

Appendix I

Excerpts from Archaeological Report prepared in 2016 by Chris Bulter
Archaeological Services Ltd. for work undertaken at Park Farm
(APPLICATION REF : DM/16/1406)

ADDRESS	Park Farm, Twineham Lane, Twineham RH17 5NP	
PROJECT	Proposed Ground Mounted Domestic Solar Array to Serve Park Farm House	
ON BEHALF OF	Mr and Mrs W Bunn	
DATE	June 2025	ISSUE Planning

1.0 Introduction

- 1.2 The Site is located southeast of Twineham Lane, c.500m south of Twineham (Fig. 1). The Site is surrounded fields on all sides, Twineham Lane curves around the Site boundary to the north and west. The River Adur flows through Twineham c.600m north of the Site, and Herrings Stream runs c.400m to the south. There is a large pond to the north east of the Site. The house was the farmhouse associated with Park Farm, which was a working farm until c20 years ago. The house is now separate to the farm.
- 1.3 The Site is centred at TQ 25744 19724 and lies at c.18.5m aOD. The geology of the Site is Mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation, with sand and gravel river terrace deposits to the south.¹ A band of Weald Clay Formation Sandstone runs east to west to the north of the Site.
- 1.4 Park Farm House is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1181902) it is described in the listing as:

Timber-framed home of circa 1600, now fronted with red brick on ground floor and tile-hung above. Casement windows. Doorways with lead ogee-shaped canopy over. Two storeys. Four windows. West wing C19 addition.

The Site is not located within an Archaeological Notification Area.

2.0 Objectives and Scope of Report

- 2.1 The objective of this report is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource of the Site and its immediate area. This will include information relating to the presence or absence of any archaeology, its character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation, and the relative quality of the potential archaeological resource.
- 2.2 This will allow an assessment of the merit of the archaeology in context to be made, leading to the formulation of a strategy for the recording, preservation and management of the resource or, where necessary, the formulation of a strategy for further investigation where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be defined.
- 2.3 The report will consider the archaeological resource within a radius of 1km around the Site centre. The survey will also take into account sites further afield where these may be considered to have an impact or relevance to the Site in its landscape setting. No site visit has been made.
- 2.4 It should be noted that this report can only take into account the existing known archaeology, and by its nature cannot provide a complete record of the archaeological resource of the Site. Its intention is to provide an overview of the known archaeology in the area of the Site, from which judgements can be made about the potential archaeological resource of the Site itself.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 24/05/2016

3.0 Methodology

3.2 The research for this Heritage Statement has included an analysis of the following resources:

- WSCC Historic Environment Record (HER Ref. No. 34009-16-059)
- Historic mapping
- Personal/office library resources
- Online Resources
- British Geological Survey

The following maps were used:

- Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft (1798) - Informative
- 1st Edition OS Map (1874-5) - Informative
- 2nd Edition OS Map (1897) - Informative
- 3rd Edition OS Map (1911) - Informative
- 1957 OS Map – Informative

Information gained from the map regression exercise is contained in the Post Medieval section below.

3.3 The Monuments recorded on the HER are listed in Appendix 1 to this report and shown on Fig. 3. They are mentioned in the text where relevant. Historical and other sources are given as footnotes as appropriate.

4.0 Archaeological & Historical background

4.0.1 This section considers each archaeological period in turn, reviewing the known archaeological resource of the area, defining its location and extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation, and quality.

4.0.2 The review of each period will also bring in evidence from a wider area, especially where there is little known archaeological evidence locally. This will enable a more accurate judgement to be made about the archaeological potential of the Site. This evidence will include that taken from similar landscapes and geologies.

4.0.3 According to the HER, there have been no archaeological interventions (watching briefs, evaluations or other investigations) in the immediate vicinity of the site.

4.1.0 Palaeolithic Period (750,000BC to 10,000BC)

4.1.1 This period covered a huge expanse of time, during which early hominid occupation of Southern Britain was intermittent. The period is divided into warm and cold periods, with the evidence suggesting that hominid occupation occurred during some of the warm periods. Apart from a small number of exceptional sites (e.g. Boxgrove), most of the evidence for human activity in this period comes from isolated finds of stone tools, often in secondary deposits.

4.1.2 There have been no discoveries of Palaeolithic artefacts in the Study Area and there are only a handful of finds known to have a provenance in the Weald.² Such discoveries are normally linked to specific geological conditions, such as tertiary deposits and gravels. The likelihood of in-situ Palaeolithic archaeology being present on the Site is considered to be low.

