



ARCUS

NINFIELD GREENER GRID PARK HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT NUMBER: 20153

JULY 2021



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DATA ENTRY FORM

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project title	Ninfield Greener Grid Park
Description	Grid Balancing and Energy Storage infrastructure
Report	Heritage Impact Assessment
Contractor name	Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd.
Client	Statkraft UK LTD.
SITE LOCATION INFORMATION	
Council	Wealden District Council
Area	2.2 ha
Grid References	Centred on NGR 572151, 111736
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	
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SUMMARY

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy Services Limited ('Arcus') on behalf of Statkraft UK LTD for a Greener Grid Park ('the Development') located adjacent to the south of the existing Ninfield Substation, East Sussex.

The purpose of the HIA is to establish the known or potential archaeological resource baseline in order to assess the effects of the Development and to assess nearby heritage assets for potential changes to setting as a result of the Development.

The Core Study Area (CSA) encompasses 2.2 hectares (ha) centred at NGR 572151, 111736 and is located adjacent to the south-west of the Ninfield Substation. The CSA is comprised of a pastoral field with an existing access track through Kiln Wood onto Potman's Lane. A 1 km Study Area, which includes the CSA and land within a 1 km radius, was used to inform the historical baseline through the use of publicly accessible data and results garnered from the Wealden County Council Heritage Environment Record (HER).

There are no known records of designated and non-designated historical assets within the CSA. The CSA was cleared of Ancient Woodland within the medieval period and has since been used for agricultural purposes since the post-medieval period. As such there is low potential for surviving unknown archaeological remains to be uncovered, and no direct effects from the Development on known assets.

Within the 1 km Study Area there is one Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1233255 Potman's Farmstead, and 63 non-designated assets, including two Archaeological Notification Areas (ANA). The non-designated assets demonstrated a high prehistoric presence due to the recording of two previous archaeological events to the north and the south-east of the CSA, the latter being undertaken within the ANA 'Potman's Lane, Catsfields: Burial Mounds' a prehistoric funerary area. Both of the previous events demonstrate high prehistoric potential across the 1 km Study Area, with limited Iron-Age/ Romano-British and Post-Medieval assets across the 1 km Study Area. There is a low potential for Medieval potential across the 1 km Study Area, however the DBA recorded that several post-medieval farmsteads may have Late-Medieval origins.

The HIA utilised a 2 km Study Area which identified 44 Listed Buildings and assessed them against a screened ZTV and the Ancient Woodland to identify 9 Grade II Listed Buildings. These 9 Grade II Listed Buildings include the Grade II Listed Potman's Farmstead, two Grade II Listed Buildings based to the south-east at Watermill Stream and six Grade II Listed Buildings to the north-east at Henley's Down. The HIA ascertained that none of the assets would undergo a change to their setting, due to distance from the CSA and visibility within the landscape. As such the landscape can accommodate further change, mainly due to the pre-existing 400kV substation for Ninfield. There is one approved Solar Farm at St Francis Farm, Potmans Lane, Catsfield (RR/2020/2477/P) and an approved Battery storage scheme with associated infrastructure, landscaping works and alterations to existing access (RR/2020/1817/P) at 'Potmans Lane, Land Adjacent to, East of Ninfield Substation, Catsfield'. As such these approved schemes are included within the cumulative assessment below.

Geophysics is recommended as part of the mitigation design, followed by consultation with the East Sussex County Council Archaeologist to agree post-consent conditions where required, following the final design.

1 INTRODUCTION

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy Services Limited ('Arcus') on behalf of Statkraft UK LTD for a Greener Grid Park ('the Development') on land adjacent to the south-west of Ninfield Substation, approximately 1.5 kilometre (km) to the east of Ninfield ('the Core Study Area') as shown on Figure 1.

The purpose of the HIA is to establish the known or potential archaeological resource baseline in order to assess direct effects to the archaeological resource and to assess nearby heritage assets for any changes to setting / cultural significance as a result of the Development.

1.1 The Development

The Core Study Area comprises 2.2 hectares (ha) of agricultural grazing land located approximately 1.5 kilometres (km) to the east of Ninfield, immediately to the southwest of Ninfield Substation, as shown on the Site Location Plan (Figure 1). The land to the northwest of the Site is densely wooded, while the surrounding area is mostly rural in character, with the nearest dwelling lying approximately 230 metres (m) to the southeast of the site.

The location of the Development has been selected due to the proximity to the substation immediately to the northeast.

The Development is intended to support the flexible operation of the National Grid and the decarbonisation of the electricity supply. The proposed energy management modules will reduce fluctuations, thus improving stability and reducing the risk of power failures and the batteries will store surplus electricity to be fed into the grid when required.

Greener Grid Parks of this type will be essential to enable the transition to low carbon/renewable energy, which tends to be intermittent and prone to fluctuation.

Further information on the Development is available within the Planning Design and Access Statement and suite of Planning Drawings submitted as part of the planning application.

1.2 Study Areas

The Core Study Area (CSA) is the Development Site which covers approximately 2.2 hectares (ha) centred on NGR 572151, 111736, with the extents and location shown on Figure 1. The CSA is comprised of pastoral land, enclosed by a dividing hedgerow from the pre-existing substation, with Spray's Wood adjacent to the west.

The British Geological Survey notes that the bedrock geology of the CSA is Wadhurst Clay Formation - Mudstone. This is a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 134 to 139 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. The local environment was previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas¹ with no superficial deposits recorded. The soil is described as being slightly acidic but base-rich in loam and clay soils².

A 1 km Study Area, which includes the CSA and land within a 1-kilometre (km) radius of the CSA (Figure 1), was used to aid the assessment of the archaeological potential of the CSA. The 1 km Study Area is characterised by further agricultural land and encompasses small settlements of enclosed pastoral farmsteads as well as 12 records of Ancient Woodland and one approved Solar Farm at St Francis Farm, Potmans Lane, Catsfield (RR/2020/2477/P). There is an approved Battery based electrical storage scheme with associated infrastructure, landscaping works and alterations to existing access

¹ Geology of Britain (viewer). Available at. <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. Accessed 21/12/2020

² Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute (viewer). Available at. <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>. Accessed 24.02.2021

(RR/2020/1817/P) at 'Potmans Lane, Land Adjacent to, East of Ninfield Substation, Catsfield'.

The pre-existing Ninfield 400 kV substation lies adjacent to the north of the CSA and as such the immediate landscape is characterised by this.

A 2 km Study Area (Figure 2), which includes land within a 2 km radius of the CSA, was used to inform the initial selection of designated heritage assets for which a setting assessment was undertaken.

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The assessment has been undertaken taking into account relevant heritage legislation and guidance as outlined below.

2.1 Legislation

Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)³, as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983)⁴, and nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas receive protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990⁵, as amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (2013)⁶. There is a legal duty under this Act to have '*special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses*'⁷ and that '*special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*'⁸.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework and Guidance

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the government's planning policies for England in order to achieve sustainable development. In regard to heritage assets, the NPPF seeks to conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance with further guidance provided by Historic England in regard to managing heritage significance.

In regard to planning applications, the NPPF states:

*Local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance*⁹.

Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2; Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, states:

To accord with the NPPF, an applicant will need to undertake an assessment of significance to inform the application process to an extent necessary to understand potential impact

³ UK Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. Available at www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46 [Accessed on 17.03.2021]

⁴ UK Government (1983) National Heritage Act. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/47> [Accessed on 17.03.2021]

⁵ UK Government (1990) (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents> [Accessed on 17.03.2021]

⁶ UK Government (2013) Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/24/contents/enacted> [Accessed 17.03.2021]

⁷ UK Government (1990) (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as amended. Paragraph 66

⁸ Ibid, Paragraph 72

⁹ UK Government (2019) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Paragraph 189. Available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf [accessed 17.03.2021].

(positive or negative) of the proposal and to a level of thoroughness proportionate to the relative importance of the asset whose fabric or setting is affected¹⁰.

In order to meet the requirements of a significance assessment, a Desk-Based Assessment, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Historic Desk-Based Assessment¹¹ has been undertaken. A Desk-Based Assessment *'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation.'*¹²

Historic England's Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment; Historic England Advice Note 15 regarding Battery Storage states:

Proposals for new works such as cabling, electricity substations, battery storage facilities and other associated works also need to be assessed for their potential impact on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, including from a development within their setting. Options for alternative locations and for mitigating any harm also need to be considered; this assessment will need to be informed by national and local planning policy, the HER and other relevant sources of heritage data¹³.

Conservation Principles¹⁴ states that significance means the heritage value of an asset due to its heritage interest, i.e., why a place matters from a heritage point of view. According to this definition, significance is encompassed by four values: evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal. Managing change to heritage assets and their setting largely takes place within the planning system. Change is only harmful if (and to the extent that) the asset's significance is reduced.

