



Rampion Offshore Wind Farm



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E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Rampion Offshore Wind Limited

**RAMPION OFFSHORE
WIND FARM**

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

E.ON

October 2012

RSK GENERAL NOTES

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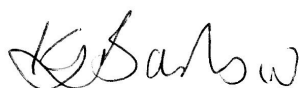
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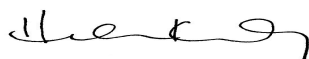
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This work has been undertaken in accordance with the Quality Management System of RSK Environment Ltd.

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

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

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 outposts 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 4862a. 1r. 34p., 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 WWII 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, (waterlogged)	-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.
RD09 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 (waterlogged)	-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 (waterlogged)	-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 landfill 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 deserted 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.

GAZETTEER - CABLE ROUTE

RSK ID	HER ID	NMR ID	NAME DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORT- ANCE	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
1		866997	ADUR NAVIGATION	520224	107959		C19th	Low	None	None
2		1325617, 626125	Roman road from Barcombe Mills to Hardham (projected)	522609	114038		RB	Uncertain	Negligible	Uncertain
3		1325626	Roman road from Chichester to Brighton (projected)	515496	105630		RB	Uncertain	Negligible	Uncertain
4		1358371	BRIGHTON AND PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY	516496	103892		C19th	Low	None	None
5		983769	HORSHAM AND SHOREHAM-ON-SEA BRANCH RAILWAY	520274	107986		C19th	Low	None	None
6	3159	395404	Probable Bronze Age cross-ridge dyke	516666	107574		BA	Uncertain	None	None
7		395455	U' trackway in use as a bridle path. No evidence for antiquity	517072	107622		?C20th	Very Low	None	None
8	3164	395433, 626021	Roman inhumation burial overlying a Roman ditch containing Samian ware, pot boilers and animal bones in West Street.	515370	105110		RB	Uncertain	None	None
9	3173	395470	LBA Palstave	515150	105390	find-spot	BA	Uncertain	None	None
10	3176	395476	Beehive quern (part of)	515200	105480	find-spot	?RB	Uncertain	None	None
11	3179	395485, 626017	Probable bowl barrow on the summit of Steep Down	516850	107560		BA	Medium	None	None
12	3187	395510	BA pottery	515100	105500	find-spot	BA	Uncertain	None	None
13	3189	395519	COOMBES PARISH CHURCH	519050	108160		Med	High	None	None
14	3190	395520	Site of the deserted medieval village of Coombes	519170	108150		Med	Medium	None	None
15	4419	395525, 626004, 626010	ST MARYS CHURCH	516150	105640		AS - Med	High	None	None
16	5015, 5016, 3191	395528	Medieval salt mounds	519900	107500		Med	Low	Medium	Minor
17	3195, 3196, 3201	395550	Remains of an Iron Age or Romano British field system	518000	107600		IA / RB	Uncertain	Medium	Uncertain
18	3095	395556	Looped palstave	516900	107500	find-spot	BA	Uncertain	None	None
19	3198	395557	Socketed and looped celt	516000	106000	find-spot	BA	Uncertain	None	None
20	3097	395576	RB pottery scatter.	516500	107200	find-spot	RB	Uncertain	None	None

GAZETTEER - CABLE ROUTE

RSK ID	HER ID	NMR ID	NAME DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORT- ANCE	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
21	3211	395585, 626009	Roman cremation burial	516110	105220		RB	Uncertain	None	None
22		609485	LAMBLEYS BARN - Trackways	515400	105900		?Pmed	Very Low	None	None
23	3214	521363	THE OLD RECTORY	519154	108108	LB (II)	Med	High	None	None
24		1212381	Mesolithic lithic implement	515550	105230	find-spot	Meso	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
25		1355199	A hospitaller's camera is documented at Sompting in 1426	516000	105000		Med	Uncertain	None	None
26		521364	APPLESHAM FARMHOUSE	519492	107169	LB (II)	C17th	High	None	None
27		521365	APPLESHAM FARM BARN	519448	107189		C17th	Low	None	None
28		521366	APPLESHAM FARM GRANARY	519501	107187		C18th	Low	None	None
29		521367	APPLESHAM FARM CART SHED	519491	107191		C18th	Low	None	None
30		1445912	Probable post medieval dewpond	516250	107920		Pmed	Very Low	None	None
31		1446150	Probable trackway	516120	108150		Prehist	Very Low	None	None
32		1446154	Possible prehistoric or later trackway or boundary ditches	516730	108390		?IA / RB	Uncertain	Medium	Uncertain
33		1446158	Prehistoric boundaries	516430	107420		Prehist	Uncertain	Negligible	Uncertain
34		1446182	Probable Iron Age or Roman trackway	517000	107590		IA / RB	Low	Negligible	None
35		1446203	Cropmark remains of a probable a Romano-British settlement	516290	107160		RB	Uncertain	Low	Uncertain
36		1446371	Probable Iron Age or Roman field system	515390	106180		IA / RB	Uncertain	Medium	Uncertain
37		1446461	Second World War type 24 Pillbox	515620	105300		WWII	Medium	None	None
38		1447005	A defensive line comprising of anti-tank blocks and anti-tank ditches	515350	105280		WWII	Uncertain	None	None
39		1447059	Second World War anti-glider obstructions	517950	108050		WWII	Very Low	None	None
40		1447064	Probable Iron Age settlement	517520	107630		IA	Uncertain	Negligible	Uncertain
41		1447077	Probable post medieval quarry	516990	107630		Pmed	Very Low	None	None
42		1473424	Cropmark traces of a possible trackway and ditch	515680	105020		Unknown	Very Low	High	Minor
43		1484554	Possible pond within the woodland on The Mountain	516250	106200		Pmed	Very Low	None	None
44	3322	395831	Late IA pottery	516930	103180	find-spot	IA	Uncertain	None	None
45	3325	395840	Polished flint axe	516470	103640	find-spot	Neo	Uncertain	None	None
46	3329	395856	Ro pottery, pot boilers etc	516840	103230	find-spot	RB	Uncertain	None	None
47	3332	395864	Ro pottery	515580	104400	find-spot	RB	Uncertain	None	None
48	3334	395872	Ro pottery	515350	104770	find-spot	RB	Uncertain	None	None

GAZETTEER - CABLE ROUTE

RSK ID	HER ID	NMR ID	NAME DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORT- ANCE	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
49	3335	395875	Tranchet axe	516000	104600	find-spot	Meso / Neo	Uncertain	None	None
50	3348	395912, 1034554	Roman pottery	516200	104400	find-spot	RB	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
51	3352	395924	Two tranchet axes and a scraper	515330	104750	find-spot	Neo	Uncertain	None	None
52		395936	Canterbury penny of Edward III	515470	104830	find-spot	Med	Uncertain	None	None
53		1447692	World War II pillbox	516910	103050		WWII	Low	None	None
54		1447742	WWII emergency water supply tank	517020	103120		WWII	Low	None	None
55		1447764	WWII emergency water supply tank	517520	103670		WWII	Low	None	None
56		1447784	A single large WWII air raid shelter	517660	103620		WWII	Low	None	None
57		1447895	Three WWII bomb craters	517010	103700		WWII	Low	Medium	Minor
58		1447911	WWII gun emplacement	516990	103960		WWII	Low	None	None
59		1447912	WWII bomb crater	516930	103980		WWII	Low	None	None
60		1447914	WWII bomb crater	516800	104030		WWII	Low	None	None
61		1447915	WWII bomb crater	516660	104100		WWII	Low	None	None
62		1449091	A line of seven WW2 anti-tank blocks	515850	104680		WWII	Low	None	None
63		1449109	Second World War pillbox	515890	104420		WWII	Low	None	None
64		1449110	Second World War pillbox	515910	104380		WWII	Low	None	None
65		1449113	Second World War pillbox	516240	103990		WWII	Low	None	None
66		1449121	An area of earthwork ditches and enclosures	515860	104820		Med / Pmed	Uncertain	Low	Uncertain
67	6506	1449122	Second World War military camp	515970	104850		WWII	Very Low	None	None
68		1449118	A line of nine anti-tank cubes which form part of the Second World war stop-line around Worthing	516370	103840		WWII	Very Low	None	None
69	4357	398707, 626082	Site of a Bronze Age bowl barrow	521540	109990		BA	Uncertain	None	None
70	3687	398781	Roman coin	520570	107850	find-spot	RB	Very Low	None	None
71	3691	398803, 626087, 643080	OLD ERRINGHAM: Documentary evidence suggests that this is the site of a deserted medieval village.	520500	107700	SM (29233)	Med	High	None	None
72	4367	398856, 643082, 908896	Remains of chapel	520530	107700	SM (29233)	AS / Med	High	None	None

GAZETTEER - CABLE ROUTE

RSK ID	HER ID	NMR ID	NAME DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORT- ANCE	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
73	4292	398861	Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure and trackway on Beeding Hill	521450	109760		Unknown	Uncertain	Medium	Uncertain
74	3706	398864	Two barrows, containing Anglo-Saxon inhumations	520930	109690		BA / AS	Uncertain	None	None
75	8379	398867, 643084, 908900	Anglo Saxon hut with loom weights and brooch	520430	107540		AS	Uncertain	None	None
76	4293	398870	Neolithic flint axe, partly polished	521800	109900	find-spot	Neo	Uncertain	None	None
77	3710	398882	Medieval limekiln	520520	107680		Med	Medium	None	None
78	3723	398904, 626088, 643085	Cross Dyke on Beeding Hill	520780	109080	SM (31216)	IA	High	None	None
79		910176	Mesolithic tranche axe and microlith	521000	109600	find-spot	Meso	Uncertain	None	None
80		537369	OLD ERRINGHAM HALL	520561	107734	LB (II)	Med	High	None	None
81		537370	ERRINGHAM COTTAGE	520565	107760		Med	Medium	None	None
82		1447223	Possible Iron Age cross-dyke	520650	109030		IA	Uncertain	None	None
83		1447229	Two possible ditches or geological marks	520460	108690		Unknown	Uncertain	None	None
84		1447231	Several possible ditches or geological marks	520960	108650		Unknown	Uncertain	Low	Uncertain
85		1447233	Two possible Bronze Age round barrows	520900	108680		BA	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
86		1447241	A possible fragmented field system	520290	108290		Unknown	Uncertain	None	None
87		1447651	WWII heavy anti aircraft battery	520150	107310		WWII	Low	None	None
88		1473356	WWII building	520300	107420		WWII	Low	None	None
89		1489649	The site of Bury Very High Frequency (VHF) Fixer Station	521200	108200		WWII	Low	None	None
90	3752	399042	Woodmancote. Deserted medieval village	523100	115100		Med	Medium	None	None
91		399064	ST PETERS CHURCH	523110	115000	LB (II)	C19th	High	None	None
92		981336	Stable - Possible tithe barn	523100	115700		Med	Low	None	None
93	4294	399363	Bowl Barrow	522030	110370		BA	Medium	None	None
94	3811	399376	Flints, including axes, scrapers, knives and flakes	522370	110800	find-spot	Neo	Uncertain	None	None
95	3814	399385	Mesolithic Microliths	522380	112780	find-spot	Meso	Uncertain	None	None
96	3816	399391	Possible Barrow Group	521570	110020		BA	Uncertain	None	None
97	3823	399406	Round Barrow	522160	110810		BA	Medium	None	None
98			VOID							

GAZETTEER - CABLE ROUTE

RSK ID	HER ID	NMR ID	NAME DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORT- ANCE	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
99	3839	1200033	Bronze Age cross dyke on Tottington Mount	521790	111090	SM (31217)	BA	High	Medium	Major
100	7496	1424327	Second World War defended locality set up at Truleigh Hill	522000	110000		WWII	Medium	None	None
101	2768		Medieval park - Twineham	525000	119000		Med	Low	None	None
102	2770		Parkscape - Terry's Cross	523320	114700		C19th	Low	None	None
103	2793		Parkscape - Twineham Grange	524200	120400		C19th	Low	None	None
104	3003		Neolithic axe	514999	105500	find-spot	Neo	Uncertain	None	None
105	2705		Parkscape - Sompting Abbots	516280	105740		C19th	Low	None	None
106	3724		Human and animal bones	520640	109040	find-spot	Unknown	Uncertain	None	None
107			VOID							
108	3760		Tollhouse	524521	117353		C18th	Low	None	None
109	4358		Possible Roman burials	521500	109900		RB	Uncertain	High	Moderate
110	4420		Roman bricks	516150	105640		RB	Low	None	None
111	4359		Bowl barrow	521520	109940		BA	Medium	None	None
112	3817		Bowl barrow	521610	110060		BA	Medium	None	None
113	3818		Bowl barrow	521710	110170		BA	Medium	None	None
114	3824		Barrow	522170	110800		BA	Medium	None	None
115			VOID							
116	4813		Stone axe	524800	119500	find-spot	Neo	Uncertain	None	None
117	4818		Sandstone hone fragment	517000	107500	find-spot	Prehist	Uncertain	None	None
118	4360	633181	Barrow	521500	109900		BA	Medium	None	None
119	4361		Barrow	521430	109910		BA	Medium	None	None
120			VOID							
121	5082		Woodmancote Place: possible park bank	523130	115280		Unknown	Low	None	None
122	5128		Ridge and Furrow	523800	116270		Med / Pmed	Low	None	None
123	5196		Titch Hill farm	516395	106545		Pmed	Low	None	None
124	5237		Bronze Handle said to be the top of a lynch pin of a chariot wheel, probably Belgic	519400	107200	find-spot	IA	Uncertain	None	None
125	5723	1332379	Lyons Farm WB. Very few features were noted	515148	105164	negative intervention	C20th	Very Low	None	None