4.2.0 Mesolithic Period (10,000BC to 4,000BC)

4.2.1 The start of the Mesolithic period saw Britain largely covered by pine and birch woodland, which was gradually replaced by a mixed deciduous woodland that provided an ideal environment for the bands of hunter-gatherers who exploited the resources on a seasonal basis.³

² Pope, M. 2003 'The Earliest Occupation of Sussex: Recent Research and Future Objectives', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 17-28, Fig. 2.8.

³ Holgate, R. 2003 'Late Glacial and Post-glacial Hunter-gatherers in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 29-38.

4.2.2 There is much evidence for hunter-gatherer groups having exploited the resources of the High Weald woodland throughout the Mesolithic period. This evidence includes sites associated with rock outcrops, and open sandy ridge-top locations across the Sussex High Weald, such as those found at Wakehurst and at Philpots to the north of Haywards Heath. Such sites, comprising scatters of flint debitage and tools, are sometimes extensive, suggesting either longer-stay camps or short-stay camps which were visited repeatedly over a period of time.⁴

4.2.3 There is no evidence for Mesolithic activity at the Site, and no Mesolithic artefacts have been found in the Study Area. While there is no artefactual evidence of Mesolithic activity being present on the Site, the proximity to the River Adur and Herrings Stream make findings of this date possible, given that such locations frequently formed a focus for Mesolithic activity in the Weald. The likelihood of in-situ Mesolithic archaeology being present on the Site is considered to be low.

4.3.0 Neolithic Period (4,000BC to 2,500BC)

4.3.1 A number of changes occurred during the Neolithic, some of which may have had an impact on the local area. Environmental evidence suggests that some of the woodland was being cleared and small scale agricultural activities are likely to have started. However, it is likely that hunting and gathering will have continued in the Weald where the woodland probably remained dominant.⁵

4.3.2 Other changes in the earlier part of the Neolithic period included the construction of large-scale monuments and the first industrial activity. However, all of these sites are located on the South Downs which suggests that they had little influence over this area.⁶

4.3.3 Scatters of later Neolithic flintwork and individual finds of Neolithic axes have been recorded in the High Weald, including polished axes at Oathall Avenue and Butler's Green. A possible Neolithic axe, described as a Battle Axe (MWS1256) was found within the Study Area. Isolated finds such as these are unlikely to represent settlements or agriculture but are more likely to depict occasional exploitation of the natural resources available in this area, possibly again with a focus on the stream (the axe from within the Study Area (MWS1256) was within 88m of Herrings Stream). It is possible that Neolithic artefacts could be present on the Site but the likelihood is considered to be low.

⁴ Holgate, R. 2003 'Late Glacial and Post-glacial Hunter-gatherers in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 29-38.

⁵ Drewett, P. 2003 'Taming the Wild: The first farming Communities in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd,

⁶ Oswald et al. 2001 *The Creation of Monuments*, Swindon, English Heritage.

4.4.0 The Bronze Age (2500BC to 800BC)

- 4.4.1 The Bronze Age saw continued clearance of the woodland in the High Weald although there is little evidence for complete clearance or widespread agriculture. The period of greatest exploitation appears to have been in the Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, which may suggest that the soils became exhausted and settlement retreated subsequently.⁷
- 4.4.2 Elsewhere in Sussex, such as the South Downs and Coastal Plain, there is extensive evidence for the landscape being densely populated by small farming settlements in the Middle and Later Bronze Age. Although there is growing evidence for agriculture in the Weald during the Bronze Age, hunting presumably continued in parallel with farming.⁸
- 4.4.3 Another feature of the Bronze Age landscape is the burial mound (or barrow). None are recorded nearby although some are known from the High Weald.
- 4.4.4 Given the small amount of evidence for Bronze Age activity in the Study Area, the likelihood of finding Bronze Age Material is considered to be low.

4.5.0 The Iron Age (800BC to 43AD)

- 4.5.1 During the Early Iron Age it seems likely that the pattern of settlement and agriculture seen in the Later Bronze Age continued. A number of Iron Age field systems and enclosures are known in the Weald, which suggests that the area was used for agriculture, perhaps for grazing rather than growing crops, with the enclosures being farms.
- 4.5.2 One major feature of the Iron Age is the hillfort, of which 25 are known from Sussex. Many of these appear to have originated in the Later Bronze Age and became important central places for control and redistribution in the Middle and Later Iron Age. The nearest hillfort is Devils Dyke some 8km to the south of the Site on the South Downs, which probably dates to the Late Iron Age. The dominant position of this hillfort suggests it would have exerted some control over the area of the Site.
- 4.5.3 It was during the Iron Age that the Weald began to be exploited for iron production, with a relatively small number of sites having been identified.⁹ None are located in the Study Area.

⁷ Needham, S. 1987 'The Bronze Age' in *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*, 97-137 Guildford, Surrey Archaeological Society.