Furthermore, the NPPF states that when determining planning applications, the local planning authority decision should be weighted in regard to the heritage asset's significance and conservation. Specifically, *'the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be'*¹⁵. The NPPF states that substantial harm to nationally designated heritage should be *'exceptional' to wholly exceptional'*¹⁶. Where development proposals lead to less than substantial harm, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals¹⁷. This public benefit often needs to be reconciled with other, usually interrelated environmental interests¹⁸.

In regard to non-designated heritage, the NPPF requires a balanced judgement in regards to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the asset¹⁹.

¹⁰ Historic England (July 2015) Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2; Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, Paragraph 11. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/> [accessed 17.03.2021]

¹¹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, Published January 2014, Updated October 2020 [Online] Available at: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS%26GHIA_3.pdf [Accessed 17.03.2021]

¹² Historic England (July 2015) Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2; Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, Paragraph 12.3-12.4.

¹³ Historic England (March 2021). Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment. Historic England Advice Note 15. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/commercial-renewable-energy-development-historic-environment-advice-note-15/heag302-commercial-renewable-energy-development-historic-environment/>. Accessed 17.03.2021

¹⁴ Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/conservationprinciplespoliciesandguidanceapril08web/> [Accessed 17.03.2021]

¹⁵ NPPF (2019), Section 16, Paragraph 193

¹⁶ Ibid, Paragraph 194

¹⁷ Ibid, Paragraph 196

¹⁸ Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Paragraph 150

¹⁹ NPPF (2019), Paragraph 197

2.3 Local Policy

Wealden District Council's development plan consists of Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan (Adopted March, 2013)²⁰ with their planning statement on the historic environment noted under Spatial Policy Objective 2: SPO2 which states:

We will ensure that the intrinsic quality of the historic environment is protected and that Wealden's environmental, heritage and cultural assets are used appropriately to encourage suitable tourism development and support inward investment.

Further guidance on the Local District planning policies can be found in the Planning Statement that accompanies the application.

2.4 Setting Guidance

As defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019, the setting of a heritage asset is:

*The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.*²¹

Further guidance is provided by Historic England in regard to setting. Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets²² along with the PPG²³ established the twin roles of setting: its contribution to the significance of the heritage asset and how it allows the significance to be appreciated. This will almost always include consideration of views. Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.

Historic England's 'Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment; Historic England Advice Note 15' provides further guidance on changes to setting stating that: *A range of techniques may be used when considering impacts of commercial renewable energy development on the setting of heritage assets. Appropriate visualisations are essential to help to illustrate the potential visual impact of a scheme and how mitigation measures might reduce potential harm to the historic character of an area or to significant views of or from heritage assets*²⁴.

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The aim of this heritage impact assessment is to:

- Establish the baseline information regarding archaeology within the CSA within the 1 km study area and heritage assets within the 2 km study area;
- To establish the archaeological potential for unknown buried archaeology to survive within the CSA;
- To assess the potential for the Development to harm heritage resources, either directly or indirectly (changes to setting); and

²⁰ Wealden District Council. 2013. Available at.

https://www.wealden.gov.uk/UploadedFiles/Adopted_Core_Strategy_2013_for_web.pdf. Accessed 17.03.2021

²¹ Department of Communities and Local Government (2019) NPPF, Annex 2, Setting of heritage asset definition, page 71

²² Historic England (January 2017) The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3

²³ Department of Communities and Local Government (2019) Advised on enhancing and conserving the historic environment. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment> [Accessed 17.03.2021]

²⁴ Historic England (March 2021). Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment. Historic England Advice Note 15. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/commercial-renewable-energy-development-historic-environment-advice-note-15/heag302-commercial-renewable-energy-development-historic-environment/>. Accessed 17.03.2021

- Where appropriate, make recommendations to mitigate harm and/or enhance heritage assets.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment and Appraisal of Potential Direct Effects

The appraisal of physical effects considers direct effects upon features of cultural heritage interest, where sites or potential sites / buried archaeology are in danger of being disturbed or destroyed. Physical effects are likely to occur during the construction and are permanent and irreversible.

The following methodology follows those guidelines as outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance Paper for historic environment desk-based assessment²⁵.

An archival search was undertaken in order to identify records of known archaeological features which have the potential to be affected by the Development. This archive search also collected data falling within the 1 km study area to inform the assessment of the physical and ground-based archaeological potential of the CSA.

The following sources were consulted in accordance with the best practice guidelines laid down by CIfA:

- The Historic England Archive;
- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for World Heritage Sets, including: Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields;
- Aerial photography and lidar data;
- Cartographic evidence; and
- East Sussex Council Historic Environment Record (HER) (consulted 17/12/2020).

Due to Covid-19 restrictions documentary sources were consulted digitally as local repositories (museums, libraries, archives, etc.) were not accessible. Consultation was undertaken with Historic England Archives however they were unable to provide information due to Covid-19 during the preparation of this HIA.

A walkover survey was undertaken in good, clear weather in October 2019 when the ground was moderately firm underfoot with clear visibility of the CSA being used for agricultural grazing. The CSA was recorded to be enclosed by dense vegetation to the south, east and west with the views to the north dominated by the Ninfield 400kV substation. A pylon was observed to the south-east beyond the CSA in the adjacent field to the east (Figure 1). No evidence was recorded of any known heritage features or assets recorded within the baseline.

The results of this work have informed the archaeological baseline and archaeological potential of the CSA. This baseline has then been cross-referenced with the proposed Development layout to assess the potential for harm to archaeological resources situated within the development footprint. All non-designated assets and heritage assets within the CSA were considered for direct effects.

3.3 Heritage Statement and Appraisal of Potential Changes to Setting

The appraisal of indirect effects considers changes in the setting which have the potential to affect the significance of the heritage asset or the ability to appreciate that significance. The setting consists of the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Therefore, the importance of

²⁵ Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. Published 2014- updated October 2020. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifAS%26GDBA_4.pdf. Accessed 24.02.2021

setting is in how it contributes to the significance of a heritage asset. Consequently, simple intervisibility of a particular heritage asset with the Development or visibility of a heritage asset in the same view as the Development is not considered harmful in and of itself. In line with the NPPF, there has to be a defined effect upon setting so as to change the heritage significance of the asset and its appreciation.

The main concern for visual effects on a cultural heritage setting is the potential for the Development to fragment the historic landscape, separate connectivity between historic sites and impinge on views to and from sites that are important to its significance. Indirect effects can occur during construction or post-construction.

To identify cultural heritage assets with the potential for their settings to be affected by the Development, an initial search area was defined based on distance from the CSA, in this case within 2 km due to the limited height of the Development which would be seen in conjunction with the adjacent substation. Distance was used as the initial criterion in determining the likelihood of a change to setting for the purposes of this appraisal (see Section 6.2.2).

There are no Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Battlefields within the 2 km Study Area. There are 44 Listed buildings within the 2 km Study Area comprising one Grade I Listed Building, two Grade II* Listed Buildings and 41 Grade II listed Buildings as detailed in Table 1 and shown in Figure 2.

An exercise was undertaken within the 2 km Study Area to inform the final selection of the designated heritage assets that had the potential to receive a change in setting, thus requiring further assessment. The exercise utilised the screened ZTV (Figure 9) which considers ancient woodland around the CSA, providing a more realistic estimate of visibility based upon the protected status of ancient woodland²⁶ (Figure 2). This is due to the ancient woodland not being felled regularly and as such provides a stable historical pattern of wooded landscape.

As such the designated assets to the north of the CSA were scoped out of the setting assessment due to screening from:

- The Ninfield substation; and
- South Wood.

The designated assets to the north-west of the CSA were scoped out of the setting assessment due to screening from:

- Sprays Wood;
- Reed Wood; and
- Hurst Wood.

The designated assets to the west of the CSA were scoped out of the setting assessment due to screening from:

- Staplehurst Wood; and
- The built-up town and A269 main road of Ninfield, the buildings and infrastructure of which screen the Listed Buildings within the town and the individual Listed Buildings observed beyond the 1 km Study Area to the west of the CSA (Figure 2).

The designated assets to the south of the CSA were scoped out of the setting assessment due to screening from:

- Kiln Wood; and
- The village of Lunsford Cross and associated roads.

²⁶ Woodland Trust and Ancient Tree Forum. 2013. Available at. http://ancienttreeforum.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/ATF_book.pdfAntr. Accessed 15.03.2021

The designated assets to the south-east of the CSA were scoped out of the setting assessment due to screening from:

- The village of The Thorne; and
- Kiteye Wood.

As such the designated assets to be assessed for changes to setting in Section 6.2.2 are those that fall within the screened ZTV as detailed in Table 1 and shown on Figure 9.

Table 1. Designated assets to be assessed for changes to setting.

