

The Hyde, Rusper Road, Crawley, West Sussex
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Prepared for
JJV Limited

Pip Stephenson (MA)

Project No. 250553
Report No. 2025205

WSHER Ref. No. 202526-50

September 2025



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Summary

This Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared for the proposed construction of small-scale residential development at The Hyde, Rusper Road, West Sussex. The Site comprises the front and rear gardens of a 19th century or earlier house representing the remains of a farmstead recorded as medieval in origin by the HLC record. The majority of the gardens also date from at least the 19th century.

The assessment has concluded that:

- The Site has a hypothetical low potential for archaeological deposits of early prehistoric date, a low to moderate potential for deposits of early medieval date, a moderate potential for deposits of late prehistoric to Romano-British date, and a high potential for deposits of medieval and post-medieval date based on discoveries elsewhere in the wider Study Area, HLC data and historical map evidence;*
- The walkover suggests the presence of buried remains of a built structure in the south-east corner of the rear garden – it is not known if this corresponds to unrecorded recent activity, 19th century or earlier landscaping features, or a possible unrecorded earlier building;*
- The Site has been exposed to some truncation from terracing (rear garden) tree planting and landscaping, and the construction of the tennis court. The impacts in all cases appear to be relatively slight and it is considered that there is good potential for the preservation of archaeological deposits;*
- The proposed works are likely to have an impact upon surviving archaeological deposits within the Site.*

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Institute of Archaeology, UCL) has been commissioned by JJJV Limited to carry out an archaeological appraisal in relation to a proposed residential development The Hyde, Rusper Road, Crawley, West Sussex (Fig. 1). The appraisal comprises a desk-based assessment and preliminary walkover survey.
- 1.2 This report follows the recommendations set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their *Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (ClfA 2020). The aim of this assessment is to present a synthesis of readily available archaeological and historical data relating to the Site and its environs, in order to identify any known or potential heritage assets of archaeological interest within the Site. This information has been used, where possible, to ascertain the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any identified heritage assets and to consider the likely impact of the proposed development upon them.
- 1.3 The Site is centred on National Grid Reference 524171 136695 (Fig. 1). For the purposes of this assessment, the extents of the Site have been taken to be those identified in the plans provided by the client. It covers an area of c 0.6ha. A wider Study Area of 1 km radius has been considered to place the Site within its wider context and ensure that all potential effects on designated and non-designated heritage assets are properly identified and assessed (Figs 1 & 2). Information beyond this limit has been included where considered relevant.
- 1.4 The Site comprises gardens of The Hyde, an 18th-19th century house with possibly earlier origins located adjacent to buildings associated with Ifield Golf Course clubhouse; the house itself is not within the application Site. The property was formerly the farmhouse of Hide Farm, dating from the 18th century (or earlier), the clubhouse buildings occupying the area formerly occupied by outbuildings. The Site appears to have formed the front and rear gardens of the property for much of its history. It is bounded to the east by Rusper Road, to the south-east by Whitehall Drive and to the west by the golf club buildings and golf course. The golf club car park lies to the north.
- 1.5 In drawing up this desk-based assessment, cartographic and documentary sources and archaeological data relating to the Study Area were obtained from the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by West Sussex County Council and from the West Sussex Record Office. Listed Building and Conservation Area data was acquired from Historic England and Crawley Borough Council. Relevant sources held within the Archaeology South-East library were utilised, and appropriate on-line databases interrogated. These included: Heritage Gateway, National Heritage List for England, and the Magic website, which holds government digital data on designated sites (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Battlefields) in GIS map form. It should be noted that other material may be held in other collections.

- 1.6 It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal is not necessarily a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area; often, depending on the quality of available information, it can only be an indicator of the area's potential to contain archaeological deposits. Further non-intrusive and intrusive investigations such as geophysical surveys, surface artefact collection surveys and machine-excavated trial trenching may be needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains in a given area, depending on the factors pertaining to individual sites.

2.0 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Location and Topography

2.1.1 The Site lies on the west edge of modern Crawley, adjacent to the Ifield Golf Course. The gardens are relatively flat, and comprise a front garden occupied by a pond, tarmac tennis court and lawn, and rear garden under grass. The two areas are linked by a footpath forming part of the Site, and is surrounded to the north, east and south by trees.

2.2 Geology

2.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online¹, the natural geology of the site comprises Mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 133.9 and 126.3 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. No superficial deposits are recorded.

2.2.2 No ground investigations have been conducted by the client to date.

¹ BGS Geology Viewer - British Geological Survey accessed 4th September 2025

3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Planning Policy

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 Government policies relating to planning are given in the National Planning Policy Framework. Section 16 (paragraphs 202 – 221)² of the Framework (*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*) outlines policies relating to the historic environment and the key role it plays in the Government's definition of sustainable development, the principle which underpins the document.
- 3.1.2 The Framework requires that local planning authorities *should set out in their Local Plan 'a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment'*, recognising that *'heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource'* and should be conserved *'in a manner appropriate to their significance'* (Section 16, paragraphs 202 and 203)³.
- 3.1.3 The Framework requires that planning applicants should *'describe the significance of any heritage assets affected'* by their application, *'including any contribution made by their setting'* (Section 16, paragraph 207)⁴.
- 3.1.4 The NPPF is supported by Planning Practice Guidance. In specific relation to historic environment issues, further guidance is provided by Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, issued by Historic England and the Historic Environment Forum⁵.