⁸ Gardiner, M. 1990 'The Archaeology of the Weald – A Survey and a Review', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **128**, 33-53.

⁹ Hodgkinson, J. 2008 *The Wealden Iron Industry*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing.

- 4.5.4 There are no finds or features from the Site or Study Area that date to the Iron Age. Therefore, the likelihood of artefacts or evidence for Iron Age settlement being discovered at the Site is considered to be low.

4.6.0 The Roman Period (43AD to 410AD)

- 4.6.1 The Roman invasion of Britain in 43AD resulted in dramatic alterations to this island's social and economic environments.¹⁰ It is likely that many of the rural farmsteads and associated field systems that were in existence in the Later Iron Age continued throughout the Roman period (see 4.5.1 above). Where they have been excavated, they provide evidence for a mixed farming economy of crops and animal husbandry.
- 4.6.2 Villa's are unknown in the Weald, being almost entirely concentrated on the Sussex Coastal Plain and immediately to the north of the South Downs. However the Roman road the Greensand Way runs from east to west some 5km to the south of the Site, and the Roman London to Brighton road runs north to south 5km to the east of the Site. There is also little evidence for any larger settlements, although at the junction of these two roads at Hassocks there is evidence of a large Roman roadside settlement.
- 4.6.3 It has been suggested that the Weald was set aside as an Imperial Estate for iron working, which may explain the lack of villas and larger settlements in the area. Ironworking became a major industry during the Roman period, with large numbers of ironworking sites having operated across the Weald.¹¹ A search of the WIRG database¹² found no known Roman bloomery sites within 5km of the Site.
- 4.6.4 No Roman material has been found within the Study Area, and likelihood of artefacts or evidence for Roman settlement being discovered at the Site is considered to be low.

4.7.0 The Saxon Period (410AD to 1066AD)

- 4.7.1 In the early Post-Roman period there was a change in the economy and land-usage with many areas that had been previously cultivated reverting to woodland, although the Weald remained an important area of grazing for pigs and other animals.¹³

¹⁰ Rudling, D. 2003 'Roman Rural Settlement in Sussex: Continuity and Change', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd.

¹¹ Cleere, H. et al. 1995 *The Iron Industry in the Weald*, Cardiff, Merton Priory Press.

¹² <http://www.wirgdata.org/searchsites2.cgi> Accessed 25/05/2016

¹³ Gardiner, M. 1990 'The Archaeology of the Weald – A Survey and a Review', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **128**, 33-53.

- 4.7.2 No Saxon has been found within the Study Area, and likelihood of artefacts or evidence for Saxon settlement being discovered at the Site is considered to be low.

4.8.0 The Medieval Period (1066AD to 1500AD)

- 4.8.1 Although the name Twineham is believed to be of early English Origin, meaning 'the place between two streams',¹⁴ there is no mention of Twineham in the Domesday Book. Park Farm, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project (MWS12797), and may have medieval origins as a U-Plan regular courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse (the Site) set away from the yard.

- 4.8.2 Remains of a rectangular homestead moat, were found at Moat Barn, Twineham (MWS881). Traces of a wall were found indicating the previous existence of a substantial building; the ground formed a low mound measuring, overall, 70m N-S by 50m E-W the arms being up to 12m in width, covered with a copse and surrounded by water on three sides. Parts of the E and S arms remain water filled. The W and N arms have been part filled in and otherwise mutilated by the working of old gravel pits along the W side of the enclosure. These pits reveal numerous medieval roofing tile fragments but no other finds were made. The site is under pasture and trees.

- 4.8.3 Given the small amount of evidence for medieval activity in the area, the likelihood of artefacts or evidence for medieval settlement being discovered at the Site is considered to be moderate to low.

4.9.0 The Post Medieval Period (1500AD to the Present Day)

- 4.9.1 St. Peter's Church, Twineham (MWS886; List Entry No. 1284819), is an early Tudor brick church with a timber south porch. The Listing is Grade I, for the rarity of small early 16th century churches. In the churchyard is a Quaker burial ground. The church appears all early C16 though it may be assumed to be on the site of a predecessor. It is a simple vernacular village church of red brick with Horsham slab roof.

- 4.9.2 Park Farm House (The Site) is a timber-framed building of circa 1600, now fronted with red brick on the ground floor and is tile-hung above. It has casement windows, and doorways with lead ogee-shaped canopy over. It is of two storeys, with four windows. The west wing is a 19th century addition. Park Farm is labelled on the Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft of 1798 (Fig. 4).