GAZETTEER - CABLE ROUTE

RSK ID	HER ID	NMR ID	NAME DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORT- ANCE	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
126	5726	1318109	Smithkline Beecham Pharmaceutical Site WB. C20 Hardcore	515420	104620	negative intervention	C20th	Very Low	None	None
127	5722	1042940	Five trenches were excavated, most of the features revealed were modern, however a small quantity of struck flint was found	515100	105320	find-spot	Prehist	Very Low	None	None
128	5803	1332274	Flintwork	515700	105900	find-spot	Neo - BA	Uncertain	None	None
129	5844		Polished axe	516350	103750	find-spot	Neo	Uncertain	None	None
130	5865		Laurel leaf arrowhead	515200	105100	find-spot	Neo	Uncertain	None	None
131	5866		Butt of a polished axe	515500	104600	find-spot	Neo	Uncertain	None	None
132	6131		Brick field	516800	103100		C19th	Low	None	None
133	6135		Brickyard	516000	103750		C19th	Low	None	None
134	6200		Brick kiln	522600	114700		C19th	Low	None	None
135	6201		Brick field	522600	114900		C19th	Low	None	None
136	5903		Tranchet tool	516600	107800	find-spot	Meso	Uncertain	None	None
137	6505		Complex of earthworks	515850	105350		WWII?	Low	None	None
138	6514	1098734, 1324668, 1338544	East Worthing Access Road: DBA, trial trenching and geophysical survey. No features but lots of finds of flint	516100	104250	find-spot	Prehist	Very Low	None	None
139	5907		Fabricator	521400	109000	find-spot	Prehist	Uncertain	None	None
140	5908		Tranchet tool	520500	107700	find-spot	Prehist	Uncertain	None	None
141	3692		Saxon pennies	520500	107700	find-spot	AS	Uncertain	None	None
142	3722		Medieval Ringwork at Old Erringham	520530	107740		Med	Medium	None	None
143	3725		Medieval salt working site	520400	107700		Med	Medium	None	None
144	6507		Permanent building - Sompting POW camp	515460	105140		WWII	Low	None	None
145	5132		Hoard	516000	104000	find-spot	BA	Uncertain	None	None
146	3356		Medieval penny	515470	104830	find-spot	Med	Very Low	None	None
147	5725	1332383	Four trenches were excavated on the Smithkline Beecham Sports Field. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed	515950	104500	negative intervention	n/a	Very Low	None	None
148	6664		Coins	524300	117300	find-spot	Pmed	Uncertain	None	None
149	4362		Barrow	521430	109860		BA	Medium	None	None

GAZETTEER - CABLE ROUTE

RSK ID	HER ID	NMR ID	NAME DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORT- ANCE	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
150	5227		Flintwork, fire-fractured flint, medieval pottery, and shell	515820	106050	find-spot	Prehist	Uncertain	None	None
151	5804	1332274	Medieval pottery	515700	105900	find-spot	Med	Uncertain	None	None
152	6917		501 scrapers, 108 Piercers/Awls, 9 knives, 25 Multi-purpose tools, 1 gunlock flint, 21 notched pieces, 2 hammerstones were recovered from this field. Bronze Age pottery and a small amount of roman pottery was also recovered	515500	105400	find-spot	Prehist	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
153	7164		Archaeological field evaluation and watching brief revealed a medieval pit, two possible postholes and a ditch of mid 12th -13th century date	523143	115077		Med	Very Low	None	None
154	7165	1337224	Medieval Manor House	523172	115106		Med	Low	None	None
155	7166	1337225	Outbuildings - L-shaped Barn	523115	115150		Med	Low	None	None
156	7167	1337225	Former Open-Fronted Shelter Shed	523148	115175		C19th	Low	None	None
157	7168	1337225	Former Wain Lodge	523134	115192		C19th	Low	None	None
158	7169	1337225	Former Granary/Stable	523118	115116		Pmed	Low	None	None
159	7251		Possible deserted village of Sompting	516044	105648		Med	Medium	None	None
160	7290		Flint scatter	515463	105887	find-spot	Prehist	Uncertain	None	None
161	7291		Burnt flint	516096	106502	find-spot	Prehist	Uncertain	None	None
162	7292		Pottery	515758	105856	find-spot	Prehist / RB / Pmed	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
163	7302		Burnt flint	515967	106962	find-spot	Prehist	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
164	7310		Magnetometer trace of linear features	515684	106636		Unknown	Uncertain	None	None
165	7482		Pottery, flint and Oyster shell	516099	105877	find-spot	Prehist	Uncertain	None	None
166	7680		Lime kiln	522300	111300		Pmed	Low	None	None
167	7293		Roman and medieval pottery	515340	105767	find-spot	RB / Med	Uncertain	None	None
168			VOID							
169	7965		Kentons Farm, Northern Range of outbuildings	522950	114860		Pmed	Low	None	None
170	8047		Royal Observer Corps monitoring post (Cold War)	517160	103540		C20th	Low	None	None
171	8066		Auxiliary unit operational base - Small Dole Patrol	520400	108000		WWII	Low	None	None
172	8071		Auxiliary Unit Regional HQ and operational base	521500	111600		WWII	Low	None	None

GAZETTEER - CABLE ROUTE

RSK ID	HER ID	NMR ID	NAME DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORT- ANCE	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
173	8178		WWII Loopholed wall	516840	103200		WWII	Low	None	None
174	8367		Lime kiln	516300	106400		?Med	Low	None	None
175	8411		Milestone	520420	107630		C19th	Low	None	None
176	8437		Sea Mills tollhouse	517100	103140		Pmed	Low	None	None
177		1379203	Six trenches recorded no significant archaeological activity	515300	104700	negative intervention	n/a	Very Low	None	None
178		1527346	WB recorded structural remains, human remains and an undated linear feature	519060	108200		Unknown	Very Low	None	None
179			Structure annotated on tithe mapping	515577	105615		Pmed	Low	None	None
180			Structure annotated on tithe mapping	522942	113461		Pmed	Low	None	None
181			Structure annotated on tithe mapping	523199	115626		Pmed	Low	None	None
182			Structure annotated on tithe mapping	524254	117458		Pmed	Low	None	None
183			Structure annotated on tithe mapping	524626	118800		Pmed	Low	None	None
184			Tithe map plot name indicates archaeological potential: Barn Field	522917	114995		Pmed	Very Low	None	None
185			Tithe map plot name indicates archaeological potential:Barn Field & Barn	524052	121165		Pmed	Very Low	Uncertain	Uncertain
186			Tithe map plot name indicates archaeological potential: New Barn Field	524524	120275		Pmed	Very Low	None	None
187			Tithe map plot name indicates archaeological potential: Mill Field	524601	119092		Pmed	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
188			Tithe map plot name indicates archaeological potential: House field	524253	120831		Pmed	Uncertain	None	None
189			Tithe map plot name indicates archaeological potential: Hovel Field	524475	120718		Pmed	Very Low	None	None
190			Structure annotated on first ed OS mapping	517038	108022		Pmed	Uncertain	None	None
191			Flood defence/road construction earthwork noted during AFRS	519784	107347		Modern	Low	None	None
192			Possible artificial platform noted during AFRS	520586	108097		Unknown	Low	Medium	Minor
193			Earthworks noted during AFRS	521812	110666		WWII?	Low	Medium	Minor
194			Ridge and furrow noted during AFRS	524148	118217		Med/ Pmed	Low	Low	None
195			Ridge and furrow noted during AFRS	515700	105817		Pmed	Low	Low	None

GAZETTEER - CABLE ROUTE

RSK ID	HER ID	NMR ID	NAME DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORT- ANCE	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
196			Ridge and furrow noted during AFRS	515895	105932		Pmed	Low	Low	None
197			Ridge and furrow noted during AFRS	515905	106097		Pmed	Low	Low	None
198			VOID							
199			Barrow added through AP assessment	520816	108783		BA	Uncertain	None	None
200			Extraction/crater added through AP assessment	518527	107839		Unknown	Very Low	None	None
201			Extraction/crater added through AP assessment	521515	111127		Unknown	Very Low	None	None
202			Field system added through AP assessment	522579	114196		Unknown	Uncertain	Low	Uncertain