Local Planning Policy

3.2 Horsham District Planning Framework (adopted November 2015)

- 3.2.1 On 27th November 2015 Horsham District Council adopted the Horsham District Planning Framework (HDPF)⁶. With the exception of land within the South Downs National Park, the HDPF replaces the policies contained in the Horsham District Core Strategy and General Development Control Policies which were both adopted in 2007. The HDPF sets out the planning strategy for the years up to 2031 to deliver the social, economic and environmental needs for the district (outside the South Downs National Park). The information and policies considered relevant to this assessment have been summarised below:

²https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf, accessed September 2025

³ ibid

⁴ ibid

⁵ <http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/>, accessed September 2025

⁶ <https://www.horsham.gov.uk/planningpolicy/planning-policy/horsham-district-planning-framework>, accessed August 2025

Policy 34: Cultural and Heritage Assets

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

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

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

3.3.1 Horsham District Council are currently in the process of reviewing their Local Plan for the district. The new Horsham District Local Plan 2023 - 2040⁷ will set out planning policies and proposals to guide development in the District, excluding the South Downs National Park, up to 2040.

3.3.2 The Horsham District Local Plan also has policies relating to the historic environment in the emerging Local Plan. The following policy has relevance to the current Site and study area:

⁷ <https://www.horsham.gov.uk/planning/local-plan/what-is-a-local-plan>, accessed August 2025

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

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

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section summarises the known information relating to designated and non-designated heritage assets in the Study Area derived from the sources set out in 1.5 and including additional heritage assets, where appropriate, identified from field and geophysical survey. The identified heritage assets have been assigned an identifying number shown in **bold** in the text, and are tabulated in Appendix 1 and shown plotted on Figs 1 & 2

4.2 Heritage Assets

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

Designated Heritage Assets

Conservation Areas

4.2.2 The Site does not lie within, or bordering, a Conservation Area. Ifield Conservation Area lies 750m to the north-east (**1**).

Listed Buildings

4.2.3 No Listed Buildings are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the Site. Six Listed Buildings are recorded within the Study Area and lie between 350m and 820m from the Site. A list is provided in Appendix 1 and the locations are shown on Fig. 1:

- Turks Croft (Grade II) (**2**) – 500m from the Site.
- Ifield Water Mill (Grade II) (**3**) – 380m from the Site.
- St Margaret's Cottage (Grade II) (**4**) – 820m from the Site.
- Brook Cottage (Grade II) (**5**) – 390m from the Site.
- Old Pound Cottage (Grade II) (**6**) – 600m from the Site.
- Ifield Mill House (Grade II) (**7**) – 350m from the Site.

4.2.4 There are no examples of the following designated heritage assets within the Study Area: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Battlefields or Protected Wrecks.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Archaeological Notification Areas

4.2.5 West Sussex County Council has identified various Archaeological Notification Areas throughout the County. These areas have no statutory status or protection, but are intended to be treated as a material consideration during the processing of planning applications. It must be stressed that these Areas are not exclusive. Sites outside them can contain archaeological remains of major importance that may be presently unknown. Conversely not every part of these areas will inevitably contain archaeological remains. Their boundaries are not necessarily precise. The Site is located within the south-east edge of an Archaeological Notification Area: Horsham ANA 001 (**10**).

4.2.6 Three ANAs are located within the Study Area (Fig. 2):

- Crawley 001: Ifield Medieval Forge, Ifield, Crawley. Forge worked in 1574, destroyed 1643. Corn mill erected on site in 1683 (**9**).
- Horsham 001: Iron Ore Industry and Medieval Moated Site, Rusper. An iron working site, mine pits and bloomery, Scheduled Ifield Court Medieval Moated site (Scheduled Monument 1012464 - outside Study Area) and two historic farmsteads dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries (**10**).
- Crawley 024: The Church of St Margaret, Ifield, Crawley (**11**).

Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland

4.2.7 Ancient Woodland is defined as woodland known to have existed since 1600, and which may therefore contain archaeological features relating to historic woodland management. There is no Ancient Woodland within or immediately bordering the Site.

Historic Parkscape

4.2.8 An area of non-designated historic parkscape lies south-east of the Site (Fig. 2).

4.2.9 A number of other non-designated heritage assets are recorded on the WSHER database. These are discussed in the chronological sections below.

4.3 Historic Landscape Character

4.3.1 According to the Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) database curated by WSHER, the Site lies partly within the boundaries of a large farmstead dating from the medieval period (HWS4000) (presumed Hide/Hyde Farm). The south-east of the Site lies in an area characterised by extraction pits and ponds and in use as a golf course since 1927 (see section 5).

4.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

4.4.1 No recorded archaeological work has previously taken place within the boundaries of the Site. However, several extensive archaeological investigations have taken place within the surrounding landscape (summarised below with further details in Appendix 1):

- **(12)** Rusper to Ifield Rising Main Works, Rusper - watching brief and excavation: round house (domestic); gully; post hole; etc. Late Bronze Age pottery from drip gully of round house. Small Roman period pottery from a posthole.
- **(13)** Land West of Ifield: A large expanse of the landscape to the north-east of the Site has been subject to archaeological investigation. An evaluation identified archaeological features and deposits across three of the four evaluation areas dating from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period including a single Iron Age/Romano-British pit, Romano-British cremation deposits and a cluster of features including a possible roundhouse drip gully. A concentration of iron working slag was found in an area dominated by medieval and post-medieval features.



Trial trench evaluation of land west of Ifield in progress (GE: 2021)

- **(14)** Land west of Bewbush: archaeological investigation of the landscape beyond the south-west limit of the Study Area which found evidence of (medieval or Roman?) bell pits, quarrying, and a roller mill and sluice.
- **(15)** Land East of Emmanuel Cottage, Rusper, Horsham - trial trench evaluation found undated features, prehistoric flakes, a substantial amount of Romano-British pottery from one ditch and slag and residual flint blade from another. Strip map and sample found further evidence of ephemeral Roman, 19th century and undated activity.
- **(31)** The Site lies within an area covered by a large scale LiDAR analysis exercise undertaken as part of the heritage assessment works relative to the proposed second runway at Gatwick Airport (MWS13691). Probable

new archaeological features, field boundaries and earthworks not evidently related to modern ploughing or field alignments were mapped (none within the Site).

