

Church Farm, Upper Beeding, West Sussex

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

NGR: 519386 111175 (centred)

**Project No. 250474
Report No. 2025188
WSHER ref. 202526-041**

December 2025

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With contributions by Dr. Matt Pope**

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Prepared by:	Kathryn Grant Reis	Senior Archaeologist	
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Summary

Archaeology South-East (Institute of Archaeology, UCL) was commissioned to carry out an archaeological appraisal in relation to a proposed residential development on land at Church Farm, Upper Beeding, West Sussex (NGR: 519386 111175). The Site is currently undeveloped. The Site is being considered for a residential development comprising 4 residential dwellings with associated gardens, parking and access roads. The Site lies on natural bedrock geology comprising West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation – Chalk, overlain by River Terrace Deposits 2 (Adur) - Sand and Gravel. Localised, unmapped Head Deposits, as well as alluvium and Holocene colluvium could be present across the Site and may preserve palaeoenvironmental remains.

The assessment has concluded that:

- There are a range of heritage assets from all periods within the wider 1km Study Area, however, settlement activity in this area is limited due to its position within a tidal estuary;
- The Site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area defined for its potential for activity relating to Sele Priory and St. Peter's Church;
- The Site is considered to lie within an area which is generally considered to have a low potential for archaeology relating to most periods, except the medieval period when increased activity is recorded on the HER nearby, raising its medieval potential to moderate;
- The Site's theoretical moderate potential for medieval archaeology is partly owing to its position adjacent to the Sele Priory and St. Peter's Church, but also in relation to the assessed potential for archaeological remains associated with agriculture and salt-working;
- The appraisal Site has also been assessed as having moderate potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological remains within its underlying alluvium, Head Deposits and Holocene colluvium;
- There is the possibility of some previous disturbance or truncation in the south of the Site where buildings associated with the short-lived Church Farm were constructed sometime after 1961 and were demolished by 2001. Further past impact may have arisen from localised disturbances and / or agricultural activities;
- Some below-ground evidence for an earlier north-east to south-west aligned field boundary shown on the 1842 tithe map may survive within the north-west corner of the Site, but none of the Site's current boundaries are considered to be 'important historic hedgerows', as defined by The Hedgerows Regulations 1997;
- Any development at the Site has the potential to cause damage to archaeological remains, if present, particularly in areas where new buildings are proposed;
- It may be necessary to establish with a greater degree of certainty the presence or absence of any archaeological features and or palaeoenvironmental remains in areas which will be impacted by groundwork;
- Monitoring of any ground investigations works, as well as a programme of archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation, will allow this potential to better determined, defined and constrained; and
- The details and extent of any archaeological mitigation will require discussion with the archaeological advisors for the LPA.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (Institute of Archaeology, UCL) has been commissioned to carry out an archaeological appraisal in relation to a proposed residential development on land at Church Farm, Upper Beeding, West Sussex (Figs. 1-3). This appraisal comprises an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and preliminary walkover survey.
- 1.2 This report follows the recommendations set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020¹). The aim of this assessment is to present a synthesis of readily available archaeological and historical data relating to the Site and its environs, in order to identify any known or potential heritage assets within the Site. This information has been used, where possible, to ascertain the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any identified heritage assets and to consider the likely impact of the proposed development upon them.
- 1.3 The Site measures approximately 0.5 hectares and is centred on National Grid Reference 519386 111175 (Fig. 1). For the purposes of this assessment, the extents of the Site have been taken to be those identified in the plans provided by the client. For the purposes of the archaeological assessment a wider Study Area of 1km radius has been considered to place the Site within its wider context (Fig. 1). Information beyond this limit has been included where considered relevant.
- 1.4 In drawing up this desk-based assessment, cartographic and documentary sources and archaeological data relating to the Study Area were obtained from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER) and from the West Sussex Record Office. Listed Building and Conservation Area data was acquired from Historic England and Horsham District Council. Relevant sources held within the Archaeology South-East library were utilised, and appropriate on-line databases interrogated. These included: Heritage Gateway, National Heritage List for England, and the Magic website, which holds government digital data on designated sites (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Battlefields) in GIS map form. It should be noted that other material may be held in other collections.
- 1.5 It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal cannot be seen to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area but rather as an indicator of the area's potential based on existing information. Further non-intrusive and intrusive investigations such as geophysical surveys and machine-excavated trial trenching may be needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains.
- 1.6 The Site is being considered for a residential development comprising four residential dwellings with associated gardens, parking and access roads (Fig. 13).

¹ <https://www.archaeologists.net/work/standards>, accessed November 2025

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The Site is located to the north of Church Farm Walk, north-east of St. Peter's Church, west of a static caravan park and on the edge of the River Adur floodplain in the village of Upper Beeding in the Horsham District of West Sussex.
- 2.1.2 The Site consists of an undeveloped plot, measuring approximately 0.5ha. The Site was significantly overgrown at the time of this assessment.

2.2 Topography and Hydrology

- 2.2.1 The valley of the Adur formed as the ice sheets retreated in the Devensian and when sea levels began to rise the valley began to infill with clastic and coarse sediments deposited by the thawing ice. The rising base water levels and the infilling of the river valley would have led to peat formation within floodplains and channel margins. With increased landscape clearance occurring in the later prehistoric period an influx of minerogenic sediment and increased water run off was introduced into the fluvial system and was laid down within alluvial deposits. The deepest sequences within the Adur are recorded at the mouth of the river with the valley bottom recorded at -23m OD. However, the exact timing and nature of the river evolution is poorly understood.

2.3 Geology

- 2.3.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online², the natural bedrock geology of the Site comprises West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation – Chalk, overlain by River Terrace Deposits 2 (Adur) - Sand and Gravel.
- 2.3.2 No geotechnical data was available for the Site at the time of writing.
- 2.3.3 According to the BGS historic borehole viewer³, no historic boreholes are located in the immediate area of the Site.

2.4 Pleistocene Context (Dr. Matt Pope, UCL Institute of Archaeology/ASE)

- 2.4.1 The site is located on the edge of a broadly flat area of landscape defined by an extensive outcrop of the 1st Terrace of the River Adur, comprising sands and gravel laid down in the Early to Mid-Devensian cold stage (105,000 – 23,000 years BP⁴). The outcrop of this terrace maps closely onto the extent of the village of Upper Beeding, providing an area of relatively flat landscape raised above the modern floodplain of the River Adur which surrounds it to the north, west and south. To the east this terrace is bordered by the rising chalk of Windmill Hill, the most westerly outcrop of the stretch of the South Downs between the Ouse and Adur valleys and, on the slope and foot of this hill, chalky head deposits from the Late Devensian as well as some colluvium from the Holocene mantle the Pleistocene fluvial terrace. Localised but unmapped head deposits can be found across the full extent of the terrace, providing some calcareous cover.

² <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/>, accessed November 2025

³ <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>, accessed November 2025

⁴ Before Present (AD1950).

- 2.4.2 When the topography is examined in detail, potential complexity in the topography and likely composition of the river terrace structure beyond current mapping can be seen. Towards the eastern margins of the terrace an area of relatively low-lying ground runs roughly north-south along the lines of Pound Lane while, to the west of this line, the topography rises to the north-west margins of the terrace where St Peter's Church and the Site are located. To the west of this rise, a steep river cliff survives which is a relict formation from late Pleistocene and Holocene erosion. This topography suggests that the church and surrounding landscape may in fact sit on the 2nd Terrace of the River Adur preserving deposits of the penultimate cold stage (Marine Isotope Stage 6⁵) and that the Devensian Adur was incised into this formerly more extensive deposit forming channels on both sides of a small eyot on which the church is now situated. In these terms, the Site can be seen to lie on the northern edge of this eyot and could preserve deposits of more than one cold stage, as well as overlying alluvium, head deposits and Holocene colluvium.

⁵ C.191,000-123,000 BP.

3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Legislative Background

3.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 is the main piece of legislation concerned with the protection of ancient monuments in England, including a schedule of ancient monuments (Scheduled Monuments) protected by law.

3.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.2.1 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is concerned with the designation and protection of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.

National Planning Policy

3.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024)

- 3.3.1 Government policies relating to planning are given in the National Planning Policy Framework. Section 16 (paragraphs 202 – 221)⁶ of the Framework (*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*) outlines policies relating to the historic environment and the key role it plays in the Government's definition of sustainable development, the principle which underpins the document.
- 3.3.2 The Framework requires that local planning authorities *should set out in their Local Plan 'a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment'*, recognising that *'heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource'* and should be conserved *'in a manner appropriate to their significance'* (Section 16, paragraphs 202 and 203)⁷.
- 3.3.3 The Framework requires that planning applicants should *'describe the significance of any heritage assets affected'* by their application, *'including any contribution made by their setting'* (Section 16, paragraph 207)⁸.
- 3.3.4 The NPPF is supported by Planning Practice Guidance. In specific relation to historic environment issues, further guidance is provided by Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, issued by Historic England and the Historic Environment Forum⁹.

⁶ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec000f1f8c46/NPPF_December_2024.pdf, accessed November 2025

⁷ *ibid*

⁸ *ibid*

⁹ <http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/>, accessed November 2025

Local Planning Policy

3.4 Horsham District Planning Framework (adopted November 2015)

- 3.4.1 On 27th November 2015 Horsham District Council adopted the Horsham District Planning Framework (HDPF)¹⁰. With the exception of land within the South Downs National Park, the HDPF replaces the policies contained in the Horsham District Core Strategy and General Development Control Policies which were both adopted in 2007. The HDPF sets out the planning strategy for the years up to 2031 to deliver the social, economic and environmental needs for the district (outside the South Downs National Park). The information and policies considered relevant to this assessment have been summarised below:

Policy 34: Cultural and Heritage Assets

The Council recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource, and as such the Council will sustain and enhance its historic environment through positive management of development affecting heritage assets. Applications for such development will be required to:

- 1. Make reference to the significance of the asset, including drawing from research and documentation such as the West Sussex Historic Environment Record;*
- 2. Reflect the current best practice guidance produced by English Heritage and Conservation Area Character Statements;*
- 3. Reinforce the special character of the district's historic environment through appropriate siting, scale, form and design; including the use of traditional materials and techniques;*
- 4. Make a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the area, and ensuring that development in conservation areas is consistent with the special character of those areas;*
- 5. Preserve, and ensure clear legibility of, locally distinctive vernacular building forms and their settings, features, fabric and materials;*
- 6. Secure the viable and sustainable future of heritage assets through continued preservation by uses that are consistent with the significance of the heritage asset;*
- 7. Retain and improves the setting of heritage assets, including views, public rights of way, trees and landscape features, including historic public realm features; and*
- 8. Ensure appropriate archaeological research, investigation, recording and reporting of both above and below-ground archaeology, and retention where required, with any assessment provided as appropriate.*

¹⁰ <https://www.horsham.gov.uk/planningpolicy/planning-policy/horsham-district-planning-framework>, accessed November 2025

3.5 Horsham District Local Plan 2023 – 2040 (still under review)

- 3.5.1 Horsham District Council are currently in the process of reviewing their Local Plan for the district. The new Horsham District Local Plan 2023 - 2040¹¹ will set out planning policies and proposals to guide development in the District, excluding the South Downs National Park, up to 2040.
- 3.5.2 The Horsham District Local Plan also has policies relating to the historic environment in the emerging Local Plan. The following policy has relevance to the current Site and study area:

Strategic Policy 21: Heritage Assets and Managing Change within the Historic Environment

1. The Council will preserve and enhance its historic environment through positive management of development affecting designated and non-designated heritage assets, and their settings. Applications for such development will only be supported if they:
 - a) Make reference to, and show an understanding of, the significance of the asset, including drawing from research and documentation such as the West Sussex Historic Environment Record;
 - b) Take account current best practice guidance produced by Historic England and Conservation Area Character Statements, Appraisals and Management Plans;
 - c) Make a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the area, and ensure that development in conservation areas is consistent with the special character of those areas;
 - d) Preserve, and ensure clear legibility of, locally distinctive vernacular building forms and their settings, including traditional architectural form, proportion, detailing, materials and, where appropriate, landscape features including trees;
 - e) Demonstrate that the use(s) proposed are consistent with the significance of the heritage asset whilst securing its viable and sustainable future and continued preservation, especially any assets on Historic England's At Risk Register. Changes of use must be compatible with, and respect, the special architectural or historic interest of the asset and setting; and
- f) Demonstrate that any proposal in the vicinity of a heritage asset with, or has the potential to include, archaeological interest is accompanied by appropriate archaeological research, including the investigation, recording and reporting of both above and below-ground archaeology. This will, as a minimum, include a desk-based assessment, and where deemed necessary by the Council, a field evaluation will also be required. If necessary, the Council will require assets to be preserved in situ or excavated.
2. Proposals which affect a heritage asset, or the setting of a heritage asset, will only be supported where accompanied by a Heritage Statement.
3. Proposals which would cause substantial harm to, or loss of, a heritage asset will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial public benefits gained would outweigh the substantial harm or total loss of the asset and that any replacement scheme makes an equal contribution to local character and distinctiveness. Applicants must show an understanding of the significance of the heritage asset to be lost, either wholly or in part, and demonstrate how the heritage asset has been recorded.
4. Proposals which would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal and will only be supported where public benefit is considered to outweigh the harm.

