvested)	-Upland, mid-slope, agricultural -GL rising steeply to NE -Open aspect, excellent views to S and sea			Medium	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
07/03 Plate 8	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Arable (grazing fodder)	-Upland mid-slope, agricultural -GL rising slightly to N -Open aspect, excellent views	**RSK ID 84**: Ditches or geological marks not identified during FRS **RSK ID 85**: Two possible Bronze Age round barrows not identified during FRS **RSK ID 199**: Interpreted barrow added through AP assessment		High	**RSK ID 84**: evident as soil marks which run between barrows - RSK IDs 85 & 199
RDX08 Mill Hill							
08/01	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture Beeding Hill	-Upland upper slope, agricultural -GL rising to N -Open aspect with vantage views to E, S & W -O/h power lines		Former FB preserved as hedgebank only	High	
08/02 Plate 10	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture Beeding Hill	-Upland top, agricultural -Domed landscape high point -360 Vantage views	**RSK ID 69**/ **96**/ **111**/ **112**/ **113**/ **118**/ **119**/ **149** : Bronze Age barrow group not identified during FRS **RSK ID 73**: Enclosure not identified during FRS **RSK ID 109**: Roman burials not identified during FRS		High	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
RDX09 Mill Hill							
09/01	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture Beeding Hill	-Upland upper slope, agricultural -GL rising steeply to S -Vantage views to W			Medium	
09/02 Plate 11	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture Tottington Mount	-Upland upper slope, agricultural -GL rises to E -Vantage views to W	**RSK ID 193: Earthworks, possible former FBs / WWII-related**		Medium	**RSK ID 193**: Evident
09/03 Plates 12 & 13	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture Tottington Mount	-Upland upper slope, spur, agricultural -GL rising to E -Vantage views to W & N	**RSK ID 99: Bronze Age Cross Dyke identified as bank and ditch earthwork during FRS**		High	**RSK ID 99**: Evident
09/04	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture Tottington Mount	-Upland mid-slope, agricultural -GL rising steeply to S -Open aspect, good views to N			Low	**RSK ID 201**: Chalk or flint extraction pit/bomb crater
09/05	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture Tottington Mount	-Upland mid-slope, agricultural -GL rising to S -Open aspect			Low	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
09/06	Woodland - Regenerated wood	Scrub	-Lowland inland, agricultural -GL rises slightly to W -Dominated by Tottington Mount			Low	
09/07	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Dominated by Tottington Mount			Low	
09/08	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -GL flat, likely deep colluvium -Views to W only, dominated by Tottington Mount			Medium	
09/09	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Base of very steep slope rising to S -Dominated by Tottington Mount	**Former trackway preserved as earthwork mid-slope**		Medium	
09/10	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private	Pasture/ paddock	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL			Low	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
	enclosure		-Dominated by Tottington Mount				
RDX10 Edburton Road							
10/01	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -GL rising slightly to S -Open aspect, dominated by Tottington Mount		Ditch 3 x 1.5m, 45deg straight sides, flat base	Low	
10/02	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Domed GL creates slight vantage point -O/h power lines			Medium	
10/03	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Domed GL creates slight vantage point		Trackway	Medium	
10/04	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture (waterlog-ged)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -GL rising slightly to S -Enclosed		Ditch 1.5 x 1m U-shaped, recently re-cut	Low	
10/05	Formal fieldscape/	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural			Low	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
	Planned private enclosure		-Flat GL -Enclosed				
10/06	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed	Internal drainage channels	Ditch 1.5 x 1m, U-shaped; Trackway	Low	
10/07	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Domed GL creates slight vantage point	Divided by fences into x3 plots		Medium	
10/08	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Floodplain, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed		Watercourse	Low	Dry valley?
10/09	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Arable (harvested)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Domed GL creates slight vantage point		Well established hedgerow	Medium	
10/10	Informal fieldscape/ Irregular piecemeal enclosure	Ponds (waterlogged)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed			Low	
10/11	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL	**RSK ID 180**: Structure not extant	Trackway – Green Lane?; Well established	Low	Land drainage