NHLE	Grade	Name	Distance from CSA	Within Screened ZTV	Group Assessment (Section 6.2.2)
1233255	II	Potmans	300 m E	Yes	Catsfield, Rother, East Sussex, TN39
1233140	II	West Beam	1 km NE	Yes	Henleys Down
1233246	II	White Cottage	1. km NE	Yes	Henleys Down
1233250	II	Henley Down Cottage	1. km NE	Yes	Henleys Down
1233251	II	Henley Down Farmhouse	1. km NE	Yes	Henleys Down
1233252	II	Old Farm Place	1. km NE	Yes	Henleys Down
1233365	II	Oak Cottage	1.2 km E	Yes	Rother, East Sussex, TN39
1276746	II	Catsfield Place (Wilton House School)	1. km NE	Yes	Henleys Down
1352846	II	The House By The Stream	1.2 km E	Yes	Rother, East Sussex, TN39

4 RESULTS

The data collection exercise did not identify any recorded heritage assets or archaeological features within the CSA. Within the 1 km Study Area, there is one designated heritage asset, the Grade II Listed Building Potmans Farmstead (NHLE 1233255) (Figure 2), 63 non-designated heritage features (Figure 3), as well as two Archaeological Notification Areas (ANA) listed below:

- DES11091 Pashley and Hollis Street Farms dating from the medieval; and
- DES11273 Potmans Lane, Catsfield prehistoric burial mounds.

The results of the desk-based assessment are summarised below. Site number references correlate to the HER identifiers within the Heritage Gazetteer in Section 8.

4.1 Nationally Designated Assets

A search of the NHLE returned one nationally designated site within the 1 km Study Area:

- Grade II NHLE 1233255 Potmans Farmstead.

This is shown in Figures 2 and 9 and discussed in Section 6. Full details of the designated assets within the 2 km Study Area can be found in the Heritage Gazetteer in Section 8.

4.2 Non-Designated Assets

4.2.1 Historic Environment Record

The Historic Environment Record (HER) returned 63 records of archaeological features within the 1 km archaeological study area which includes:

- 1 x Post-Medieval Blast Furnace;
- 1 x Post-Medieval Iron Works;
- 1 x Post-Medieval Kiln;
- 1 x Post-Medieval Outfarm;
- 1 x Medieval Farm;
- 1 x Post-Medieval Smock Mill;
- 2 x Post-Medieval Rifle Ranges;
- 2 x Post-Medieval Brick Fields;
- 2 x Prehistoric Pits;
- 4 x Prehistoric Ring-Ditches;
- 5 x Prehistoric Pits with Ring-Ditches;
- 5 x Prehistoric Barrows;
- 5 x Post-Medieval Buildings;
- 5 x Post-Medieval Farmsteads;
- 11 x Post-Medieval Ditches; and
- 16 x Undated Linear Features.

Full details of these can be found in the Heritage Gazetteer in Section 8 and are shown on Figure 3.

4.2.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The CSA lies within the High Weald National Character Area (NCA) which is referred to as '*ancient countryside and one of the best surviving medieval landscapes in northern Europe*²⁷.

The CSA lies within the following Historic Landscape Character (HLC) (Table 2, Figure 5):

Table 2. HLC within the CSA.

HLCUID	Broad Type	Summary	Period
HES31995	Fieldscape	Cohesive Assarts	Medieval

The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation²⁸ defines Cohesive Assarts as '*clearance of mainly woodland or possible wooded heaths or commons, and the enclosure of the cleared land to fields*'. This practice dates from the medieval, potentially the 12th and 13th centuries, though a potentially earlier origin is possible. There are no historic hedgerows observed within the CSA (Figure 6) due to the Cohesive Assarts method of clearance.

Within the HER data, 98 references to Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) areas were observed within the 1 km Study Area within seven broad types observed (Figure 5):

- Designated Landscape x 1 Record;
- Horticulture x 1 Record;
- Water Record x 1 Record;
- Industry x 1 Record;
- Settlement x 29 Records;

²⁷ NCA Profile 122: High Weald (NE508). 2018. Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4706903212949504?category=587130>. Accessed 16.02.2021

²⁸ Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation. 2010. Available at: https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/media/1776/sussex_hlc_volume_4.pdf. Accessed 16.02.2021

- Woodland x 31 Records; and
- Fieldscapes x 32 Records.

Full details of these can be found in the Heritage Gazetteer in Section 8.

There is no Ancient Woodland within the CSA however within the 1 km Study Area are 13 records of Ancient Woodland (Figure 11, Table 3). Ancient Woodland is defined by those areas of woodland which have persisted since at least 1600 AD in England due to reliable cartographic methods being introduced²⁹. Due to the CSA being defined as 'Cohesive Assarts' relating to areas of cleared woodland, it is likely that the woodland within the 1 km Study Area dates earlier than the medieval clearance period.

Table 3. Ancient Woodland within the 1 km Study Area

HER	Name	X	Y	Distance and Direction from CSA
1482158	Brook Cottage Shaw	571753	110569	1076 S
1485340	Francis Wood	572482	111292	330 m ESE
1485444	Freezeland Wood	572680	110582	1168 m SE
1486623	Hurst Wood	571497	112379	6.6 m NW
1486624		571545	112638	
1486625		571275	112384	
1482153	Jack O'Borehams Shaw	571515	110482	1236 m SSW
1485095	Kiln Wood	572014	110256	Southern Access track leads through this wood
1480717		572101	111425	
1485187	Reed Wood	572215	112793	197 m NW
1485188		572090	112332	
1485030	South Wood	572854	112273	291 m N
1486544		572501	112277	
1486447	Spratt's Wood	573077	112067	787 m E
1485480	Sprays Wood	572114	111849	Adjacent West Boundary
1485481		571765	112012	
1486595		571931	111735	
1482151	Staplehurst Shaw	571419	111353	616 m SW
1482400		571505	111413	
1486195		572968	112524	
1486211		571937	112332	
1486261		572680	112007	
1486289		572369	112802	
1486430		573124	111351	
1486431		573187	111113	
1486445		572736	110924	
1486428		572846	111143	
1482160	Staplehurst Wood	571185	111632	776 m WSW

Full details of these can be found in the Heritage Gazetteer in Section 8.

²⁹ Woodland Trust. What is Ancient Woodland. Available at. <https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/habitats/ancient-woodland/>. Accessed 15.03.2021

4.2.3 Cartographic Analysis

Additional features identified as part of the historic map regression were recorded as Historic Mapping and Number (HM-#). The historic maps listed below contained specific reference to the CSA:

- 1646 Joan Blaeu 'Svthsexia; vernacule Svssex'30 (Plate 5): This map provided the earliest depiction of Sussex. On this map Ninfield is recorded as 'Nenfield' with the beck on the current OS mapping that traverses between Watermill Stream and Catsfield Stream shown. A series of woodland is shown to the north of Ninfield however there is not enough detail to ascertain if it corresponds to woodland within the 1 km Study Area.
- Ordnance Survey (OS) County Series 1873-187431 (Figure 8): This map is the earliest published record of the CSA and the 1 km Study Area. This map portrays the CSA as being predominantly agricultural with no evidence of medieval strip-farming. The plantation woodland roughly corresponds with the HLC woodland subcategories shown on Figure 5, however the map is not in enough detail to confirm which woodland is depicted.
- Ordnance Survey (OS) County Series 1899-1900 (Figure 6): The new feature on this map is the introduction of a footpath observed across the CSA from Grade II (NHLE 1233255) Potmans Farmstead to the Sprays Woodland. As such it could be hypothesised that the name 'Potman's' was awarded to the building after the function of the inhabitant who potentially made pottery. Within 216 m to the south-west of Potmans Farm lies Kiln Wood, the name of which supports the hypothesised industry based at Potmans Farm. As such by having a track across to the Sprays Woodland potentially for timber used in the Kilns indicates an expansion on the industry, not observed within the 1873-1874 (Figure 8) map.
- Ordnance Survey (OS) County Series 1977 (Figure 7) is the earliest map depicting the Ninfield Transforming Station. This was a major change for the area, with little growth or changes observed between the 1899-1900 (Figure 6) map and the 1977 map. There are no other features or changes observed on this map sheet, beyond the expansion of the Ninfield substation.

Cartographic analysis concludes that the CSA and the 1 km Study Area experienced little change until the present-day Ordnance Survey map and the installation of the Ninfield electrical substation (Figure 1).

4.2.4 Aerial Photography and Lidar

The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) identified 1 image of the CSA; however, it has not yet been digitised. The NCAP archives are currently not processing orders regarding their aerial photography collection due to the continuing COVID 19 situation.

The Historic England Air Photograph service recorded 54 images of the CSA and the 1 km Study Area which date from 1946 up to 2003. However, no new heritage assets were identified on the images beyond what had been identified by the HER. Due to the COVID-19 situation Historic England Archives are currently unable to process orders regarding their aerial photography collection.

Upon an examination of available LiDAR data, readily accessible through the National Library of Scotland³² no further assets were recorded within the CSA, with poor LiDAR

³⁰ Svthsexia; vernacule Svssex. Available at. <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/map/unibern/000992490>. Accessed 15.03.2021

³¹ OS County Series Sussex 1873-1871. Available at. <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/476194/446369/10/100391>. Accessed 04/01/2021

³² National Library of Scotland. Available at. https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=17&lat=50.87979&lon=0.44464&layers=1&right=LIDAR_DSM_2m. Accessed 16.02.2021

coverage up to the 1 km Study Area. A satellite imagery search around the CSA and the 1 km Study Area also did not identify any further assets.