¹¹ <https://www.horsham.gov.uk/planning/local-plan/what-is-a-local-plan>, accessed November 2025

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section summarises the known information relating to designated and non-designated heritage assets in the Study Area derived from the sources set out in 1.4 and including additional heritage assets, where appropriate, identified from field survey. The identified heritage assets (**West Sussex HER ref: 202526-041**) have been assigned an identifying number shown in **bold** in the text, and are tabulated in Appendix 1 and shown plotted on Figs. 1 and 2.

4.2 Heritage Assets

- 4.2.1 Heritage assets comprise a site, building, place, area or landscape of heritage interest and thus include buildings, archaeological sites and landscape features such as ancient woodland and hedgerows. Designated heritage assets are designated by statute, while non-designated heritage assets can be locally listed by the local planning authority and/or listed on county historic environment record databases, although this is not a definitive record of potential heritage assets – further examples may exist in an unrecognised or unrecorded form and absence from the HER database does not reduce or negate the significance of any potential heritage asset.

Designated Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monument (Fig. 1)

- 4.2.2 There are four recorded Scheduled Monuments (SMs) located within the 1km Study Area around the Site, although the latter two are made up of more than one element (a group of features) as shown in Figure 1. The nearest SM to the Site is a group of salterns to the north of the church (**3**), located approximately 123m north-west of the northern Site boundary. Another scheduled saltern site (**2**) is located c.270m south of the Site. The SMs located within the 1km Study Area are summarised below with their locations shown plotted on Figure 1:

- (**1**) BRAMBER CASTLE (DWS19);
- (**2**) SALTEN IN SALTINGS FIELD, 220M NORTH OF BEEDING BRIDGE (DWS225);
- (**3**) GROUP OF SALTENS NORTH OF ST PETER'S CHURCH (DWS226); and
- (**4**) GROUP OF SALTENS AND A POSSIBLE MOAT 250M EAST OF BRAMBER CASTLE (DWS227).

Listed Buildings (Fig. 1)

- 4.2.3 The Site does not contain any Listed Buildings, although there are thirty-two (**5 – 36**) listed buildings situated within the wider 1km Study Area. The nearest to the Site is the Parish Church of St. Peter (**8**), which is approximately 75m west of the southern Site boundary (Plate 4.1 below). The Priory (**9**) and the war memorial (**36**) also lie within 90m of the southern Site boundary (Plate 4.1 below). There are three Grade I listings, one Grade II* listings and all others are Grade II listings. There is one medieval listing, six medieval/post-medieval listings, twenty-four post-medieval listings and one modern listing. The majority of listings are located as a cluster along the historic core of the High Street in the southern part of the Study Area (see Plate 4.2 below). Due to their density, they are not labelled on Fig. 1 – see Plates 4.1-2 below for locations of heritage assets. They are summarised in Table 4.1 below with their locations plotted on Figure 1:

Site No.	HER	Description	Period
5	DWS6259	BRAMBER CASTLE RUINS - Grade I listed building	Medieval
6	DWS6325	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS - Grade I listed building	Medieval/ Post-medieval
7	DWS5503	ST MARY'S GUEST HOUSE AND THE GARDEN GATE - Grade I listed building	Medieval/ Post-medieval
8	DWS5298	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER - Grade II* listed building	Medieval/ Post-medieval
9	DWS5978	THE PRIORY - Grade II listed building	Medieval/ Post-medieval
10	DWS5306	THE KINGS HEAD INN - Grade II listed building	Medieval/ Post-medieval
11	DWS6446	CANDYTUFT - Grade II listed building	Medieval/ Post-medieval
12	DWS5264	HOBJOINS - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
13	DWS5265	HOBJOINS COTTAGES - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
14	DWS5266	OAK COTTAGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
15	DWS5267	OLD PLACE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
16	DWS5270	KINGS BARN OLD COTTAGES - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
17	DWS5303	OLD TILED COTTAGE AND STARLINGS - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
18	DWS5304	1725 COTTAGES (ANTIQUES) - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
19	DWS5305	THE GARDEN WALL OF POND FARMHOUSE TO THE EAST OF THE HOUSE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
20	DWS5307	THE BRIDGE INN - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
21	DWS5546	THE OLD PRIORY - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
22	DWS5699	YEW TREE COTTAGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
23	DWS5986	BEAM ENDS AND HOPE COTTAGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
24	DWS6002	POND FARMHOUSE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
25	DWS6003	BARN BELONGING TO THE KING'S HEAD INN TO THE WEST OF POND FARMHOUSE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
26	DWS6005	POUND HOUSE COTTAGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
27	DWS6121	FERNDAL AND GLENDALE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
28	DWS6128	MANOR COTTAGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
29	DWS6129	THE DILLY - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
30	DWS6130	CHERRY TREE COTTAGE AND TALL CHIMNEYS – Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
31	DWS6344	LITTLE ST MARY'S AND ST MARY'S LODGE – Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
32	DWS6444	THE MANOR HOUSE AND THE MANOR HOUSE PHARMACY - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
33	DWS6445	HOLLY COTTAGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
34	DWS6447	F H LUCAS AND SON GROCER AND SPINNERS – Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
35	DWS6466	NORTH COTTAGE AND SHALON - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
36	DWS9043	UPPER BEEDING WAR MEMORIAL - Grade II listed building	Modern

Table 4.1: Summary of listed buildings recorded within the 1km Study Area around the Site

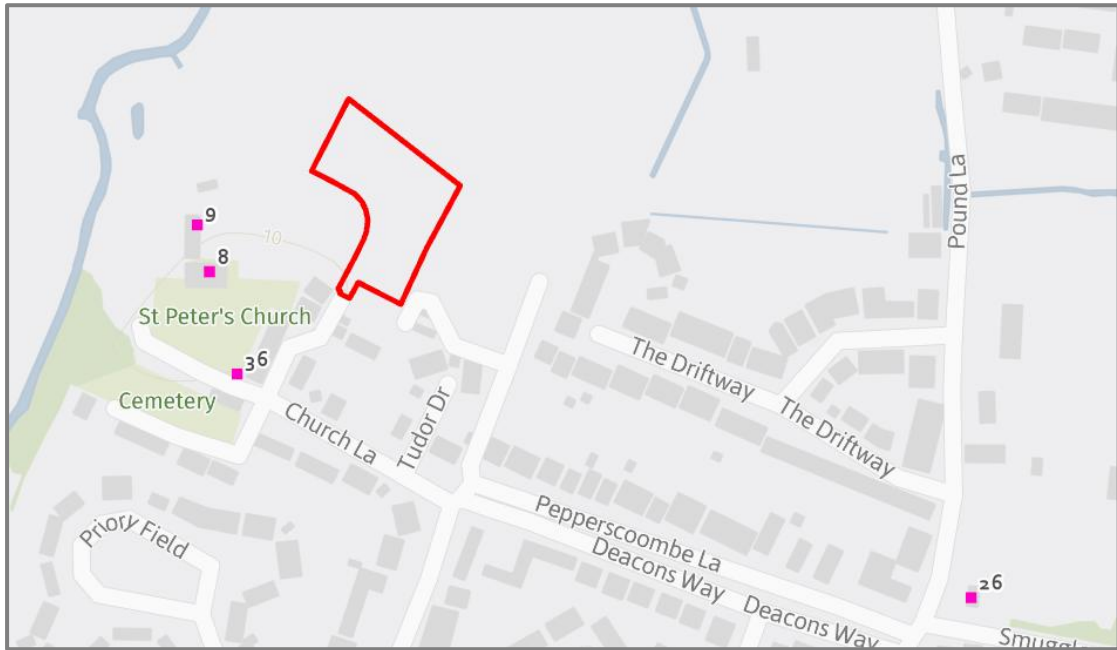


Plate 4.1: Location of nearest listed buildings to the Site

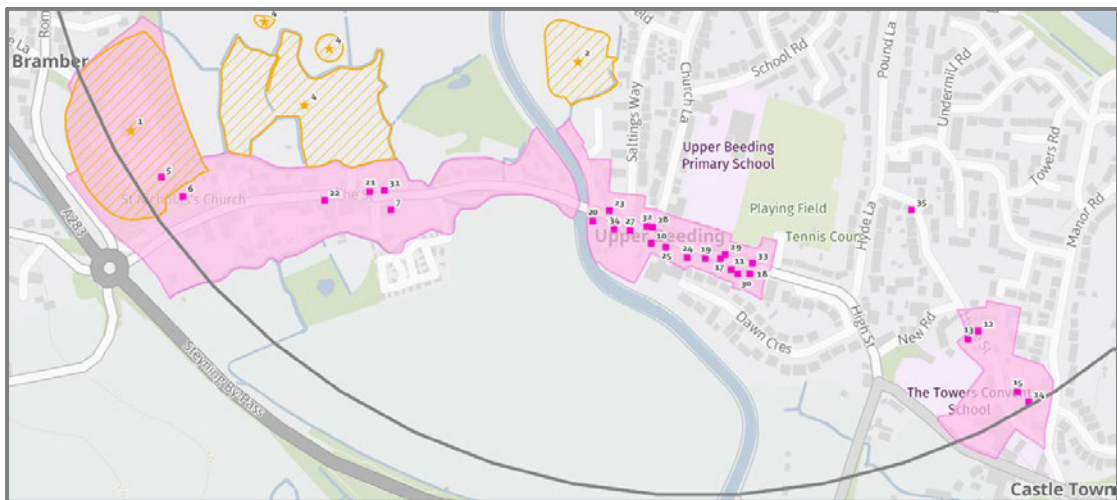


Plate 4.2: Location of listed buildings in the southern part of the study area

- 4.2.4 The study area contains **Bramber Conservation Area**, **Upper Beeding (High Street) Conservation Area** and **Upper Beeding (Hyde Street) Conservation Area**. Plates 4.3-5 below show the areas defined by these CAs¹², although the Site is not located within any of their boundaries.

¹² <https://www.horsham.gov.uk/planning/conservation-areas/maps-and-character-statements>, accessed November 2025

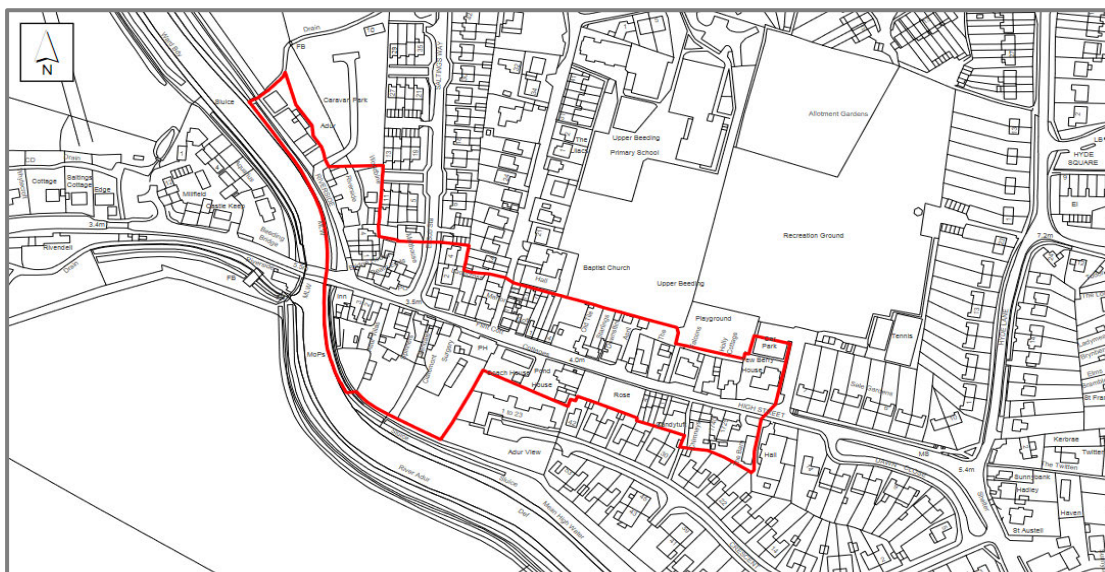


Plate 4.3: Upper Beeding High Street Conservation Area



Plate 4.4: Upper Beeding Hyde Street Conservation Area



Plate 4.5 Bamber Conservation Area

- 4.2.5 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, World Heritage Sites or Historic Wrecks or Battlefields recorded within the Study Area.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Archaeological Notification Areas (Fig. 2)

- 4.2.6 Archaeological Notification Areas (ANAs) are locally defined for the purpose of identifying where there are known, though not necessarily well-quantified, archaeological deposits. These areas are part of an alert system to local planning authorities and they should not be taken as comprehensive or an exhaustive analysis of areas of archaeological potential where field work and research have not hitherto been undertaken. Some areas may be expanded from known designated assets and others are based on non-designated assets, where experience has shown that archaeological sites and features etc. can come to light in areas where no features have previously been known. They are not to be used as an indicator for archaeological potential and they do not short circuit the need for a desk-based assessment as identified in the National Planning Policy Framework. They do not have any legal status. The Site itself lies within an ANA distinguished for its potential for activity relating to Sele Priory and St. Peter's Church (**38**) (Fig. 2), and there are three other areas defined within the Study Area. These are summarised as follows:

- (**37**) Early Medieval Settlement and Medieval Saltworking, Deserted Medieval Village and St. Botolphs Church, Bamber (WSHER ref: DWS8196);
- (**38**) The Site of Sele Priory and the Parish Church of St Peter, Upper Beeding (WSHER ref: DWS8578); and
- (**39**) Bamber Historic Core and Medieval Salt Working and Occupation (WSHER ref: DWS8579).