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
	enclosure		-Enclosed		hedgerows with mature oak and double ditches		
10/12	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -GL rises slightly to N -Enclosed	Slight undulations	Well established hedgerow; Drain	Low	
10/13	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Set-aside	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Domed GL creates slight vantage point		Well established hedgerow; Drain	Medium	
10/14	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Set-aside	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect with good view of rising land to N & S		Well established hedgerow	Low	
RDX11 Horn lane **RSK ID 2**: evidence for Roman road surface from Barcombe Mills to Hardham not identified							
11/01 Plate 14	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	No Access				High	**RSK ID 202**: Former field system/ boundaries evident
11/02	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure					High	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
11/03	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	**RSK ID 184**.				Low	
11/04	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation					Low	
11/05	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation					Low	
11/06	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation					Low	
RDX12 A281 Brighton Road							
12/01	Informal fieldscape/ Irregular piecemeal enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -GL rises slightly to S -Enclosed			Low	
12/02	Informal fieldscape/ Irregular piecemeal enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -GL rises slightly to S -Enclosed		Trackway; Watercourse 10 x 2m shallow sided	Low	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
12/03	Informal fieldscape/ Irregular piecemeal enclosure	Set-aside (waterlog-ged)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed -Pond hazard			Low	
12/04	Informal fieldscape/ Irregular piecemeal enclosure	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed			Low	
12/05	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Silage (harvested) (waterlogged)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed -Pond hazard	**RSK ID 181**: Structure not extant	Steep hedgebank – GL difference between plots	Low	
12/06	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Arable (harvested)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Undulating GL -Open aspect, relative high-point		Ditch 3 x 1.5m 45deg straight sides	Medium	
12/07 Plate 15	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Arable (harvested)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -GL rises slightly to N -Open aspect, relative high-point -O/h power lines		Hedgebank; Trackway – Green Lane?; Hedgebank	Medium	
12/08	Informal fieldscape/	Arable (seeded)	-Lowland inland, agricultural		Hedge;	Medium	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
	Modern field amalgamation		-Domed GL -Open aspect, relative high-point		Ditch 2 x 1m, 45deg straight sides, recently re-cut		
12/09	Informal fieldscape/ Regular piecemeal enclosure	Arable (seeded)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed		Hedge; Ditch 2 x 2m, U-shaped, recently re-cut	Low	
12/10	Informal fieldscape/ Regular piecemeal enclosure	Arable (seeded)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed		Hedge; Ditch 1 x 1m, 45deg straight sides, recently re-cut	Low	
12/11	Informal fieldscape/ Regular piecemeal enclosure	Arable (seeded)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed		Hedge; Ditch 1 x 1m, 45deg straight sides	Low	
12/12	Informal fieldscape/ Regular piecemeal enclosure	Pasture/ set-aside	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed		Hedge; Ditch 2 x 0.5m, 45deg straight sides	Low	
12/13	Informal fieldscape/ Irregular piecemeal enclosure	Floodplain pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed -Watercourse hazard		Well established hedgebank	Low	Dry valley?