4.2.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

There were no recorded previous archaeological investigations within the CSA with nine records of archaeological programmes of works within the 1 km Study Area (Table 4, Figures 4 and 10). These include:

- Two Historic Building Surveys;
- Two Desk Based Assessments;
- Two Programmes of Geophysics;
- Two Archaeological Evaluations; and
- One Archaeological Watching Brief.

Historic Building Survey EES19294 was undertaken at NHLE Grade II 1233255 Potman's Place, however the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) had no further information on the works. Full details of these can be found in the Heritage Gazetteer in Section 8.

Two programmes of archaeological investigations have occurred within the 1 km Study Area as listed in Table 4, Figure 4.

Table 4 Archaeological Events within 1 km Study Area

Location	Distance and Direction from CSA	Event HER	Event Type	Date	Associated Finds and Features
Catsfield Road, Ninfield	1 km North	EES15966 EES17022	Geophysical Survey Archaeological Evaluation	2014 2014	MES25679 Bronze-Age Ditches MES25681 Iron-Age/Romano-British Ditches and Pottery
Land to the East of Potman's Lane	360 m South-East	EES15578 EES17360 EES17074 EES17111	Desk Based Assessment Geophysical Survey Trial Trenching Evaluation Trial Trenching Evaluation and Watching Brief	2013 2014 2014 2015	MES26684 and MES25944 Mesolithic/Neolithic finds; MES26685, MES24335 and MES25945 Bronze-Age finds and features; MES 25946 and MES26687 Post-Medieval ditch and CBM; MES35080, MES26688, MES25947 undated but associated with Prehistoric due to being located within the ANA Potman's Lane: Burial Mounds

5 BASELINE INTERPRETATION

The following section gives a brief description of the archaeological and historical sites within the context of the area's background history, presented by period. The features referred to are detailed in the Heritage Gazetteer in Section 8 and shown in Figures 2 and 3. The Site Numbers refers to the HER reference given in the Gazetteer within Section 8.

5.1 The Prehistoric Period

There are no known assets relating to the prehistoric period recorded within the CSA.

Within the wider 1 km Study Area, there are 16 prehistoric records including:

- 2 x Mesolithic Pits;
- 3 x Bronze-Age Ring Ditches;
- 5x Bronze Age Barrows;
- 5x Bronze Age Pits and Ring Ditches; and
- 1 series of undated anomalies, believed to be prehistoric.

The programme of archaeological investigation (Figure 4) that occurred 1 km north of the CSA recorded a potential Bronze Age Barrow alongside a series of rectilinear ditch systems which potentially indicated livestock enclosures while the programme of archaeological investigation (Figure 4) which occurred 360 m to the south-east of the CSA observed features relating to the Mesolithic and Bronze-Age periods including finds of pottery, flint and a Middle Bronze-Age Deverel-Rimbury Bucket Urn³³, which indicates potential prehistoric burial activity within the wider area 1 km Study Area. The funerary finds are located within the ANA (Figure 3) of Potman's Lane Catsfield: Burial Mounds indicating how the Prehistoric landscape is utilised across the landscape with the potential areas of settlement and enclosures to the north of the CSA on higher ground with the funerary areas located towards the south-east of the landscape on lower ground.

Due to the density of known prehistoric records around the CSA, noting prehistoric settlement evidence at similar elevations on the south side of the stream associated with the St Francis Solar Development, there is a moderate potential to encounter unknown subsurface prehistoric features within the CSA.

5.2 The Roman Period

There are no known Roman assets recorded within the CSA however there are a series of potential assets dating from the Iron-Age to the Roman period located 530 m to 1 km to the north-west of the CSA. MES25681 (Figure 10) is comprised of 17 rectilinear enclosures or trackways, potentially indicating Iron-Age to Roman settlement within the area. Other evidence of Roman occupation is found a further 7.5 km south-west along Waller's Haven where Samian pottery was recovered at Boreham Will and a funerary site north of Wartling³⁴. The closest known Roman heritage assets to the CSA is the Roman Coastal Defence fort 'Anderitvm' at Pevensy, Sussex which lies approximately 9.1 km south-east³⁵ of the CSA with the closest known Roman Roads located east of St Leonards and north of Eastbourne and Polgate³⁶ approximately 10 km to the south-west of the CSA.

Due to the paucity of known records within the 1 km study area with known Roman Roads located circa 10 km away, there is low to moderate potential to encounter unknown Iron-Age to Romano-British features within the CSA.

5.3 Medieval Period

There are no recorded heritage assets or archaeological features relating to the Early-Medieval period within the CSA or the 1 km Study Area; however, the Church of St Mary

³³Munnery, T. (2017). Bronze Age barrows in the High Weald:. Sussex Archaeological Collections 155. Vol 155, pp. 31-42. Available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/browse/details.xhtml?recordId=3213801&recordType=Journal>. Accessed 1.3.2021

³⁴ Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource (Updated 2016). Available at <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> (Accessed 08.02.2021)

³⁵ British Archaeological and Historic Sites near or in: Ninfield. Available at: http://www.archiuk.com/cgi-bin/web-archi.pl?PlacenameFromPlacenameFinder=Ninfield&CountyFromPlacenameFinder=East%20Sussex&distance=10000&ARCHIFormNGRLetter=TQ&ARCHIFormNGR_x=70&ARCHIFormNGR_y=12&info2search4=placename_search. Accessed 08.02.2021

³⁶ Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource (Updated 2016). Available at <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> (Accessed 08.02.2021)

the Virgin which lies within Ninfield 1.8 km to the north-west has 8th century origins, relating to the Christian Conservation of the South Saxons⁴³.

There are a series of assets dating from the Medieval to the Late-Medieval period recorded within the 1 km Study Area. The earliest medieval building dated from the HER is MES37153 which is the site of a 14th century building and which relates to the Grade II NHLE 1233255 Potmans Farmstead, indicating it is Late-Medieval in origin. This asset lies 277 m to the east-south-east of the CSA. MES20301 relates to a Medieval farmstead which lies 382 m south-west of the CSA while within the wider 1 km Study Area the HLC noted that the landscape was used as 'Cohesive Assarts' indicating that the area of the CSA was originally woodland before a programme of medieval clearance was undertaken.

The village of Ninfield which lies 1.5 km north-west of the CSA is referred in the Domesday Book as having 11 households in 1086 with the primary resources being ploughland³⁷. However, prior to the Domesday record in 1086, Ninfield was part of the wider historical landscape relating to the 1066 Battle of Hastings. It was believed that William of Normandy raised his flag on Standard Hill³⁸, which lies 2.54 km to the north-west of the CSA.

As such there is a low potential for unknown sub-surface remains relating from the medieval to the late-medieval period to survive within the CSA.

5.4 Post-Medieval Period

There are no post-medieval features or assets recorded within the CSA.

A 16th Century Blast Furnace, as recorded in the HER (MES3721) is recorded 872 m south-east of the CSA while a Late-Medieval farmstead MES21408 lies 893 m to the south-west within the 19th century Thorne Farm Buildings. As such it is likely the Thorne Farm Buildings were developed from the Late-Medieval Farmstead.

There are multiple 17th-19th century buildings within the wider 1 km Study Area including around the site of Thorne Farm which lies 880 m to the south-west of the CSA, and the Grade II NHLE 1233255 Potsman's building, 227 m to the east-south-east which includes the MES3708 Post-Medieval furnace. MES20300 Kiln-Wood Kiln is potentially related to the 19th century Brickfields (MES29445) at Ingrams Farm which lies 564 m to the north-west of the CSA. Within these Brickfields also lies a 19th century rifle range (MES34390).

During 1760 and 1820 the Enclosure Acts resulted in a large number of hedgerows planted³⁹. As such hedgerows that occur on Historic Mapping prior to 1820 and still exist today can be classed as historic hedgerows. None of the identified hedgerows existed prior to the enclosure acts⁴⁰.

As such there is a low to moderate potential for unknown sub-surface post-medieval remains survive within the CSA.

5.5 Modern Period

There are no recorded 20th century assets of significance within the CSA or the 1 km Study Area with little change from the Post-Medieval to Modern periods. The land use has continued to be predominately agricultural with the boundaries and extents of the depicted woodland (Figure 1) remaining within historical boundaries. As such any surviving modern features are likely to be recorded via modern mapping and/or still visible within the landscape and potential to encounter modern archaeological deposits is very low.

³⁷ Ninfield. Available at. <https://opendomesday.org/place/TQ7012/ninfield/>. Accessed 08.02.2021

³⁸ 1066 Standard Hill. Available at. <http://ninfieldhistorygroup.org/1066/4572256209>. Accessed 08.02.2021

³⁹ Historic England. Hedges. Available at. <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/parks-gardens-and-landscapes/hedges/>. Accessed 23.02.2021

⁴⁰ National Library of Scotland (NLS). https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=15&lat=52.93870&lon=-1.99483&layers=1&right=LIDAR_DSM_1m. Accessed 23.02.2021

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

The following section summarises the potential for subsurface archaeological remains within the CSA and the 1 km Study Area and outlines the potential threat from the Development to these remains, and suggests further work and mitigation strategies.