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR-TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V1	1000018	BATTLE OF LEWES	BF	539749	111023	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V2	1000047	BRIGHTON MARINA	Wreck	533270	102950	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V3	1000164	CHARLESTON MANOR	RPG II*	552023	100648	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V4	1000170	ARUNDEL CASTLE AND PARK	SM/ RPG II*	501281	109139	(>20km study area) The RPG is significant in terms of its historical and artistic values, its unaltered character and relationship between buildings and spaces. The RPG provides the setting for Arundel Castle SM thus the intended intervisibility between the RPG and the SM is significant. Setting extends outwith the RPG boundary to a degree to include the surrounding countryside and townscape. Long-distance views are afforded from natural high-points within the RPG boundary, particularly to the east, although these elements of the setting are not considered intrinsic to the interest of the RPG. No significant view of the sea/proposed development is anticipated from the RPG from this distance. Whilst a view of the sea may be possible from the top of the castle, this view is not considered contributory to the group setting of the heritage assets. Development as proposed is not within setting. Historical and artistic values are preserved.	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V5	1000204	PRESTON MANOR AND PRESTON PARK	RPG II	530569	106213	(15 - 20km study area) RPG is significant in terms of its historic and artistic values, its unaltered character and relationship between buildings and spaces. RPG provides setting for Manor, defined as the designated area only. Situated in a natural amphitheatre and enclosed on all sides by buildings, long-distance views do not contribute to the character. Single designed vista of bowling green from club house is not affected. Development as proposed is not within setting. Historic and artistic values are preserved.	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V6	1000205	THE ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON	RPG II	531260	104233	(<15km study area) RPG is significant in terms of its historic and artistic values, its unaltered character and relationship between buildings and spaces. The setting is defined as the designated area only which is enclosed on all sides by buildings, thus long-distance views do not contribute to the character. The entrance lodge frames a view south on exit, but not of the sea/proposed development due to intervening structures. Development as proposed is not within setting. Historic and artistic values are preserved.	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V7	1000222	WOODVALE CEMETERY	RPG II	532759	105671	(<15km study area) RPG is significant in terms of its historic and artistic values. Personal associations contribute to its character, as well as its tranquillity and isolated sense of place. The setting is defined as the designated area only. Well-vegetated. Any view of the sea is glimpsed and as such does not contribute to the significance of the designation. Development as proposed is not within setting. Historic and artistic values preserved. See Plate 16, Appendix 25.4.	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V8	1000234	PLUMPTON PLACE	RPG II*	536031	113519	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V9	1000235	FIRLE PLACE	RPG II	547427	107520	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V11	1000307	GLYNDE PLACE	RPG II*	545533	109225	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V13	1001212	HIGHDOWN	RPG II*	509757	104026	(15 - 20km study area) RPG is significant in terms of its historic and artistic values. The setting is defined as the designated area only. Well-vegetated, there are no designed long-distance views. Located on top of a hill, the character is open once the viewer is outwith the tree-cover of the garden (and the designation). Sea views do not, therefore, significantly contribute to the character of the RPG. Development as proposed is not within setting. Historic and artistic values are preserved.	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V14	1001313	KEMP TOWN ENCLOSURES	RPG II	533092	103493	See ES for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V15	1001319	QUEEN'S PARK, BRIGHTON	RPG II	532127	104473	(<15km study area) RPG is significant in terms of its historic and artistic value, its unaltered character and relationship between buildings and spaces. Situated on elevated ground, the character is generally open and its setting includes surrounding structures. Long-distance views are afforded to the sea, in particular on exit in the south west corner is a framed vista of the sea through a gateway. Designed views along paths within the park focus on prominent structures, again, within the boundary of the park. Although views of the sea are possible, these are largely incidental and thus not considered an element of significance, other than the guided view on exit, to which a negligible impact is predicted. Prominence of structures within the park remain unaffected. The proposed development will not obscure current baseline character of glimpsed sea views. Historic and artistic values are preserved. See Plate 18, Appendix 25.4.	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR-TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V16	1001447	STANMER PARK	RPG II	533411	109929	(>20km study area) Located in a natural bowl-shape in the landscape, the RPG provides the setting for listed structures including the church and hall. The significance of the heritage asset is in its historic and artistic value, its unaltered character with preserved space, and intervisibility between its architecturally interesting elements. There is also a well-preserved example of a walled garden, with enclosed visual significance only. The sea is not visible from the majority of the designated area. Where long-distance views ("over Brighton", taken from the designation description) are afforded from natural high-points within the garden, these are not designed vistas. The development as proposed is not within the setting of the RPG. Designed elements of the landscape, and intended vistas from the listed structures will remain unaffected. On exit from the RPG a sight-line is framed by lodges through which the sea is not visible. Historic and artistic values preserved.	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V18	1002201	Barracks at Cuckmere Haven	SM	552022	97992	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V19	1002205	Highdale Hill, Romano-British settlement	SM	539785	104386	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V20	1002206	Medieval enclosure W of Newmarket Plantation	SM	536528	107998	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V21	1002207	Field system on Bullock Down	SM	558275	96284	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR-TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V22	1002211	Deserted medieval settlement N of Church Farm	SM	552053	105255	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V23	1002213	Saxonbury Anglo-Saxon cemetery	SM	540720	109498	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V24	1002237	Dewpond	SM	555116	98206	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V25	1002241	Medieval earthworks at Balmer	SM	535881	110148	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V26	1002242	Newhaven military fort and lunette battery	SM	544899	100185	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V27	1002244	Medieval farmstead and regular aggregate field system, 805m west of Crapham Barn	SM	557438	97804	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V28	1002247	Three round barrows SW of Loose Plantation	SM	549285	105175	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V29	1002247	Three round barrows SW of Loose Plantation	SM	549119	105340	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V30	1002247	Three round barrows SW of Loose Plantation	SM	549162	105297	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V31	1002248	Long barrow 200yds (180m) W of Winton chalk pit	SM	550989	103586	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V32	1002249	Lewes Town Wall, section called The Green Wall	SM	541744	110387	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V33	1002253	Two round barrows SE of Berwick chalk pit	SM	550619	104034	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V34	1002253	Two round barrows SE of Berwick chalk pit	SM	550628	104028	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V35	1002254	Round barrow S of Ditchling Beacon	SM	533023	112468	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V36	1002255	Two round barrows 200yds (180m) W of Winton chalk pit	SM	550872	103706	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V37	1002256	Bowl barrow, 870m NNE of Blackstone Barn	SM	548866	102720	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V39	1002258	Three round barrows E of Caburn Bottom	SM	544574	109281	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V40	1002258	Three round barrows E of Caburn Bottom	SM	544741	109595	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V41	1002258	Three round barrows E of Caburn Bottom	SM	544761	109586	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V43	1002260	Round barrow SW of Winchester's Pond	SM	553717	101782	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V44	1002261	Chapel of St James' Hospital	SM	541300	109756	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V45	1002262	Linear earthwork S of village	SM	535918	107662	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V46	1002263	Round barrow NW of Mill Hill	SM	540372	105707	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V47	1002264	Round barrow S of Breaky Bottom	SM	540153	104908	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V48	1002265	Heathy Brow round barrows	SM	539613	105211	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V49	1002266	Fore Hill round barrow	SM	546117	104245	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V50	1002267	Firle Beacon round barrow and two adjacent round barrows, West Firle	SM	548539	105921	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V51	1002268	Three round barrows W of Bopeep chalk pit	SM	549072	105307	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V52	1002268	Three round barrows W of Bopeep chalk pit	SM	549068	105238	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V53	1002269	Round barrow SW of Bopeep Bostal	SM	549456	105037	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V54	1002270	Two round barrows SW of Bostal Bottom	SM	548752	104400	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V55	1002270	Two round barrows SW of Bostal Bottom	SM	548746	104325	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V56	1002272	Old manor house (remains of), Portslade-By-Sea	SM	525546	106368	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V57	1002276	Three barrows on Offham Hill	SM	539870	111657	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V58	1002279	Section of Port's Road and barrow on Round Hill, Hangleton	SM	526881	108297	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V59	1002281	Round barrow on Peacehaven Heights above Friars Bay	SM	543103	100184	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V60	1002282	Round barrow on Cliffe Hill	SM	543405	110700	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V61	1002283	Earthworks and lynchets on Buckland Bank and Buckland Hole	SM	537038	110663	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V62	1002283	Earthworks and lynchets on Buckland Bank and Buckland Hole	SM	536736	110974	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V63	1002284	The Calvary (mound)	SM	541568	109658	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V64	1002285	'The Bible' entrenchment, Bible Bottom	SM	543714	110122	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V65	1002286	Castle Hill earthwork	SM	537820	106762	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V66	1002288	Camp near Belle Tout lighthouse, Birling Gap	SM	555954	95714	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR
V67	1002289	Medieval crypt, Church Street	SM	548234	98922	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V68	1002290	Burlough Castle	SM	553029	104201	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V70	1002293	A turf-cut hill figure known as The Long Man of Wilmington, 914m south-east of Acorn Barn	SM	554252	103451	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V71	1002303	Earthworks and lynchets near Eastwick Barn, Patcham	SM	531859	109766	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V72	1002304	Ewe Bottom entrenchment, Patcham	SM	530431	110275	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V73	1002310	Middle Brow earthwork	SM	533615	112203	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V74	1002311	Plumpton Plain earthworks	SM	535676	112242	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V75	1002311	Plumpton Plain earthworks	SM	535795	112219	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V76	1002312	Faulkner's Bottom entrenchment	SM	535291	112516	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V77	1003310	Two groups of round barrows SE of Firle Beacon	SM	548871	105774	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V78	1003311	Five Lord's Burghs round barrow	SM	548657	103612	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V79	1003576	Two round barrows 2/3 mile (1070m) W of Glyndebourne	SM	544623	110528	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V80	1003576	Two round barrows 2/3 mile (1070m) W of Glyndebourne	SM	544625	110503	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V81	1005567	Earthwork near Horseshoe Plantation, Stamer	SM	535025	111938	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V82	1005568	Medieval settlement site on eastern side of Saxon Down	SM	544624	110528	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR-TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V83	1005809	A 19th century artillery fort known as Littlehampton Fort, 317m south west of the Windmill Theatre	SM	502703	101189	(15 - 20km study area) The significance of the heritage asset lies in its architectural design as a functional structure and also its historical value. Views south as far as the horizon are a positive elemnt of the heritage asset's setting, since these views of the channel contribute towards an understanding of how the monument was used. This view will be altered through the proposed development. The relative location of the proposed development however, is substantially oblique to the shoreline. It is therefore not considered that a visible alteration will sever the intended relationship with the seascape, nor interfere significantly with interpretations of the defensive function of the monument. The scale of the turbines from this distance will not be such as to dominate during appreciation of the heritage asset, and their placement within a relatively small proportion of the overall vista from the asset is not sufficient to interfere with future studies of this aspect of military history. Architectural and historical values will, on the whole, be preserved.	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V84	1005818	Shoreham Airfield dome trainer, 240m south west of Sussex Pad Hotel	SM	519863	105839	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V85	1005821	Roman road and 18th century coaching road N of Pyecombe church	SM	529329	113123	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V86	1005823	Settlement site in Chantry Bottom	SM	508164	111626	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V87	1005824	Shoreham Fort, 120m SSE of East House	SM	523344	104550	See ES for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V88	1005828	Medieval earthworks E and SE of St Mary's Church	SM	500533	102647	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V89	1005828	Medieval earthworks E and SE of St Mary's Church	SM	500383	102463	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V90	1005830	Round barrows W of Ditchling Beacon	SM	531250	112961	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V91	1005831	Round barrow S of Edburton	SM	523319	111262	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V92	1005840	The Marlipins	SM	521492	105025	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V93	1005850	Muntham Court Romano-British site	SM	511059	109337	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V94	1005852	Barrows and ditches on Steyning Round Hill	SM	516470	110220	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V95	1005865	Maison Dieu	SM	501967	107087	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V96	1005894	Burpham camp	SM	503926	108556	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V100	1008051	Bowl barrow south of Coombe Plantation	SM	538767	111987	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V101	1008149	Bowl barrow 300m north west of Mount Harry	SM	537990	112299	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V102	1008150	Bowl barrow 530m south east of Ditchling Cross: part of Plumpton Plain round barrow cemetery	SM	536520	112550	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V103	1008151	Bowl barrow 550m south east of Ditchling Cross: part of Plumpton Plain round barrow cemetery	SM	536561	112578	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V104	1008152	Two bowl barrows 600m south east of Ditchling Cross: part of Plumpton Plain round barrow cemetery	SM	536605	112573	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V105	1008153	Bowl barrow 700m south east of Ditchling Cross: part of Plumpton Plain round barrow cemetery	SM	536703	112569	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V106	1008154	Bowl barrow south west of The Beeches: part of Plumpton Plain round barrow cemetery	SM	536896	112637	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V107	1008155	Bowl barrow south of The Beeches: part of Plumpton Plain round barrow cemetery	SM	536966	112599	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V108	1008156	Bowl barrow north west of Warningore Bostall: part of Plumpton Plain round barrow cemetery	SM	537013	112571	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V109	1008157	Part of Plumpton Plain round barrow cemetery and an Anglo-Saxon barrow field south east of Warningore Bostall	SM	537076	112541	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V110	1008158	Cross dyke 730m south east of Ditchling Cross	SM	536737	112586	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V111	1008159	Cross dyke and adjacent saucer barrow 850m south east of Ditchling Cross: part of Plumpton Plain round barrow cemetery	SM	536845	112595	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V112	1008160	Two bowl barrows 190m south east of Blackcap	SM	537566	112404	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V114	1009007	Bowl barrow on Itford Hill	SM	543667	104990	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V115	1009047	Bowl barrow south of Newmarket Bottom	SM	536764	106633	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V116	1009053	Bowl barrow 670m south west of Saxondown Farm: part of a round barrow cemetery	SM	538522	107680	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR
V122	1009100	Bowl barrow 640m SSW of Saxondown Farm: part of a round barrow cemetery	SM	538624	107652	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR
V123	1009101	Barrow field north-west of Offham Hill	SM	539187	111894	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V124	1009104	Bowl barrow 500m SSE of Cornish Farm	SM	556706	95882	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V125	1009105	Bowl barrow 500m north-east of Cornish Farm	SM	556977	96557	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V132	1009612	Bowl barrow east of Lewes Racecourse	SM	538764	111819	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V133	1009941	Bowl barrow on High and Over, Seaford	SM	551031	101237	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V134	1009942	Pedlersburgh: a bowl barrow on Telscombe Tye	SM	539616	102669	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V135	1009943	Bowl barrow on Telscombe Tye, 650m south west of Pedlersburgh	SM	539427	102031	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V136	1009945	Cross dyke on Telscombe Tye	SM	540299	103067	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V137	1009946	A platform barrow and two bowl barrows forming a linear barrow group SSE of Offham Hill	SM	540192	110991	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V138	1009947	Bowl barrow on Saxon Down, 240m north west of Glyndebourne Pit	SM	544535	110277	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V139	1009948	Bowl barrow and four hlaews on the summit of Saxon Down	SM	544361	110362	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V140	1009950	Bowl barrow on Front Hill	SM	540055	106064	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V141	1009951	Two bowl barrows, the south easternmost pair of a group of six bowl barrows, forming part of a linear round barrow cemetery on Rookery Hill	SM	546742	100862	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V142	1009952	A pair of bowl barrows forming part of a linear round barrow cemetery, and a hlaew on Rookery Hill	SM	546706	100960	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V143	1009953	Bowl barrow forming part of a linear round barrow cemetery on Rookery Hill	SM	546631	101072	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V144	1009954	Bowl barrow, the north westernmost barrow of a group of six bowl barrows, forming part of a linear round barrow cemetery on Rookery Hill	SM	546572	101169	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V145	1009955	A pair of bowl barrows 420m south of Overhill Lodge, forming part of The Lord's Burghs linear barrow group	SM	547321	105195	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V146	1009956	Bowl barrow 500m south of Overhill Lodge, forming part of The Lord's Burghs linear barrow group	SM	547330	105101	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V147	1009957	Bowl barrow on Beddingham Hill, 465m north east of the radio mast	SM	546212	106013	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V148	1009958	Bowl barrow on Beddingham Hill, 615m north east of the radio mast	SM	546359	106025	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V149	1009959	A saucer barrow, a bowl barrow and a pair of hlaews 350m north west of Overhill Lodge	SM	547175	105969	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V150	1009960	Three hlaews 400m north east of Overhill Lodge	SM	547566	105994	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V151	1009961	A pair of bowl barrows 500m north east of Overhill Lodge	SM	547729	105941	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V152	1009962	Bowl barrow 500m west of Firle Beacon	SM	548040	105919	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V153	1010700	Part of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery at Manor Cottages	SM	551050	107177	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V154	1010929	Whitehawk Camp causewayed enclosure	SM	533066	104834	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V155	1012144	Multiple ring-ditch at Mount Pleasant, Denton	SM	546102	102595	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V156	1012171	Motte and bailey castle on Edburton Hill	SM	523786	110992	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V157	1012174	Bramber Castle	SM	518534	110723	(>20km study area) No significant view of the sea/proposed development is anticipated from this distance.	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V158	1012177	Ringwork 400m NNW of Batworthpark House	SM	503023	106802	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V159	1012468	Bowl barrow 200m east of Plumpton Bostall (top end)	SM	535844	112678	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V162	1012475	Platform barrow 200m ESE of the Long Man of Wilmington	SM	554479	103355	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V166	1012498	Bowl barrow 290m west of Firle Beacon	SM	548271	105930	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V167	1012500	Arundel Castle	SM	501706	107464	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V168	1012621	Platform barrow and saucer barrow 350m ESE of Blackcap	SM	537721	112345	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V170	1012625	Oval barrow 775m south of Plumpton Place on Plumpton Plain	SM	535950	112663	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V171	1012797	Long Barrow on Windover Hill	SM	554168	103325	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V172	1012923	Long Burgh long barrow, Alfriston.	SM	551024	103405	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V173	1013067	Long Barrow on Beacon Hill	SM	536389	102767	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V174	1013127	Money Burgh, oval barrow 200m west of Deans Farm	SM	542477	103685	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V176	1013167	Oval barrow on Cliffe Hill 200m south of Bridgwick Pit	SM	543142	111000	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V178	1013207	Oval barrow and adjacent bowl barrow, 220m west of Firle Beacon	SM	548321	105897	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR
V179	1013268	Lewes Castle	SM	541391	110137	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V181	1013355	Bowl barrow 180m south west of Glyndebourne Pit	SM	544611	110016	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V182	1013357	Bowl barrow 300m SSW of Glyndebourne Pit	SM	544609	109865	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V183	1013367	Saucer barrow 170m SW of Ditchling Cross, Plumpton Plain	SM	535901	112681	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V186	1013539	A saucer barrow and a bowl barrow 600m north west of Lewes Prison: the southerly pair of a group of three round barrows	SM	539818	110346	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V187	1013540	Bowl barrow 700m north west of Lewes Prison: the northerly barrow of a group of three round barrows	SM	539806	110452	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V188	1013587	A saucer barrow and three bowl barrows on Tegdown Hill	SM	531318	110145	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V189	1013911	A cross-ridge dyke and part of an adjoining cross-ridge dyke meeting at Juggs Road near Falmer Bottom	SM	537087	107407	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V190	1013912	Bronze Age and Anglo Saxon barrow cemeteries south of Juggs Road	SM	537405	107449	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V191	1014382	Bowl barrow north of Charleston Bottom, 1100m south east of Chamber's Court	SM	553556	100619	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V192	1014385	Oval barrow above Charleston Bottom 1080m south east of Chamber's Court	SM	553562	100648	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V193	1014386	Oval barrow 200m north east of Exceat Park Centre	SM	552050	99654	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V195	1014456	Bowl barrow in Great Wood	SM	532851	109440	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V196	1014521	Bowl barrow 150m north west of White Lion Pond, Beddingham Hill	SM	545330	105951	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V197	1014522	Bowl barrow 290m NNW of White Lion Pond, Beddingham Hill	SM	545354	106106	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V198	1014523	Hillfort and a bowl barrow on Seaford Head	SM	549520	97849	(15 - 20km study area) A large univallate hillfort dating to the Iron Age situated on a high cliff facing the English Channel. Evidence of Roman occupation. The hill was the site of two Armada beacons in 1587. A World War II military camp was situated over the eastern parts of the fort. The significance of the heritage asset lies primarily in its archaeological value as an Iron Age/WWII site exhibiting defensive/display qualities, and its historical value due to connections with the Armada. The setting includes an empty expanse of the seascape to the south, which are significant as views out to the sea contribute towards understanding the siting and use of the defensive monument. The view south will be altered through the proposed development. However, it is not considered that this alteration will sever this relationship with the seascape, nor interfere significantly with interpretations of the defensive phases of the monument. In addition, the oblique angle of the development, the low-lying nature of the monument, distance of the development and its relative scale are mitigating factors. Archaeological and historical values will, on the whole, be preserved.	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V199	1014526	Hillfort, the possible remains of a Romano-Celtic temple and a group of three bowl barrows at Hollingbury	SM	532209	107873	See assessment of South Downs in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR
V200	1014527	Hillfort, bowl barrow and associated remains on The Caburn	SM	544438	108939	(>20km study area) No significant view of the proposed development is anticipated from this distance.	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V201	1014528	Hillfort known as Ranscombe Camp	SM	543861	109094	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V205	1014534	Causewayed enclosure on Offham Hill	SM	539878	111804	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V206	1014625	Bowl barrow on Streat Hill 400m NNW of Streathill Farm, forming part of Western Brow round barrow cemetery	SM	534898	112822	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V207	1014627	The north western part of Itford Hill settlement	SM	544689	105281	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V208	1014628	A prehistoric linear boundary known as Pook's Dyke and the south eastern part of Itford Hill settlement	SM	544549	105147	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V209	1014629	Pair of bowl barrows on Windover Hill, 170m south of The Long Man	SM	554231	103272	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V210	1014630	Flint mines and part of a Romano-British trackway on Windover Hill, 180m ESE of The Long Man	SM	554423	103384	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V211	1014631	Flint mines on Windover Hill, 140m WSW of The Long Man	SM	554115	103410	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V212	1014633	Part of Western Brow round barrow cemetery and an Anglo-Saxon barrow field 690m south of Westmeston Farm	SM	533876	112822	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V213	1014634	Part of Western Brow round barrow cemetery and an Anglo-Saxon barrow field 700m south of Westmeston Farm	SM	533944	112812	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V214	1014635	Pair of bowl barrows 720m SSE of Westmeston Farm forming part of Western Brow round barrow cemetery	SM	534009	112792	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V215	1014636	Three bowl barrows 750m south east of Westmeston Farm, forming part of Western Brow round barrow cemetery	SM	534243	112854	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V216	1014637	Bowl barrow 750m south east of Westmeston Farm, forming part of Western Brow round barrow cemetery	SM	534284	112881	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V217	1014638	Three bowl barrows 770m south east of Westmeston Farm, forming part of Western Brow round barrow cemetery	SM	534341	112893	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V218	1014639	Bowl barrow 780m south east of Westmeston Farm, forming part of Western Brow round barrow cemetery	SM	534376	112912	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V219	1014640	Three bowl barrows 820m south east of Westmeston Farm, forming part of Western Brow round barrow cemetery	SM	534497	112970	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V220	1014641	Bowl barrow on Streat Hill 430m NNW of Streathill Farm, forming part of Western Brow round barrow cemetery	SM	534862	112840	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V221	1014643	Platform barrow, the north westernmost barrow of a linear round barrow group on Bostal Hill	SM	549557	104910	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V222	1014644	Bowl barrow forming part of a linear round barrow group on Bostal Hill	SM	549614	104828	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V223	1014645	Pair of bowl barrows 490m ESE of Jerry's Pond, forming part of a round barrow cemetery south east of Bostal Hill	SM	549920	104433	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V224	1014646	Bowl barrow 545m east of Jerry's Pond, forming part of a round barrow cemetery south east of Bostal Hill	SM	549984	104475	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V225	1014647	Pair of bowl barrows 600m ESE of Jerry's Pond, forming part of a round barrow cemetery south east of Bostal Hill	SM	550012	104391	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR
V226	1014649	Bowl barrow 650m ESE of Jerry's Pond, forming part of a round barrow cemetery south east of Bostal Hill	SM	550073	104368	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR
V227	1014650	Bowl barrow 840m ESE of Jerry's Pond, forming part of a round barrow cemetery south east of Bostal Hill	SM	550240	104282	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V228	1014651	Anglo-Saxon barrow field 650m south west of Wick Farm	SM	532347	113136	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V229	1014652	Hlaew 430m ENE of Keymer Post	SM	531932	113044	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V231	1014946	Regular aggregate field system with prehistoric and Romano-British farmsteads and a Bronze Age bowl barrow on Park Brow	SM	515347	108774	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V232	1014947	Bowl barrow 100m west of the south western edge of Cissbury Ring hillfort	SM	513436	107839	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V233	1014948	Romano-British villa at Randolph's Farm	SM	528090	115030	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V234	1014949	Bowl barrow on North Hill	SM	526986	112024	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V235	1014950	Bowl barrow on Scabes Castle	SM	525228	110073	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V236	1014951	Bowl barrow on Fulking Hill	SM	524777	110912	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V237	1014952	Group of three bowl barrows and an Anglo-Saxon mixed cemetery on Summer Down	SM	526989	111085	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V238	1014953	Devil's Dyke hillfort	SM	525974	111072	Affording 360 degree vantage views, the heritage asset comprises prominent Iron Age earthworks atop a natural, glacial erosion feature. The significance of the asset lies in its archaeological value, as a prominent Iron Age site exhibiting defensive/display qualities, intended dominance over the surrounding landscape, and as a vantage point providing long-distance views over the surrounding landscape. The designation description describes the view as follows, "this location enjoys extensive views of the Weald to the north and the downland and Channel coast to the south". Views of the seascape are not considered significant as there is no apparent constructed association with views of and to the sea. The hillfort is situated in a substantially altered cultural landscape, with the construction of a car-park and a restaurant within its direct setting causing a substantial loss in significance. The proposed development is not located within the setting, and the prominence of the earthworks is in no way affected. Similarly, the dominance of Devil's Dyke as a natural feature is not impacted upon, and neither is intended intervisibility with any contemporary hillforts (Cissbury Ring/Chanctonbury Ring).	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V239	1014954	Post-medieval stock enclosure at Devil's Dyke	SM	526574	111236	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V240	1015114	Chanctonbury Ring hillfort and Romano-Celtic temples	SM	513932	112065	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V241	1015115	Cross dyke 420m west of Chanctonbury Ring hillfort	SM	513514	112040	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V242	1015116	Bowl barrow 200m west of Chanctonbury Ring hillfort	SM	513739	112022	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V243	1015117	Group of three saucer barrows and a pair of hlaews south east of Chanctonbury Ring hillfort	SM	514019	112005	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V244	1015118	Pair of hlaews 150m south east of Chanctonbury Ring hillfort	SM	514064	111966	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V245	1015119	Bowl barrow 380m south east of Chanctonbury Ring hillfort	SM	514227	111814	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V246	1015120	Bowl barrow 440m south east of Chanctonbury Ring hillfort	SM	514229	111734	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V247	1015121	Cross dyke and platform barrow 460m south east of Chanctonbury Ring hillfort	SM	514224	111701	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR
V248	1015122	Romano-British villa at Manor Hall Road, Southwick	SM	524459	105651	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V249	1015123	Bowl barrow on Edburton Hill, 380m west of the motte and bailey castle	SM	523368	110983	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V250	1015124	Martin Down style enclosure, bowl barrow, Iron Age hillfort, Romano-British village and associated field system on Thundersbarrow Hill	SM	522964	108175	See assessment of South Downs in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR
V251	1015125	Deserted medieval settlement and associated cultivation terraces on Perching Hill	SM	524519	110323	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V252	1015126	Shrunken medieval settlement at Old Erringham	SM	520662	107697	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V253	1015226	Cross dyke and bowl barrow 310m south east of Wolstonbury Camp	SM	528575	113399	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V254	1015227	Platform barrow 300m south of Wolstonbury Camp	SM	528478	113511	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V255	1015228	Romano-British farmstead, field system and trackway on Wolstonbury Hill	SM	528679	113927	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V256	1015229	Long barrow on Beacon Hill, 160m north west of the windmill	SM	536466	102581	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V257	1015230	A group of three bowl barrows and an Anglo-Saxon barrow field on The Bostle	SM	537149	105422	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V258	1015237	Flint mine and part of a cross dyke 300m south east of Tolmare Farm	SM	511056	108729	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V259	1015238	Flint mine and a bowl barrow on Church Hill, 400m south west of Findon Place	SM	511417	108283	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V260	1015239	Prehistoric flint mine and a Martin Down style enclosure on Harrow hill, 850m south east of Lee Farm	SM	508186	109961	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V261	1015249	A barrow field, a bowl barrow and a dewpond on Bostal Hill	SM	549731	104758	See assessment of South Downs Way in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR
V262	1015340	Hillfort, a beacon and dewpond on Ditchling Beacon	SM	533145	113021	(>20km study area) No significant view of the sea/proposed development is anticipated from this distance.	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V263	1015713	Group of four bowl barrows at the Chantry Post	SM	508721	111983	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V264	1015714	Cross dyke on Sullington Hill, 500m south east of The Chantry	SM	509439	112349	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V265	1015715	Cross dyke on Barpham Hill, 600m north west of Lower Barpham	SM	506662	109616	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V266	1015716	Prehistoric linear boundary on Wepham Down	SM	506281	109922	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V267	1015717	Cross dyke on Newtimber Hill	SM	527599	112363	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V268	1015718	Group of salterns and a possible moat 250m east of Bramber Castle	SM	518832	110846	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V269	1015817	Cissbury Ring hillfort, prehistoric flint mine and associated remains	SM	513934	107941	See assessment of South Downs in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V270	1015877	Highdown Hill Camp: A Ram's Hill type enclosure, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and associated remains	SM	509272	104344	See assessment of South Downs in ES	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR
V271	1015880	Prehistoric flint mine and part of a round barrow cemetery at Blackpatch, 400m north east of Myrtle Grove Farm	SM	509396	108794	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V272	1015881	Itford Hill style settlement on Cock Hill	SM	508925	109745	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V273	1015882	Deserted medieval settlement at Upper Barpham Farm	SM	506632	108970	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V274	1015883	Deserted medieval settlement at Lower Barpham Farm	SM	507039	109281	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V275	1015886	Romano-British villa and traces of Iron Age occupation 500m WSW of New Barn	SM	505382	104468	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V276	1015918	Cross dyke 760m WNW of Pepperscoombe	SM	516019	110942	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