¹⁴ <http://www.twinehamparishcouncil.co.uk/Twineham-PC/Default.aspx> Accessed 25/05/2016

- 4.9.3 None of the farm buildings at Park Farm are Listed, and most are of a modern date, although there is a traditional 'Sussex' weather boarded barn in a courtyard with other brick buildings opposite the house, however these all have the appearance of being 19th century in date (see 4.9.6 below).
- 4.9.4 Herrings Bridge (MWS568) 'Herringe' Bridge is mentioned in 1614. Hooker's Mill (MWS7021) was erected in 1851. Originally water powered, a windmill was added to supplement the water power; finally both were replaced by steam power. Hooker's Mill was closed down in 1890 and demolished in 1900. Pieces of odd brickwork and dried up mill race remain. Both Herrings Bridge and Hookers Mill are shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1874-75 (Fig. 5).
- 4.9.5 A number of Post-Medieval Farmsteads exist within the Study Area; Hooker's Farm (MWS11782) is a 17th century L-Plan regular courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. Herrings Farm (MWS11408) is a 19th century single sided loose courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set away from the yard. Moat Barn (MWS12399) is a 19th century T-Plan regular courtyard outfarm or field barn. All of these farms can be seen from the 1st Edition OS map of 1874-75 through to the 1957 Edition OS map (Fig. 7).
- 4.9.6 There is no real change to the Site between the 1st Edition OS map and the 1957 Edition OS map, and Park Farm House does not appear to change. The detached outbuilding on its south-west side is present in 1874-75, as is the detached garage building to its west. The layout of the farm remains broadly the same. The Sussex barn is present on the 1874-75 OS map (Fig. 5), as are one or two adjoining buildings. The small courtyard of farm buildings to the east of the barn are present by 1897 (Fig. 6) and continue through to 1957 (Fig. 7).

6.0 Impact of Development

- 6.1 This Heritage Statement has established that there is little evidence of human activity within the Study Area prior to the medieval period. As noted in the map regression there are a number of medieval and Post-Medieval farms within the Study Area, and given the Site's former use as a working farm there is a high chance of activity dating to these periods being present at the Site.
- 6.2 Given the evidence accumulated during this Heritage Statement, the probability of finding remains from each of the different archaeological periods is shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1

Period	Potential
Palaeolithic	Low
Mesolithic	Low
Neolithic	Low
Bronze Age	Low
Iron Age	Low
Roman	Low
Saxon	Low
Medieval	Moderate
Post Medieval	High

- 6.3 None of the works undertaken will have had any below ground impact, and therefore the chance of any archaeological features being damaged or destroyed by the works is assessed as nil.