6.1 Archaeological Potential

Table 5 provides a summary of the Archaeological Potential of the Site based on the baseline interpretation presented in Section 5.

Table 5. Summary of Archaeological Potential

Summary of Archaeological Potential of the Site Period	Presence or Absence within CSA	Presence or Absence within 1 km Study Area	Likelihood of further Discoveries within the Development
Prehistoric	No records within CSA.	Present, any subsurface remains unknown would likely lie across the CSA.	Moderate
Roman	No records within CSA.	Moderate presence to the north of the CSA.	Low
Early Medieval to Medieval	Medieval land clearance occurred across CSA.	Moderate presence towards the south and east of the Study Area.	Low-Moderate
Post-Medieval	No records within CSA.	Present within the wider towards the south and south-west within the 1 km Study Area with assets relating to agricultural practices.	Low-Moderate
Modern	No records within CSA.	CSA is adjacent to the pre-existing Ninfield substation.	Very Low

6.2 Potential Impact from the Development

6.2.1 Direct Effects

Direct impacts are physical alterations which may affect either known sites or currently unknown buried and otherwise unrecorded archaeology. Direct or physical impacts may damage or destroy archaeological features and are usually permanent and irreversible. These effects are likely to occur during construction or decommissioning of a site.

Direct effects are limited to the Development footprint where associated earthmoving and excavation occur and not to the full extent of the CSA. Excavation depths for cable runs and access tracks are anticipated to reach c. 500-750 mm. It is therefore unlikely that any archaeology situated at a depth of more than 1 metre has the potential to receive a direct impact.

There are no known remains to avoid, with moderate potential for the recovery of unknown sub-surface remains due to the known woodland clearance of the CSA within the medieval period and the wider prehistoric features recovered within the 1 km Study Area. Mitigation is discussed below in Section 6.3.

6.3 Changes to Setting

The NPPF states that when determining planning applications, the local planning authority decision should be weighted in regard to the heritage asset's significance and conservation.

Specifically, the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. The NPPF states that substantial harm to nationally designated sites should be 'exceptional' to 'wholly exceptional.' Where development proposals lead to less than substantial harm, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals. This public benefit often needs to be reconciled with other, usually interrelated impacts in economic, social and environmental terms, as part of the planning application.

In accordance with guidance provided by Historic England⁴¹, the assessment has considered the following for the heritage assets listed in Section 3.2.2:

- The significance of each of the heritage assets and the degree to which setting and/or views contribute to that significance;
- The effect of the Development upon the significance of the heritage assets or upon the ability to appreciate that significance; and
- Providing recommendation for mitigation to enhance, avoid or minimise harm to the significance of the heritage assets.

There are 44 Listed Buildings within the 2 km Study Area (Table 1, Figure 2). As detailed in Section 3.3, a scoping exercise was undertaken to identify heritage assets likely to receive a change in setting that affects cultural significance based on their location within the Screened ZTV. Only those assets falling within the screened ZTV are considered for changes to setting. The following heritage assets were selected for further assessment as discussed in Section 3.3 and assessed in groups where appropriate.

- NHLE 1233255 Grade II Potmans;
- Group 1: Six Grade II Listed Buildings in Henley's Down 1-2 km North-East of the CSA
 - NHLE 1233140 Grade II West Beam;
 - NHLE 1233246 Grade II White Cottage;
 - NHLE 1233250 Grade II Henley Down Cottage;
 - NHLE 1233251 Grade II Henley Down Farmhouse;
 - NHLE 1233252 Grade II Old Farm Place; and
 - NHLE 1276746 Grade II Catsfield Place (Wilton House School)
- Group 2: two Grade II Listed Buildings at Watermill Stream 1.2 km East of the CSA
 - NHLE 1233365 Grade II Oak Cottage; and
 - NHLE 1352846 Grade II The House By The Stream.

6.3.1 Grade II NHLE 1233255 Potmans.

NHLE 1233255 Potmans			
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	Distance and Direction to CSA	111 m south-east
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Timber framed building dating from the 15 th century which lies on a deserted medieval farmstead (MES 19702). As such its cultural significance relates to its use within a late-medieval farmstead and current occupation, adding historical, evidential and aesthetic value.		
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of the house is insular, focused upon the treelined estate boundaries which encompasses the garden to the CSA boundary and provides a degree of separation from the surrounding agricultural landscape. This vegetation screens the buildings connection with the more distant landscape so that it is only the adjacent garden to the building that contributes to the cultural significance and its appreciation.		

⁴¹ Historic England (July 2015, Updated 2017) *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3*

NHLE 1233255 Potmans	
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	The Development is sited adjacent to the Ninfield 400Kv substation in a part of the landscape already characterised by modern energy facilities. As such, the Development is in keeping with this modern energy context within this part of the landscape so that there is no change in setting or landscape context.
Mitigation	Implementation of a landscape management plan which accompanies this document that enhances hedgerow boundaries around the Development which would further minimise visibility from the listed buildings preserving the agricultural landscape.
Statement of Compliance	As there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted for the listed buildings and it complies with the NPPF and local planning policy.

6.3.2 Group 1: Six Grade II Listed Buildings in Henley's Down village

NHLE 1233140 West Beam NHLE 1233246 White Cottage NHLE 1233250 Henley Down Cottage NHLE 1233251 Henley Down Farmhouse NHLE 1233252 Old Farm Place NHLE 1276746 Catsfield Place (Wilton House School)			
Designation	Grade II Listed Buildings	Distance and Direction to CSA	1 km to 2 km North-east
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The Listed Buildings relate to the late medieval, post 16 th century buildings within the village of Henley's Down and out towards the 2 km Study Area. As such the cultural significance relates to the late medieval development of Henley and the growth of the agricultural communities, with the majority of the buildings relating to the agricultural community.		
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting for these assets is defined by their location within the village of Henley's Down and the farmsteads that lie outwith the village. As such these assets are insular with the setting intrinsically linked to the function of the buildings and their continued use within the landscape. The NHLE1276746 has had a change to setting from a school house to a private domicile, as such the setting of this asset lies within its historical significance, rather than its continued use.		
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	The Development is sited adjacent to the Ninfield substation in a part of the landscape already characterised by modern energy facilities. As such, the Development is in keeping with this modern energy context within this part of the landscape so that there is no change in setting or landscape context.		
Mitigation	Implementation of a landscape management plan that accompanies this document that enhances hedgerow boundaries around the Development which would further minimise visibility from the listed buildings preserving the agricultural landscape.		
Statement of Compliance	As there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted for the listed buildings and it complies with the NPPF and local planning policy.		

6.3.3 Group 2: Two Grade II Listed Buildings along Watermill Road and Watermill Stream

NHLE 1233365 Oak Cottage			
NHLE 1352846 The House By The Stream			
Designation	Grade II Listed Buildings	Distance and Direction to CSA	1.2 km east
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The Listed Buildings relate to the post medieval, 17 th century industrial expansion surrounding Ninfield. The buildings are not noted to have a specific function, but they lie adjacent to each other 140 m south of a Watermill. As such the cultural significance relates to the growth of the agricultural and industrial communities, as well as the communal value with the buildings still being in use.		
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting for these assets is defined by their location within the small unnamed hamlet on the main road 'Watermill Lane'. The buildings have an insular setting limited to their own footprint, with the significance being the two buildings built close together within the same period. The setting of these buildings has been altered due to an operational Solar Farm existing within the wider landscape to the west. As such their value relates to the continued use within the setting and the historical fabric of the 17 th century architectural design. They have both had an aesthetic change to setting due to the modern development of the settlement within the agricultural landscape.		
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	The Development is sited adjacent to the Ninfield substation in a part of the landscape already characterised by modern energy facilities. As such, the Development is in keeping with this modern energy context within this part of the landscape so that there is no change in setting or landscape context.		
Mitigation	Implementation of a landscape management plan that accompanies this document enhances hedgerow boundaries around the Development which would further minimise visibility from the listed buildings preserving the agricultural landscape.		
Statement of Compliance	As there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted for the listed buildings and it complies with the NPPF and local planning policy.		

6.4 Potential Mitigation

The historic land use of the site is arable agriculture so that the ploughing horizon of the CSA is likely heavily disturbed as a result of repeated tillage. According to Natural England⁴², more modern powerful machinery has enabled soils to be worked more deeply. France's National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA) indicates that more modern machinery has more intrusive tillage (greater than or equal to 25 cm depth) with ploughing inverting soil to a depth of ~15 cm and loosening to ~30 cm⁴³.