4.3 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.3.1 According to the Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) database curated by ESHER and WSHER, the Site is classified as an area of post-medieval to modern settlement (expansion / suburbs) (WSHLC ref: HWS1399).

4.4 Archaeological Periods

- 4.4.1 The timescale of the archaeological periods referred to in this report is shown below. The periods are given their usual titles. It should be noted that for most cultural heritage assessment purposes the boundaries between them are not sharply distinguished, even where definite dates based on historical events are used. All site numbers refer to Figs. 1 and 2.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c. 950,000 BC - c. 10,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Mesolithic (c. 10,000 BC - c.4,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Neolithic (c. 4,000 BC - c.2,500 BC)
Prehistoric: Bronze Age (c. 2,500 BC - c. 600 BC)
Prehistoric: Iron Age (c. 600 BC - AD 43)
Romano-British (AD 43 - c. AD 410)
Early Medieval (c. AD 410 - AD 1066)
Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)
Post-medieval (AD 1540 to date)

4.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.5.1 There have been no previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the Site boundary, however, several archaeological investigations (evaluation /excavations/ archaeological monitoring) are recorded on the HER within the 1km Study Area. These are discussed below and by relevant period. Further archaeological events not entered on the HER are discussed where relevant.
- 4.5.2 In 2007, Archaeology South-East (ASE) were commissioned by Holleran Mouchel Parkman Joint Venture (HMPJV) to undertake archaeological monitoring of four boreholes being drilled on the River Adur floodplain between the Church Lane Water Pumping Station (WPS), Upper Beeding and the Steyning Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) (NGR 519331 110807 to 518604 111985) (ASE 2007). Deep Holocene alluvial deposits and a prehistoric artefact were recorded. The test drilling defined both areas of solid geology and river wash deposits in the flood plain. The results provide evidence that the river once flowed west of its present course. Surviving peat deposits at the base of the alluvium are of considerable palaeoenvironmental significance.
- 4.5.3 In 2014, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Church Lane, Steyning by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2014). The works comprised of the excavation of sheet piled reception pits of up to 4m deep. Although no archaeological features were identified sediment found in the pits which characterised the River Adur floodplain was shown to contain visible organic remains as well as wood and molluscan remains. The laminated sand and silts indicated accumulation under a possible estuarine or inlet environment and demonstrated that the site had a high potential to preserve both palaeoenvironmental remains and wooden archaeological remains.
- 4.5.4 Archaeology South-East carried out an extensive programme of archaeological investigations (watching brief, 'strip, map and sample' investigations, full excavations

and geoarchaeological investigations) between August 2015 and February 2017, along the onshore cable route of the Rampion offshore windfarm (ASE 2018). The investigations, which were carried out between East Worthing and a new substation adjacent to the existing National Grid Bolney substation, are considered broadly relevant to this assessment, because they extend across the wider landscape surrounding the Site and provide valuable insight into the historic use of this landscape. The investigations demonstrated an almost continuous sequence of human activity, beginning with transient bands of later Mesolithic hunter-gatherers exploiting the woodland and wetland environments of the Weald/Downland margins. Palaeoenvironmental and stratified archaeological evidence for the beginnings of land clearance, settlement and cereal cultivation in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age was recorded on the Greensand Ridge and Downlands, with an intensification of these processes recorded from the Middle/Late Bronze Age onwards. Stratified archaeology encountered on the project also included field systems and settlement evidence from the Middle Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and modern periods and also encompassed a late Saxon deviant burial and medieval estuarine salt extraction.

4.6 Prehistoric (Fig. 2)

- 4.6.1 The Historic Environment Record indicates limited known occupation of the wider landscape around the Site during the prehistoric period. The recorded activity has been summarised below by sub-period. The chalk uplands of the South Downs were more generally an attractive area for exploitation by human communities throughout the prehistoric period, allowing access to a variety of resource types. Most of the recorded archaeological sites and artefacts on the chalk uplands have been revealed by centuries of ploughing or survive as upstanding earthworks.

Palaeolithic to Neolithic

- 4.6.2 The majority of the finds dating to the Palaeolithic period in the region are associated with the raised beaches in the Upper Coastal Plain – as at Boxgrove and Slindon. Other finds have been retrieved from the chalk downland plateaux and the river gravel terraces, although these deposits are ‘fragmentary and thin’. More rarely, artefacts have also been retrieved from the downland slopes themselves. Finds from the Coastal Plain are much rarer. 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, valley 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.
- 4.6.3 The Mesolithic period, covering the time between the end of the last ice age and the introduction of farming to this country, is most frequently represented by flint scatters rather than settlement sites. This reflects the fact that the population was generally nomadic, following herds of animals and making use of seasonal resources when they became available. 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. A distinctive type of tranchet adze known as the ‘Hassocks’ type, probably used for woodworking, is common across West Sussex. A cluster of Mesolithic flint scatters are known around the valley of the Arun as it cuts through the Greensand.

- 4.6.4 The Neolithic period saw a gradual move towards sedentism with the increasing adoption of agriculture and the clearance of woodland for cultivation. Evidence of Neolithic activity in West Sussex is often found in the form of flint scatters, causewayed enclosures and barrows, but little evidence of actual settlements currently exists.
- 4.6.5 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 and probably represent some of the earliest Neolithic activity in southern Britain (Bayliss *et al.* 2011). There are now eleven known areas of flint mining in Sussex, concentrated between the Rivers Arun and Adur (Barber *et al.* 1999; Crouch 1969; Russell 2001).
- 4.6.6 The most studied class of Neolithic site in Sussex is the causewayed enclosure, eight of which are now known from Sussex (Drewett 2003). These occur in two loose groupings on the South Downs: one to the east of the River Adur, including Whitehawk, Offham and Combe Hill and another to the west of the River Arun, including the Trundle, Court Hill, Barkhale, Bury Hill and Halnaker Hill (Healy *et al.* 2011). A variety of long barrows and oval barrows are also known in the county, also in two loose clusters which broadly correspond to the distribution of causewayed enclosures. Up to 20 such sites are now recorded in Sussex, though few have been subject to controlled archaeological excavation (Healy *et al.* 2011), the notable exceptions being North Marden (Drewett 1986), Alfriston (Drewett 1975) and Bevis Thumb (Drewett 1981).
- 4.6.7 There are no entries attributed to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic periods recorded on the WSHR within the 1km Study Area.

Bronze Age

- 4.6.8 The introduction of metalworking to Britain increased the rate of woodland clearance for agriculture and the rise in population which lead to tension over land and resources. Although settlement evidence on the Coastal Plain was still sparse in the Early Bronze Age, the Downland was quite densely settled and by the Middle Bronze Age settlement started to spread. Recent years have seen a marked increase in the amount of Bronze Age archaeology found on the Coastal Plain in the form of burial sites, burnt mounds and hoards (Drewett, Rudling & Gardiner, 1988). Bronze Age activity in Sussex tends to focus on the South Downs and Coastal Plain while activity in the area north of the Downs is very limited with a few isolated find spots of bronze axes perhaps indicating some utilisation of woodland resources, probably associated with woodland camps (Drewett, Rudling and Gardiner 1988, 112).
- 4.6.9 Some 1000 prehistoric round barrows and ring ditches are recorded in Sussex, with over 90 percent situated on the South Downs (Garwood 2003) and many concentrated along the top of the downland escarpment. Recent research on the Sussex barrow evidence has emphasised the sacred and liminal character of the downland escarpment as a boundary between settlement to the south and the natural 'wilderness' of the Weald to the north (Field 1998). Rich burials comparable to those the Wessex culture are scarce in Sussex, with the exception of those excavated at Oxtedde Bottom and Hove (Ellison 1978).
- 4.6.10 With the advent of the Middle Bronze Age settlement sites become archaeologically visible for the first time in Sussex. These generally consist of small groups of roundhouses, often incorporating a principal house with one or two ancillary houses (Drewett 1982) and usually set within a wider landscape of fields. Some 20 Middle Bronze Age settlements are now known in Sussex, including both enclosed and unenclosed examples, including such sites as Blackpatch (Drewett 1982), Mile Oak

(Russell 2002), Patcham Fawcett (Greatorix 2002), Highdown (Hamilton 2003), Itford Hill (Burstow and Holleyman 1957), and, most recently at Peacehaven (Hart 2015). Recent fieldwork has now demonstrated the existence of extensive field systems of Middle and Late Bronze Age date (Yates 2007).

- 4.6.11 A Bronze Age spearhead is recorded on the HER as a findspot from Bramber Castle (40) (Fig. 2). No other heritage assets of Bronze Age date are recorded on the HER within 1km of the Site.

Iron Age

- 4.6.12 The Iron Age saw a gradual expansion and elaboration of the communities founded in the Bronze Age. Activity in Sussex during the Iron Age continues the focus on the South Downs and coastal plains, towards more intense systems of agriculture and the emergence of defended sites, notably hillforts. Despite a few scattered hillforts found across the Weald, Iron Age sites are still relatively scarce north of the Downs. The period is well represented across West Sussex with hillforts throughout the South Downs, such as the nearby Cissbury Ring, and a string of coastal settlements such as Selsey. 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; Hamilton 2003). 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).

- 4.6.13 Activity of this date within the Study Area is limited to three findspots (41-43; Fig. 2), the latter two overlapping with the Romano-British period. The finds are summarised as follows:

- (41) Iron Age coin found at Bramber Castle;
- (42) IA-RB pottery – Steyning; and
- (43) IA-RB pottery in a pit - Saxon Lane.

- 4.6.14 A broadly dated prehistoric rectilinear enclosure (44; Fig. 2) is also recorded on the HER on Windmill Hill. This feature, and other surrounding features, were mapped from historical aerial photographs as part of the English Heritage South Downs NMP project.

4.7 Romano-British

- 4.7.1 As one of the nearest parts of Britain to the Continent, Sussex experienced contact with Rome from an early date, first as trade and then as conquest. Following the Roman invasion of AD43, where the local tribes secured the flanks of the Roman advance and escaped the 2nd Legion's brutal assault, the region became heavily settled, particularly along the Downs (Rudling 1998, 24). Fieldwork has identified an abundance of rural farmsteads across Sussex, particularly on the coastal plain and the Downs (Rudling 2003).
- 4.7.2 The stable political conditions prior to the Roman invasion and the good relations which seem to have been in place between the local elite and the Roman Empire has led to the suggestion that the landownership and social structure of the region evolved out of the previous Late Iron Age system without replacing it wholesale. This included the

construction of villas and the adoption of a more Roman way of life by existing Iron Age elite groups. The construction of numerous villa sites during the 1st and 2nd centuries could therefore be seen as part of the way such elite groups expressed their status within the newly Romanised Sussex. Villa construction and elite lifestyles were funded through economic opportunities which came through Roman rule.

- 4.7.3 Little is known about the village of Upper Beeding in the Roman-British period and it lies away from major roads, although the Greensand Way, an east-west link road, ran approximately two kilometres to the north. The only heritage assets of this date recorded on the HER within the Study Area are a Roman coin found in 1954 (45; Fig. 2) and Roman 'material' found at Kings Barn Lane (46; Fig. 2).

4.8 Early Medieval

- 4.8.1 The demise of Roman authority in Britain saw a return to older ways of life, with a gradual decline in both the economy and administration of the colony, and an influx of settlers from Germanic lands across the North Sea. This migration of Germanic peoples introduced a new language and material culture into southern and eastern Britain. However, knowledge of the period following the departure of the Romans is fragmentary, in part due to issues with dating evidence, as a result of the lack of official coinage and the decline of the big pottery industries.
- 4.8.2 West Sussex was the front line of the Saxon invasion in the 5th century. The Saxon chieftain Aella is thought to have landed somewhere to the west of Worthing and captured Chichester before marching east to destroy the Romano-British town of Anderitum, modern day Pevensey. The area in between the two became the kingdom of the south Saxons. The densest Early Saxon settlement in West Sussex, identified by cemeteries evidence, is to the east of the Arun, with a greater concentration between the Ouse and Cuckmere rivers. The Later Saxon period saw the establishment of a settlement pattern which has survived to the present day, comprising both nucleated settlements focused around churches and isolated rural farmsteads.
- 4.8.3 Within the late Saxon settlement pattern there developed central places, some of which were to become towns, such as Steyning (Gardiner and Greatorex 1997). Other settlements established at this time include Botolphs (Gardiner 1990) and Erringham (Holden 1980) in the Adur Valley, which remains one of the best understood areas of Saxon Sussex (Gardiner 2003). The growth of towns was the result of two factors: one, a state of emergency created by Scandinavian raids, the other the growth of market centres. Alfred the Great responded to this threat by reorganizing the defences of southern Britain around a series of fortified burhs; those in Sussex were Lewes, Chichester, Burpham, and Hastings (Bell 1978).
- 4.8.4 Excavations in Bramber Castle in 1966-7 revealed a few sherds of Saxon pottery (47; Fig. 2), but no other heritage assets can be attributed to this period within the Study Area, although St Peter's Church may be of early medieval origin.
- 4.8.5 The nearby town of Steyning, to the west, appears to have originated as an ecclesiastical settlement associated with the minster church of St Andrew, with the main settlement focus largely to the north of School Lane and the church. It subsequently acquired royal status, and King Aethelwulf of Wessex, father of Alfred the Great, was buried there in 858. By the later Saxon period, it had urban status.