4.5 Archaeological Periods

4.5.1 The timescale of the archaeological periods referred to in this report is shown below. The periods are given their usual titles. It should be noted that for most cultural heritage assessment purposes the boundaries between them are not sharply distinguished, even where definite dates based on historical events are used. All site numbers refer to Figs 2 & 3.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c. 950,000 BC - c. 10,000 BC)

Prehistoric: Mesolithic (c. 10,000 BC - c.5,000 BC)

Prehistoric: Neolithic (c. 5,000 BC - c.2,300 BC)

Prehistoric: Bronze Age (c. 2,300 BC - c. 600 BC)

Prehistoric: Iron Age (c. 600 BC - AD 43)

Romano-British (AD 43 - c. AD 410)

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 - AD 1066)

Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)

Post-medieval (AD 1540 to date)

4.6 Prehistoric

4.6.1 The Site lies within a wider landscape considered important to the study of human prehistory in north-west Europe. Specifically, this importance relates to the development of a technological framework for understanding post-glacial, Mesolithic hunter gatherers within the region during the 20th century (Dr Matt Pope *pers. comm.*).

4.6.2 The town of Horsham, c. 10km to the south-west of the Site, lends its name to a characteristic microlith form, the Horsham point, a relatively large and distinctive, basally retouched point. The importance of the Horsham point as a potential chronological and cultural marker on both sides of the English Channel was brought to wider attention by Grahame Clark (1932). His work on Mesolithic assemblages from southern Britain identified 'Horsham points' within a chronological succession of microlith and assemblage types (Clark 1932, 1934). The Mesolithic period in this region was further classified by Roger Jacobi (1978a) into three main chronological groups; the 'early', 'middle' and 'late' and suggested that Horsham points were characteristic of a Middle Mesolithic Phase.

4.6.3 More recent work by Reynier on assemblages across England divided the Early Mesolithic into three stages: Star Carr, Deepcar and Horsham type assemblages (Reynier 2005). The review by Holgate in 2003 maps some of the known Mesolithic sites of Sussex and is able to make a distinction between the early 'Star Carr' and 'Deepcar' types and the slightly later 'Horsham point' assemblages (Holgate 2003). Consequently, the Horsham point still plays a key

role in identifying chronological depth within the early post-glacial hunter-gatherer cultures of northern Europe.

- 4.6.4 Microlith typology remains very important for the region, as so many artefact collections lack proper provenance or contextual data; sometimes typology provides the only guide to age range. It is therefore important that these chronologies are tested through the isolation of datable assemblages and also compared with continental data, especially that of northern France. Despite regular county and regional surveys of the Mesolithic period in the South-East during the last half century (e.g. Curwen 1954, Wymer 1977, Jacobi 1978b, Pitts 1980, Drewett et al. 1988, Gardiner 1990, Holgate 2003) little or no systematic work has been undertaken to more clearly define the spatial and temporal constraints of the Horsham industries around the area of Horsham and further afield.
- 4.6.5 Until recently the Low Weald was considered an area of only marginal importance in terms of potential for Mesolithic archaeology, compared to the rock shelter sites of the central Weald. This assumption has recently been challenged by on-going work being undertaken at Coombe Haven, near Bexhill, West Sussex. This is a large, landscape-scale excavation of a landscape underlain by Hastings Beds and Wadhurst Clay, fringing an alluviated valley. The landscape is typical of many fringing the central Weald outcrops and should put us on notice that there is the potential for entire early Holocene landscapes to lie locally preserved in topographies yet to be subject to systematic survey and rarely impacted upon by modern development (Dr Matt Pope *pers. comm.*).
- 4.6.6 The proposed area of development lies within a similar landscape to the Horsham area and lies near to the core area in which early collectors such as Piffard, Attree and Thomas Honeywood worked and helped to define the region's Mesolithic (Curwen 1954, Jacobi 1978). Ten known Mesolithic sites are located c. 6 – 10km to the west of the Site, and a shouldered point of clear Upper Palaeolithic age should act as a warning that older Palaeolithic archaeology may be present in the environs. Any surface find of Palaeolithic material must be considered to be indicative of local preservational contexts where this material has remained, through the last stage of the last glacial and through early to mid-Holocene erosion (Pope et al 2013).
- 4.6.7 The presence of Bronze Age barrows (burial mounds) within the High Weald points to some level of settlement at this period. Much of the known prehistoric settlement pattern concentrates around the rim of the Weald, exploiting the better soils of the Chalk and Greensand, although recent work west of Horsham (Margetts 2018) has produced considerable evidence for previously unsuspected prehistoric occupation on the claylands.
- 4.6.8 Most of the evidence for Iron Age activity in Sussex is found on the downland. It is noticeably scarcer than that for Bronze Age activity. The most visible evidence relates to a series of defended enclosures, many of which originated in the Late Bronze Age (Hamilton & Manley 1997). Farming settlements and enclosures are also known. The Iron Age also saw the beginnings of the

Wealden Iron industry with most of the iron-working activity concentrated in the eastern part of the Weald (Gardiner 1990).

- 4.6.9 A small amount of prehistoric activity has been identified to date within the landscape north-east of the Site. This includes late Bronze Age pottery from the drip gully of a round house (residual within a late Iron Age / Roman feature?) (**12**), prehistoric flint flakes (**15**), and a single possibly Iron Age pit (**13**).