Due to there being moderate potential for further unknown significant archaeological remains within the archaeological study, a programme of geophysical survey is recommended. This process of mitigation has been recorded in Section 4.2.5 regarding previous archaeological investigations, noting a programme of geophysics and archaeological evaluation successfully contributed to discharge of conditions for one approved Solar Farm at St Francis Farm, Potmans Lane, Catsfield (RR/2020/2477/P). There

⁴² Natural England (2009) Environmental impacts of land management (NERR030), Chapter 2 Cultivations-tillage operations. Available at <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/30026> (Accessed 22/1/2021)

⁴³ Soil Association Policy Briefing (Nov 2018) To plough or not to plough. Available at <https://www.soilassociation.org/media/17472/to-plough-or-not-to-plough-policy-briefing.pdf> (Accessed 22/1/2021)

is also an approved Battery based electrical storage scheme with associated infrastructure, landscaping works and alterations to existing access (RR/2020/1817/P) at 'Potmans Lane, Land Adjacent to, East of Ninfield Substation, Catsfield'. As such the cumulative effects of these consented Solar and Battery storage sites alongside the pre-existing 400kV substation at Ninfield indicates that the landscape has undergone changes, and the landscape can accommodate further development.

In regard to changes to setting, no harm was identified upon the cultural significance of the designated heritage assets. Embedded within the design is mitigation in the form of a landscape management plan that will see hedgerows around the Development enhanced so further limiting potentially visibility of the Development and any changes to setting.

6.4.1 Cumulative effects

There is one approved Solar Farm at St Francis Farm, Potmans Lane, Catsfield (RR/2020/2477/P) and an approved Battery based electrical storage scheme with associated infrastructure, landscaping works and alterations to existing access (RR/2020/1817/P) at 'Potmans Lane, Land Adjacent to, East of Ninfield Substation, Catsfield'.

Due to their locality to the CSA, cumulative effects have been examined. The assets examined for the Greener Grid Park are unlikely to receive a further change in setting, due to the modern development of the Solar Farm alongside the pre-existing Substation and Pylons.

The mitigation for the Solar Farm was for a Desk-Based Assessment, alongside a programme of Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Trial Trenching evaluation as discussed in Section 4.2.5. As such a Geophysical survey for the proposed Greener Grid Park could be proposed pre-consent with a programme of targeted archaeological evaluation to occur post consent as a condition.

Solar Farm Reference WD/2016/2513/FA 'Pashley Solar Farm'⁴⁴ within the Wealden District Council lies 1.74 km south-west of the CSA and has also been considered for cumulative effects. This Solar Farm lies outside of the 1 km Study Area and as such did not receive the HER data, however upon examination of the Planning Portal did not appear to have consulted with the Wealden LPA County Archaeologist. This Solar Farm had previously been refused permission (Ref: WD/2016/0664/FA)⁴⁵ and was consented after a review of Lighting and Hydrology.

7 CONCLUSION

There are no known remains recorded within the CSA.

The Heritage Impact Assessment revealed that many of the archaeological remains recorded within the 1 km study area relate to agricultural architectural assets and pastoral activities from the post-medieval period. The area has been inhabited since the prehistoric period, with previous archaeological evaluations demonstrating a rich Bronze-Age occupation within the wider 1 km Study Area, as well as evidence of Romano-British occupation.

The wider historical role of Ninfield within the 1066 Battle of Hastings landscape has substantial significance to the area, however there are no known heritage assets that relate to the events recovered within the CSA or the 1 km Study Area.

⁴⁴ Planning Application Display: WD/2016/2513/FA. Available at: <https://planning.wealden.gov.uk/plandisp.aspx?recno=135979>. Accessed 16.03.2021

⁴⁵ Planning Application Display: WD/2016/0664/FA. Available at: <https://planning.wealden.gov.uk/plandisp.aspx?recno=133389>. Accessed 16.03.2021

There is one Listed Building within 1 km which was assessed for changes to setting that could affect its cultural significance, however there would be no direct or indirect effects of the development upon the building, this is due to it lying beyond the CSA with adequate vegetation screening. The agricultural landscape already accommodates an electrical substation and as such the addition of the Development results in no harm to the designated heritage assets. The Development complies with local policy and the NPPF.

8 GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The following gazetteer summarises the results of the HIA and includes recorded designated heritage assets within the 2 km study area.

8.1 Listed Buildings within 1 km Study Area

There is one Listed Building noted within the 1 km Study Area:

Table 7. Listed Building within the 1 km Study Area.

NHLE	Name	Category	Distance from Site
1233255	POTMANS	II	119 m SE

8.2 Listed Buildings within 2 km Study Area

There are 44 Listed Buildings within the 2 km Study Area:

Table 8. Listed Buildings within 2 km Study Areas

NHLE	Grade	Name	Distance to CSA	Within Screened ZTV / Considered in Assessment
1182294	I	The Parish Church Of St Mary	1.5 km NW	No
1233163	II*	The Parish Church Of St Laurence	2. km N	No
1353382	II*	Hollis Street Farmhouse	1.5 km W	No
1028488	II	Apple Tree Cottage	1.5 km NW	No
1043110	II	Ingram's Farmhouse	1.5 km NW	No
1043111	II	Pashley Farmhouse	1.5 km W	No
1043115	II	High Knowle	1.5 km NW	No
1043117	II	Little Park	1.5 km W	No
1044248	II	The High House	1 km SE	Yes
1182243	II	Barn At Ingram's Farm To South West Of The Farmhouse	1.5 km NW	No
1182249	II	Barn Or Outhouse Adjoining Hollis Street Farmhouse On The West	1.5 km W	No
1182327	II	The Cross Farmhouse	1.5 km NW	No
1182350	II	Fig Tree Cottage	1.5 km NW	No
1190249	II	Cockerels Farmhouse	1.75 km SE	Yes
1232995	II	Plumtrees	1.5 km NW	No
1232996	II	Twineley Cottage	1.5 km NW	No
1232997	II	Hophouse Farmhouse	1.5 km NW	No
1233120	II	Wood View	1.5 km NW	No
1233132	II	Briar Cottage	2. km N	No
1233133	II	Brookside Datchett Dene	2. km N	No
1233134	II	Catsfield Manor	2. km N	No

1233135	II	The Old Rectory	2. km N	No
1233136	II	The Cottage	2. km N	No
1233138	II	4 And 5, Broadley View	2. km N	No
1233140	II	West Beam	1 km NE	Yes
1233202	II	Lantern Cottage	2. km N	No
1233246	II	White Cottage	1. km NE	Yes
1233247	II	The White Hart Public House	2. km N	No
1233248	II	Barn At Broomham To The South East Of The House	2. km N	No
1233250	II	Henley Down Cottage	1. km NE	Yes
1233251	II	Henley Down Farmhouse	1. km NE	Yes
1233252	II	Old Farm Place	1. km NE	Yes
1233365	II	Oak Cottage	1.2 km E	Yes
1276740	II	Courtlands	1.5 km NW	No
1276744	II	Catsfield Methodist Church	2. km N	No
1276745	II	Chequers	2. km N	No
1276746	II	Catsfield Place (Wilton House School)	1. km NE	Yes
1276747	II	Broomham	2. km N	No
1276757	II	Pear Tree Cottage	2. km N	No
1284567	II	Morhouse And Moor Cottage	1.5 km NW	No
1352846	II	The House By The Stream	1.2 km E	Yes
1353381	II	The Stocks And Whipping-Post	1.5 km NW	No
1353383	II	Fir Tree Cottages	1.5 km NW	No

8.3 Registered Parks and Gardens within a 5 km Study Area

Table 9. Registered Parks and Gardens within 5 km Study Area

NHLE	Grade	Name	Distance from CSA	Within Screened ZTV
1000145	II*	ASHBURNHAM PLACE	3.77 km NW	No
1000309	II	BATTLE ABBEY	3.80 km N	No

8.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km Study Area

There are 63 non-designated heritage assets within the 1 km Study Area.

Table 10. Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km Study Area.