Figures

Fig. 1 Site location Map

Fig. 3 HER map

Fig. 4 Ordnance Surveyors Draft Map 1798

Fig. 5 1st Edition OS Map 1874-75

Fig. 6 2nd Edition OS Map 1897

Fig. 7 1957 OS Map

Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

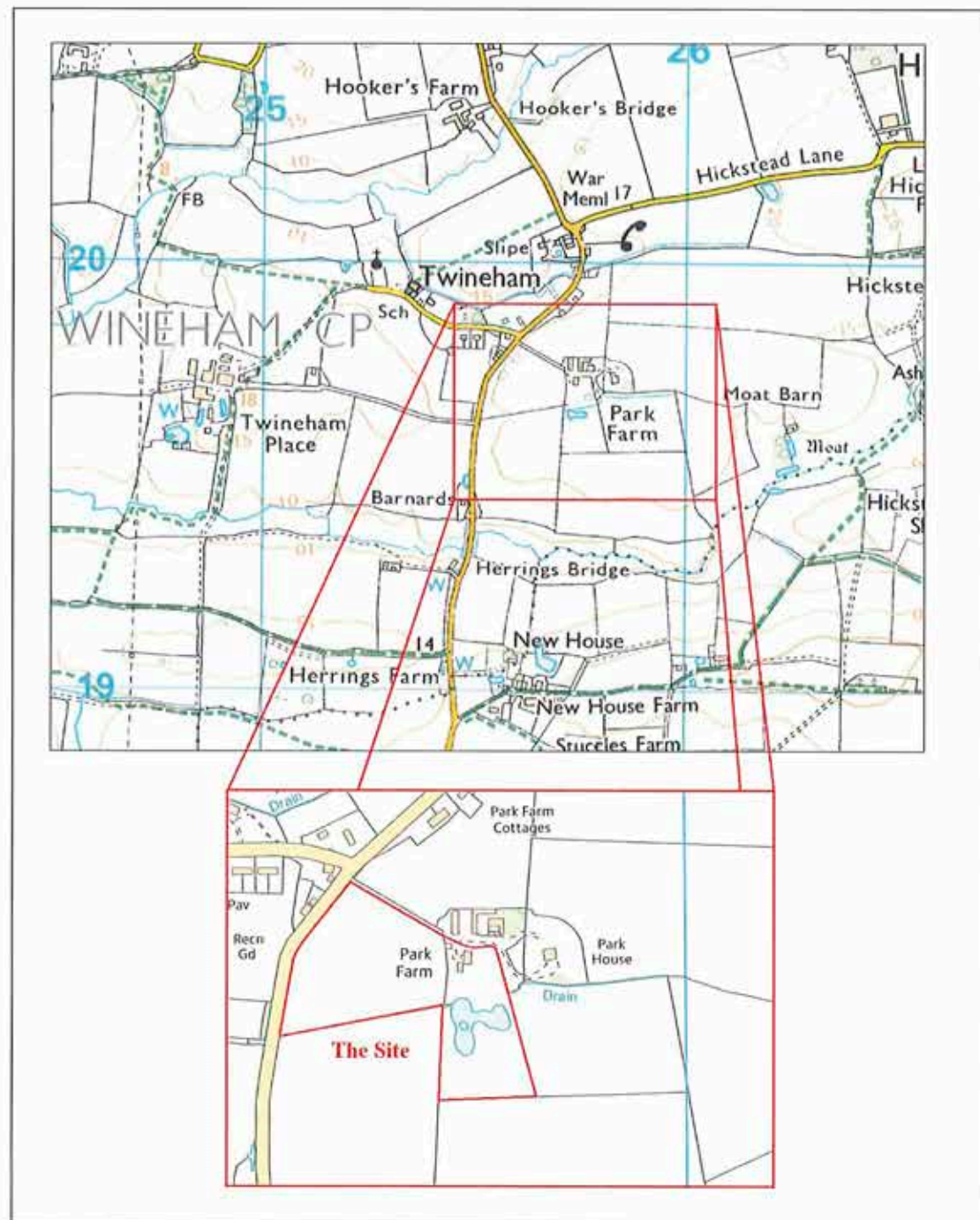


Fig. 1: Park Farm House, Twineham: Site Location
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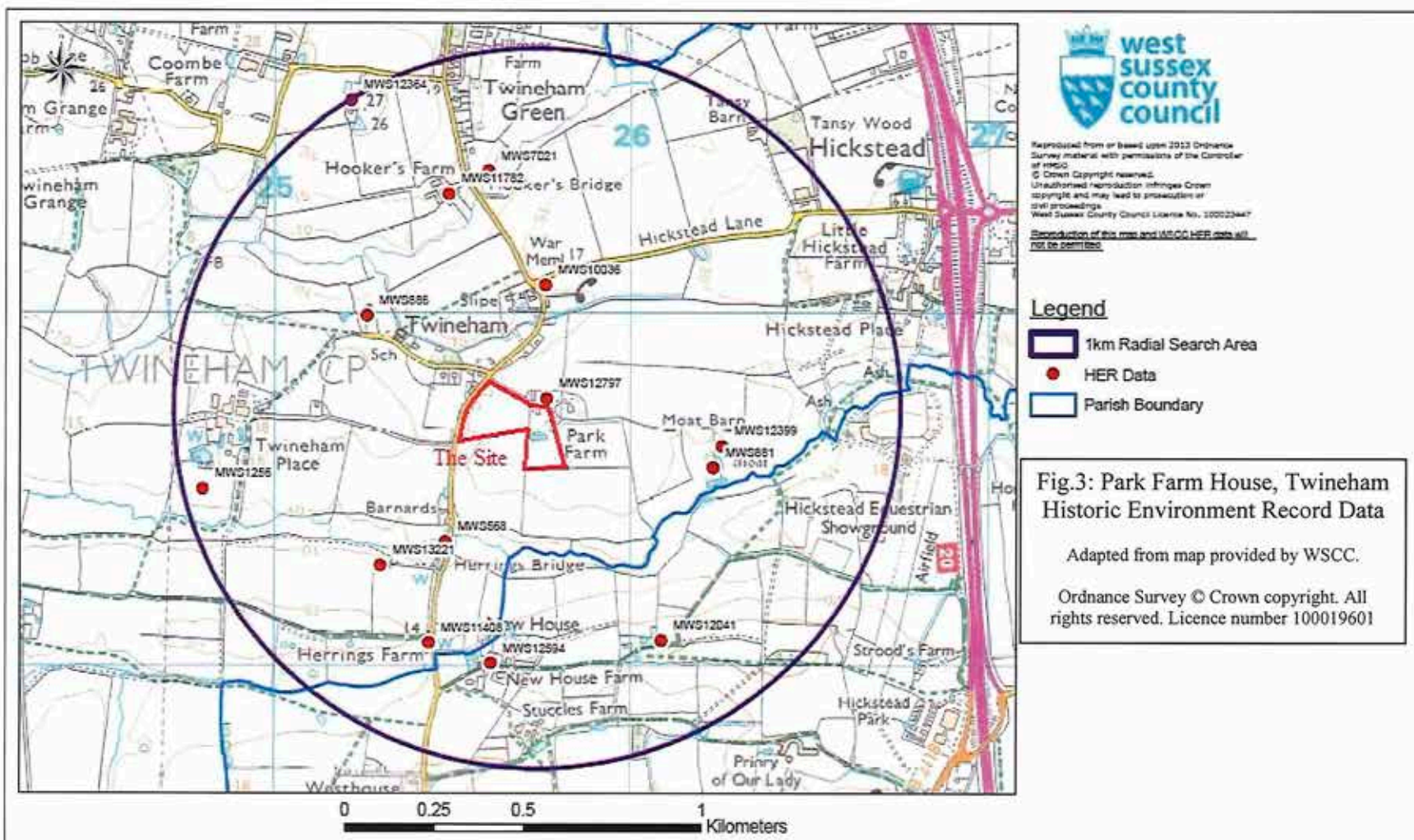