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
12/14	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Arable (harvested)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Domed GL -Open aspect but no long-distance views		Ditch 2 x 1m, steep-sided; Well established hedge, mature trees	Low	Dry valley?
12/15	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Arable (seeded)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -GL rises slightly to N -Open aspect, views to distant uplands	Trackway respects FBs indicating antiquity	Trackway: Hedge; Ditch 1 x 1m, U-shaped	Low	
12/16	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Arable (seeded)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Domed GL -Open aspect	Relative landscape high point		Medium	
12/17	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Arable (seeded)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Domed GL -Open aspect -O/h power lines	Relative landscape high point. Drop in GL to 12/18a c.1.0m	Hedgebank; Ditch 1 x 0.5m, U-shaped	Medium	
12/18	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Arable (seeded)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect -O/h power lines		Hedge; Ditch 2 x 1m, U-shaped;	Low	Land drainage
12/19	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private	Paddock	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL			Low	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
	enclosure		-Open aspect				
12/20	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Paddock	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect		Ditch 1.5 x 1m, U-shaped	Low	
12/21	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Paddock	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect		Ditch (drain) 2 x 1.5m, U-shaped, flat base – either side of RDX	Low	
RDX13 B2116 Wheatsheaf Road							
13/1	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect	**RSK ID 194: Ridge and furrow earthworks across entire plot, 8m spacing ridge to ridge, moderately well preserved**	Ditch 2m width, silted	Medium	**RSK ID 194**: Ridge and furrow evident / land drainage?
13/2	Woodland - Regenerated wood	Set-aside / woodland scrub	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed by mature oak lining either FB	Disturbed ground surface. Rise in GL to 13/3a c1.5m	Ditch 2m width, silted	Low	
13/3	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Paddock	-Inland rise, agricultural -GL rises slightly to N -Open aspect			Medium	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
13/4	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Paddock	-Inland rise, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect			Medium	
13/5	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Silage	-Inland rise, agricultural -Domed GL -Open aspect		Hedge; Ditch 1 x 1m, U-shaped; Trackway; Hedge; Ditch 1 x 1m, U-shaped	Medium	
13/6	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Arable (ploughed)	-Inland rise, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect			Medium	Land drainage
13/7	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Pasture	-Inland rise, agricultural -Domed GL creates relative high point -Open aspect -O/h power lines	**RSK ID 187**: No evidence during FRS for mill indicated by tithe plot name	Ditch 0.5 x 0.5m; Hedgebank	Medium	Dry pond and overflow channel
13/8	Informal fieldscape/ Modern field amalgamation	Set-aside	-Lowland inland, agricultural -GL rises slightly to S -Open aspect	Cropmarks of probable field drains identified during FRS	Well established hedgebank	Low	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
13/9	Informal fieldscape/ Irregular piecemeal enclosure	Floodplain scrub	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Enclosed -Watercourse hazard		Herrings Stream 4m wide	Low	Dry valley?
13/10	Assart fieldscape/ Cohesive assarts	Pasture (waterlogged)	-Lowland inland, agricultural -GL rises to N -Enclosed -O/h power lines -Watercourse hazard			Low	
13/11	Assart fieldscape/ Cohesive assarts	Pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Domed GL -Open aspect -Watercourse hazard		Drain 6m wide	Low	
13/12	Assart fieldscape Cohesive assarts	Floodplain pasture	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect -Watercourse hazard			Low	Dry valley?
13/13	Assart fieldscape/ Cohesive assarts	Set-aside	-Lowland inland, agricultural -Domed GL creates relative high point on a small spur of land -Open aspect		Well established hedgebank; Ditch 2 x 1m, U-shaped	Low	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
13/14	Assart fieldscape/ Cohesive assarts	Pasture	-Inland rise, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect			Low	
13/15	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Inland rise, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect		Hedge; Ditch 2 x 1m, steep sided, recently re-cut	Medium	
RDX14 Bob Lane					Hedge; Ditch 2 x 1m, steep sided, recently re-cut		
14/01	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Inland high-point, agricultural -GL rises to N -Open aspect, good views to N & S -O/h power lines		Trackway; Ditch 1 x 1m, 45deg straight sides	Medium	
14/02	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Inland high-point, agricultural -GL rises to S -Open aspect, good view to N		Hedge; Ditch 1 x 1m, vertical sided, flat base	Medium	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
14/03	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Inland rise, agricultural -GL rises slightly to S -Open aspect -O/h power lines		Well established hedge; Drain 0.5 x 0.5m, U-shaped	Medium	
14/04	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Inland rise, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect -O/h power lines		Well established hedge	Medium	
14/05	Informal Parkland Post-medieval gentrification	Pasture	-Inland rise, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect	**RSK ID 185**: No evidence for barn indicated by tithe plot name	Well established hedge	Medium	
14/06	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Inland rise, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect		Well established hedge	Medium	
14/07	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Inland rise, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect -O/h power lines			Medium	