HER Reference	Name	Type	Period
MES19702	Potmans: Medieval Farmstead (Large)	FARMSTEAD; SETTLEMENT; FARMSTEAD	Medieval
MES20300	Kiln Wood: kiln	KILN	Post-Medieval
MES20301	Messens Farm: medieval farm	FARM	Medieval

HER Reference	Name	Type	Period
MES21408	Thorne Farm: Medieval Farmstead (Large)	FARMSTEAD; FARMSTEAD	Medieval
MES21684	Twisley: C16 Grounds	Twisley: C16 Grounds	Post-Medieval
MES24335	Potmans Lane, Catsfield: BA Barrows	BARROW	Prehistoric
MES24336	Potmans Lane, Catsfield: BA Barrows	BARROW	Prehistoric
MES24337	Potmans Lane, Catsfield: BA Barrows	BARROW	Prehistoric
MES24338	Potmans Lane, Catsfield: BA Barrows	BARROW	Prehistoric
MES25679	Catsfield Road Solar Farm: BA Barrow	BARROW	Prehistoric
MES25681	Catsfield Road Solar Farm: I.A-Rom Features and Finds	DITCH; PIT; KILN; ENCLOSURE; BLOOMERY	Roman
MES25944	Potmans Lane, Catsford: Meso Pit and Blades	PIT	Prehistoric
MES25945	Potmans Lane, Catsford:B.A ring ditch and finds	PIT; RING DITCH	Prehistoric
MES25945	Potmans Lane, Catsford:B.A ring ditch and finds	PIT; RING DITCH	Prehistoric
MES25945	Potmans Lane, Catsford:B.A ring ditch and finds	PIT; RING DITCH	Prehistoric
MES25945	Potmans Lane, Catsford:B.A ring ditch and finds	PIT; RING DITCH	Prehistoric
MES25945	Potmans Lane, Catsford:B.A ring ditch and finds	PIT; RING DITCH	Prehistoric
MES25945	Potmans Lane, Catsford:B.A ring ditch and finds	PIT; RING DITCH	Prehistoric
MES25946	Potmans Lane, Catsford:PM Ditches and finds	DITCH	Post-Medieval
MES25946	Potmans Lane, Catsford:PM Ditches and finds	DITCH	Post-Medieval
MES25946	Potmans Lane, Catsford:PM Ditches and finds	DITCH	Post-Medieval
MES25946	Potmans Lane, Catsford:PM Ditches and finds	DITCH	Post-Medieval
MES25946	Potmans Lane, Catsford:PM Ditches and finds	DITCH	Post-Medieval
MES25946	Potmans Lane, Catsford:PM Ditches and finds	DITCH	Post-Medieval
MES25946	Potmans Lane, Catsford:PM Ditches and finds	DITCH	Post-Medieval
MES25946	Potmans Lane, Catsford:PM Ditches and finds	DITCH	Post-Medieval
MES25946	Potmans Lane, Catsford:PM Ditches and finds	DITCH	Post-Medieval
MES25947	Potmans Lane, Catsford: Undated features	DITCH; PIT; LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE	N/A

HER Reference	Name	Type	Period
MES25947	Potmans Lane, Catsford: Undated features	DITCH; PIT; LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE	N/A
MES25947	Potmans Lane, Catsford: Undated features	DITCH; PIT; LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE	N/A
MES25947	Potmans Lane, Catsford: Undated features	DITCH; PIT; LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE	N/A
MES25947	Potmans Lane, Catsford: Undated features	DITCH; PIT; LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE	N/A
MES25947	Potmans Lane, Catsford: Undated features	DITCH; PIT; LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE	N/A
MES26684	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: Meso/Neo Pit and Flint	PIT	Prehistoric
MES26685	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: BA Ring Ditches and Pot	RING DITCH	Prehistoric
MES26685	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: BA Ring Ditches and Pot	RING DITCH	Prehistoric
MES26685	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: BA Ring Ditches and Pot	RING DITCH	Prehistoric
MES26687	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: PM Ditch and CBM	DITCH	Post-Medieval
MES26687	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: PM Ditch and CBM	DITCH	Post-Medieval
MES26687	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: PM Ditch and CBM	DITCH	Post-Medieval
MES26688	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: Undated Features	LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE; PIT	Prehistoric
MES26688	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: Undated Features	LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE; PIT	Prehistoric
MES26688	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: Undated Features	LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE; PIT	Prehistoric
MES26688	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: Undated Features	LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE; PIT	Prehistoric
MES26688	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: Undated Features	LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE; PIT	Prehistoric
MES26688	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: Undated Features	LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE; PIT	Prehistoric
MES26688	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: Undated Features	LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE; PIT	Prehistoric
MES26688	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: Undated Features	LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE; PIT	Prehistoric
MES26688	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: Undated Features	LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE; PIT	Prehistoric

HER Reference	Name	Type	Period
MES26688	Land to the East of Potman's Lane: Undated Features	LINEAR FEATURE; POST HOLE; PIT	Prehistoric
MES29445	Ingrams Farm, Ninfield : C19 Brickfield	BRICKFIELD	Post-Medieval
MES29445	Ingrams Farm, Ninfield : C19 Brickfield	BRICKFIELD	Post-Medieval
MES32857	Messens Farm, Ninfield : C19 Farmstead	FARMSTEAD	Post-Medieval
MES32872	Lunsford Manor (Lunsford House, Bexhill : C19 Farmstead	FARMSTEAD	Post-Medieval
MES32881	New Barn Farm, Catsfield : C19 Outfarm	OUTFARM	Post-Medieval
MES33109	Lunsford Cross Farm, Ninfield : C19 Farmstead	FARMSTEAD	Post-Medieval
MES34390	East of Ingrams Farm, Ninfield : C19 rifle range	RIFLE RANGE; GATEWAY	Post-Medieval
MES34390	East of Ingrams Farm, Ninfield : C19 rifle range	RIFLE RANGE; GATEWAY	Post-Medieval
MES35080	Land east of Potman's Lane, Catsfield : Undated Anomalies	RING DITCH?; BARROW?; DITCH?	Prehistoric
MES35892	Thorne Farm, Ninfield Road : C19 buildings	BUILDING	Post-Medieval
MES35892	Thorne Farm, Ninfield Road : C19 buildings	BUILDING	Post-Medieval
MES35892	Thorne Farm, Ninfield Road : C19 buildings	BUILDING	Post-Medieval
MES35892	Thorne Farm, Ninfield Road : C19 buildings	BUILDING	Post-Medieval
MES3708	Potmans Forge: post-medieval furnace	SITE; IRON WORKS; POND BAY	Post-Medieval
MES37153	Potmans Place, Catsfield : C14 Building (Site of)	BUILDING	Medieval
MES3720	Potmans Place, Catsfield : C17 building	BUILDING	Post-Medieval
MES3721	Catsfield Furnace, Catsfield : C16 furnace	BLAST FURNACE	Post-Medieval
MES4703	Thone Mill, Ninfield Road : C19 smock mill	SMOCK MILL	Post-Medieval

8.5 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The following 98 Historic Landscape Characterisations are observed within the 1 km Study Area:

Table 6. Historic Landscape Characterisations within the 1 km Study Area

HLCUID	Broad Type	HLC Designation	Name	Period
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HES31990	Woodland	Replanted Ancient Semi-Natural	plantation broadleaved,	1845- Current
HES31991	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Assart wood	1066-1499.
HES31992	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Assart wood	1066-1499.
HES31993	Woodland	Replanted Ancient Semi-Natural	plantation mixed	1845- Current
HES31994	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Assart wood	1066-1499.
HES31995	Fieldsapes	Assarts	Cohesive Assart	1066-1499.
HES31996	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Regular piece meal enclosure	1845- Current
HES31998	Fieldsapes	Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Planned private Enclosure	1600-1799.
HES31999	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Assart wood	1066-1499.
HES32000	Water	Ponds	Extraction ponds	1600-1799.
HES32001	Woodland	Plantations	plantation broadleaved,	1845- Current
HES32002	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Assart wood	1066-1499.
HES32003	Fieldsapes	Assarts	Aggregate Assart	1066-1499.
HES32004	Fieldsapes	Assarts	Cohesive Assart	1066-1499.
HES32005	Settlement	Historic dispersed	Large Farmstead	1066-1499.
HES32006	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Modern field amalgamation	1845- Current
HES32007	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Modern field amalgamation	1845- Current
HES32008	Woodland	Regenerated	Regenerated - wood	1845- Current
HES32009	Settlement	Expansion - other	Ribbon Development	1845- Current
HES32010	Settlement	Historic Core	hamlet	1066-1499.
HES32011	Settlement	Expansion - other	Large Farmstead	1845- Current
HES32014	Fieldsapes	Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Planned private Enclosure	1845- Current
HES32015	Fieldsapes	Assarts	Aggregate Assart	1066-1499.
HES32018	Fieldsapes	Assarts	Aggregate Assart	1066-1499.
HES32019	Industry	Processing	Water treatment	1845- Current
HES32020	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Regular piece meal enclosure	1600-1799.
HES32058	Settlement	Historic dispersed	Large Farmstead	1066-1499.
HES32059	Settlement	Expansion - other	Ribbon Development	1845- Current
HES32060	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Regular piece meal enclosure	1845- Current
HES32077	Settlement	Expansion - other	Ribbon Development	1845- Current
HES44185	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Assart wood extraction pits Ponds	1845- Current
HES44186	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Assart wood	1845- Current