4.7 Romano-British

- 4.7.1 Evidence for Roman activity in the Weald is confined mainly to roads and ironworking sites. Few settlement sites have been identified (Rudling 1999), although some sites such as villas at Chiddingfold in Surrey and Wiggonholt in West Sussex are known from the less bleak periphery (Gardiner 1990). In the first two centuries of the Roman occupation the Weald was the main iron-producing region in Britain. The settlement and integration of the Romans led to a growth market in iron for use in homesteads and for farm equipment. Later, the British fleet (Classis Britannica) took a strategic role in iron production using Dover as its base, and within 50 years of the invasion iron production was booming. Archaeological evidence indicates that large sites around Battle, Bardown and Cranbrook produced around 30,000 tons over 150-year period.
- 4.7.2 A roundhouse dated to the late prehistoric or Roman period has been found within the landscape north-east of the Site (**12**) together (associated?) with a posthole containing Roman period sherds, and a second possible roundhouse drip gully together and two cremation burials has also been identified (**13**) in this area. Roman pottery has been recovered from a ditch

4.8 Early Medieval

- 4.8.1 The decline of Roman authority saw a return to older ways of life, and an influx of settlers from Germanic lands across the North Sea – Sussex was settled by Saxon groups from Germany. Early Saxon settlements are rare, but appear to have favoured the upper reaches of the chalk dip slope, but by the 9th century had begun to spread to lower-lying areas, particularly river valleys and along the Greensand. These villages were associated with an expanding system of common fields, and had become identified as manorial centres by the time of the Domesday Survey in the later 11th century.
- 4.8.2 The area in which the Site is located is known as the Weald, derived from the Saxon name 'Andredswald'. During the Anglo-Saxon period, the Weald was largely covered by the great forest of Andredeswald. The heavily forested nature of the region limited settlement during this period and the iron-working industry seems to have shrunk in scale in comparison with the Roman period. The soils in the Weald are relatively poor and early farming in the area was largely restricted to grazing and pasture. As a result, the Weald became an important area for seasonal swine pastures established as extra-territorial parcels of land associated with parent manors situated on better soils elsewhere in the region. Many of the north-south aligned roads, tracks and footpaths in the region

originated at this time as driveways. By the date of the conquest, there was a manor at Ifield, which is recorded as held by Alwi (Baggs et al, 1987).

4.8.3 No deposits dating to the early medieval period are recorded in the WSHER.

4.9 Medieval

4.9.1 Ifield was recorded in the Domesday survey and constitutes one of the most historic areas of the town⁸. The medieval church of Ifield lies outside the Study Area to the north and small number of dwellings may have clustered around it, although it is thought that much of the medieval occupation was dispersed in character. Medieval settlement in the Weald is typified by a dispersed pattern of farmsteads with associated open field systems (often enclosed at an early stage producing irregular field patterns), hamlets and moated sites. Isolated churches served these settlements. Much of the medieval settlement still exists as modern farmsteads. This pattern holds true for Ifield; there is no evidence for a medieval nucleated settlement on the site of Ifield village, and a property known as The Hyde formed one of several recorded isolated buildings dating from the 16th century or earlier and was originally a three-bayed house with crown-post roof (Baggs et al, 1987) (this may or not be the same as that surviving next to the Site).

4.9.2 The tenurial history is complex. By the late medieval/early post-medieval period, there were four manors recorded within the parish: Ifield, Bonwicks, Prestwood and Langleys. Sele priory in Upper Beeding also owned land in the parish by at least 1477-8 (Baggs et al, 1987), this landholding perhaps elucidating a 17th century reference to a Hide Farm. It has not been established which of the manors held The Hyde. Land in the parish was also held of manors outside it, including Slaugham.

4.9.3 Medieval ironworking is recorded within the parish, a bloomery recorded north-east of Stumbleholm Farm, and two iron workers living in Crawley. Ironstone was dug in the south and west of the parish in large quantities, including at Hyde Hill, which lies to the south-west of the Site (Baggs et al, 1987).

4.9.4 Ifield (or 'Bewbush') medieval park lay within the Study Area (**16**): as far as can be established from the HER evidence, the Site does not lie within the former boundaries of this park. Ifield medieval forge and a nearby bloomery (iron ore smelting site) lie to the south-east of the Site (**17, 18**). Turks Croft originated in the 15th century (**2**).

4.9.5 Historic Landscape Characterisation data held by WSHER has identified Hyde Farm as a large farmstead originating in the medieval period (and has also been separately recorded as a farmstead present in the 19th century: **22**).

⁸ <https://crawley.gov.uk/community/about-crawley/crawleys-neighbourhoods/ifield> accessed 16th September 2025

4.10 Post-Medieval

4.10.1 In the post-medieval period Crawley gradually grew as a town, stimulated in part by the turnpiking of the Brighton to London route in 1770 and the railways in the 1840s (Harris 2008). It was an important iron producing locality into the post-medieval period when water power was harnessed to drive the bellows and hammers of the new blast furnace technology. Ifield Forge, to the south-east was working in 1574, although it was destroyed by 1643 and replaced by a corn mill (**9, 17**), and its former hammerpond is still a significant landscape feature (**18**). With the development of the new town in 1947, the village of Ifield was merged with the small market town of Crawley and the village of Three Bridges to become Crawley new town.

4.10.2 Apart from the 5 listed buildings of post-medieval date (**3-7** – see section 4.2.3 and Appendix 1), a further 12 post-medieval entries are recorded on the West Sussex HER. These comprise:

- Parkscape - Ifield Park (**19**).
- Ifield Watermill, Crawley (**20**).
- Farms recorded as 19th century historic farmsteads (**21-23, 25, 28**) and sites of former historic farmsteads (**24, 26, 29**).
- A possible Quarry or Pit (**27**).

4.11 Undated

4.11.1 Several undated records are also listed on the East Sussex HER (including archaeological events):

- Mill Cottage, Ifield, Crawley - Watching Brief: negative (**30**).
- Gatwick Airport R2 Heritage Assessment: Lidar Analysis - Overview Record (**31**).
- A possible Quarry or Pit (**27**) (post-medieval or undated).
- Palaeochannel (**33**).
- Area of possible Ridge and Furrow, Rusper (**34**).
- Waterfield Primary School, Crawley - Watching Brief: negative (**35**).