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V277	1015979	'The Rookery' medieval hythe and associated earthworks at Milton Court	SM	552755	103932	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V278	1016153	Wolstonbury Camp: a Ram's Hill type enclosure on Wolstonbury Hill and associated later remains	SM	528410	113805	The significance of the well-preserved example of an Iron Age site lies in its archaeological value as a prominent earthworks exhibiting defensive/display qualities, intended dominance over the surrounding landscape, and as a vantage point providing long-distance views over the surrounding landscape. There is no apparent constructed association with views of and to the sea, moreover, the asset exhibits a relationship with the (albeit substantially altered) surrounding landscape, and exhibits intended intervisibility with contemporary hillforts in the region. The development as proposed is not within the setting of the heritage asset. Their archaeological and historical values, including prominence of the earthworks, the dominance of the natural feature on which they are constructed, intended intervisibility, and relationships with the landscape will be preserved	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V279	1016235	Cross dyke on Steyning Round Hill, 700m south west of Pepperscoombe	SM	516350	110242	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V280	1016683	Bowl barrow at Newbarn Bottom, 450m east of Foxhole	SM	552627	98357	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V281	1016684	Pair of bowl barrows on Baily's Hill	SM	554582	96778	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V282	1016704	Saucer barrow 330m north east of The Mill House	SM	513376	109358	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V283	1016705	Platform barrow 360m north east of The Mill House	SM	513365	109437	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V284	1016722	Group of salterns north of St Peter's Church	SM	519302	111653	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V285	1016811	Cross dyke on Tottington Mount, 550m south east of Tottington Manor Farm	SM	521793	111091	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V287	1017359	Martello tower no 74 on Seaford Esplanade	SM	548464	98492	See ES for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V288	1017446	Itford Hill style settlement and an Anglo-Saxon barrow field at New Barn Down, 850m north west of Myrtle Grove Farm	SM	508432	109093	(>20km study area) No significant view of the sea/proposed development is anticipated from this distance.	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V289	1017649	Romano-British farmstead 480m north west of Devil's Dyke Cottages	SM	525572	110668	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V290	1017660	Saltern in Saltings Field, 220m north of Beeding Bridge	SM	519206	110826	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V291	1017849	Two bowl barrows north-east of Streathill Farm	SM	535444	112809	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V292	1018565	Cross dyke on Steep Down, 600m north east of Titch Hill Farm	SM	516865	106875	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V293	1018566	Cross dyke on Steep Down, 700m north east of Beggars Bush	SM	516655	107569	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V294	1018567	Cross dyke on Beeding Hill, 1100m north west of New Erringham Farm Cottages	SM	520744	109132	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V295	1018568	Cross dyke in Court Plantation, 600m south west of Wiston Barn	SM	515328	111391	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V297	1018896	Bowl barrow 120m north west of Cissbury	SM	512661	108070	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V298	1019243	Dovecote at Patcham Court Farm, 80m north west of All Saints Church	SM	530170	109134	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V299	1019244	Dovecote at Charleston Manor	SM	552054	100635	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V301	1019248	Dovecote 160m north west of Coombe Place	SM	539175	112378	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V302	1019249	Icehouse 190m east of Firle Place	SM	547533	107086	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V305	1019283	Remains of Exceat parish church: part of the former medieval settlement of Exceat, 690m south south west of Westdean Manor	SM	552365	98908	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V306	1019284	Dispersed medieval settlement remains at Frog Firle, 290m south east of Tile Barn	SM	551844	101485	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V307	1019884	Icehouse 140m west of Coombe Place	SM	539188	112302	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V308	1020352	Bowl barrow on Chanctonbury Hill, 560m north east of Frieslands	SM	512868	112042	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V309	1020368	Remains of a medieval manor house and associated dovecote 130m and 110m north west of Westdean Manor	SM	552454	99638	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V310	1020368	Remains of a medieval manor house and associated dovecote 130m and 110m north west of Westdean Manor	SM	552459	99615	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V311	1020384	Prehistoric linear boundary and Bronze Age bowl barrow in Pudding Bag Wood, 350m south of Upper Lodges	SM	532573	109554	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V312	1020385	Cross dyke in Great Wood, 500m south west of Stanmer House	SM	533196	109246	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V313	1021400	Priory of St Pancras	SM	541421	109553	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V314	1021436	Anglo-Saxon cemetery 275m north of Comps Farm	SM	545492	108156	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V315	1021459	Tortington Augustinian priory and ponds, including part of priory precinct	SM	500648	105917	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V316	1025593	THE PARISH CHURCH	LB Gr I	529173	112604	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V317	1025629	NEWTIMBER PLACE	LB Gr I	526895	113728	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V318	1025808	BEACH HOUSE	LB Gr II*	515449	102653	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V319	1025810	CHURCH OF ST MARY	LB Gr I	514662	104395	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V320	1025839	CASTLE GORING	LB Gr I	510268	105644	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V321	1027150	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY	LB Gr II*	515538	112393	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V322	1027156	WISTON HOUSE	LB Gr I	515499	112416	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V323	1027198	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY	LB Gr II*	511875	112860	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V324	1027214	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER	LB Gr II*	519282	111134	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V325	1027280	CHARLTON HOUSE AND GARDEN WALL, GATE AND RAILINGS TO NORTH EAST	LB Gr II*	517774	111067	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V326	1027281	SPRINGWELLS HOTEL	LB Gr II*	517755	111092	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V327	1027419	ST MARY'S GUEST HOUSE AND THE GARDEN GATE	LB Gr I	518923	110605	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V328	1027592	KNIGHTSCROFT	LB Gr II*	504920	101860	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V329	1027604	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALEN	LB Gr I	502278	104775	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V330	1027619	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	LB Gr I	511644	108474	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V331	1027620	FINDON PLACE	LB Gr II*	511720	108456	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V332	1027640	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY	LB Gr I	500293	102551	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V333	1027649	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY	LB Gr I	506496	102530	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V334	1027657	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY	LB Gr I	503926	108981	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V335	1027676	BAILIFFSCOURT HOTEL AND COUNTRY CLUB	LB Gr II*	500160	100807	(15 - 20km study area) Structure intentionally sited and orientated to relate closely with the sea. Significance lies in its architectural value, however, sea-views from the upper floors of the hotel contribute to significance in that these views were desired through the siting of the building. The setting would therefore include the proposed development. Whilst it is acknowledged that views from the asset would change, the primary aspect is orientated to the north east thus sea-views are not of fundamental significance. Also, the relative location of the proposed development is oblique to the shoreline. It is considered that this change will not sever the intended relationship with the seascape, nor an ability to interpret this intended relationship. Furthermore, it is considered that distance and relative scale are a mitigating factor. On the whole, architectural value will be preserved.	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR
V336	1027679	ECCLES DEN MANOR	LB Gr II*	507836	104361	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V337	1027708	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARGARET	LB Gr II*	506716	104361	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V338	1027745	HOTHAM PARK HOUSE	LB Gr II*	494049	99410	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V339	1027852	THE HALL	LB Gr II*	524094	105343	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V340	1027871	CHURCH OF ST JULIAN	LB Gr I	523573	105216	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V341	1027872	CHURCH OF ST NICOLAS	LB Gr I	520803	105986	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V342	1027895	OLD SHOREHAM BRIDGE	LB Gr II*	520558	105970	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V343	1027908	THE NORFOLK HOTEL	LB Gr II*	501884	107122	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V344	1027913	THE PRIORY (ST WILFREDS)	LB Gr II*	501681	107206	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V345	1027914	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	LB Gr I	501639	107253	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V346	1027926	ARUNDEL CASTLE	LB Gr I	501918	107254	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V347	1027947	RAILINGS TO NO 61	LB Gr II*	501821	107141	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V349	1034405	PRIORY FARMHOUSE	LB Gr II*	502474	106337	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V352	1043259	THE PARISH CHURCH OF SAINT JAMES	LB Gr I	555172	98181	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V353	1043294	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS	LB Gr I	551884	104921	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V354	1043353	PARISH CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	LB Gr I	552151	103001	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V355	1043356	COURT FARMHOUSE	LB Gr II*	550562	105530	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V356	1043357	RUINS OF DOVECOTE NORTH WEST OF COURT HOUSE FARM	LB Gr II*	550542	105563	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V357	1043366	THE ROYAL ALBION HOTEL AND ATTACHED WALLS AND PIERS AND RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	531320	103891	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V361	1043687	CHURCH OF ST ANNE	LB Gr I	540935	110005	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V362	1043733	ANNE OF CLEEVES' HOUSE	LB Gr II*	541113	109633	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V363	1043747	PELHAM HOUSE AND WALL TO SOUTH	LB Gr II*	541478	110005	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V364	1043780	LAW COURTS	LB Gr II*	541502	110114	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V365	1043804	NO 111 AND RAILINGS TO NORTH	LB Gr II*	541107	109969	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V366	1043818	BARBICAN HOUSE	LB Gr II*	541407	110042	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V367	1043822	SCHOOL HILL HOUSE	LB Gr II*	541646	110141	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V368	1043837	ST SWITHUN HOUSE	LB Gr II*	541362	109995	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V369	1043839	WESTGATE CHAPEL	LB Gr II*	541293	109954	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V370	1043864	HARVEY'S BREWERY	LB Gr II*	541978	110289	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V371	1043870	CHURCH OF ST THOMAS AT CLIFFE	LB Gr II*	542132	110272	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR-TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V372	1043894	KEEP TO LEWES CASTLE	LB Gr I	541327	110068	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V373	1043895	BARBICAN TO LEWES CASTLE AND WALLS TO SOUTH	LB Gr I	541402	110071	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V374	1043904	MALLING HOUSE	LB Gr I	541646	111125	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V375	1043918	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	LB Gr II*	545647	109267	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V376	1043919	THE GARDEN WALL WITH CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, SOUTH EAST OF GLYNDE PLACE	LB Gr II*	545667	109309	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V377	1043939	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER	LB Gr I	547122	107128	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V378	1043946	CHARLESTON	LB Gr II*	549036	106926	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V379	1044020	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER	LB Gr II*	548399	99819	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V380	1044059	ST ANDREW'S CHURCH	LB Gr I	547245	100979	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V381	1180501	PENFOLD HOUSE □□ PENFOLD LODGE	LB Gr II*	517719	111133	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V382	1180508	THE STONE HOUSE	LB Gr II*	517688	111143	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V383	1180715	BARN TO NORTH WEST OF CHARLTON COURT	LB Gr II*	516908	111860	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V384	1182150	THE PARISH CHURCH	LB Gr I	552823	103057	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V385	1182674	THE STABLES TO THE SOUTH EAST OF WISTON HOUSE	LB Gr II*	515530	112376	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V386	1184424	TWO BARNES TO NORTH EAST OF CHARLESTON MANOR	LB Gr II*	552127	100667	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V387	1184445	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	LB Gr I	552506	99691	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V391	1187537	NOS 20-38 AND ATTACHED WALLS AND RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	529330	104401	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V392	1187539	WALLS, RAMPS AND STAIRWAYS ON SOUTH FRONT OF TERRACE	LB Gr II*	529374	104317	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V393	1187544	NOS 1-29 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr I	529811	104365	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V394	1187546	NOS 20-32 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr I	529648	104287	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V395	1187547	CHURCH OF ST BARNABUS	LB Gr II*	528436	105480	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V396	1187557	HANGLETON MANOR INN□□ THE OLD MANOR HOUSE	LB Gr II*	526429	106928	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V397	1187562	WEST BLATCHINGTON WINDMILL	LB Gr II*	527857	106794	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V398	1187592	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	LB Gr I	529180	105020	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V399	1187600	BOILER AND ENGINE HOUSE AT GOLDSTONE PUMPING STATION	LB Gr II*	528530	106549	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V400	1190338	LAMB HOUSE	LB Gr II*	542205	110271	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V405	1190737	RUINS OF LEWES PRIORY	LB Gr I	541416	109540	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V406	1190737	RUINS OF LEWES PRIORY	LB Gr I	541471	109604	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V407	1191009	ALL SAINT'S COMMUNITY CENTRE	LB Gr II*	541758	110024	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V408	1191019	THE TITHE BARN SOUTH WEST OF COURT HOUSE FARM	LB Gr I	550505	105515	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V409	1191309	BULL HOUSE	LB Gr II*	541290	109967	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V410	1191431	THE OLD CLERGY HOUSE	LB Gr II*	552131	102951	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V411	1191443	SHELLEY'S HOTEL AND RAILINGS TO SOUTH	LB Gr II*	541101	110004	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V412	1191493	TYNE HOUSE AND RAILINGS TO SOUTH	LB Gr II*	541188	109999	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V413	1191714	CROWN HOTEL	LB Gr II*	541584	110164	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V414	1191927	CHURCH OF ST BOTOLPH	LB Gr I	519357	109253	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V415	1192055	JIREH CHAPEL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL TO NORTH	LB Gr I	542119	110381	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V416	1192300	SOUTHOVER GRANGE	LB Gr II*	541320	109834	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V417	1192533	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST JAMES	LB Gr I	518206	105598	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V418	1192780	CHURCH OF ST MARY DE HAURA	LB Gr I	521580	105128	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V420	1194367	9, CHURCH STREET	LB Gr I	517737	111192	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V421	1194515	CHANTRY HOUSE	LB Gr II*	517718	111314	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V422	1197491	CHURCH OF ST LEONARD	LB Gr II*	545451	102580	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V423	1204829	NOS 1-6 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr I	529915	104232	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V424	1204856	NOS 33-42 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr I	529539	104306	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V425	1204933	PALMEIRA MANSIONS	LB Gr II*	529410	104694	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V426	1205303	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	LB Gr II*	528622	104816	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V427	1206261	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS	LB Gr II*	544261	101128	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V428	1208924	REMAINS OF MEDIEVAL MANORHOUSE, ABOUT 150 METRES WEST OF ST MARY'S CONVENT	LB Gr II*	525550	106369	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V429	1217172	ST JOHN'S PRIORY	LB Gr I	504664	105690	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V430	1217315	FIRLE PLACE	LB Gr I	547345	107131	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V431	1221546	GLYNDE PLACE	LB Gr I	545650	109356	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V432	1221605	THE STABLES OF GLYNDE PLACE TO SOUTH WEST OF THE HOUSE	LB Gr I	545628	109296	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V433	1221909	OFFHAM HOUSE	LB Gr II*	539888	112374	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V434	1221911	COOMBE PLACE	LB Gr II*	539320	112317	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V435	1221996	TORTINGTON PRIORY BARN, TO THE NORTH OF PRIORY FARM	LB Gr II*	500656	105968	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V436	1222114	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER	LB Gr I	541432	112116	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V437	1222119	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	LB Gr I	540834	107333	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V438	1222327	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST PANCRAAS	LB Gr II*	539144	108167	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V439	1222661	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY	LB Gr I	544408	103785	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V440	1222720	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	LB Gr I	540548	103365	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V441	1222779	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARTIN	LB Gr II*	533888	113639	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V442	1232882	NEWPLACE FARMHOUSE	LB Gr II*	506318	105578	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V443	1233450	CHAPEL AT BAILIFFSCOURT HOTEL	LB Gr II*	500216	100899	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V444	1233989	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	LB Gr I	500256	103709	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V445	1237782	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY	LB Gr I	498170	103535	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V446	1238098	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST JOHN	LB Gr I	543510	103080	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V447	1238266	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS	LB Gr II*	535675	113504	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V448	1238975	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER	LB Gr I	542168	106267	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V449	1239384	THE PARISH CHURCH	LB Gr I	542302	105271	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V450	1239546	MANOR FARMHOUSE AND THE GARDEN WALL TO NORTH AND WEST OF THE HOUSE	LB Gr II*	545049	102905	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V451	1248090	ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL OF ST PHILIP NERI AND PIERS SURROUNDING CHURCHYARD	LB Gr I	501525	107197	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V452	1250172	ST PAULS CHURCH	LB Gr II*	514818	102837	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V453	1250239	ST MARY'S CHURCH, GORING	LB Gr II*	511087	102677	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V454	1250242	CHRIST CHURCH	LB Gr II*	514674	102783	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V455	1250338	BECKETS COTTAGE□□ PARSONAGE ROW	LB Gr II*	513242	104061	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V456	1250470	1-14, PARK CRESCENT	LB Gr II*	514301	102892	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V457	1250471	LODGES AND GATEWAY TO PARK CRESCENT	LB Gr II*	514367	102811	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V458	1250618	THE OLD PALACE	LB Gr I	513272	104010	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V459	1250619	DOVECOTE TO SOUTH OF THE OLD PALACE	LB Gr II*	513273	103989	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V460	1250850	THE DOME CINEMA	LB Gr II*	515060	102486	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V461	1263812	FITZALAN CHAPEL	LB Gr I	501672	107259	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V462	1263836	51, HIGH STREET	LB Gr II*	501847	107112	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V463	1273885	ASHCOMBE HOUSE	LB Gr II*	538761	109568	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V464	1273921	THE RECTORY	LB Gr II*	542014	106173	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V465	1274171	PLUMPTON PLACE	LB Gr II*	536045	113453	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V466	1274459	GUEST HOUSE TO BAILIFFSCOURT HOTEL AND COUNTRY CLUB	LB Gr II*	500126	100828	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V467	1274722	SWANBOROUGH MANOR AND THE DOVECOT TO NORTH WEST OF THE HOUSE	LB Gr I	540094	107806	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V468	1274761	IFORD GRANGE AND STABLES ADJOINING TO NORTH WEST	LB Gr II*	540634	107268	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V469	1274819	HAMSEY PLACE FARMHOUSE	LB Gr II*	541177	112248	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V470	1275469	FIRLE PLACE RIDING SCHOOL OF FIRLE PLACE TO WEST OF THE HOUSE THE STABLES OF FIRLE PLACE RIDING SCHOOL OF FIRLE PLACE TO WEST OF THE HOUSE	LB Gr II*	547203	107111	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V471	1275514	BARN TO THE EAST OF COURT FARMHOUSE	LB Gr II*	535558	108778	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V472	1275560	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	LB Gr I	504702	104602	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V473	1275573	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE DIVINE	LB Gr I	508718	106589	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V474	1276141	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	LB Gr I	544501	107897	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V475	1276447	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	LB Gr I	509434	102584	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V476	1276634	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY	LB Gr I	509596	106639	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V477	1276658	THE OLD FARMHOUSE	LB Gr II*	509607	106577	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V478	1278040	STABLES AT NO 26 □ □ THE VICARAGE	LB Gr II*	501648	107097	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V479	1280545	CHURCH OF ST PETER	LB Gr II*	527865	106872	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