HES44187	Industry	Processing	Mineral/chemical processing	1845- Current
HES44188	Industry	Processing	Mineral/chemical processing	1845- Current
HES44189	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Irregular piecemeal enclosure	1600-1799.
HES44196	Fieldsapes	Assarts	Cohesive Assart	1066-1499.
HES44197	Woodland	Plantations	plantation broadleaved,	1845- Current
HES44198	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Modern field amalgamation	1845- Current
HES44204	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Assart wood	1845- Current
HES44205	Settlement	Non-historic isolated	Large Farmstead	1066-1499.
HES44206	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Regular piece meal enclosure	1600-1799.
HES44207	Woodland	Regenerated	Regenerated - wood extraction pits Ponds	1845- Current
HES44208	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Assart wood	1845- Current
HES44209	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Irregular piecemeal enclosure	1600-1799.
HES44210	Settlement	Historic dispersed	Large Farmstead	1066-1499.
HES44211	Woodland	Regenerated	Regenerated - scrub Industrial Sites	1845- Current
HES44212	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Regular piece meal enclosure	1600-1799.
HES44213	Settlement	Expansion - other	Small farmstead/cottage	1600-1799.
HES44214	Fieldsapes	Assarts	Aggregate Assart	1066-1499.
HES44215	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Ghyll (gill)	1066-1499.
HES44216	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Regular piece meal enclosure	1600-1799.
HES44217	Settlement	Non-historic isolated	Small farmstead/cottage	1845- Current
HES44218	Settlement	Historic dispersed	Small farmstead/cottage	1600-1799.
HES44219	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Assart wood	1845- Current
HES44220	Fieldsapes	Assarts	Aggregate Assart	1066-1499.
HES44221	Settlement	Expansion - other	Small farmstead/cottage	1845- Current
HES44222	Settlement	Expansion - other	Large Farmstead	1066-1499.
HES44223	Settlement	Expansion - other	Small farmstead/cottage	1845- Current

HES44224	Fieldsapes	Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Planned private Enclosure	1845- Current
HES44225	Settlement	Historic dispersed	Large Farmstead Mills Industrial Sites	1845- Current
HES44227	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Irregular piecemeal enclosure Industrial Sites ironworkings (hammer ponds)	1845- Current
HES44229	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	shaw	1600-1799.
HES44231	Settlement	Expansion - other	Small farmstead/cottage	1845- Current
HES44235	Woodland	Regenerated	Regenerated - wood extraction pits Ponds	1845- Current
HES44236	Settlement	Historic dispersed	Small farmstead/cottage	1600-1799.
HES44237	Settlement	Expansion - other	Large Farmstead	1066-1499.
HES44238	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Regular piece meal enclosure	1600-1799.
HES44239	Fieldsapes	Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Planned private Enclosure	1845- Current
HES44240	Settlement	Expansion - other	Small farmstead/cottage	1845- Current
HES44241	Settlement	Expansion - other	Small farmstead/cottage	1845- Current
HES44242	Settlement	Historic dispersed	Small farmstead/cottage	1600-1799.
HES44307	Woodland	Regenerated	Regenerated - wood extraction pits Ponds	1845- Current
HES44308	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Regular piece meal enclosure	1600-1799.
HES44309	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Modern field amalgamation	1845- Current
HES44381	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Regular piece meal enclosure	1600-1799.
HES45843	Woodland	Replanted Ancient Semi-Natural	plantation mixed	1845- Current
HES46062	Fieldsapes	Assarts	Cohesive Assart	1066-1499.
HES46064	Woodland	Regenerated	Regenerated - scrub	1845- Current
HES46065	Woodland	Regenerated	Regenerated - wood	1845- Current
HES46067	Designed Landscapes	Informal parkland	Large landscaped garden	1845- Current

HES46105	Woodland	Other Woodland	wood pasture isolated tree clumps	1845- Current
HES46106	Woodland	Other Woodland	Ghyll (gill)	1066-1499.
HES46107	Fieldsapes	Assarts	Cohesive Assart	1066-1499.
HES46108	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Assart wood	1845- Current
HES46109	Woodland	Plantations	plantation broadleaved, Ponds	1845- Current
HES46110	Woodland	Other Woodland	shaw	1600-1799.
HES46126	Settlement	Expansion - other	Ribbon Development	1845- Current
HES46127	Fieldsapes	Informal Fieldsapes	Regular piece meal enclosure	1600-1799.
HES46128	Settlement	Non-historic isolated	Small farmstead/cottage	1845- Current
HES46129	Horticulture	Orchard		1845- Current
HES46130	Settlement	Expansion - other	Ribbon Development	1845- Current
HES46173	Fieldsapes	Assarts	Cohesive Assart	1066-1499.
HES46174	Woodland	Ancient Semi-natural	Assart wood	1845- Current
HES46175	Woodland	Regenerated	Regenerated - wood	1845- Current

8.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Within the wider 1 km Study Area there are 9 previous Archaeological Investigations

Table 7. Previous Archaeological Investigations within the CSA and the 1 km Study Area.

EvUID	Type of Work	Name	Organisation	Date
EES15578	Desk Based Assessment	Land East Of Potman's Lane, East Sussex: Desk Based Assessment	Cgms	2013
EES15966	Geophysical Survey	Catsfield Road, Ninfield: Geophysical Survey	Stratascan	2014
EES17022	Evaluation	Land To The East Of Catsfield Road Ninfield: Evaluation	Cotswold Archaeology	2014
EES17074	Evaluation	Potmans Lane, Catsford: Evaluation	Archaeology South-East	2014
EES17111	Evaluation; Watching Brief	Land To The East Of Potman's Lane: Evaluation & Watching Brief	Archaeology South-East	2015
EES17360	Geophysical Survey	Land East Of Potman's Lane, Catsfield : Geophysical Survey	Bartlett-Clark Consultancy	2014
EES18141	Architectural Survey	Messens Farm, Potmans Lane: Historic Building Assessment	Archaeology South-East	2017
EES19061	Desk Based Assessment	Thorne Oast Farm, Bexhill: Heritage Statement	N/A	2018
EES19294	Architectural Survey	Potmans Place, Catsfield: Historic Building Recording	University College London Field Archaeology Unit	1993

9 PLATES



Plate 01. Satellite image of the area of proposed development (Red).



Plate 02. Satellite image of Grade II Potmans and location to area of proposed development (Red).



Plate 3. North towards pre-existing substation demonstrating screened topography in the far distance



Plate 4. South-east view towards Potman's. Not visible due to vegetation screening.

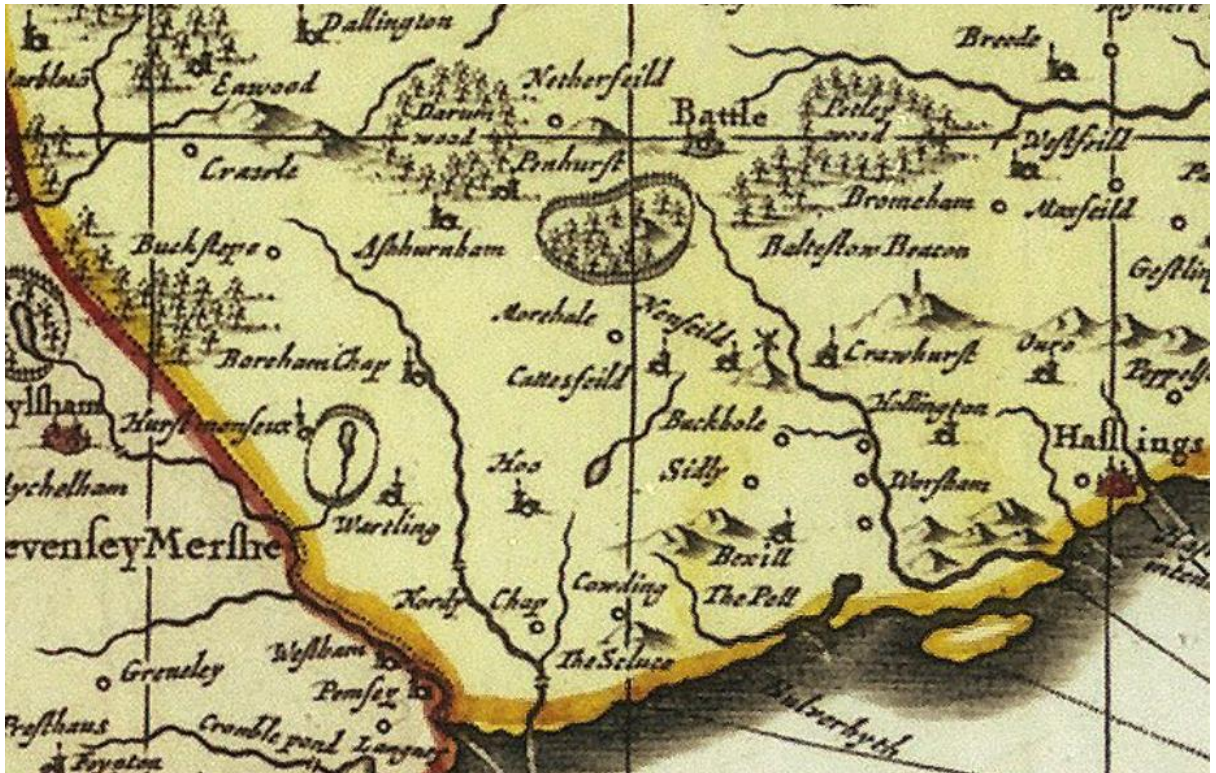


Plate 5.⁴⁶ 1646 Map by Joan Bleu demonstrating Ninfield as 'Nenfield' with an area of enclosed woodland to the north.

⁴⁶ Svthsexia; vernacule Svssex. Available at: <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/map/unibern/000992490>. Accessed 15.03.2021

10 FIGURES