Fig.4: Park Farm House, Twineham: Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft (1798)

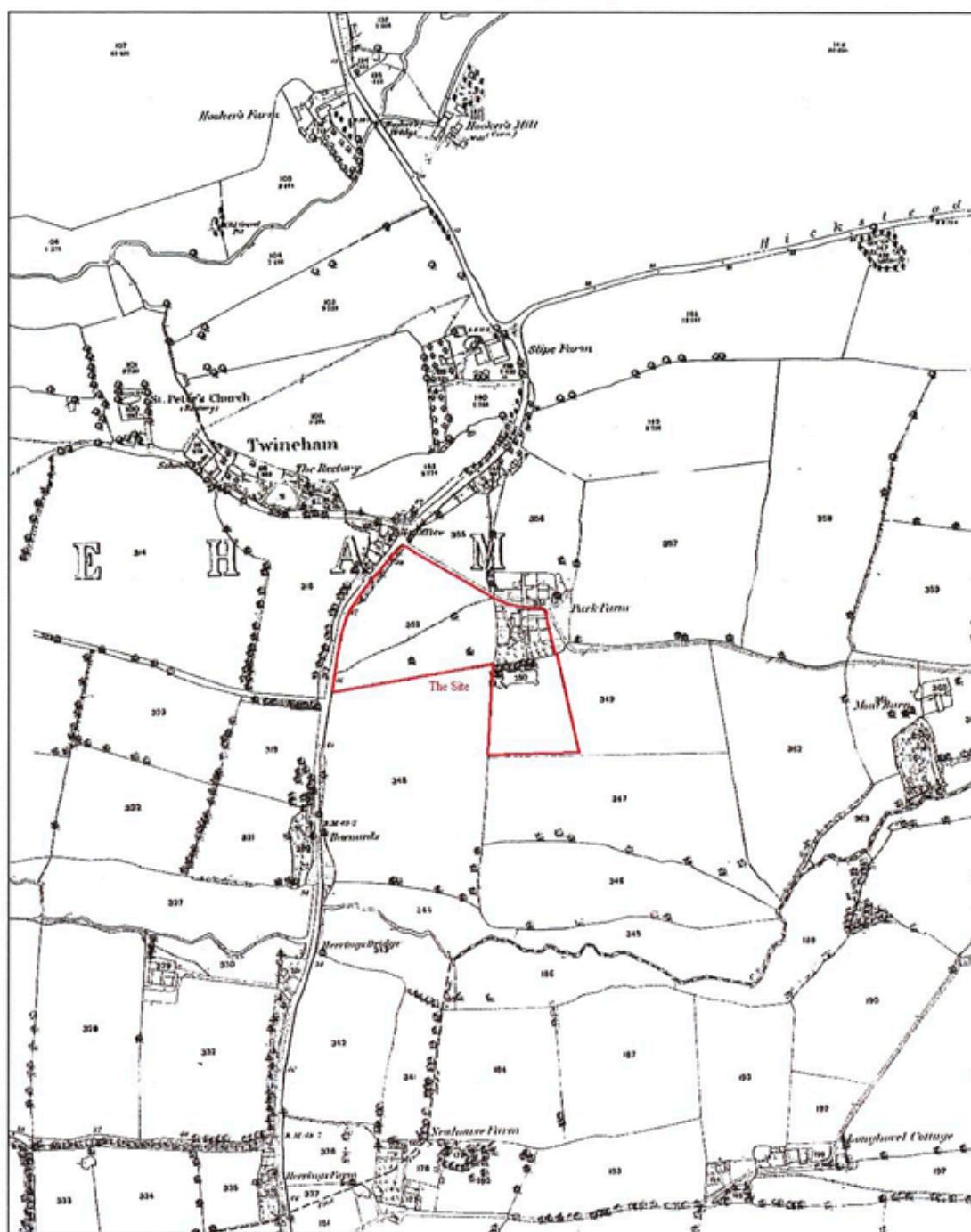


Fig.5: Park Farm House, Twineham: 1st Edition OS (1874-1875)