RSK RDX/ Plot #	Historic Landscape Character	Current Land Use	Landscape Notes	Previous Land Use / Known Archaeology / FRS Notes	Historic Field Boundaries	Arch. Potential	Modern AP Assmt.
14/08	Formal fieldscape/ Planned private enclosure	Pasture	-Inland rise, agricultural -Flat GL -Open aspect			Medium	

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE –TERRESTRIAL VISUAL RECEPTORS

There are 670 designated heritage assets within the 25km visual study area

7.1 World Heritage Sites

There are no World Heritage Sites recorded within the visual study area.

7.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are 12 Registered Parks and Gardens, identified on Figure 25.4 and in Appendix 25.3, located within the visual study area of which five are Grade II* and seven are Grade II listed.

7.3 Scheduled Monuments

There are 259 Scheduled Monuments, identified on Figure 25.4 and in Appendix 25.3, located within the visual study area.

7.4 Listed Buildings (Grade I & II*)

There are 86 Grade I and 186 Grade II* Listed Buildings, identified on Figure 25.4 and in Appendix 25.3, located within the visual study area.

7.5 Conservation Areas

There are 123 Conservation Areas, identified on Figure 25.4 and in Appendix 25.3, located within the visual study area.

7.6 Historic Battlefields

There is one Historic Battlefield, identified on Figure 25.4 and in Appendix 25.3, located within the visual study area.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL –CABLE ROUTE

8.1 Landscape Character Type

Archaeological potential is presented according to landscape character:

8.1.1 Coastal/Urban Fringes (Plots RDX00/01 – 03/02)

The archaeological potential of a proportion of this landscape character type is reduced through historic landfill activity.

The archaeological potential of the coast derives primarily from WWII defence activity. A number of WWI heritage assets are recorded from aerial photographs in the area between the landfall and Sompting by-pass which no longer survive above-ground (RSK IDs 63, 64, 65 & 67) and it is possible these will be located archaeologically during construction works.

Secondly, earthworks and artefacts suggests former settlement of areas that are currently urban fringes. Specifically, these areas are to the east of Bramber first school (RSK ID 66) and to the west of Lambleys Lane (RSK ID 36 & 156). It is likely that any preserved archaeological features will relate to the prehistoric or medieval periods, or both.

Although the majority of previous archaeological interventions in the coastal/urban fringes study area have yielded negative results, there are two examples of Roman burials (RSK IDs 8 & 21) as well as evidence for a Roman road (RSK ID 3) which prove a local permanent presence. These occur relatively close to the proposed cable route, which was clearly considered a suitable burial location during this period. It is, therefore, possible that further Roman remains will be exposed in the plots to either side of Sompting by-pass.

Individual find-spots representing the Mesolithic through to the Medieval periods indicate a constant presence throughout the coastal/urban fringes zone, however, they are not taken as evidence for site-specific archaeological potential.

8.1.2 Adur Floodplain (Plots RDX 05/11 – 07/01)

The archaeological potential of the floodplain is based on previously recorded evidence for Medieval salt working (RSK IDs 16 & 143). Due to periodic flooding, the potential for encountering archaeological evidence for previous settlement is considered unlikely.

8.1.3 Uplands - South Downs and Eastern Downs (Plots RDX 04/01 – 09/10)

Extensive crop marks throughout the uplands landscape character type provide the primary evidence for archaeological potential (RSK IDs 35 & 40). However, there are specific areas of known archaeology, such as the cross-dyke (RSK ID 99), barrow field at the disused quarry (RSK IDs 85 & 199), and

Mill Hill Barrow group (RSK IDs 69, 111-113, 118-119, & 149) which will be impacted upon during the construction phase. These latter features are probably prehistoric (RSK ID 96), but may represent later reuse (RSK ID 109). The apparent suitability of the landscape type for barrows suggests further, previously unknown examples may be identified through the proposed works.