5.0 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 5.1 No estate maps have been identified for the Site (WSRO catalogue and Steer 1962), and the earliest map consulted is the 1724 map of Sussex by Richard Budgen. Hyde/Hide Farm is not depicted on this map, although this is probably a function of the map scale as Sussex HLC records the farmstead as medieval in origin (section 4.3). A search of the West Sussex Record Office online catalogue provided only an ambiguous reference (WSRO: Acc3885A/17022) to a 'Manor or Farm called Hide', dated to 1686. It comprises a conveyance: *From (a) Sir John Biggs of Newdigate (co. Surr.), kt., to (b) James Lyfe of Ifield, mercer, Manor or farm called Hide, with all messuages, barns, buildings, lands (200 a.) etc., in Slaugham, 'Seale' Upper Beeding, Crawley and 'Shelley' the detached part of Crawley, in occ. of Salomon Harvy, together with the stock of conies thereupon, and all woods and commons, and right of common of pasture in the Forest of St. Leonards.*



Richard Budgen's Map of Sussex, 1724

- 5.2 The farm is depicted on the survey of Sussex by William Gardner and Thomas Gream of 1795 (Fig. 4). At that date, the farm is depicted as a layout of four buildings organised around a courtyard open to the south. An L-shaped building is shown in the south-east corner. Owing to the age and scale of the map, the site has only been approximately located. The farm also appears to be depicted slightly to the south of its current location; this may indicate either an evolution in the farm location, or more likely, reflect the age and scale of the mapping.
- 5.3 The OS draft survey dated to c 1800 (Fig. 5) tends to confirm this. Four buildings are shown in a similar layout as that shown on the previous map, but now in the same location as the modern establishment. The pond is illustrated on this map in its current location.
- 5.4 The Ifield Tithe map of 1839 (WSRO Ref: TD/W156) (Fig. 6) is the first map which depicts the farm layout in detail. It confirms the location of the farm as shown in the 1800 map, and the general layout of the historical farm buildings. At this date there were nine buildings and the south-east corner of the northern

part of the Site overlies the east end of one of the outbuildings. This part of the building had been removed by 1874. A small building lay east of the house; an additional structure extending into the northern part of the Site was added by 1874 and removed by 1932. The western half of the southern part of the Site lay outside the rear garden of the house at this date; the garden enclosure was only extended beyond this limit in the early part of the 20th century by 1932.

- 5.5 Historical ordnance survey maps from the 1870s onwards provide details of the evolution of the Site into the late 20th century. The map of 1874 (Fig. 7) shows the construction of new farm buildings closing the yard to the south. This remained mostly unchanged into the end of the 19th century although a small rectangular structure was added within the Site area (Fig. 8). By 1910, the buildings north of the farmyard had been built (Fig. 9).
- 5.6 By 1932 (Fig. 10) the farm had been converted to a golf course club house, the golf course built by 1927. The house had been renamed Hyde House. An aerial photo dated to 1946 curated by Historic Britain⁹ (Ref: AP 1945-raf_106g_uk_1062_rs_4079: not reproduced) shows no obvious wartime change, although a small row of three possibly temporary buildings lay north of the Site.
- 5.7 The 1961 map (Fig. 11) shows that several buildings within the club house area had been altered. The Site remained essentially unchanged into the latter part of the 20th century (Fig. 12).
- 5.8 The historical mapping shows that there has been no significant change to the organisation of the gardens within the Site boundary since at least the beginning of the 19th century. However there may have been impacts from landscaping that have not been recorded on the maps consulted.

⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/> accessed 4th September 2025

6.0 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 6.1 No photographs were located which clearly showed the Site. Aerial views between 2001 and 2025 show that the Site has not significantly changed in recent years.



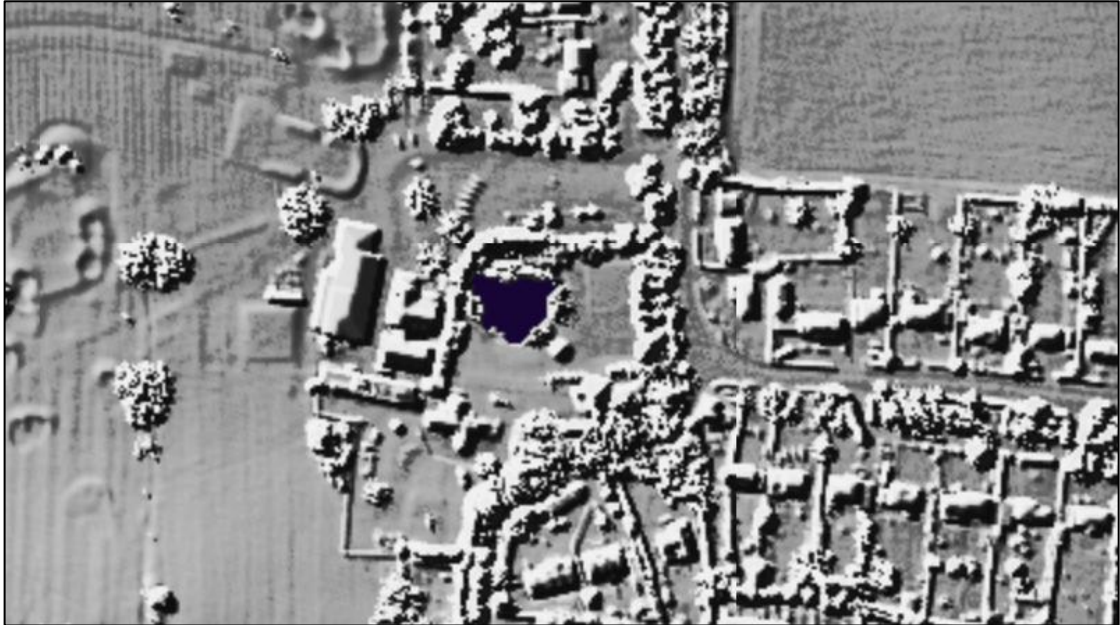
Aerial View 2001 (Google Earth Pro)



Aerial View 2025 (Goggle Earth Pro)

- 6.2 Readily available LiDAR imaging provides little indication of possible landscape features predating the current landuse. However, it does confirm the presence of likely disturbance in the south-east corner of the rear garden which presented

as a rectangular levelled 'platform' or slightly raised area on inspection of the Site during the walkover (section 7). The Site lies within the area covered by the LiDAR analysis conducted for the Gatwick Airport R2 development which did not identify notable features within the Site.