4.9 Medieval

- 4.9.1 A central, even dominant, theme of medieval Sussex is the story of 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 (Brandon 1978).
- 4.9.2 The earliest medieval towns in Sussex are late Saxon. The four Sussex burhs are Hastings, Lewes, Burpham and Chichester. Of these, Burpham never developed into notable settlement. There is one other town of this early period not mentioned in the Burghal Hidage, the undefended port of Steyning (see for instance Gardiner 1988; Gardiner 1993; Gardiner and Greatorex 1997). The locations of the burhs were presumably chosen for their strategic strength and they are not necessarily on previously occupied sites. The valleys of the Adur and the Cuckmere were 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.
- 4.9.3 The river Adur has always been important, 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 (see for instance Hudson 1980; 1987). In the Middle Ages salt was extracted from tidal marshland within the parish, and numerous examples are known along the valley base, but just outside the study area, at Coombes and Botolphs (Holden and Hudson 1981). Later, as in most parishes of the Adur valley, land was gradually reclaimed.
- 4.9.4 The Site lies on the eastern edge of the floodplain of the River Adur, which until it was embanked in the 16th century, was a tidal estuary. Extensive evidence of medieval salt manufacture (salterns) is located in at least nine known distinct groupings on the floodplain of the River Adur between New Monks Farm near Shoreham Airport at the south to north of Upper Beeding to the north (Holden and Hudson 1981, 117-148). The Domesday survey of 1086 documents twenty-three salterns at Lancing Manor and at two sub-manors indicating this was already a well-established industry by at least the late Saxon period. Although no known salterns of prehistoric or Roman date are known along the Adur it is assumed that salt manufacture had previously been undertaken, albeit on a smaller scale. A number of salterns on the river Adur have been the subject of archaeological investigation (James 2002; Ridgeway 2000) including two saltern mounds beside Bramber bridge in Saltings Field (Gardiner 1992), and all have been confirmed to be medieval in date.
- 4.9.5 The historic parish of Beeding (St. Peter), was partly in the union of Steyning, and partly in that of Horsham, in the hundred of Burbeach and the rape of Bramber: comprising Upper and Lower Beeding, in the medieval period the parish was called Beeding or, more usually, Sele because the medieval Sele priory was situated there. This was an alien (foreign owned – in this case the French house of Saumur) Benedictine house, founded in 1075 by William de Braose, lord of the Norman Rape

(lordship) of Bramber, on the site of a Saxon church. The Priory's foreign links were severed in 1396, and it was abandoned in 1480, only to be granted 13 years later to the Carmelite Friary at Shoreham. The Priory was finally dissolved in 1538, upon the orders of Henry VIII. Little now remains of the priory complex. The church retains some medieval features, including a 13th century tower and a 16th century chancel, but was heavily rebuilt in the 19th century. Unpublished excavations in 1966 located masonry foundations identified as conventual buildings grouped around a cloister, unusually on the north side of the church. This may be explained by an existing Saxon cemetery to the south of the church preventing the construction of the cloister on that side, where it would receive more light.

4.9.6 In addition to the scheduled medieval castle and salterns (**1-4**, Fig. 1), and the medieval listed buildings (**5-11**, Fig. 1), there are twelve further medieval non-designated heritage records (**48-59**, Fig. 2) within the HER data for the 1km Study Area. These are:

- (**48**) Bramber medieval town;
- (**49**) Salt-making mounds - Saltings Field - excavated trenches through the mounds found pottery dating from 1250-1450;
- (**50**) Evidence for medieval salt working identified at The Street, Bramber in 1997 by PCA;
- (**51**) Medieval salt mounds with later medieval ridge and furrow on the west side of the River Adur, Botolphs, Bramber;
- (**52**) Medieval deposits - The Gables;
- (**53**) Possible remains of a medieval moat at Bramber Bridge, Bramber;
- (**54**) A possible medieval field system on Windmill Hill, Upper Beeding;
- (**55**) Medieval bridge – Bramber;
- (**56**) Iron leaf-shaped arrowhead found in a garden, Upper Beeding;
- (**57**) High Trees, The Street, Bramber - watching brief - A medieval ditch and another medieval feature were discovered, also an area of irregular chalk and flint rubble of probable early post-medieval date;
- (**58**) Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historical aerial photographs, Steyning; and
- (**59**) Site of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historical aerial photographs, Upper Beeding.

4.10 Post-Medieval and Modern

4.10.1 The original site of Upper Beeding village seems to have been between the church and castle, 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 south-east near the supposed line of the road. Moreover, that line is continued further south-eastwards by Hyde Street, where several 17th – 18th century buildings survive.

4.10.2 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, with further houses and bungalows built

south-east of Horton Hall on the Henfield road and south of the village on the Shoreham road.

4.10.3 In addition to the twenty-four Grade II listed buildings of post-medieval date (**12–35**, Fig. 1), there are a further ten non-designated heritage assets (**60–69**, Fig. 2) for this period recorded within the Study Area. These are summarised as follows:

- (**60**) 17th century timber barn - Church Lane;
- (**61**) Tollhouse - "Bramber Gate";
- (**62**) Tollhouse & gate – Beeding;
- (**63**) Historic farmstead (19th century) to the south-east of St. Peter's Church, Upper Beeding;
- (**64**) 18th, 19th and early-20th century finds (glass, pottery and CBM) found during watching brief at a plot adjacent to Maltings Cottage in 2013;
- (**65**) Hopjoins historic farmstead (18th century), Upper Beeding;
- (**66**) Hopjoins Farm, historic farmstead (18th century), Upper Beeding;
- (**67**) King's Barn historic farmstead (17th century), Steyning;
- (**68**) The Beeding historic farmstead (18th century), Upper Beeding;
- (**69**) Site of The Hyde historic farmstead (19th century), Upper Beeding.

4.10.4 The available heritage data indicates the largely agricultural character of the Study Area until more recent housing development began to take shape.

4.10.5 Two modern 20th century heritage assets are also recorded on the HER as follows:

- (**70**) Bramber gun emplacement - A concrete emplacement for a 25-pdr anti-tank gun facing south-east to cover the road crossing over the River Adur. The structure has been removed down to base level; and
- (**71**) Oak Lychgate to St. Nicholas Church.

4.10.6 The historic cartographic assessment shows the Site to be undeveloped land until the latter part of the 20th century when Church Farm is shown in the southern extent. The buildings there are no longer present in the 2001 satellite imagery suggesting that this farm was short lived. However, there may have been some impact on below ground archaeology resulting from the construction and demolition of the buildings in this part of the Site.

4.11 Unknown Date

4.11.1 There are a further two entries within the 1km Study Area that have not been assigned a specific date (Fig. 2). These are:

- (**72**) Human bone found in spoil during monitoring; and
- (**73**) A mortar (stone grinding vessel) - The Priory.

4.11.2 In addition, five further entries relate to archaeological investigations which have taken place in the wider Study Area, but have not produced any archaeological evidence:

- (**74**) Watching brief undertaken at Castle View Rest Home, The Street, Bramber;
- (**75**) Car Park, The Street, Bramber - Watching Brief;
- (**76**) Church Lane - Watching Brief;

- (77) Land between Church Lane Water Pumping Station, Upper Beeding and Steyning Wastewater Treatment Works - Watching Brief; and
- (78) Site of World War II Pillbox, Bramber.

5.0 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 5.1 A full list of the cartographic sources used during this assessment can be seen at the end of this report. The figures referred to within the text (Figs. 4 - 12) can also be seen at the back of this report. It should be noted that the Site is approximately located over the earlier maps, due to slight scaling differences and where there is an absence of established roads, buildings and field boundaries with which to accurately locate the Site.
- 5.2 Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex, dating to 1778–1783 (Fig. 4) shows the Site in an undeveloped fieldscape over three fields, although its position within these plots is only approximate. The church and priory are illustrated to the west/south-west of the Site. The label 'Beeding' is shown to the south near the historic core of the high street. This map illustrates the largely agricultural character of the area at this time, with development limited to key roads to the south/south-east of the Site.
- 5.3 The 1813 first series OS map (Fig. 5) shows a very similar landscape to the late 18th century map with the addition of a few more scattered building plots emerging to the south of the Site/ north of the High Street. No field pattern is shown in this map.
- 5.4 The Tithe Map of Beeding, 1842 (Fig. 6) shows the Site over plots 188 and 196. The tithing indicates the plots were undeveloped, being utilised primarily for arable farming with a small area of meadow in the north-west. None of the Site's current perimeter boundaries existed when the tithing survey was conducted, so it can be assumed that they have no significant historic value. At this time there was one internal field boundary dividing plots 188 and 196. The apportionment information relating to these and adjacent plots is summarised below:

Plot	Landowner	Land occupier	Name and Description	Cultivation
188	Reverend J. Calhoun	William Floate	Home Mead	Meadow
196	Reverend J. Calhoun	Summerton Bennett	Parsonage Field	Arable
187	Reverend J. Calhoun	William Floate	Middle Mead	Meadow
193	Reverend J. Calhoun	Reverend George Farley		Vicarage House and Garden
194	John Tilley	John Drewett	Church and Church Yard	-
195	Reverend J. Calhoun	Summerton Bennett	Farm Buildings	-

Table 5.1: Summary of tithe apportionment data relating to the Site and its immediate surroundings

- 5.5 The 1873-6 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Fig. 7) shows the Site largely as it appeared at the time of the tithing survey, a fairly static picture through the maps surveyed in 1899 (Fig. 8) and 1914 (Fig. 9).
- 5.6 By the 1930s (Fig. 10), increasing development can be seen in the OS mapping, particularly to the south of the Site and north of the High Street. New field plots had been established to the east of the Site, which created the boundary along the Site's eastern edge.

- 5.7 The 1961 OS map (Fig. 11) shows no changes within the Site itself, although a few more buildings had emerged immediately south and to the east.
- 5.8 The 1993 OS map (Fig. 12) shows two buildings within the southern half of the Site and the label 'Church Farm'. These buildings appear to be short lived as they are not shown in historic satellite images from 2001 (see 6.2 below). The western edge of the Site clips a modern boundary.

6.0 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH ASSESSMENT

- 6.1 The small scale of early aerial images means they are of limited use for the purposes of archaeological interpretation¹³.
- 6.2 A review of available modern satellite imagery, captured in various degrees of quality from 1985 onwards (Google Earth Pro) show the Site fairly clearly from December 2001. The buildings illustrated in the 1993 OS map (Fig. 12) were no longer present within the Site and were therefore demolished sometime between 1993 and 2001. It is possible that their demolition may have had some impact on any underlying archaeology in the southern part of the Site. The north-east to south-west aligned internal boundary, which has been present since the mid-19th century tithing survey, can be seen in the north-west of the Site, with a possible widening and rectilinear drainage gully at its south-west end.



Plate 6.1: 2001 (December) Google Earth satellite image

- 6.3 Few changes are shown in the modern satellite images of the Site, but from 2009, the north-eastern corner of the Site appears to be under different use for growing/planting or as a garden. The sub-square area appears to be segregated from the rest of the Site by a small hedge, but it is not clear from the images whether the use of this land is associated with the adjacent static mobile home site to the east or the residences to the south. There is a small structure (shed?) in the south-west corner of the segregated plot (Plate 6.2 below).

¹³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>, accessed August 2025



Plate 6.2: 2009 (December) Google Earth satellite image

- 6.4 The southern part of the Site appears to get increasingly overgrown from 2013 onwards and by 2018 the small structure has either been removed or is entirely concealed by the dense bushes around it. The most recent aerial image showing the Site, captured in August 2020 (Fig. 3), shows the Site largely as it appears today.

LiDAR imagery

- 6.5 Available open-source Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) airborne mapping covering the Site was assessed. Due to the large size of the Scheme, this was a rapid assessment of the entire area.
- 6.6 As an overview, the LiDAR imagery highlights former field boundaries, footpaths and trackways, previously recorded on historic maps and aerial imagery, as well as enhancing the broader landscape features (e.g. earthworks, drainage, extraction activities/quarries) and topography of the area.
- 6.7 No significant archaeological features were seen at this scale, although the north-east to south-west aligned internal boundary, which has been present since the mid-19th century tithing survey, is visible in the north-west of the Site, with a possible widening and rectilinear drainage gully at its south-west end (as is also seen in satellite imagery above). Possible disturbances in the southern part of the Site may have resulted from the demolition of the previous Church Farm buildings, sometime since 1993 and 2001.

7.0 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 7.1 A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken by the author on 19th August 2025. The objective of the walkover survey was to identify historic landscape features not plotted on existing maps, together with other archaeological surface anomalies or artefact scatters, and also to assess the existence of constraints or areas of disturbance that may have impacted upon the predicted archaeological resource. The walkover survey was rapid and was not intended as a detailed survey. The photographs selected to illustrate the Site are embedded in the text below for ease of reference.
- 7.2 At the time of the visit, the Site had been recently cleared, therefore access was possible. However, surface visibility was still poor, as the vegetation had been flattened, but not removed. No archaeological features were observed within the Site boundary during the walkover survey. The Site was entirely undeveloped, with only a small area of disturbed concrete in the southern part of the Site, likely to be remains of the building that was standing in that area between 1993 and 2001.
- 7.3 There is a dense mature tree-belt separating the Site from the priory and church grounds to the west/south-west, a gate providing access from Church Farm Walk and a modern boundary fence separating the static caravan park to the east. The Site opens out onto an undeveloped field to the north without any physical boundary.