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V480	1281017	NOS 30-58, 30A AND 33A (CONSECUTIVE) AND ATTACHED RAILINGS□□ NOS 30-58, 30A AND 33A AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr I	529763	104485	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V481	1281033	NOS 7-19 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr I	529833	104249	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V482	1284248	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER	LB Gr II*	523117	115002	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V483	1285135	THE PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY	LB Gr I	526459	112052	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V484	1285424	DANNY	LB Gr I	528488	114895	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V485	1285518	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	LB Gr I	517906	111402	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V486	1285733	1 3 AND 5, CHURCH STREET	LB Gr II*	517720	111169	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V487	1286068	THE COTTAGES TO THE NORTH OF FRISTON PLACE	LB Gr II*	554842	98880	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V488	1286147	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	LB Gr I	529920	113963	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V489	1286548	LANCING COLLEGE, THE CHAPEL	LB Gr I	519608	106609	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V490	1286805	BRAMBER CASTLE RUINS	LB Gr I	518578	110652	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V491	1286853	THE CAPRONS AND RAILINGS TO WEST	LB Gr II*	541306	109857	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V492	1287005	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND RAILINGS	LB Gr I	541322	110002	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V493	1292285	CHIMNEY 2 METRES SOUTH OF THE BOILER AND ENGINE HOUSE AT GOLDSTONE PUMPING STATION	LB Gr II*	528521	106538	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V494	1293556	ST MARY'S CHURCH	LB Gr II*	494937	99880	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V495	1293875	REMAINS OF INNER GATEHOUSE AND WALLS TO EAST AND WEST	LB Gr I	541406	110084	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V497	1298636	CHURCH OF ST HELEN	LB Gr II*	526746	107274	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V498	1298648	CHURCH OF ST NICOLAS	LB Gr II*	525547	106348	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V499	1298653	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW INCLUDING WALLS, RAILINGS AND GATES	LB Gr I	529921	104282	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V500	1298665	NOS 1-19 AND ATTACHED WALLS AND RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	529473	104340	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V502	1352945	ITFORD FARMHOUSE	LB Gr II*	543328	105498	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V503	1352955	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST LEONARD	LB Gr I	548262	99028	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V504	1352989	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	LB Gr II*	535491	108744	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V505	1353012	MALLING DEANERY	LB Gr II*	541307	110938	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V506	1353051	CASTLE PLACE□□ NOS 165 AND 167, AND RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	541378	110026	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V507	1353052	LEWES HOUSE	LB Gr II*	541663	110147	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V508	1353095	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	LB Gr I	541263	109649	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V512	1353267	THE STAR INN	LB Gr II*	552038	103116	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V513	1353268	THE MARKET CROSS	LB Gr I	552042	103164	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V514	1353272	THE PARISH CHURCH	LB Gr I	550585	105551	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V515	1353299	FRISTON PLACE	LB Gr I	554848	98840	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V516	1353311	THE DIPPERAYS AND GAZEBO	LB Gr II*	555649	97870	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V517	1353380	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL	LB Gr I	552338	101955	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V519	1353445	CHARLESTON MANOR	LB Gr II*	552084	100650	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V520	1353728	THE PARISH CHURCH	LB Gr I	519059	108156	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V521	1353731	AIRPORT BUILDING, COMPRISING CONTROL TOWER, ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, CUSTOMS HALL, RESTAURANT, AND BARS AT SHOREHAM AIRPORT	LB Gr II*	520469	105171	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V522	1353732	LANCING COLLEGE, THE EAST AND WEST QUADRANGLES	LB Gr II*	519492	106554	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V523	1353747	HIORNS TOWER	LB Gr II*	501248	107835	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V524	1353751	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	LB Gr II*	523934	105402	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V525	1353753	LANCING COLLEGE, GREAT SCHOOL	LB Gr II*	519463	106605	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V526	1353757	MARLIPINS MUSEUM	LB Gr II*	521494	105024	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V527	1353763	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY	LB Gr I	516145	105635	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V528	1353792	BLAKE'S COTTAGE	LB Gr II*	495083	99656	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V529	1353844	THE DOME	LB Gr I	494121	99668	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V530	1353947	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	LB Gr I	518608	110622	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V531	1354065	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	LB Gr II*	523305	111498	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V532	1354081	61, 63 AND 65, HIGH STREET	LB Gr II*	517539	111292	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V533	1354775	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	LB Gr II*	513097	104017	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V534	1354812	CLAYTON WINDMILLS AND THE MILLHOUSE ATTACHED	LB Gr II*	530366	113368	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V535	1354845	PERCHING MANOR FARMHOUSE	LB Gr II*	524355	111434	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V536	1354879	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST JOHN EVANGELIST	LB Gr II*	527132	113389	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V537	1366117	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST SIMON AND ST JUDE	LB Gr I	555731	97699	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V538	1379913	CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	LB Gr I	531289	105135	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V539	1379917	ARUNDEL HOUSE	LB Gr I	533319	103426	See ES, Kemp Town Enclosures, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V540	1380031	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	LB Gr II*	532102	103881	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V541	1380256	NUMBERS 1-14 AND CHICHESTER HOUSE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr I	532970	103541	See ES, Kemp Town Enclosures, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V542	1380264	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	LB Gr II*	530232	109087	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V543	1380362	NUMBERS 7-31 AND ATTACHED GATE PIERS AND WALLS AND RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	530460	104909	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V544	1380368	FIRST BASE DAY CENTRE	LB Gr II*	530180	104635	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V545	1380395	MUSEUM ART GALLERY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	531243	104336	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V546	1380396	NORTH GATE OF THE ROYAL PAVILION AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	531300	104313	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V547	1380398	THE CORN EXCHANGE AND DOME THEATRE	LB Gr I	531224	104297	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V548	1380400	THE NORTH GATEHOUSE AND ATTACHED WALLS PIERS AND RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	531284	104315	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V549	1380453	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS OF MYRA	LB Gr II*	530753	104504	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V550	1380498	CHURCH OF ST JOSEPH AND ATTACHED STEPS AND WALLS	LB Gr II*	531926	105284	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V551	1380550	CHURCH OF ST WULFRAN	LB Gr I	535539	103559	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V552	1380555	OVINGDEAN RECTORY	LB Gr II*	535582	103552	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V553	1380625	THE CHAPEL ROYAL	LB Gr II*	531147	104205	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V554	1380631	SOUTHDOWN HOUSE AND ATTACHED WALLS AND PIERS AND RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	530201	108761	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V555	1380671	MARLBOROUGH HOUSE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr I	531209	104031	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V556	1380680	THE ROYAL PAVILION	LB Gr I	531273	104188	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V557	1380684	NUMBERS 1-18 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	530173	104224	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE

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RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V558	1380686	NUMBERS 19-35 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	530147	104240	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V559	1380694	NUMBERS 1-16 INCLUDING GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS AND CAST IRON AREA RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	531625	105314	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V560	1380697	17-24, PARK CRESCENT	LB Gr II*	531732	105371	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V561	1380698	NUMBERS 33-48 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	531747	105291	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V562	1380721	NUMBER 9 AND ATTACHED WALLS AND LIGHT STANDARD TO REAR	LB Gr II*	531216	103945	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V563	1380743	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ATTACHED WALLS	LB Gr II*	530387	106388	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V564	1380750	PRESTON MANOR AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	530350	106407	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V565	1380757	LONDON ROAD RAILWAY VIADUCT	LB Gr II*	530891	105557	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V566	1380797	BRIGHTON STATION INCLUDING TRAIN SHEDS	LB Gr II*	531026	104922	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V567	1380802	NUMBERS 2 AND 3 AND 4 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	530321	104144	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V568	1380803	NUMBERS 5-20 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	530334	104205	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V569	1380805	NUMBERS 26-37 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	530393	104265	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V570	1380811	NUMBERS 51-56 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	530424	104214	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V571	1380812	NUMBERS 57 AND 58 AND 59 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	530418	104187	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V572	1380813	NUMBERS 60-66 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	530411	104156	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V573	1380838	NUMBERS 1-14 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	532157	103777	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V574	1380884	CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	LB Gr II*	531840	103984	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V575	1380903	CHURCH OF ST PETER (BRIGHTON PARISH CHURCH)	LB Gr II*	531447	104857	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V576	1380905	SALTDEAN LIDO	LB Gr II*	538064	102057	(<15km study area) Located on lowered ground and behind A259, no view of the proposed development is anticipated.	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V577	1380932	OLD SHIP ASSEMBLY ROOMS	LB Gr II*	530980	104009	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V578	1380958	STANMER HOUSE	LB Gr I	533645	109466	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V579	1380959	THE FORMER STABLES OF STANMER HOUSE	LB Gr II*	533568	109512	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V580	1380969	NUMBERS 1-10 AND ATTACHED PIERS AND RAILINGS	LB Gr I	533135	103621	See ES, Kemp Town Enclosures, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V581	1380970	NUMBERS 11-40 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr I	533225	103728	See ES, Kemp Town Enclosures, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V582	1380971	NUMBERS 41-50 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr I	533241	103587	See ES, Kemp Town Enclosures, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V583	1381000	CHURCH OF ST MARGARET	LB Gr II*	536969	102605	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V584	1381003	COURT HOUSE AND NUMBERS 1 AND 2 COURT HOUSE CLOSE	LB Gr II*	536811	102675	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V585	1381006	DOWN HOUSE	LB Gr II*	536837	102697	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V586	1381008	HILLSIDE	LB Gr II*	536813	102622	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V587	1381018	THE OLD FARMHOUSE	LB Gr II*	536836	102707	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V588	1381042	CHICHESTER BUILDING□□ MOLECULAR SCIENCE I INCLUDING CHEMISTRY LECTURE THEATRE AND STAIRCASE TO S	LB Gr II*	534723	109109	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V589	1381043	ENGINEERING (ENGG)□□ ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCES INCLUDING STAIRCASE ADJOINING TO SOUTH	LB Gr II*	534688	109162	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V590	1381044	FALMER HOUSE INCLUDING MOAT WITHIN COURTYARD	LB Gr I	534590	108940	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V591	1381045	ARTS A AND B INCLUDING COURTYARD POOL□□ GARDNER ARTS CENTRE	LB Gr II*	534540	109167	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V592	1381046	GARDNER ARTS CENTRE INCLUDING KERBSTONES TO POOL	LB Gr II*	534514	108965	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V593	1381047	LIBRARY	LB Gr II*	534498	109046	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V594	1381048	MEETING HOUSE INCLUDING KERBSTONES SURROUNDING MOAT	LB Gr II*	534646	109020	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V595	1381049	MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES I INCLUDING STAIRCASE TO SOUTH AND EAST TO WEST WING ATTACHED TO EAST REVENUE	LB Gr II*	534726	109050	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V596	1381083	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS AND ATTACHED WALLS	LB Gr I	530402	104734	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V597	1381098	CHURCH OF ST PAUL AND ATTACHED WALLS	LB Gr II*	530775	104140	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V598	1381108	THE WESTERN PAVILION AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr II*	530260	104411	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V599	1381640	131, KINGS ROAD	LB Gr II*	530316	104120	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE

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V600	1381645	EMBASSY COURT	LB Gr II*	529955	104223	See ES, sea-front properties, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V601	1381655	THE WEST PIER	LB Gr I	530276	103796	See ES, piers, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V602	1381658	NUMBERS 1-14 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr I	533067	103559	See ES, Kemp Town Enclosures, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V603	1381659	NUMBERS 15-28 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	LB Gr I	533256	103501	See ES, Kemp Town Enclosures, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V604	1381667	CHURCH OF ST MARTIN AND ST WILFRID	LB Gr II*	531875	105419	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V605	1381686	PATCHAM PLACE	LB Gr II*	530060	108898	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V606	1381700	THE PALACE PIER	LB Gr II*	531358	103734	See ES, piers, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V607	1381793	MECCA BINGO	LB Gr II*	530912	104112	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V608	1381796	THE SYNAGOGUE AND ATTACHED GATE	LB Gr II*	530900	104049	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V609	1391960	THAT PART OF THE MONTAGUE SHOPPING CENTRE WHICH IS THE DESERT QUARTET SCULPTURES WITH SUPPORTING LOGGIA ALEXANDER TERRACE	LB Gr II*	514821	102517	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V610	Lewes	Bishopstone	CA	547306	100975	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V611	Lewes	(Newhaven) Denton	CA	545514	102476	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V612	Lewes	Newhaven) Church Hill	CA	544208	101140	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR- TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V613	Lewes	East Blatchington	CA	548329	100072	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V614	Lewes	Falmer	CA	535363	108774	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V615	Lewes	Firle	CA	547190	107164	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V616	Lewes	Glynde	CA	545623	109181	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V617	Lewes	Hamsey (Offham)	CA	540002	112184	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V618	Lewes	Ilford	CA	540864	107219	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V619	Lewes	Kingston	CA	539215	108159	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V620	Lewes	Lewes Malling Deanery	CA	541338	110969	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V621	Lewes	Lewes	CA	541397	110073	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V622	Lewes	Norton	CA	547230	101743	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V623	Lewes	Piddinghoe	CA	543432	103050	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V624	Lewes	Rodmell	CA	541816	106100	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V625	Lewes	Seaford Chyngton	CA	550419	98685	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V626	Lewes	Seaford Town Centre	CA	548215	99152	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V627	Lewes	South Highton	CA	544941	102993	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V628	Lewes	Telscombe	CA	540547	103418	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V629	Lewes	Westmeston	CA	533871	113661	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V630	Wealden	Alciston	CA	550660	105730	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V631	Wealden	Alfriston	CA	551992	103165	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V632	Wealden	Berwick	CA	551839	105090	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V633	Wealden	East Dean	CA	555736	97799	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V635	Wealden	Litlington	CA	552310	101638	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V636	Wealden	Selmeston	CA	550949	106981	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V637	Wealden	Westdean	CA	552477	99667	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V639	Adur	Kingston Buci	CA	523518	105256	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V640	Adur	North Lancing	CA	518251	105641	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V641	Adur	Old Shoreham	CA	520824	105859	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V642	Adur	Shoreham-By-Sea	CA	521593	105187	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V643	Adur	Sompting	CA	516149	105491	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V644	Adur	Southlands	CA	522550	106008	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V645	Adur	Southwick	CA	524081	105213	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V646	Arun	Angmering	CA	506868	104392	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V647	Arun	Arundel	CA	501458	106949	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V648	Arun	Bognor Regis (The Steyne and Waterloo Square)	CA	493301	98865	(>20km study area) CA significance lies in its architectural value. The seaside context contributes to the character and appeal of the CA, thus setting includes the adjacent expanse of empty sea as far as the horizon. Views of significance are noted within the CA: The Steyne, in particular, is a designed vista orientated towards the sea. The relative location of the proposed development however, substantially oblique to this sightline, is such that designed views would not be affected. The development as proposed is located sufficiently offshore such that its relative scale will not be overbearingly apparent. Similarly, the pier provides views out to sea that are considered fundamental to the significance of the monument and the CA as a whole, however the proposed development will not substantially interfere with this relationship. Architectural value will be preserved.	HIGH	NEGLIGIBL E	MINOR
V649	Arun	Bognor Regis (Upper Bognor Road and Mead Lane)	CA	493980	99603	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V650	Arun	Burpham and Wepham	CA	503988	108647	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V651	Arun	Clapham	CA	509529	106431	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V652	Arun	East Preston / Rustington (Station Road)	CA	506379	102507	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V653	Arun	Felpham	CA	495122	99932	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V654	Arun	Ferring	CA	509391	102587	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V655	Arun	Findon	CA	512192	108829	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V656	Arun	Littlehampton (East Street)	CA	502942	102171	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V657	Arun	Littlehampton (River Road)	CA	502422	102105	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V658	Arun	Littlehampton (Sea Front)	CA	503353	101632	CA significance lies in its architectural value. Setting is defined as the CA boundary. Despite name, CA does not border seaside. Association with the sea is limited. Architectural value preserved.	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V659	Arun	Lyminster	CA	502448	104801	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V660	Arun	Patching	CA	508746	106397	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V661	Arun	Poling	CA	504611	104704	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V662	Arun	Rustington	CA	504827	102356	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V663	Arun	Warningcamp	CA	503311	107215	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V664	Arun	Yapton	CA	497948	103150	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V665	Horsham	Upper Beeding	CA	519859	110273	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V666	Horsham	Bramber	CA	518976	110703	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V667	Horsham	Steyning	CA	517498	111408	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V668	Horsham	Washington	CA	512175	112863	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V669	Horsham	Edburton	CA	523390	111488	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V670	Mid-Sussex	Fulking	CA	524803	111378	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V671	Mid-Sussex	Poynings	CA	526334	112133	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V672	Mid-Sussex	Clayton	CA	529880	113978	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V673	Mid-Sussex	Pyecombe	CA	528940	112696	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V674	Mid-Sussex	Pyecombe Street	CA	528364	112907	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V675	Worthing	West Tarring	CA	513238	103931	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V676	Worthing	Broadwater	CA	514685	104304	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V677	Worthing	Marine Parade & Hinterland	CA	514461	102356	See ES, Conservation Areas, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V678	Worthing	Park Crescent	CA	514311	102875	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V679	Worthing	Durrington	CA	511891	105320	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