LiDAR imaging (1m DSM)

7.0 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 7.1 A walkover survey was undertaken by the author on 18th September 2025. The objective of the walkover survey was to identify historic landscape features not plotted on existing maps, together with other archaeological surface anomalies or artefact scatters, and to assess the existence of constraints or areas of disturbance that may have impacted upon the predicted archaeological resource. The walkover survey was rapid and was not intended as a detailed survey.
- 7.2 The Site is divided into two main areas, the front garden, occupied by a pond and tennis court, and the garden to the rear, the two connected by an existing path to the east of the house. A thick band of mature trees shields the front garden from the road and adjacent car park, the rear garden also bounded by mature trees on the eastern side, and a lower hedge separating the west side from the golf course. The property is accessed from Rusper Road via a short drive leading to the house alongside the front garden (Plate 1).
- 7.3 The front of the house looks out over the west of the front garden which is relatively flat and set slightly downslope of the house (Plate 2). Where not otherwise occupied, it is under short grass. The pond today is a large ornamental feature, partially bounded by large trees and open to view from the house (Plate 3). The tennis court is separated from the pond by a short strip of lawn and occasional large trees. The tarmac court surface is not set significantly below ground level, although the ground to the south has been slightly reduced during levelling (Plate 4). The band of mature trees bounding the property conceals no obvious earthworks or boundary ditch to the north or east (Plates 5 and 6).
- 7.4 The linking path to the rear of the house is paved at the south and under grass to the north (Plate 7). There was no evidence at ground level of the 19th century building (s) east of the house shown on maps from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century (Figures 6-9) and which had been demolished by the 1930s. The rear garden is set at two levels; the house is set at a lower level than the remainder of the garden, a low-set curvilinear retaining wall creating a terrace (Plate 8). The majority of the remainder of the garden is under short grass, with occasional trees and shrubbery beds (Plates 9 and 10). In the south-east corner a raised flattish area was noted (not highly visible in photographs) which suggest the presence of former activity (Plate 11). Historical mapping indicates this may be the result of former landscaping (Figure 7); however, the presence of unrecorded early buildings cannot be entirely excluded. Concealed within the band of mature trees in the south-east corner is a ditch bounding the south of the Site (Plate 12). The south-west corner of the garden lies outside the Site and extends westward, bounded to the north by a decorative property wall set against more modern brickwork; this may have been rebuilt on earlier stone foundations (Plate 13).
- 7.5 The house itself appears to be a multiperiod construction featuring bay windows, small casements and ornate chimneys. The west wing of the property has an abutting chimney. It lies outside the application Site.

- 7.6 The boundary ditch noted in the south-east corner (and possibly continuing westward beyond the modern boundary) corresponds to a property boundary present from at least the start of the 19th century onwards (Figs 5-11). A raised level area in the south-east corner of the rear garden may indicate the presence of underlying construction, either 19th century landscaping (garden wall etc) or the presence of an earlier building platform.

8.0 PREVIOUS IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 8.1 The landscape appears to have been relatively stable over at least the last 200 years, although there may have been phases of localised landscaping/planting the impact of which remains unknown. The pond in the north-west corner of the Site is present from at least the start of the 19th century, and may be older. If artificially dug, it will have truncated earlier deposits, but if a longstanding natural feature this may not be the case. The area occupied by the tennis court has experienced only very superficial truncation for levelling. Trees are present on the Site perimeter and dotted within the gardens, together with occasional areas of shrub. Historical mapping suggests the north part of the Site may have been more densely wooded in the past. Tree planting, rooting and tree felling may also have had a localised impact on deposit preservation. Given the proximity of buildings, services may also be present within the Site, although given the longstanding presence of the pond and the available driveway, these are more likely to have used alternative routes.
- 8.2 The house is set on levelled ground, and the presence of a low retaining wall, the curvilinear outline of which is first clearly shown on the 1874 map (Fig. 7), demonstrates that the gently sloping ground has been terraced to create the building platform. The difference in ground level is however small, and any truncation of underlying deposits in the area surrounding the house is likely to be minimal.
- 8.3 Potential impacts are summarised as follows:
- Original excavation of the pond;
 - Landscaping/planting;
 - Tree planting, rooting and felling;
 - Ground levelling for house construction; and
 - Excavation for services.
- 8.4 Prior to the establishment of the farm, the entire Site may have been ploughed at various times since at least the medieval period, which would also have truncated archaeological deposits. The potential for surviving deposits within the proposed development area is considered to be high.