Plate 7.1: View across the Site from the north-east (looking south-west)



Plate 7.2: View across the north-west of the Site towards the mature bushes and tree-belt bounding the priory (looking south-west)



Plate 7.3: Loose concrete, which appears to have been dug out, in the southern part of the Site – probably the remains of the building that was present in that area between 1993-2001



Plate 7.4: View east across the southern part of the Site showing flattened vegetation across the area, as well as static caravan park to the east and Downland in the background



Plate 7.5: View north-east across the Site showing flattened vegetation across the area, as well as the static caravan park to the east

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 A preliminary review of the evidence previously described indicates that the Site's location within an Archaeological Notification Area relating to the nearby church and priory and close to other recent archaeological findings, suggests there is some the potential for further archaeological remains in this area. Localised, unmapped Head Deposits, as well as alluvium and Holocene colluvium could also be present across the Site and may preserve palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 8.1.2 It is considered that there is the potential for as yet unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest (i.e. below-ground archaeological remains) to be present within the proposed development area.

8.2 Geoarchaeology and Palaeoenvironmental Remains by Dr. Matt Pope

- 8.2.1 The archaeological potential of the deposits outlined previously, including the alluvium, head deposits and Holocene colluvium, is attested by finds made from other parts of same terrace deposits elsewhere in the Adur Valley. To the north-west of the site three handaxes have been found from deposits associated with the 3rd terrace of the River Adur, preserved on the east-west Lower Greensand ridge, one at Wickham Farm (NGR 519056 113311) found by Samuel Pope in 2006, and two at Huddleston Farm (NGR 518500 113600). To the south-west a handaxe was found from the same deposits at Dukes Croft in 1922 (NGR 521500 105000) (Woodcock 1981; Pope *et al.* 2015). Similarly two handaxes have been recovered from the same ridge to the north-east of the Site at Tottington Sands (NGR 522100 113000) and Small Dole (NGR 521000 113000). More locally two handaxes have been recovered from either the 1st or 2nd Terrace of the Adur at Botolphs (NGR 518700 109600) and Bramber (NGR 518400 110500). All these finds, while Lower Palaeolithic in character, attest to early Neanderthal activity in the Adur Valley during multiple climatic cycles. The recovery of a small biface from Perching Sands to the north-east of the Site (NGR 524000 112000) indicates the possibility of surviving Late Neanderthal archaeology from head deposits in the area (Pope *et al.* 2015).
- 8.2.2 Palaeoenvironmental potential, including the survival of important faunal remains, is indicated by two nearby sites. To the north-east of the Site at Horton Pit, Small Dole (NGR 520495 112256) an important assemblage of fossil mammal remains including woolly mammoth, bison and an abundance of reindeer were found during the extraction of gault clay (Anon 1913; Toms 1926; White 1924). The bones were preserved in gravel overlain by both peat-rich organic alluvium and chalky head deposits. The site is one of the richest in Sussex for the preservation of last cold stage palaeoenvironmental remains including pollen, plant macro remains and peat (Coope and Cooper 2000). To the south-east of the Site, within the village of Upper Beeding a report of "antlers, bison skulls, the remains of four elephant tusks, and various bones" were found in 1925 when installing the petrol tanks at Upper Beeding". These have now been dispersed and access lost.
- 8.2.3 The location and wider context of the Site therefore suggest good potential for Quaternary deposits containing palaeoenvironmental evidence and associated archaeology. This potential will extend into the Holocene and may preserve a record of alluvial and intertidal deposits recording the Holocene development of the Adur with particular relevance for understanding the development and decline of the port at Steyning, the salt production industry and the local landscape context of Sele Priory.

- 8.2.4 The potential of the Site to contain as yet unknown deposits or remains of geoarchaeological interest, is considered to be **moderate**.

8.3 Prehistoric

- 8.3.1 The limited prehistoric entries recorded on the HER suggests there was limited prehistoric activity taking place within the Study Area, particularly in the earlier Palaeolithic to Neolithic sub-periods. The Bronze Age and Iron Age sub-periods are only represented by a handful of isolated findspots. The Site would have been part of the tidal estuary at this time, limiting its potential for settlement features, however, its potential for geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental remains is considered to be better, as explained above.
- 8.3.2 The potential of the Site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of prehistoric date is generally considered to be **low**, due to its tidal estuary location, however, the potential for isolated finds (e.g. flintwork) should not be discounted.

8.4 Romano-British and Early Medieval

- 8.4.1 This assessment has found that no significant evidence of Romano-British and early medieval activity, has been found within the 1km Study Area. The Site would have been tidal estuary during these periods, therefore settlement activity is considered unlikely.
- 8.4.2 The potential of the Site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets from these periods is therefore considered to be **low**, in light of the Site's position on the tidal estuary.

8.5 Medieval

- 8.5.1 The Site is likely to have been under an agricultural regime throughout the medieval period. It is also possible that this land was glebe-land owing to its position adjacent to the church and priory. Increased archaeological activity is recorded for this period in the Study Area, largely relating to salt-working activities, agriculture and standing buildings or structures around settlement centres (e.g. the High Street) and the castle at Bramber. There is a possibility that isolated medieval finds may be identified in unstratified deposits resulting from the farming of the land. There is also the potential for salt-working evidence and/or field boundaries relating to the earlier field pattern to survive across the Site. The Site lies within an ANA distinguished for its potential for activity relating to the Sele Priory and St. Peter's Church (38).
- 8.5.2 The potential of the Site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date, is considered to be **moderate**.

8.6 Post-Medieval

- 8.6.1 The general area of the Site was used as arable land and meadow throughout most of the post-medieval period until it was recently occupied by buildings in the southern part relating to Church Farm (Fig. 12). These buildings are considered to be entirely modern and have since been demolished, but their presence on the Site, specifically their construction (depending on the depth of foundations and/or landscaping) and subsequent demolition, may have had some impact on underlying archaeological remains in that area. Remnants of the north-east to south-west aligned internal boundary in the north-west of the Site, which has been present since the mid-19th century titling survey and was still visible on the 2001 satellite image (Plate 6.1 above),

may still survive as a grubbed-out hedgerow or ditch. With the exception of farming related activity, or possibly isolated artefacts the potential for post-medieval archaeological features pre-dating the latter part of the 20th century, is thought to be limited. None of the Site's boundaries are considered to have any historic value as they are entirely modern and do not appear on historic maps.

- 8.6.2 The potential of the Site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date, likely related to agricultural activity is considered to be **low**.

8.7 Summary of Potential

- 8.7.1 A desk-based assessment can generally only consider the potential of a site in principle. As is the case here, its conclusions usually require testing by fieldwork in order to confirm whether remains are actually present and, if this is the case, to establish their character, condition and extent and thus indicate the weight that ought to be attached to their preservation. It must always be acknowledged that remains of a type for which there is no prior evidence may be found on a site by fieldwork.

- 8.7.2 The potential for discovery of new heritage assets has been revealed by a review of the known cultural heritage baseline in the immediate vicinity. The estimated potential for heritage assets being located within the Site can be summarised thus:

Geoarchaeological / paleoenvironmental - **moderate**
Prehistoric – **low**
Romano-British – **low**
Early Medieval – **low**
Medieval – **moderate**
Post-Medieval – **low**

- 8.7.3 To conclude, the Site is considered to lie within an area which is generally considered to have a low potential for archaeology relating to most periods, except the medieval period when increased activity is recorded on the HER nearby, raising its medieval potential to moderate. The Site's theoretical moderate potential for medieval archaeology is partly owing to its position adjacent to the Sele Priory and St. Peter's Church, but also in relation to the assessed potential for nearby archaeological remains associated with agriculture and salt-working. The appraisal Site has also been assessed as having moderate potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological remains within its underlying alluvium, head deposits and Holocene colluvium.

8.8 Preliminary Assessment of Significance

- 8.8.1 The significance of a heritage asset is 'the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest'¹⁴. Given that this desk-based assessment has only been able to establish the potential for heritage assets to be present within the Site in principle, the significance of such assets cannot be conclusively determined at the present time.
- 8.8.2 The available evidence from the wider Study Area would suggest that any assets present are most likely to be of local to perhaps regional significance.

¹⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

9.0 PREVIOUS IMPACTS ON HERITAGE POTENTIAL

- 9.1 Although the majority of the Site has remained undeveloped, the presence of buildings in the southern part of the Site at the end of the 20th century (Fig. 12) when it was part of Church Farm, means that this part of the Site may have been subjected to some landscaping activities or excavations for foundations and services. Equally some disturbance to below ground remains may have resulted from the demolition of these buildings in this area.
- 9.2 Given the Site's history of use for arable cultivation, it is possible that sub-surface deposits may have been previously truncated to some degree by ploughing at the Site. The degree to which any truncation may have occurred cannot be determined without establishing the depth of the topsoil, which is likely to differ between and within fields depending on the gradient of the land, for example.
- 9.3 The pre-medieval landscape may bear no relation to the modern field and settlement pattern. Consequently, such pre-medieval evidence that might survive beneath the ploughsoil may not have been disturbed by later occupation.
- 9.4 In summary it would appear that the Site area has probably suffered most impact from recent buildings in the south relating to Church Farm, as well as moderate impact from earlier farming activities.

10.0 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 10.1 In considering the significance of the impact of the development on any heritage assets that are present it is necessary to understand both the significance of the asset and the likely degree of impact (e.g. how much of the asset will be destroyed). Although presence/absence and significance of any heritage assets on the site is undetermined there is potential for such assets to be present. As heritage assets are a fragile and non-renewable resource such impacts on them are considered to be adverse.
- 10.2 The Site is being considered for a residential development comprising four residential dwellings with associated gardens, parking and access roads (Fig. 13 and below). The proposed development is still in the design stage and no details of the proposed construction methodology, such as foundation designs, were available at the time of reporting. However, the likely impacts of the construction phase are relatively straightforward to identify. The high level of ground disturbance from groundwork activities such as initial ground preparation (e.g. grubbing out of trees and landscaping), excavations for foundations, service runs, access, ancillary structures etc and any ground reduction will destroy or seriously damage any sub-surface deposits. In summary, wherever development is envisaged, substantial below ground impacts can be expected.
- 10.3 Based upon the research conducted as part of this study and given the absence of significant previous intrusive investigation at the Site, it is possible that the proposed development will reveal and potentially impact on as yet unknown archaeological and geoarchaeological deposits. As the degree of past impact on any such remains is currently unknown, any groundwork may be subject to a programme of archaeological mitigation (as a planning condition) to better determine the presence or absence of remains.
- 10.4 None of the appraisal Site's boundaries are considered to be 'important historic hedgerows', as defined by The Hedgerows Regulations 1997.



11.0 CONCLUSIONS AND PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 11.1 The assessment has outlined the archaeological potential of the Site and examined the effects of existing impacts, and, as far as possible, the effects of the proposed impacts upon that potential. This assessment is based on a desk-based survey of existing information and cannot therefore be considered to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological deposits in any given area. A site assessed as having low potential may still contain unsuspected archaeological deposits. This section offers a suggested programme of further fieldwork which will confirm the presence or absence of archaeological deposits. It should be stressed that these recommendations are for information only and represent the professional opinion of Archaeology South-East. The requirement for and scope of any further archaeological work, will be determined by the Local Planning Authority (Horsham District Council) and their archaeological advisors.
- 11.2 Notwithstanding its location within a larger Archaeological Notification Area, this assessment has shown that the Site lies within an area which is generally considered to have a low potential for archaeology relating to most periods, except the medieval period when increased activity is recorded on the HER nearby, raising its medieval potential to moderate. The Site's theoretical moderate potential for medieval archaeology is partly owing to its position adjacent to the Sele Priory and St. Peter's Church, but also in relation to the assessed potential for archaeological remains associated with agriculture and salt-working. The appraisal Site has also been assessed as having moderate potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological remains within its underlying alluvium, head deposits and Holocene colluvium.
- 11.3 Due to archaeological findings in the wider Study Area and the significant geoarchaeological potential of this Site, it may be necessary to establish with a greater degree of certainty the presence or absence of any archaeological features and or palaeoenvironmental remains in areas which will be impacted by groundwork. Monitoring of any ground investigations works, as well as a programme of archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation, will allow this potential to better determined, defined and constrained. The results of the work would assist in formulating an appropriate further mitigation strategy for the Site should significant archaeological/palaeoenvironmental deposits be present. The details and extent of any archaeological mitigation will require discussion with the archaeological advisors for the LPA.
- 11.4 Should archaeological remains be present and assuming that they are of low (local) to moderate (regional) significance and a design solution cannot be implemented to ensure their preservation *in situ*, further mitigation works such as a programme of archaeological excavation and recording may be required to ensure the preservation by record of any threatened remains.