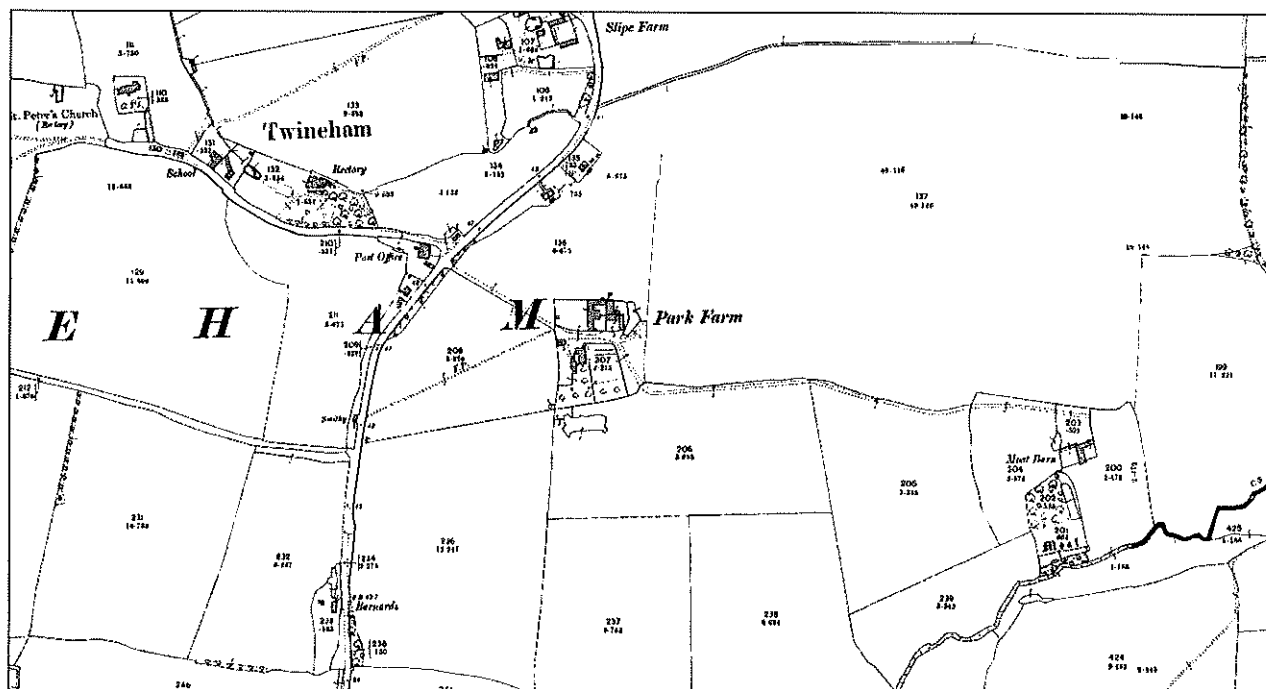


Fig.6: Park Farm House, Twineham: 2nd Edition OS (1897)