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V680	Worthing	Heene	CA	513902	102513	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V681	Worthing	Farncombe Road	CA	515564	102897	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V682	Worthing	Mill Road	CA	513234	102823	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V683	Worthing	Goring	CA	512550	102749	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V684	Worthing	Shakespeare Road	CA	513843	103044	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V685	Worthing	Warwick Gardens	CA	515163	102752	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V686	Worthing	Goring Hall	CA	510721	102506	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V687	Worthing	Broadwater Green	CA	514233	104666	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V688	Worthing	Little High Street	CA	514953	103044	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V689	Worthing	Richmond Road	CA	514459	102920	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V690	Worthing	Highdown	CA	509818	104025	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V691	Worthing	Castle Goring	CA	510374	105635	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V692	Worthing	Shaftesbury Avenue	CA	512167	102769	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V693	Worthing	Robson Road	CA	512445	102903	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V694	Worthing	Winchester Road	CA	514119	102728	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V695	Worthing	Steyne Gardens	CA	515192	102555	See ES, Conservation Areas, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V696	Worthing	South Street	CA	515033	102451	See ES, Conservation Areas, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V697	Worthing	Chapel Road	CA	514828	102923	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V698	Worthing	Montague Street	CA	514352	102405	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V699	Worthing	Salvington	CA	512864	105315	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V700	Worthing	Ivy Place	CA	513812	102187	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V701	Brighton	Benfield Barn, Hangleton	CA	526309	107146	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V702	Brighton	Brunswick Town	CA	529726	104273	See ES, Conservation Areas, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V703	Brighton	Carlton Hill	CA	531629	104301	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V704	Brighton	Cliftonville, Hove	CA	528837	104976	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V705	Brighton	College	CA	532459	104093	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V706	Brighton	Denmark Villas, Hove	CA	528936	105264	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V707	Brighton	East cliff	CA	533030	103595	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V708	Brighton	Engineerium, West Blatchington	CA	528794	106449	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

GAZETTEER - VISUAL STUDY AREA

RSK ID	NMR ID/ LPA	NAME	STATUS	E	N	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	IMPOR-TANCE	MAG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT	SIG. (NEGATIVE) VISUAL IMPACT
V709	Brighton	Hangleton	CA	526665	107052	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V710	Brighton	Hove Station	CA	528919	105462	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V711	Brighton	Kemp Town	CA	532982	103593	See ES, Conservation Areas, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V712	Brighton	Montpelier & Clifton Hill	CA	530454	104646	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V713	Brighton	North Laine	CA	531250	104448	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V714	Brighton	Old Hove	CA	528541	104710	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V715	Brighton	Old Town	CA	530976	104043	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V716	Brighton	Ovingdean	CA	535808	104037	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V717	Brighton	Patcham	CA	530039	108884	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V718	Brighton	Pembroke & Princes, Hove	CA	528145	104661	See ES, Conservation Areas, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V719	Brighton	Portslade Old Village	CA	525519	106338	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V720	Brighton	Preston Park	CA	530730	105880	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V721	Brighton	Preston Village	CA	530396	106047	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V722	Brighton	Queen's Park	CA	532172	104497	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V723	Brighton	Regency Square	CA	531105	103904	See ES, Conservation Areas, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V724	Brighton	Rottingdean	CA	536888	102564	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V725	Brighton	Round hill	CA	531644	105644	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V726	Brighton	Sackville Gardens, Hove	CA	527895	104696	See ES, Conservation Areas, for full assessment	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
V727	Brighton	Stanmer	CA	533610	109396	Outwith ZTV	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V728	Brighton	The Avenues, Hove	CA	529062	104496	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V729	Brighton	The Drive, Hove	CA	529158	105103	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V730	Brighton	Tongdean	CA	529183	107245	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V731	Brighton	Valley Gardens, Brighton	CA	531617	105209	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V732	Brighton	West Hill	CA	530927	104972	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V733	Brighton	Willetts Estate, Hove	CA	529228	105238	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE
V734	Brighton	Woodland Drive, West Blatchington	CA	528608	107271	No Change	HIGH	NONE	NONE

Cable Route Study Area



Plate 1. RSK IDs 42 & 66. Earthwork ditches and enclosures / trackway.
RDX01/12-16. Aerial view.



Plate 2. RSK ID 3. Projected line of Roman Road possibly preserved as modern footpath/to left of fenceline.
RDX03/02. Looking East.



Plate 3. RSK ID 196. Ridge and furrow earthworks.
RDX04/02. Looking South East.



Plate 4. High-point RDX04/03. Overlooking former wetlands is considered suitable for prehistoric settlement.

Looking North from RDX01/11



Plate 5. RSK IDs 7 & 34. Iron Age or Roman trackway / U-trackway.
Also Parish Boundary (Adur District – Upper Beeding CP)
RDX05/03-04. Looking South East.



Plate 6. Overlooking RSK IDs 17 & 40. Iron Age or Roman settlement/field system visible on aerial photographs. RDX05/06. Looking East.



Plate 7. Aerial View.
RSK ID 16. Medieval salt mounds. RDX 06/02
RSK ID 1. Adur Navigation / RSK ID 5. Horsham and Shoreham on Sea Branch Railway



Plate 8. RDX07/03. Aerial View.
RSK ID 84. Possible ditches or geological marks.
RSK ID 85. Two possible Bronze Age round barrows.
RSK ID 199. Possible Bronze Age round barrow.



Plate 10. Mill Hill 'barrow cemetery' – no modern surface signature.
RDX08/02. Looking North.



Plate 11. RSK ID 193. (Possible WWII?) Earthworks.
RDX09/02. Aerial View.



Plate 12. Scheduled Monument RSK ID 99. Late Bronze Age Cross Dyke.
RDX09/03. Looking North West.

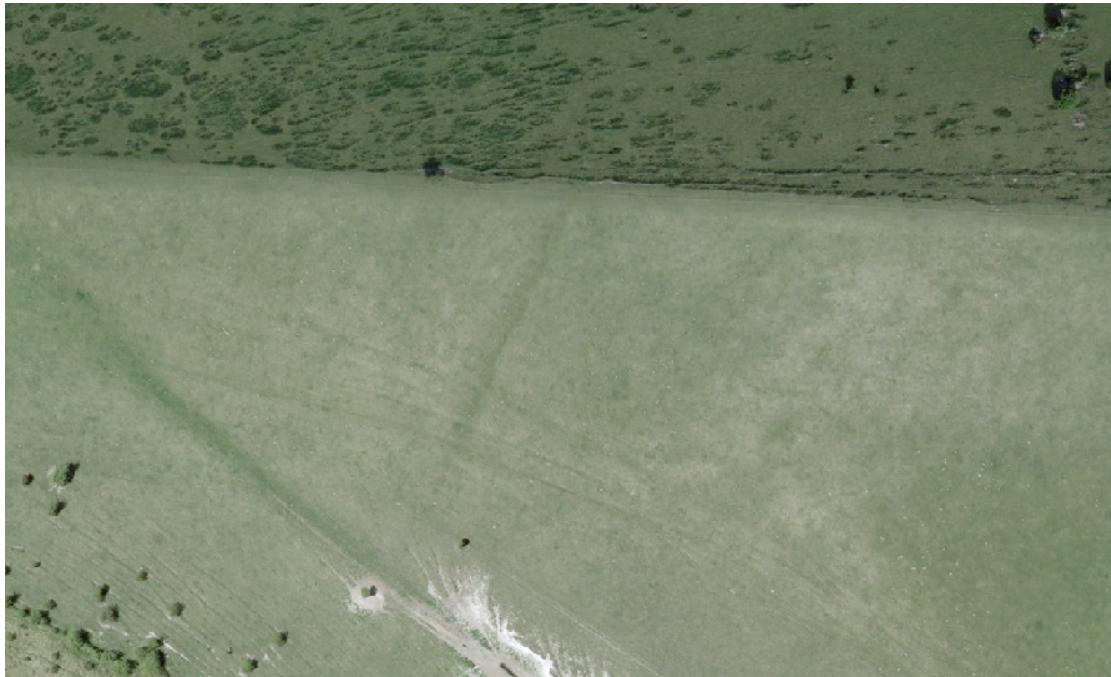


Plate 13. Scheduled Monument RSK ID 99. Late Bronze Age Cross Dyke.
RDX09/03. Aerial View.



Plate 14. RSK ID 202. Crop marks of former field system.
RDX11/01. Aerial View.



Plate 15. Example of inland Low Weald plot – relative high point with archaeological potential.
RDX12/07. Looking North.

Visual Study Area



Plate 16. RSK ID V7. RPG Woodvale Cemetery.



Plate 17. RSK ID V14. RPG Kemp Town Enclosures



Plate 18. RSK ID V15. RPG Queens Park.



Plate 19. RSK ID V26. Landscape position of SM Newhaven military fort and lunette battery.



Plate 20. RSK ID V78. SM Lord's Burghs round barrows; part of shared setting with RSK ID 50 Firle Beacon



Plate 21. RSK ID V87. SM Shoreham Fort.



Plate 22. RSK ID V287. SM Martello Tower No. 74, Seaford.



Plate 23. RSK ID V357. LBII* Royal Albion Hotel.



Plate 24. RSK ID V601. LB I The West Pier, Brighton.



Plate 25. RSK ID V606. LB II* The Palace Pier, Brighton.

**RAMPION OFFSHORE
WIND FARM**

**Desk-Based Assessment
of Geoarchaeological
Potential**

**Onshore Cable Route
Corridor and Substation**

E.ON

**By Dr Matt Pope
BSc, PhD, FSA.
Archaeology South East**

1 OVERVIEW

This section outlines geoarchaeological potential for 55 identified zones along the proposed cable route study area. These zones have been identified on the basis of landform, solid and superficial geology in order to classify them according to the nature of the Quaternary sediment, likely geoarchaeological potential and suggested mitigation strategy.

This has been achieved through the generation of seven classifications of geoarchaeological sedimentary context (hereafter referred to as GSC) encountered on the proposed cable route. This characterisation was developed to provide generic information for the range of deposits likely to be encountered along the cable route and to provide suggested approaches towards investigation/mitigation ahead of and during the construction phase.

The anticipated nature and potential of each GSC has been characterised in this document on the basis of BGS geological mapping, the results of previous geotechnical and geoarchaeological studies (both local and regional) and cross-referencing with the West Sussex HER records, to define aspects of linked archaeological potential.

This document should be used in conjunction with ES Figure 25.3, maps 1 - 9. These maps show the cable route zoned into 55 separate segments and in Table.1 each segment is classified accruing to one or more GSC.

For each segment the range of deposits and potential (see Part 3), and suggested indicative methodological approach toward mitigation (see Part 4) can be generated.

Table 1: Zoned Areas of geoarchaeological potential.

GSC Zone	Solid	Superficial	GSC Code	Notes
<i>Figure 25.3, 1 of 9</i>				
1	Chalk	Alluvium	ADH	Beneath Modern Beach
2	Chalk	Alluvium	ADH	Beneath Made Ground
3	Chalk	Raised Beach	RDB/ADP	
4	Chalk	Head	UHD -RBD	
<i>Figure 25.3, 2 of 9</i>				
5	Chalk	Alluvium	ADH	
6	Chalk	Head	UHD -RBD	
7	Chalk	Head	UHD -RBD	
8	Chalk	Chalk	SSF	
9	Chalk	Head	DVD	
10	Chalk	Chalk	SSF	

GSC Zone	Solid	Superficial	GSC Code	Notes
11	Chalk	Head	DVD	
<i>Figure 25.3, 3 of 9</i>				
12	Chalk	Chalk	SSF	
13	Chalk	Head	DVD	
14	Chalk	Chalk	SSF	
15	Chalk	Head	DVD	
16	Chalk	Chalk	SSF	
<i>Figure 25.3, 4 of 9</i>				
17	Chalk	Clay-with-Flints	CWF	
18	Chalk	Chalk	SSF	
19	Chalk	Head	DVD - ADH	Alluvium in lower reaches
20	Chalk	Alluvium	ADH-ADP	Pleistocene terrace deposit will underlay Holocene alluvium
21	Chalk	Head	DVD - ADH	Alluvium in lower reaches
22	Chalk	Chalk	SSF	
<i>Figure 25.3, 5 of 9</i>				
23	Chalk	Head	DVD	
24	Chalk	Chalk	SSF	
25	Chalk	Head	DVD	
26	Chalk- U. Greensand - Gault	Solid	UDH - SSF	
<i>Figure 25.3, 6 of 9</i>				
27	Gault	Head	UDH - SSF	
28	Folkestone Beds (L.Greensand)	Head	UDH - SSF	Artefact-rich zone
29	Gault	Head	UDH - SSF	
30	Weald Clay	Alluvium	ADH - ADP	
31	Weald Clay	Weald Clay	UDH - SSF	
32	Weald Clay	Alluvium	ADH - ADP	
33	Weald Clay	Weald Clay	UDH - SSF	
<i>Figure 25.3, 7 of 9</i>				
34	Weald Clay	Head	UDH - ADH	Alluvium in lower reaches

GSC Zone	Solid	Superficial	GSC Code	Notes
35	Weald Clay	Weald Clay	UDH - SSF	
36	Weald Clay	Head	UDH - ADH	Alluvium in lower reaches
37	Lower Greensand	Weald Clay	UDH - SSF	
38	Lower Greensand	Head	UDH	
39	Folkestone Beds	Folkestone Beds	UDH - SSF	Artefact-rich zone
40	Folkestone Beds	Head	UDH	Alluvium in lower reaches
41	Lower Greensand	Lower Greensand	UHD- SSF	
42	Lower Greensand	Head	UDH	
43	Lower Greensand	Lower Greensand	UHD- SSF	
44	Weald Clay	Terrace Deposits	ADP	
<i>Figure 25.3, 8 of 9</i>				
45	Weald Clay	Terrace Deposits	ADP	
46	Weald Clay	Alluvium	ADH	
47	Weald Clay	Weald Clay	UHD	
48	Weald Clay	Alluvium	ADH	
49	Weald Clay	Weald Clay	UHD	
50	Weald Clay	Terrace Deposits	ADP	
51	Weald Clay	Weald Clay	UHD	
52	Weald Clay	Alluvium	ADH	
<i>Figure 25.3, 9 of 9</i>				
53	Weald Clay	Weald Clay	UHD	
54	Weald Clay	Alluvium	ADH	
55	Weald Clay	Weald Clay	UHD	

2 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT OF THE CABLE ROUTE: LANDFORMS AND GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES (BASELINE DATA)

In order to understand and anticipate the likely distribution of GSCs along the cable route, it is first necessary to understand the overall landscape framework of the local environment. Conceptually this is best achieved by conceiving of the route as a series of landform blocks, defined in part by the underlying geology and by processes of landscape development which together have given rise to the overall structure of the environment and thus controlled the distribution of GSCs.