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Map Resources (all sources consulted):

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Tithe map of Upper Beeding, 1842
Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1873-6

Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1899
Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1914
Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1932-37
Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1961
Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1993

APPENDIX 1: Summary table of heritage assets (use with Section 4 and Figures 1 and 2)

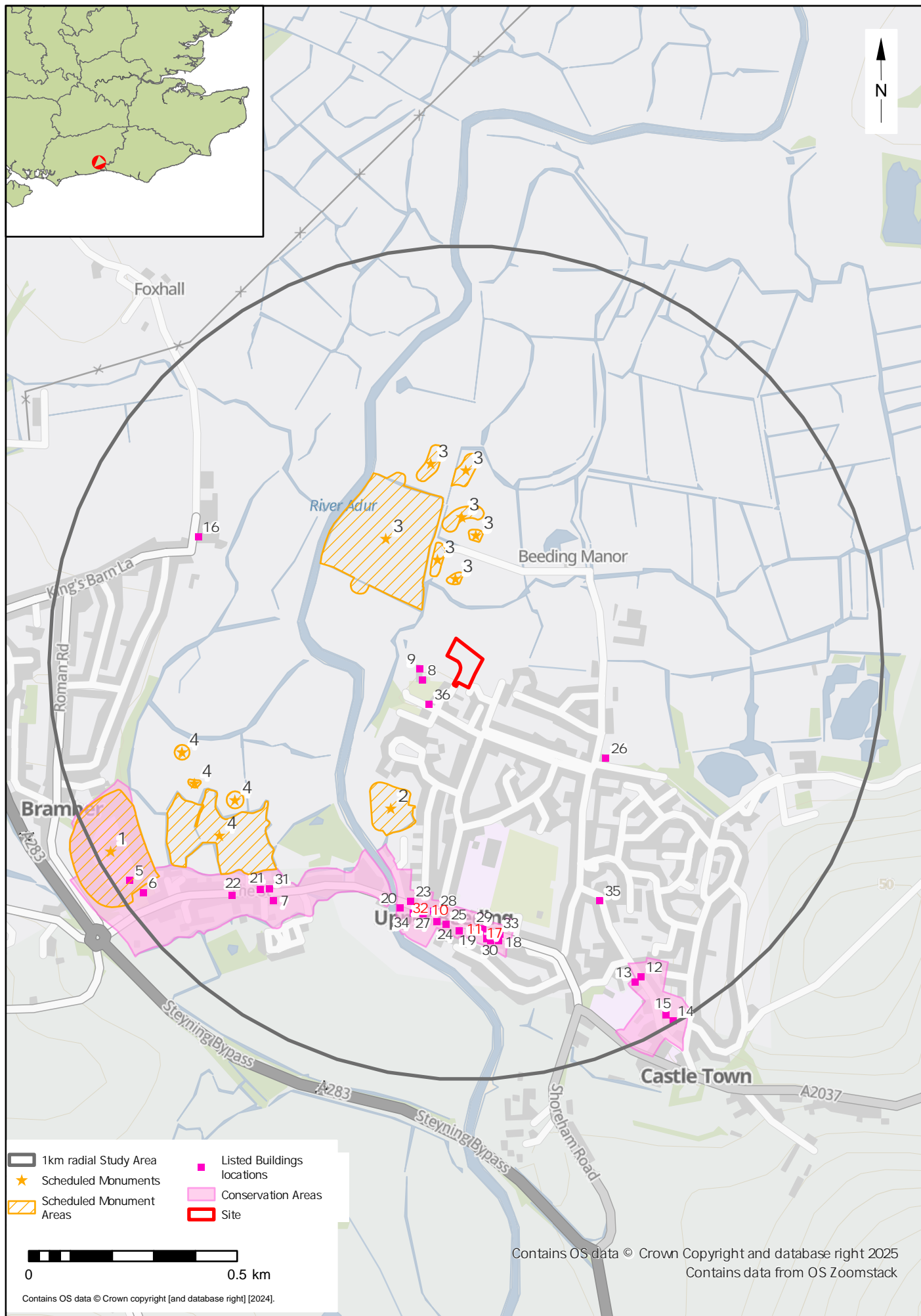
No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
Scheduled Monuments					
1	DWS19	518534	110723	BRAMBER CASTLE	Medieval
2	DWS225	519206	110826	SALTERN IN SALTINGS FIELD, 220M NORTH OF BEEDING BRIDGE	Medieval
3	DWS226	519361	111377	GROUP OF SALTURNS NORTH OF ST PETER'S CHURCH	Medieval
4	DWS227	518735	110886	GROUP OF SALTURNS AND A POSSIBLE MOAT 250M EAST OF BRAMBER CASTLE	Medieval
Listed Buildings					
5	DWS6259	518580	110653	BRAMBER CASTLE RUINS - Grade I listed building	Medieval
6	DWS6325	518612	110624	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS - Grade I listed building	Medieval/Post-medieval
7	DWS5503	518925	110604	ST MARY'S GUEST HOUSE AND THE GARDEN GATE - Grade I listed building	Medieval/Post-medieval
8	DWS5298	519282	111134	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER - Grade II* listed building	Medieval/Post-medieval
9	DWS5978	519275	111161	THE PRIORY - Grade II listed building	Medieval/Post-medieval
10	DWS5306	519316	110554	THE KINGS HEAD INN - Grade II listed building	Medieval/Post-medieval
11	DWS6446	519436	110514	CANDYTUFT - Grade II listed building	Medieval/Post-medieval
12	DWS5264	519807	110422	HOBJOINS - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
13	DWS5265	519792	110410	HOBJOINS COTTAGES - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
14	DWS5266	519883	110316	OAK COTTAGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
15	DWS5267	519866	110331	OLD PLACE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval

No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
16	DWS5270	518744	111477	KINGS BARN OLD COTTAGES - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
17	DWS5303	519420	110531	OLD TILED COTTAGE AND STARLINGS - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
18	DWS5304	519464	110508	1725 COTTAGES (ANTIQUES) - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
19	DWS5305	519397	110531	THE GARDEN WALL OF POND FARMHOUSE TO THE EAST OF THE HOUSE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
20	DWS5307	519228	110587	THE BRIDGE INN - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
21	DWS5546	518893	110631	THE OLD PRIORY - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
22	DWS5699	518825	110618	YEW TREE COTTAGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
23	DWS5986	519253	110603	BEAM ENDS AND HOPE COTTAGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
24	DWS6002	519370	110532	POND FARMHOUSE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
25	DWS6003	519338	110548	BARN BELONGING TO THE KING'S HEAD INN TO THE WEST OF POND FARMHOUSE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
26	DWS6005	519722	110946	POUND HOUSE COTTAGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
27	DWS6121	519284	110573	FERNDAL AND GLENDAL - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
28	DWS6128	519318	110578	MANOR COTTAGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
29	DWS6129	519427	110537	THE DILLY - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
30	DWS6130	519446	110508	CHERRY TREE COTTAGE AND TALL CHIMNEYS - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
31	DWS6344	518915	110633	LITTLE ST MARY'S AND ST MARY'S LODGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
32	DWS6444	519309	110579	THE MANOR HOUSE AND THE MANOR HOUSE PHARMACY - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
33	DWS6445	519468	110524	HOLLY COTTAGE - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
34	DWS6447	519260	110575	F H LUCAS AND SON GROCER AND SPINNERS - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
35	DWS6466	519707	110604	NORTH COTTAGE AND SHALON - Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
36	DWS9043	519298	111075	Upper Beeding War Memorial - Grade II listed building	Modern
Archaeological Notification Areas					
37	DWS8196	519115	110500	Early Medieval Settlement and Medieval Saltworking, Deserted Medieval Village and St. Botolphs Church, Bramber	-

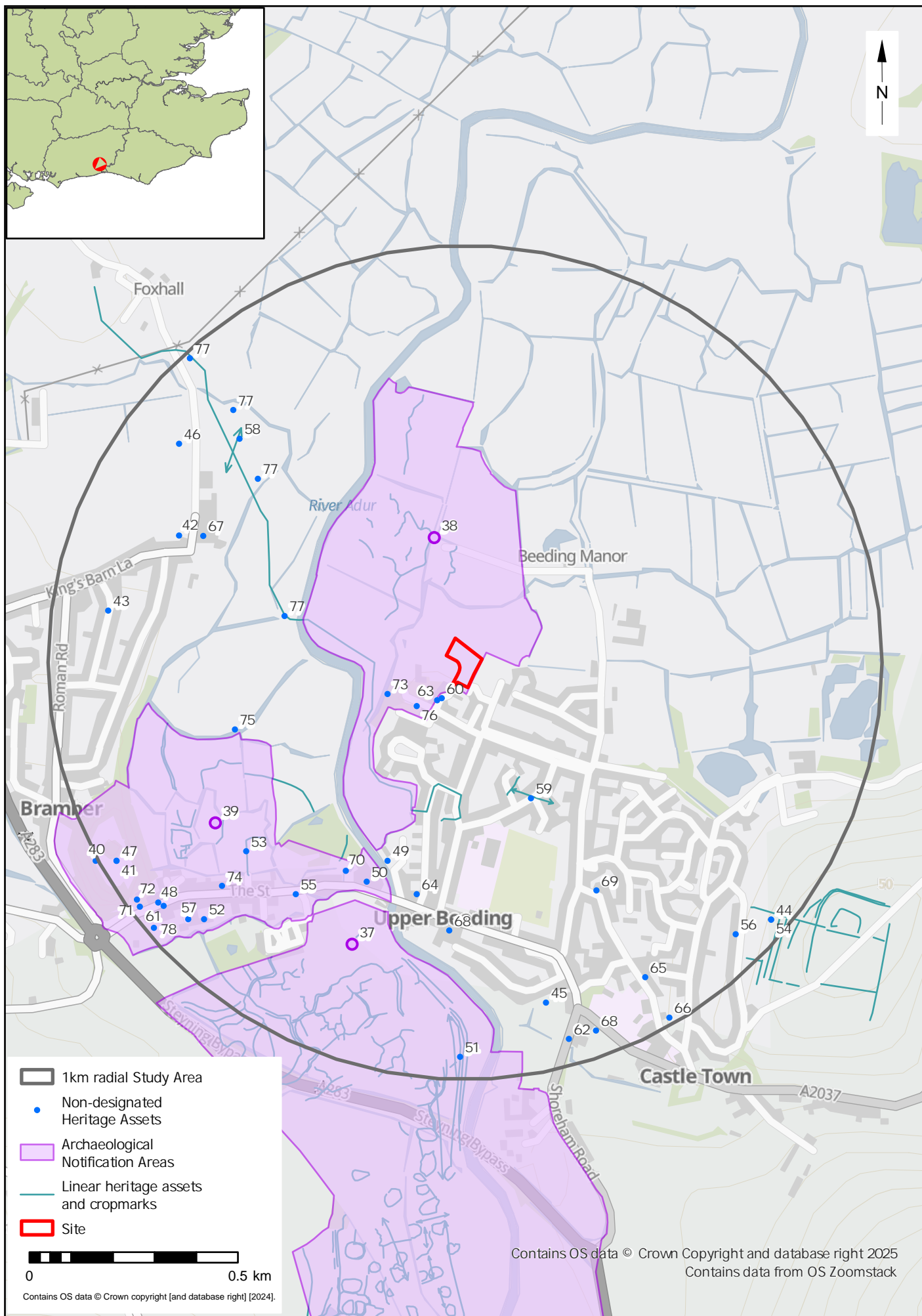
No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
38	DWS8578	519427	115532	The Site of Sele Priory and the Parish Church of St Peter, Upper Beeding	-
39	DWS8579	518787	110791	Bramber Historic Core and Medieval Salt Working and Occupation	-
Non-designated heritage assets					
40	MWS469	518500	110700	Bronze Age spearhead - Bramber Castle	Bronze Age
41	MWS459	518550	110700	Iron Age coin found at Bramber Castle	Iron Age
42	MWS1204	518700	111480	IA-RB pottery - Steyning	Iron Age/Romano-British
43	MWS4048	518530	111300	IA-RB Pottery in a pit - Saxon Lane	Iron Age/Romano-British
44	MWS11604	520120	110559	Prehistoric Rectilinear Enclosure on Windmill Hill, Upper Beeding	Prehistoric
45	MWS447	519580	110360	Roman coin (Barbarous radiate found in 1954)	Romano-British
46	MWS5525	518700	111700	Roman 'material' - King's Barn Lane	Romano-British
47	MWS3518	518550	110700	Excavations in Bramber Castle in 1966-7 revealed a few sherds of Saxon pottery	Early Medieval
48	MWS4202	518650	110600	Bramber Medieval town	Medieval
49	MWS4245	519200	110700	Salt-making Mounds - Saltings Field - excavated trenches through the mounds found pottery dating from 1250-1450	Medieval
50	MWS6516	519150	110650	Evidence for medieval salt working identified at The Street, Bramber in 1997 by PCA	Medieval
51	MWS1066	519374	110230	Medieval Salt Mounds with later Medieval Ridge and Furrow on the west side of the River Adur, Botolphs, Bramber	Medieval
52	MWS4387	518760	110560	Medieval Deposits - The Gables	Medieval
53	MWS1214	518861	110723	Possible Remains of a Medieval Moat at Bramber Bridge, Bramber	Medieval
54	MWS11604	520120	110559	A possible Medieval Field System on Windmill Hill, Upper Beeding	Medieval
55	MWS5520	518980	110620	Medieval bridge - Bramber	Medieval
56	MWS8047	520035	110524	Iron leaf-shaped arrowhead found in a garden, Upper Beeding	Medieval