9.0 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

- 9.1 A preliminary review of the evidence detailed earlier indicates that The Hyde was formerly the farmhouse for Hide Farm which has been recorded as a 19th century farmstead (22). Mapping shows it was present in the at least the late 19th century, and the HLC has recorded it as a large farmstead which originated in the medieval period. 'The Hyde' is also mentioned in the Victoria County History as one of several recorded isolated buildings dating from the 16th century or earlier and as originally a three-bayed house with crown-post roof (Baggs et al, 1987) (and this has been assumed to be the same property as the house at Hide Farm, though this may be erroneous). Archaeological deposits evidencing (small scale?) late prehistoric to Roman settlement probably associated with land division, and medieval and post-medieval iron-working have been found within the Study Area.
- 9.2 It is considered that there is the potential for as yet unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest (i.e. below-ground archaeological remains) to be present within the Site. This comprises:
- A generally low potential for early prehistoric deposits (based on the absence of known superficial deposits and the low incidence of recorded flintwork);
 - A moderate potential for deposits of late prehistoric to Romano-British date, including flintwork and pottery and cut features (e.g. pits, ditches and postholes) of Bronze Age and later date (based on the proximity of excavated evidence);
 - A low-moderate potential for early medieval deposits relating to the later medieval farmstead at the Site (based on HLC evidence);
 - A high potential for medieval deposits (based on the HLC identification of former Hide Farm as medieval in origin);
 - A high potential for post-medieval deposits relating to the post-medieval farmstead, although these are considered most likely to relate to external features/deposits of limited significance rather than buildings (based on historical map evidence).
- 9.3 A desk-based assessment can generally only consider the potential of a site in principle. As the assessment relies on the quality of existing information, its conclusions may not be definitive, and where archaeological potential cannot be ruled out they may require testing by fieldwork in order to confirm whether remains are actually present and, if this is the case, to establish their character, condition and extent and thus indicate the weight that ought to be attached to their preservation. It must always be acknowledged that remains of a type for which there is no prior evidence may be found on a site by fieldwork.
- 9.4 The significance of any heritage assets that may exist on the Site can rarely be determined in advance of confirmatory fieldwork, but the available evidence from the wider Study Area would suggest that any buried deposits present are most likely to be of local or regional significance.

10.0 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

10.1 In considering the potential impact of the proposed development on any heritage assets that are present, it is necessary to understand both the significance of the asset and the likely degree/magnitude of impact. The proposed development comprises six residential units distributed as shown in Figure 13. Five of the units are organised to the east and south of the pond, which is retained. A single unit is proposed to the south of the house, towards the south-east corner.

10.2 No details of the construction methodology, such as foundation designs etc, were available at the time of reporting. Based on this information the following impacts are expected, all of which may damage or destroy any buried archaeological deposits present on the Site:

- Excavation of foundation trenches and excavations for ground reduction, including any possible sub-surface facilities;
- Excavation of service trenches;
- Construction of access roads and car parking areas;
- Landscaping;
- Tree planting for landscape mitigation.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

- The Site has a hypothetical low potential for archaeological deposits of early prehistoric date, a low to moderate potential for deposits of early medieval date, a moderate potential for deposits of late prehistoric to Romano-British date, and a high potential for deposits of medieval and post-medieval date based on discoveries elsewhere in the wider Study Area, HLC data and historical map evidence;
- The walkover suggests the presence of buried remains of a built structure in the south-east corner of the rear garden – it is not known if this corresponds to unrecorded recent activity, 19th century or earlier landscaping features, or a possible unrecorded earlier building;
- The Site has been exposed to some truncation from terracing (rear garden) tree planting and landscaping, and the construction of the tennis court. The impacts in all cases appear to be relatively slight and it is considered that there is good potential for the preservation of archaeological deposits;
- The proposed works are likely to have an impact upon surviving archaeological deposits within the Site.

12.0 PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 12.1 The assessment has outlined the archaeological potential of the Site and examined the effects of existing impacts, and as far as possible, the effects of the proposed impacts upon that potential. This assessment is based on a desk-based survey of existing information, and may not be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological deposits in any given area. This section offers a suggested programme of further fieldwork which will confirm the presence or absence of archaeological deposits. It should be stressed that these recommendations are for information only and represent the professional opinion of Archaeology South-East. The requirement for and scope of any further archaeological work, will be determined by the Local Planning Authority (Crawley Borough Council) and their archaeological advisors.
- 12.2 This study has shown that the Site has a high potential for archaeological remains based on evidence from elsewhere in the Study Area. Trial trench evaluation to an agreed sample size of the Site, possibly preceded by geophysical survey to better target the investigation, would help to establish with a greater degree of certainty the presence or absence of any sub-surface archaeological deposits. Trial trenching would provide a relatively economical method for establishing the character, dating, and degree of preservation of deposits. This information would then be invaluable in formulating an appropriate further mitigation strategy for the Site should significant archaeological deposits be present. This phase of works can be carried out under condition attached to any planning consent.
- 12.3 Should archaeological remains be present and assuming that they are of low (local) to moderate (regional) significance and a design solution cannot be implemented to ensure their preservation in situ, further mitigation works such as a programme of archaeological excavation and recording may be required to ensure the preservation by record of any threatened remains.

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Appendix 1 - Summary Table of Heritage Assets (designated and non-designated) within the Study Area (refer to Figs 1 & 2)
(Designated heritage assets are in Nos 1-7)

No.	HER/DES No.	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
Conservation Area					
1		524680	137490	Ifield Conservation Area	
Listed Buildings					
2	DWS4851	524725	136759	TURKS CROFT. A late C15 house.	Medieval
3	DWS4868	524509	136446	IFIELD WATER MILL. Built about 1817.	Post-medieval
4	DWS4874	524832	137290	ST MARGARET'S COTTAGE. Early to mid C19.	Post-medieval
5	DWS4906	524619	136723	BROOK COTTAGE. Circa 1600.	Post-medieval
6	DWS5656	523782	137259	OLD POUND COTTAGE. C17	Post-medieval
7	DWS5900	524375	136405	IFIELD MILL HOUSE. C16 and later.	Post-medieval
Archaeological Notification Areas					
9	DWS8650	524445	136334	Crawley 001. Ifield Medieval Forge, Ifield, Crawley. Forge worked in 1574, destroyed 1643. Corn mill erected on site in 1683.	Medieval/Post-medieval
10	DWS8516	523930	137500	Horsham 001: Iron Ore Industry and Medieval Moated Site, Rusper. An iron working site, mine pits and bloomery, Scheduled Ifield Court Medieval Moated site (Scheduled Monument 1012464) and two historic farmsteads dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries.	Medieval
11	DWS8674	524710	137562	Crawley 024: The Church of St Margaret, Ifield, Crawley	Medieval
Non-Designated Heritage Assets					
12	MWS15026	524382	137116	Rusper to Ifield Rising Main Works, Rusper - Watching Brief and Excavation: round house (domestic); gully; post hole; etc. Late Bronze Age pottery from drip gully of round house. Small Roman period pottery from a posthole.	Bronze Age - Iron Age?/Roman