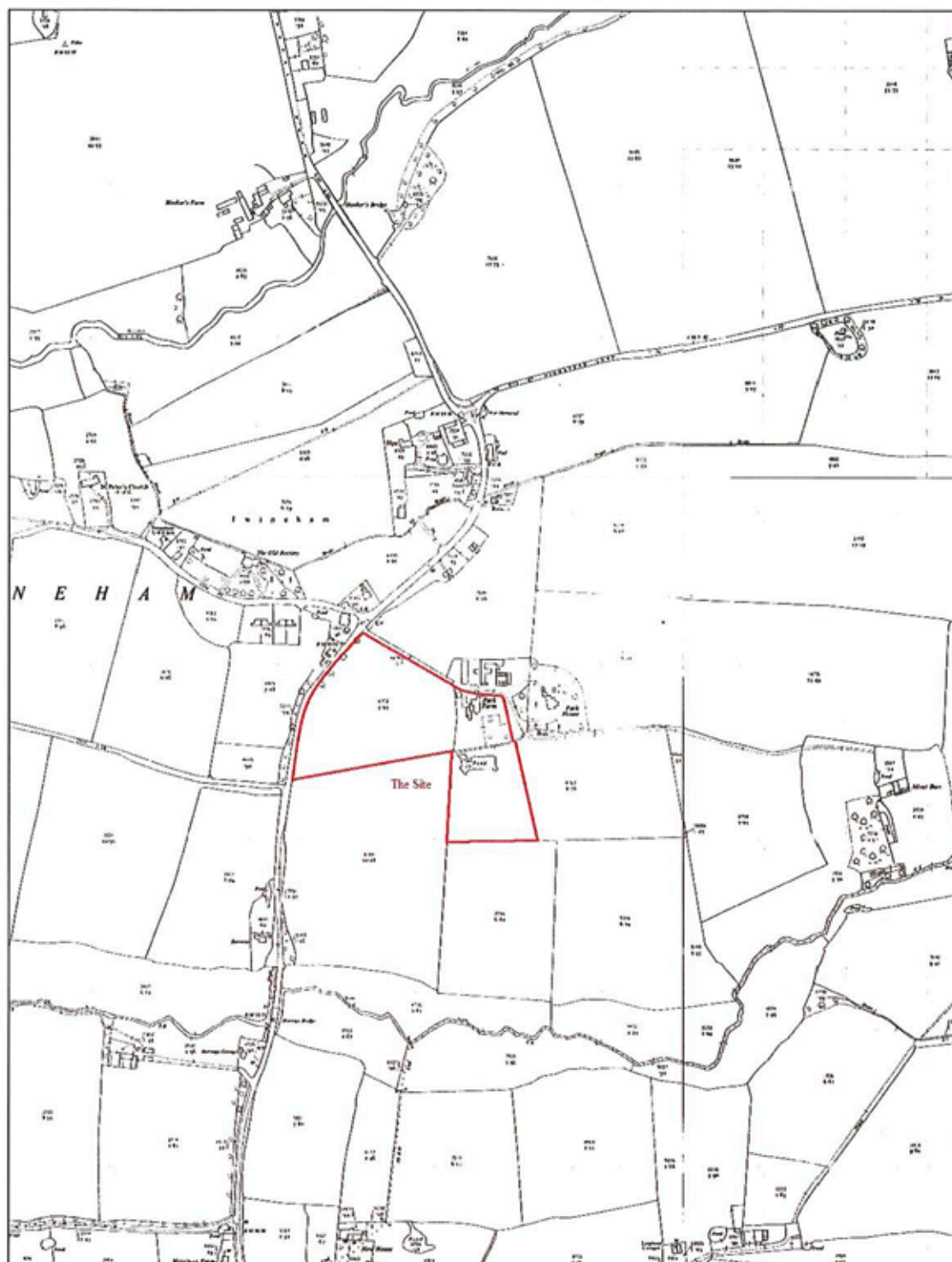


Fig.7: Park Farm House, Twineham: 1957 Edition OS

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Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

Grid Ref.	SMR No.	Period	Type of Site	Notes
TQ 2548 1935	MWS568	Post Medieval	BRIDGE	Herrings Bridge. 'Herringe' Bridge is mentioned in 1614.
TQ 2623 1956	MWS881	Medieval	MOAT	Homestead moat at Moat Barn, Twineham.
TQ 2526 1999	MWS886	Medieval	PARISH CHURCH	The Parish Church of St Peter, Twineham
TQ 248 195	MWS1256	Unknown date	FINDSPOT	Stone axe - Twineham
TQ 256 204	MWS7021	Post Medieval	WATERMILL, WINDMILL, STEAM MILL	Hooker's Mill - Twineham
TQ 25759 20077	MWS10036	Post WW I - 1919 AD	MEMORIAL	War memorial, Twineham
TQ 2543 1906	MWS11408	Post Medieval	FARMSTEAD	Herrings Farm Historic Farmstead, Twineham
TQ 25488 20335	MWS11782	Post Medieval	FARMSTEAD	Hooker's Farm, Historic Farmstead, Twineham
TQ 2608 1907	MWS12041	Post Medieval	FARMSTEAD	Longhovel Cottages Historic Farmstead
TQ 25215 20598	MWS12364	Post Medieval	FARMSTEAD	Mercer's Farm Historic Farmstead, Twineham
TQ 26255 19620	MWS12399	Post Medieval	OUTFARM	Moat Barn Historic Outfarm, Twineham
TQ 25607 19006	MWS12594	Post Medieval	FARMSTEAD	Newhouse Farm Historic Farmstead,
TQ 25763 19754	MWS12797	Medieval	FARMSTEAD	Park Farm Historic Farmstead, Twineham
TQ 25298 19283	MWS13221	Post Medieval	OUTFARM	Site of Historic Outfarm West of Herrings Cottage, Twineham