No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
57	MWS6714	518722	110560	High Trees, The Street, Bramber - watching brief (stage 2) - A medieval ditch and another medieval feature were discovered, also an area of irregular chalk and flint rubble of probable early post-medieval date.	Medieval/Post-medieval
58	MWS10804	518845	111712	Medieval or Post Medieval Ridge and Furrow visible as Earthworks on historical aerial photographs, Steyning	Medieval/Post-medieval
59	MWS10805	519544	110850	Site of Medieval or Post Medieval Ridge and Furrow visible as Earthworks on historical aerial photographs, Upper Beeding	Medieval/Post-medieval
60	MWS4390	519330	111090	C17 timber barn - Church Lane	Post-medieval
61	MWS8536	518663	110592	Tollhouse - "Bramber Gate"	Post-medieval
62	MWS8537	519635	110273	Tollhouse & gate - Beeding	Post-medieval
63	MWS10392	519319	111085	Historic Farmstead (C19) to the South-East of St. Peter's Church, Upper Beeding	Post-medieval
64	MWS11429	519270	110620	18th, 19th and early-20th century finds (glass, pottery and CBM) found during watching brief at a plot adjacent to Maltings Cottage in 2013	Post-medieval
65	MWS11539	519818	110421	Hopjoins Historic Farmstead (C18), Upper Beeding	Post-medieval
66	MWS11790	519876	110324	Hopjoins Farm, Historic Farmstead (C18), Upper Beeding	Post-medieval
67	MWS11878	518758	111479	King's Barn Historic Farmstead (C17), Steyning	Post-medieval
68	MWS13718	519700	110293	The Beeding Historic Farmstead (C18), Upper Beeding	Post-medieval
69	MWS13731	519701	110629	Site of The Hyde Historic Farmstead (C19), Upper Beeding	Post-medieval
70	MWS5307	519100	110676	Bramber gun emplacement - A 25 pounder concrete gun emplacement facing south east to cover the road crossing over the River Adur. The structure has been removed down to base level	Modern
71	MWS9048	518606	110590	Oak Lychgate to St. Nicholas Church	Modern
72	MWS7674	518599	110607	Human Bone in Spoil during monitoring	Undated

No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
73	MWS3950	519200	111100	A Mortar - The Priory	Undated
74	MWS11456	518803	110640	Summary Report on the Results of A Watching Brief Undertaken at The Site of Castle View Rest Home, The Street, Bramber.	Undated/negative
75	MWS14761	518834	111015	Car Park, The Street, Bramber - Watching Brief	Undated/negative
76	MWS7257	519270	111071	Church Lane - Watching Brief	Undated/negative
77	MWS11720 and MWS12300	518953	111287	Land between Church Lane Water Pumping Station, Upper Beeding and Steyning Wastewater Treatment Works - Watching Brief	Undated/negative
78	MWS15797	518640	110540	Site of World War II Pillbox, Bramber	Modern



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Project Ref: 250474	December 2025	Site location and designated heritage data	
Report Ref: 2025188	Drawn by: KLGR		



© Archaeology South-East		Church Farm, Upper Beeding, West Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 250474	December 2025	Site location and non-designated heritage data	
Report Ref: 2025188	Drawn by: KLGR		



0 50 m
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Site

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Project Ref: 250474	December 2025	Site location shown over Google Earth satellite image (captured May 2025)	
Report Ref: 2025188	Drawn by: KLGR		



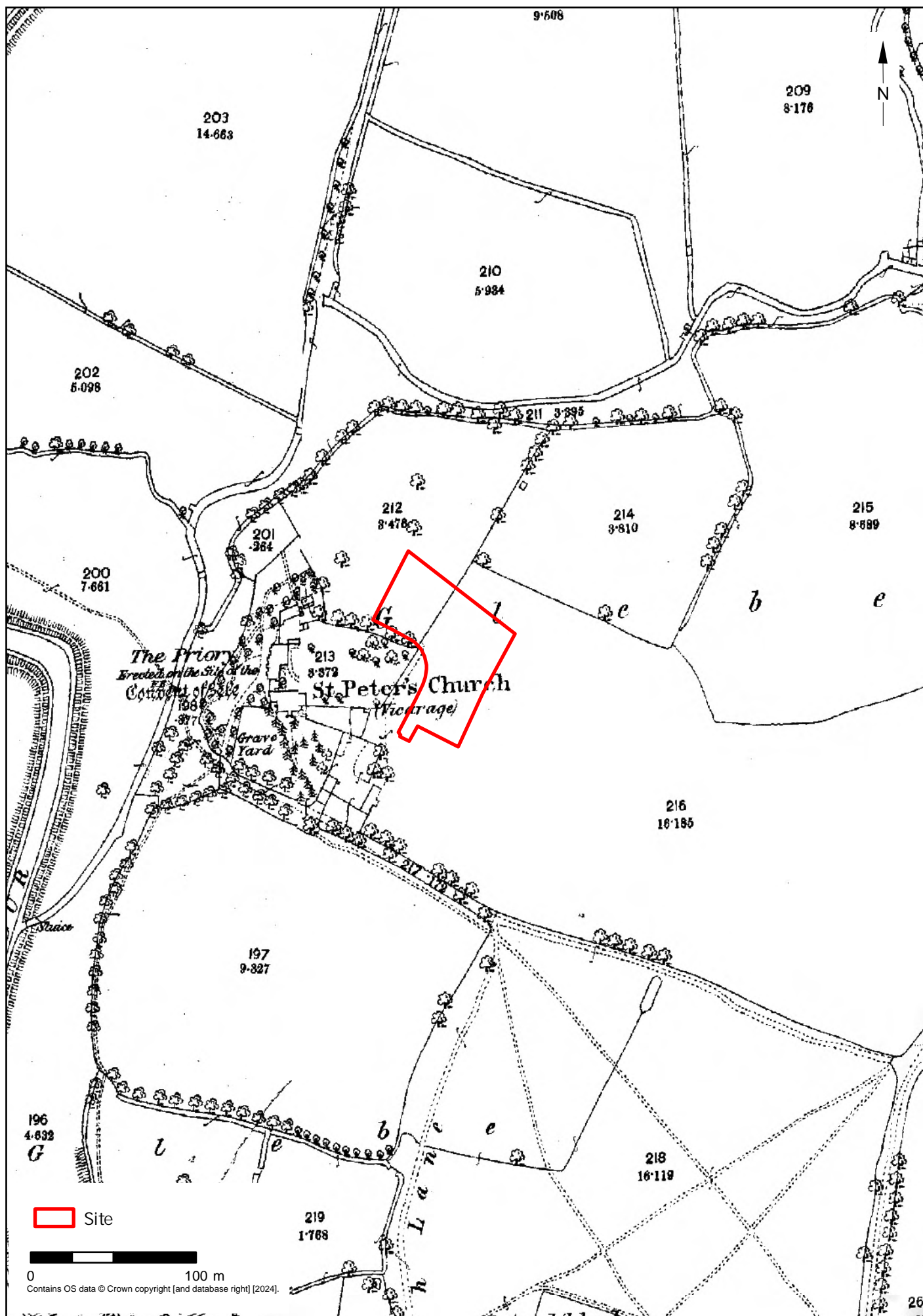
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Project Ref: 250474	December 2025	Extract from Yeakell and Gardner's County Map of Sussex, 1778-1783	
Report Ref: 2025188	Drawn by: KLGR		



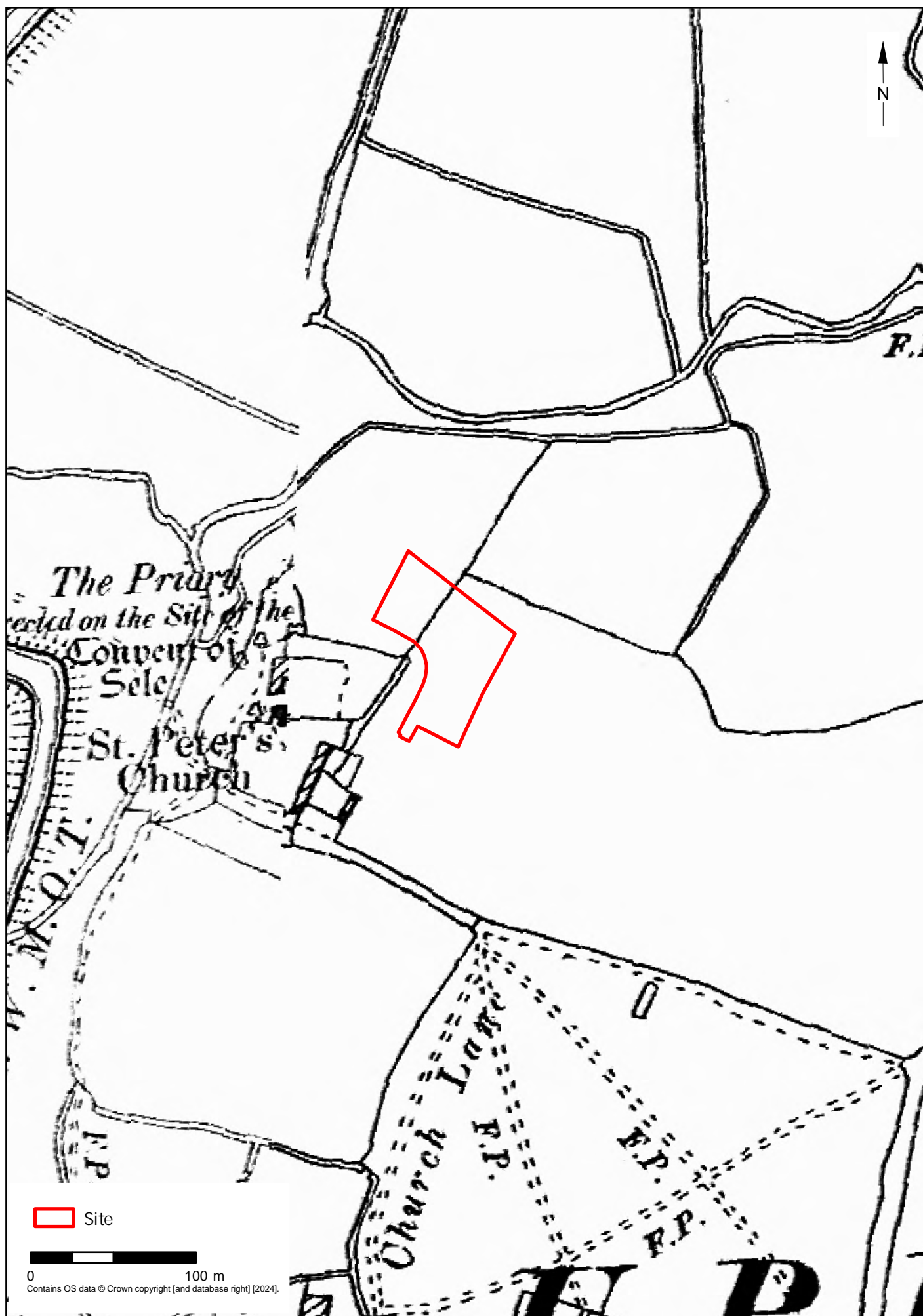
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Project Ref: 250474	December 2025	
Report Ref: 2025188	Drawn by: KLGR	
Extract from first series 1813 OS map of West Sussex		



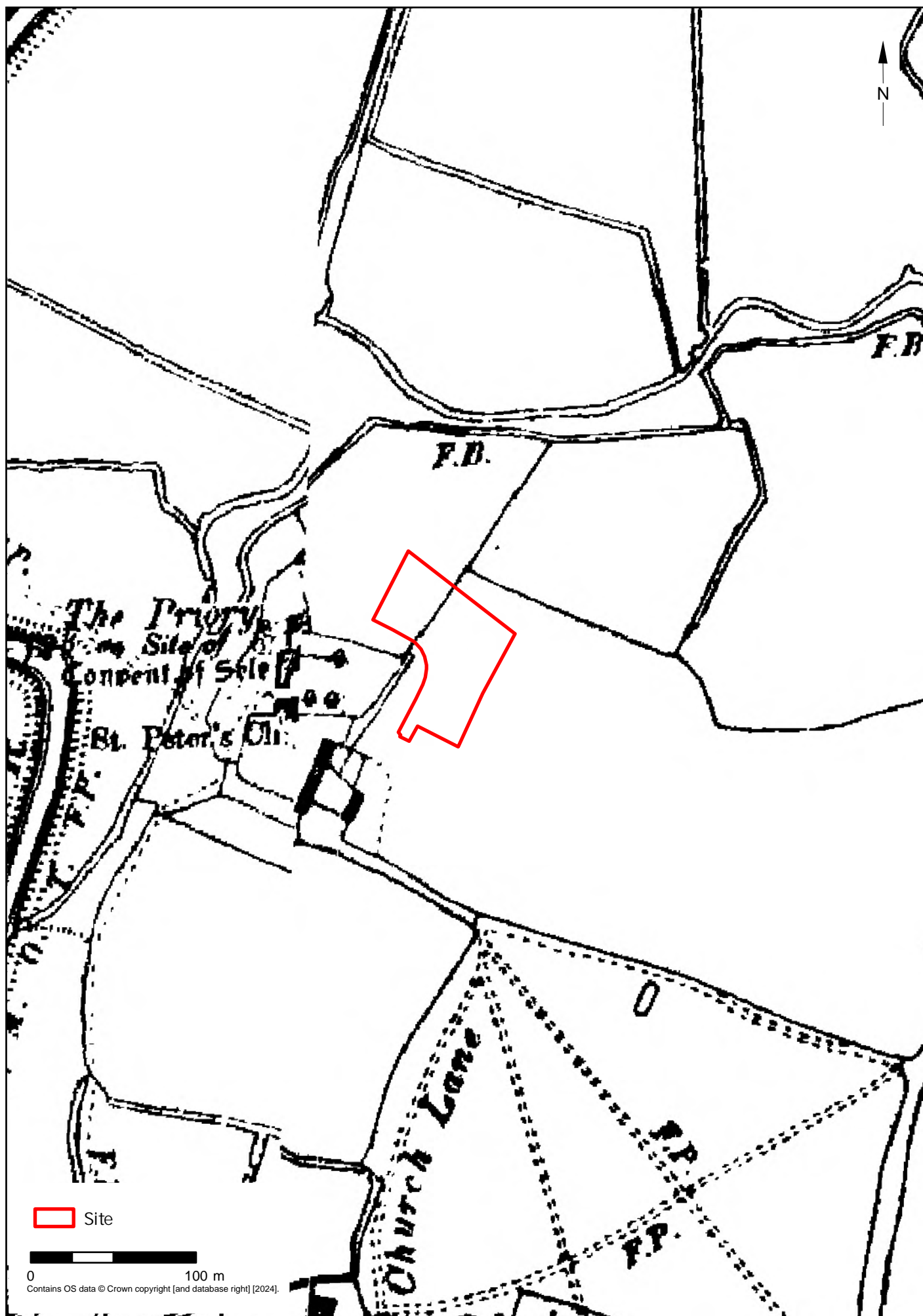
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Project Ref: 250474	December 2025	Tithe map of Upper Beeding (Tithing of Beeding TD/W165), 1842	
Report Ref: 2025188	Drawn by: KLGR		