Evidence for the early-Medieval and Medieval periods in the vicinity of Church farm (RSK IDs 15 & 159), whilst representing probable surviving settlement deposits, are likely too far from the proposed cable route to represent potential.

However, a number of lime-kilns are present in the uplands and given the consistent geology across the area, it is likely that further, previously unknown examples will be exposed through the proposed works.

Although a number of WWII defence features are recorded, at Mill Hill for example, it is unlikely that additional similar features that have not been previously identified through aerial photograph assessment will be identified.

Individual find-spots representing the Mesolithic through to the Medieval periods indicate a constant presence throughout the uplands zone, however, they are not taken as evidence for site-specific archaeological potential.

8.1.4 Lowland/Inland – Scarp Footslopes, Low Weald and Upper Adur Valley (Plots RDX 10/01 – 14/08)

There are far fewer known heritage assets in this landscape character type, however, due to thicker soils and repeated ploughing, this may be an effect of visibility through aerial photograph assessment rather than a real lack previous activity. Indeed, find-spot evidence indicates a constant presence in the lowland/inland zone from the Mesolithic period through to the post-Medieval period, albeit not indicating specific areas of potential.

A projected Roman road (RSK ID 2) has been suggested in the vicinity of Horn Lane, and if correct, the plots in this vicinity retain the potential for related archaeological features.

However, there is a dense cluster of Medieval heritage assets at Woodmancote Place, including a proven presence through previous archaeological evaluation. The proximity of the proposed cable route to this interpreted deserted medieval village suggests archaeological potential in these plots.

8.2 Period

The archaeological potential of the development site can be summarised, by period, as follows:

Table 8-1: Summary of archaeological potential

Period	Summary of Archaeological Potential
Early Prehistoric Period	**Moderate potential** for early prehistoric remains at specific locations along the proposed cable route (see geoarchaeological assessment (Appendix 25.5)
Later Prehistoric - Roman Period	**High potential** for Bronze Age (and/or Roman) funerary monuments in the uplands of the Eastern Downs **High potential** for settlement and field systems dating from the Iron Age and Roman periods in the lower foot-slopes of the South Downs **Moderate potential** for Roman activity around Horn Lane **Low potential** for later prehistoric and Roman activity in the lowlands. Such activity is believed to have concentrated on the coast and in uplands
Early Medieval and Medieval Period	**Low potential** for early Medieval remains throughout the entire proposed cable route. Such remains are believed to be located beneath existing villages and isolated farmsteads in the Low Weald **High Potential** for salt working in the Adur floodplain **Moderate potential** for deserved Medieval settlement remains east of Bramber first school and west of Woodmancote Place
Post Medieval and Modern Period	**Low potential** for post-Medieval and modern remains that have not been previously recorded through historic map and aerial photograph assessments throughout the entire proposed cable route

8.3 Field Boundaries

A comparison of modern mapping with tithe mapping (1834-1851) indicates that nearly all of the modern field boundaries were established before the mid-point of the nineteenth century. These cannot be dated more accurately at the present time.

9 CONCLUSIONS

Any physical impacts resulting from the cable/substation installation will occur during construction. Due to the nature of the proposed development, a significant area of land will be subject to excavation, posing a direct physical threat to subsurface archaeological deposits.

Specifically, impacts will occur through groundworks, primarily topsoil/subsoil stripping activities, but also benching and drainage, associated with the substation, the installation of temporary access roads, storage areas, offices and compounds as well as the cable route itself, the working width of which may be expanded in areas proposed for directional drilling.

As well as hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains, the archaeological potential of the cable route is derived from:

- Palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological deposits;
- Bronze Age (and/or Roman) funerary monuments in the uplands of the Eastern Downs;
- Settlement and field systems dating from the Iron Age and Roman periods in the lower foot-slopes of the South Downs; and
- Salt working in the Adur floodplain.

An off shore wind farm development has the potential to visually impact terrestrial heritage assets.

As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment, an archaeology and cultural heritage assessment will be undertaken.