Four overarching processes have combined to create the landscape of the onshore cable route study area, operating to different time scales and under different climatic regimes.

2.1 Landform 1: The Wealden Anticline

Tectonic uplifting of outcropping Cretaceous rocks of the Wealden Anticline provides the fundamental structure of this landscape. From the southerly extent of the route moving northwards, the Chalk outcrops as a series of dip and scarp slopes orientated perpendicular to the axis of major Wealden anticlinorium. With a dip slope originating at sea level, this chalk climbs to a maximum height of 216m OD at Truleigh Hill before the main north facing scarp slope of the South Downs delimits the Weald. Across the Weald the cable route crosses successive outcrops of the Upper Greensand, Gault Clay and Lower Greensand which have here been folded into a local eroded anticlinal structure.

The outcrops of solid Cretaceous rock give rise to ridges and scarps preserving GSC including Head deposits (See 3.6 below) and Clay with Flints (see 3.4 below) (Gallois 1965).

2.2 Landform 2: West Sussex Coastal Plain

Marine processes of high energy erosion and low energy deposition under intertidal conditions have operated periodically on the southern limits of the cable. These processes are controlled by global temperature levels which have varied during the past half million years of the Pleistocene to give rise to 100,000 year cycles of global cooling and warming, the latter associated with sea level rise and the former with falling sea level, to a maximum drop of 150m below OD. These processes can be traced across the southern part of the cable route through the distribution of raised beach deposits and associated periglacial Head. At least one Raised Beach, dating to 250,000 years BP is known to be represented on the cable route, but both higher and lower raised beaches are possible. These processes have given rise to a distinct landform known as the West Sussex Coastal Plain, a laterally extensive area of low-lying, gently falling landscape separating the foot of the South Downs (at approximately 5m OD from the modern coastline) (Bates et al 1998; Bates and Briant 2009; Roberts and Parfitt 1999).

The West Sussex Coastal Plain preserves GSC including Raised Beach deposits (see 3.3 below) and Head deposits (see 3.6 below).

2.3 Landform 3: Dry Valleys

The landscape of the South Downs chalk escarpment, and to a lesser degree the flanks of Wealden Ridges, is characterised by incised dry valleys, so-named because they currently do not contain any water sources. However, they have the appearance of being controlled by fluvial processes, having sinuous, asymmetric profiles, and link across the West Sussex Coastal Plain with fluvial channels draining eventually into the English Channel. Undoubtedly, at periods during the Pleistocene these were parts of active fluvial systems but other processes such as gelifluction (periglacial slope movement) and snow field development have contributed immensely to their development.

The dry valleys preserve GSC including Dry Valley Deposits (see 3.5 below) and may, at their lower extents, preserve Holocene alluvium (see 3.1 below).

2.5 Landform 4: River Valleys

After the escarpment, the major landform of the cable route is the Adur Valley, a significant fluvial system draining a significant portion of the central Weald and one of four major rivers to breach the South Downs in Sussex. It has an extensive history of development having been an established fluvial river draining into the English Channel River system for at least 250,000 years. At least three terraces of preserved fluvial gravel can be identified on the flanks of its valley. The cable route crosses the River Adur through part of its course through the Chalk downlands. Here the wide, flat-bottomed profile with clearly demarked valley edges indicates an alluvial depositional regime indicating a significant estuarine depositional regime during the development of this valley (Bates 2010a; Burrin 1983; Burrin and Jones 1991; Jennings 1985; Long et al 2000; Waller and Hamilton 2000; Waller and Long 2010)

The Adur and Tarring/Brooklands fluvial channels preserve GSCs including Holocene alluvium (see 3.1 below), basal Pleistocene alluvium (see 3.2 below) and may also contain inter-digitated layers of Head/Dry Valley deposits (see 3.5 and 3.6 below).

3 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SEDIMENTARY CONTEXTS: CHARACTER AND POTENTIAL

The proposed cable route provides a transect across an archaeologically rich landscape characterised by diverse, but clearly definable, landforms and sedimentary contexts. As such the geoarchaeological potential of this landscape can be addressed in terms of characterisation of segments along the proposed cable route on the following criteria:

Sedimentary Context

Nature of the landform and depositional environment describing likely depositional regime/process, time span represented and depth.

Archaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Potential

Characterised on a relative low, medium, high criteria.

Archaeological potential is assessed on the basis of current knowledge of each deposit type within the region and on the basis of regional frameworks under development as part of the Kent County Council-managed South East Region Research Framework. High archaeological potential has been assessed as such either on the basis of frequency of finds within the deposit type, or on the basis of the academic significance and contexts of finds which may be rare (e.g. Palaeolithic artefacts).

Palaeoenvironmental potential has been rated on the basis of likely preservation of useful indicators (e.g. molluscs, plant macrofossils, pollen, insects or fauna). For example the palaeoenvironmental potential for alluvial deposits is rated as high, but for decalcified clay with flints, low.

Vulnerability

This criterion has been assessed on the basis of the likely effects of the development on the resource. 'Low' to 'Moderate' suggests that the resource is widely distributed (vertically and horizontally) and/or resistant to effects such as changes in drainage (e.g. Head Deposits), whereas 'High' suggests that the impact of development could significantly alter preservation conditions (e.g. of Peat deposits or anaerobic alluvium).

3.1 Alluvial Deposits (Holocene)

GSC Zoning Code: **ADH**

Extensive deep sequences of clays, silts and sands relating to a range of depositional environments including high energy, sand and gravel braided river deposits, intertidal estuarine mudflats, fine-grained fluvial low energy overbank deposits.

As part of alluvial sequences, significant and laterally extensive peat deposits may be present, representing the infilling of channels, cut off from the main fluvial regime by changing patterns of hydrology.

Archaeological Potential: Pleistocene to Modern HIGH

Palaeoenvironmental Potential: Variable but locally VERY HIGH

Vulnerability: Organic and anaerobic deposits will be at HIGH RISK

3.2 Alluvial Deposits (Pleistocene)

GSC Zoning Code: **ADP**

The flanks of the Adur Valley may preserve Pleistocene fluvial terrace deposits buried beneath overlying Head deposits or else outcropping close to the surface. These are known within the valley to be both fossiliferous, occasionally associated with Pleistocene organic palaeoenvironmental remains and Palaeolithic artefacts. The deposits will comprise high energy sands and gravels but also potential exists for low energy clay silt alluvium, localised peat preservation and inter-digitated fine and coarse-grained Head deposits of Pleistocene age.

Archaeological Potential: Pleistocene dating and human activity HIGH

Palaeoenvironmental Potential: Variable but locally HIGH

Vulnerability: If organics or faunal material is present HIGH RISK

3.3 Raised Beach Deposits

GSC Zoning Code: **RBD**

The potential for encountering Raised Beach deposits should be considered high across the entire Coastal Plain landform and to the crest of the first downland ridge. The deposits will comprise coarse to fine sands, very rounded flint gravel (with potential for exotic clasts), fine grained silts and clay of intertidal and terrestrial facies. Depending on the degree of decalcification, potential exists for the preservation of faunal remains from large mammals such as mammoth down to important invertebrate fossils. Palaeolithic artefacts have been found in the local area associated with these deposits. The deposits will in many cases be capped by Head deposits including the Brickearths of the West Sussex Coastal Plain.

Archaeological Potential: Pleistocene dating and human activity HIGH

Palaeoenvironmental Potential: Variable but locally HIGH

Vulnerability: If faunal material is present HIGH RISK

3.4 Clay with Flints

GSC Zoning Code: **CWF**

These comprise decalcified clay of varying depths resulting from the in-situ geochemical and subaerial weathering of remnant Tertiary Deposits and the surface of the Chalk geology. The contact between the base of Clay with Flints and the underlying Chalk is abrupt but undulating and largely controlled by solution processes. Depressions can form on the ground surface of the downland ridges as a result and become localised depositional environments.

In the Chilterns, east Kent and the Surrey North Downs these capture points have preserved Palaeolithic archaeology (Pope 2000). In rare cases refitting material has been recovered from fine-grained facies associated with larger solution structures (dolines) (Scott-Jackson 2000).

Archaeological Potential: Pleistocene dating/ human activity MODERATE

Palaeoenvironmental Potential: LOW (unless calcareous)

Vulnerability: MODERATE

3.5 Dry Valley Deposits

GSC Zoning Code: **DVD**

These comprise a wide range of deposits including Holocene colluvium (slope wash), Pleistocene gelifluction gravels (calcareous and decalcified) and basal high energy fluvial deposits (Nailbourne Deposits). Fine grained facies of silt and clay can also be found to infill periglacial ice wedge structures, both linear and polygonal) on the flanks of dry and fluvial valleys.

The colluvium represents a crucial GSC for reconstructing Holocene landscape change directly relating to the Chalk downlands and associated archaeological field monuments. The colluvium has the potential to provide records of changing vegetation, human impact on the landscape and agricultural activities through preserved plant remains, pollen, molluscs and associated human occupation material. Colluvial sequences can be several metres in depth and have complex sequences for phasing, discernable only through careful sampling.

The lower, periglacial facies have potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence (mollusc and faunal material), artefacts and sediments datable through OSL. Fine grained silts associated with periglacial structures (ice wedges, polygons) have potential to preserve in-situ artefact signatures.

Archaeological Potential: MODERATE to HIGH in colluvium.

Palaeoenvironmental Potential: MODERATE

Vulnerability: MODERATE

3.6 Undifferentiated Head Deposits (Gault Clay and Lower Greensand)

GSC Zoning Code: **UHD**

The superficial Head deposits of the Wealden geologies have been subject to little systematic study. Some Head deposits have been poorly characterised and may comprised the upper facies of unmapped fluvial sequences, some clearly originate from the Downs and may preserve calcareous micro-depositional environments.

Within the cable route study area they are of especial interest because of the clustering of Palaeolithic flintwork, some of clear Middle Palaeolithic character, along the Greensand ridges between Truleigh Hill and Henfield. In this area the Head deposits should be subjected to careful mapping, characterisation and systematic collection of flintwork. The latter will also be important for identifying undisturbed Mesolithic material with possible associated palaeoenvironmental evidence from this preferred habitat.

Archaeological Potential: MODERATE but untested

Palaeoenvironmental Potential: MODERATE but untested

Vulnerability: MODERATE

3.7 Structural Surface Features (Cretaceous Geology)

GSC Zoning Code: **SSF**

Solid geologies give rise to localised depositional contexts including solution features (hollows and dolines) and joint controlled faults and fissures (gulls). These have potential for the survival of prehistoric archaeology and palaeoenvironmental potential. Their occurrence will be localised (Topley 1875; Worssam 1963; Jacobi 2007; Pope 2009)

Archaeological Potential: MODERATE but untested

Palaeoenvironmental Potential: MODERATE but untested

Vulnerability: MODERATE

4 INDICATIVE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES FOR GSCs

In terms of further assessment and mitigation, the following indicative methodological approaches identify archaeological remains or deposits rich in palaeoenvironmental potential.

The entire route is considered in terms of geoarchaeological potential, however large areas of surface geology mapped as essential solid would be subject to walk over survey to identify Structural Surface Features (SSF) such as solution hollows and fissures (see 3.7 above).

Should fine grained archaeology or sites be encountered through the following forms of survey, mitigation through excavation or, in the case of exceptional archaeology, preservation in-situ will be developed through consultation with West Sussex County Council (WSCC).

4.1 Alluvial Deposits (Holocene)

GSC Zoning Code: **ADH**

- Survey by borehole for the recovery of undisturbed samples for palaeoenvironmental assessment ahead of construction phase.
- Geophysical survey to establish channel structure e.g. Bates 2010
- Targeted excavation and recovery of undisturbed samples for palaeoenvironmental assessment.
- Watching brief, especially on fluvial-terrestrial interface zones identified through the borehole mapping.

4.2 Alluvial Deposits (Pleistocene)

GSC Zoning Code: **ADP**

- Machine dug geoarchaeological test pits on the flanks of the Adur Valley.
- Targeted watching brief based on mapped distribution from above.
- Recovery of undisturbed samples for palaeoenvironmental assessment.

4.3 Raised Beach Deposits

GSC Zoning Code: **RBD**

- Survey by borehole for the recovery of undisturbed samples for palaeoenvironmental assessment.
- Watching brief, especially on intertidal-terrestrial interface zones identified through the borehole mapping.

4.4 Clay with Flints

GSC Zoning Code: **CWF**

- Walk over survey after initial stripping of the cable route

- Geophysical Survey to identify potential doline features.
- Watching brief.

4.5 Dry Valley Deposits

GSC Zoning Code: **DVD**

- Excavation of cross valley transect for sampling and recording by machine prior to cable construction. Eg Bell 1983; Allen 2005.
- Excavation of buried land surfaces identified during the cutting of the transect.

4.6 Undifferentiated Head Deposits (Chalk, Gault Clay, Weald Clay and Lower Greensand)

GSC Zoning Code: **UHD**

- Walk over survey after initial stripping of the cable route.
- Geophysical Survey to identify potential doline features.
- Targeted excavation of structural features identified.
- Watching brief.

4.7 Structural Surface Features (Cretaceous Solid Geology)

GSC Zoning Code: **SSF**

- Walk over survey after initial stripping of the cable route.
- Targeted excavation of structural features identified.
- Watching brief.

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