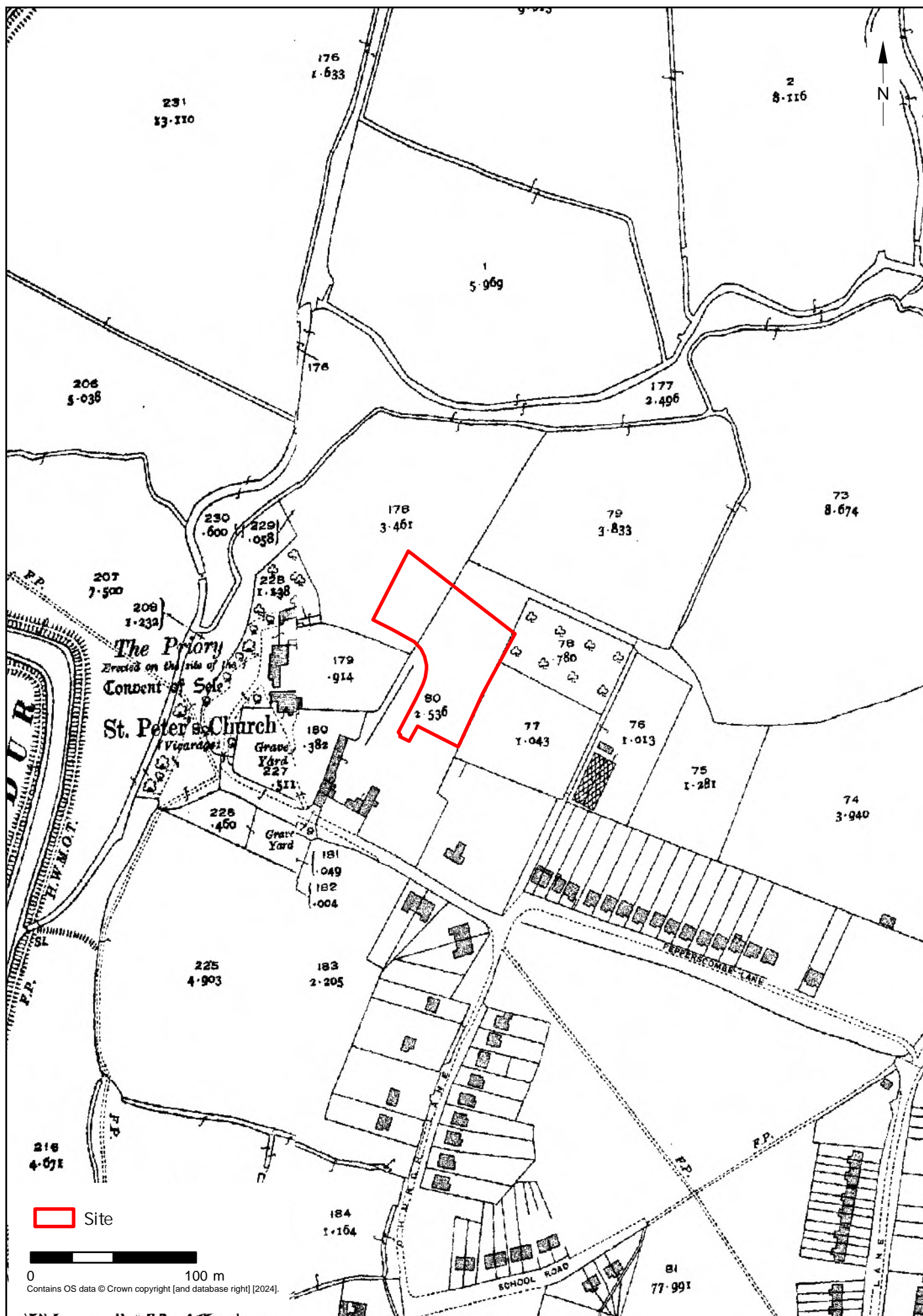
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Project Ref: 250474	December 2025	Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1873-6	
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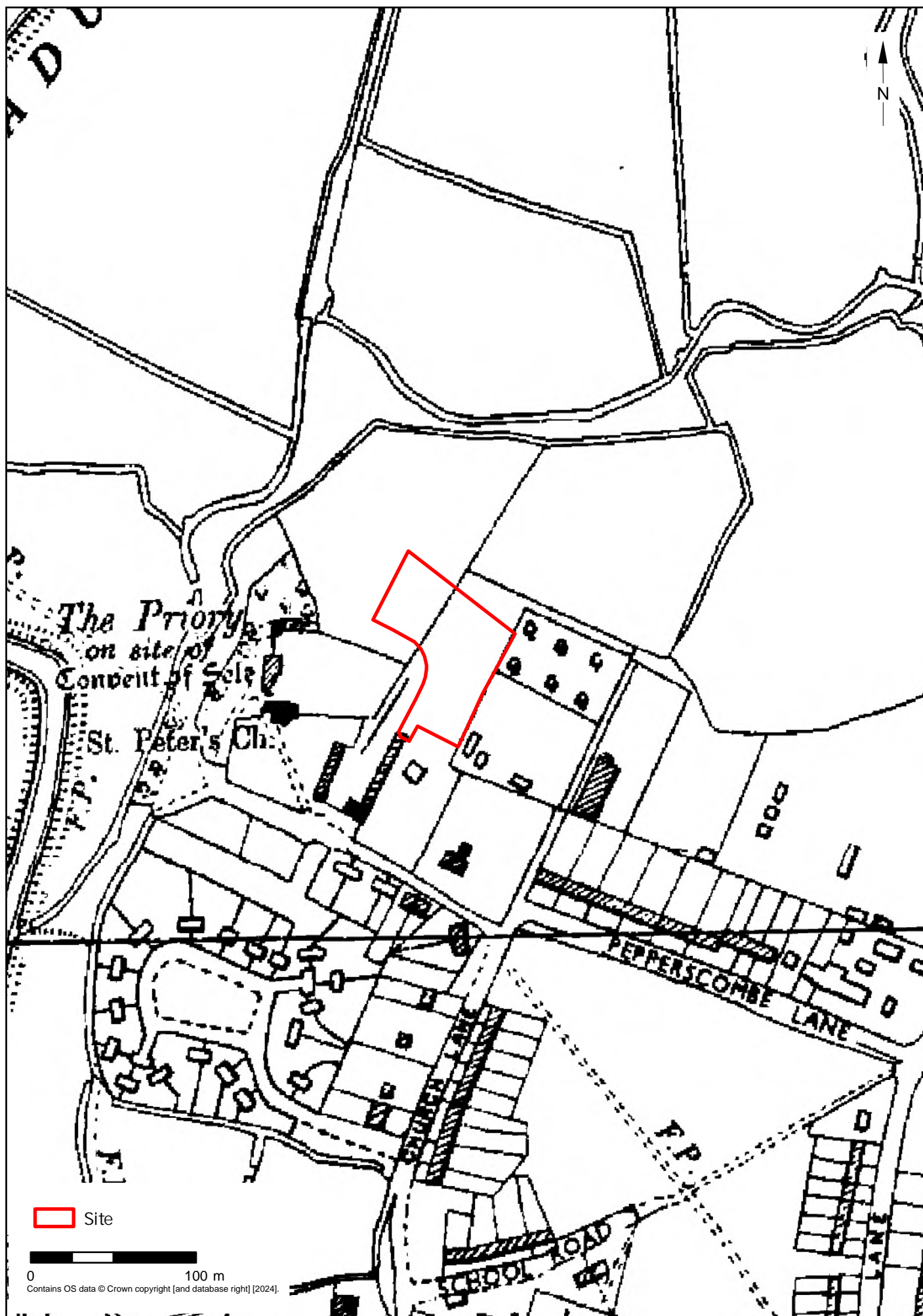
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Project Ref: 250474	December 2025	Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1899	
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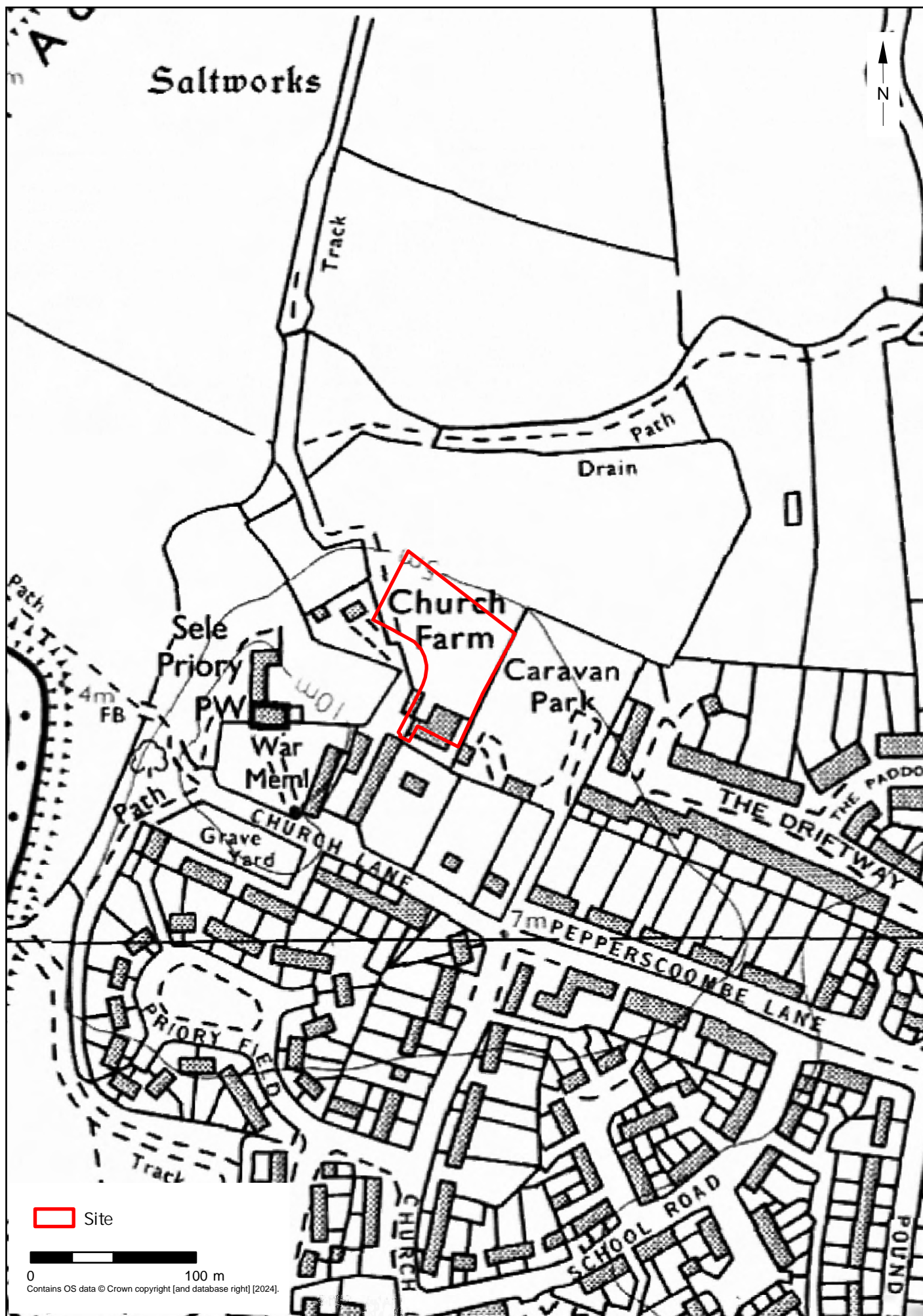
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Project Ref: 250474	December 2025	Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1914	
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Project Ref: 250474	December 2025	Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1932-37	
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