No.	HER/DES No.	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
13	MWS15659	524460	137741	Land West of Ifield - Archaeological Evaluation: pit; curvilinear enclosure; rubbish pit; pit; field system?; ditch; cremation burial, etc.The evaluation identified archaeological features and deposits across three of the four evaluation areas dating from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period. Single Iron Age/Romano-British pit; Romano-British cremation deposits and a cluster of features including possible roundhouse drip gully. Iron working slag concentration in area dominated by medieval and post-medieval.	Iron Age/ Roman period/ Medieval
14	MWS14370	523380	135194	Land west of Bewbush, Crawley - Archaeological Walkover Survey and Site Investigation: bell pit; pit; marl pit; well; roller mill; sluice; boundary?; linear feature. Walkover survey identified 28 bell pits within the woodland at Pondtail Shaw and north of the railway line. Bell pits may date to medieval or Roman periods. A quarry pit for possible clay extraction was also noted as well as a roller mill and sluice.	Roman / Medieval?
15	MWS14857	524366	136838	Land East of Emmanuel Cottage, Rusper, Horsham - Archaeological Investigations: ditch; pit; post hole; field boundary etc. Trial trench evaluation - prehistoric flakes, a substantial amount of Romano-British pottery from one ditch and slag and residual flint blade from another. Strip map and sample found further evidence of ephemeral Roman, 19th century and undated activity.	Roman (prehistoric flint)

No.	HER/DES No.	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
16	MWS667	524000	137000	Ifield Medieval park, Rusper: Bewbush Medieval park mentioned from 1295 onwards, owned by William de Brewes. Record also refer to Ifield Park - post-medieval ornamental parkland around Ifield Court, an 18th century residence.	Medieval/Post-medieval
17	MWS921	524500	136440	Ifield Forge, Crawley: Medieval forge worked in 1574. Corn mill erected on site in 1683, probably over forge.	Medieval/Post-medieval
18	MWS14729	524485	136374	The Mill Pond, Ifield - Archaeological Investigations: medieval bloomery, post med forge, hammerpond etc.	Medieval/Post-medieval
19	MWS106	524760	136600	Parkscape - Ifield Park: parkscape shown at Ifield Park by the OS in 1872-4.	Post-medieval
20	MWS668	524508	136446	Ifield Watermill, Crawley: An 18th century overshot watermill on site of former mill, dated 1683, which succeeded the iron works.	Post-medieval
21	MWS11351	524417	136673	Heath Cottage Historic Farmstead, Rusper.	Post-medieval
22	MWS11829	524116	136711	Hyde Farm Historic Farmstead, Rusper. All historic farmsteads recorded as part of 19th century farmstead survey, earliest dates not established.	Post-medieval
23	MWS12182	523860	137272	Lower Barn Historic Farmstead, Rusper.	Post-medieval
24	MWS13017	524284	137381	Site of Historic Outfarm North East of Lower Barn, Rusper.	Post-medieval
25	MWS13401	524663	137552	Rectory Farmhouse (Church Farm) Historic Farmstead, Crawley.	Post-medieval
26	MWS13710	523539	137169	Site of Taylor's Cottage Historic Farmstead, Rusper.	Post-medieval
27	MWS13756	523393	136100	A Possible Quarry or Pit, Rusper (LiDAR).	Post-medieval
28	MWS13832	524734	136759	Turks Croft Historic Farmstead, Crawley.	Post-medieval
29	MWS13983	524029	136224	Site of Whitehall Historic Farmstead, Crawley.	Post-medieval
30	MWS14178	524510	136477	Mill Cottage, Ifield, Crawley - Watching Brief: negative.	Event / undated

No.	HER/DES No.	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
31	MWS13691	526239	140289	Gatwick Airport R2 Heritage Assessment: Lidar Analysis - Overview Record.	Event / undated
32	MWS13756	523393	136100	A Possible Quarry or Pit, Rusper (LiDAR).	Undated
33	MWS14294	524599	137603	Palaeochannel, Crawley (LiDAR).	Undated
34	MWS14295	524180	137594	Area of possible Ridge and Furrow, Rusper (LiDAR).	Undated
35	MWS14311	524378	135800	Waterfield Primary School, Crawley - Watching Brief: negative.	Undated
Additional Events					
36	EWS1319	524400	137770	Upper Mole FAS, Ifield (West of Ifield) - Geophysical Survey. A few anomalies were unexplained and thought to be of possible archaeological origin.	
37	EWS1775	524509	136475	Mill Cottage, Ifield, Crawley - Watching Brief. No pre 20th century archaeological deposits.	

PLATES



Plate 1: Access to property, from east



Plate 2: Driveway and relationship of house to front garden



Plate 3: The pond, looking north



Plate 4: The tennis court, looking north-west



Plate 5: Mature trees bounding property



Plate 6: No earthworks or ditch bounding front garden



Plate 7: Pathway leading to rear garden



Plate 8: Rear garden, north-east corner, looking west



Plate 9: Rear garden, south-west corner looking north-east



Plate 10: Rear garden, western boundary



Plate 11: south-east corner of garden, possible underlying disturbance



Plate 12: Ditch bounding south of south-east corner of Site



Plate 13: Wall of garden to west of house



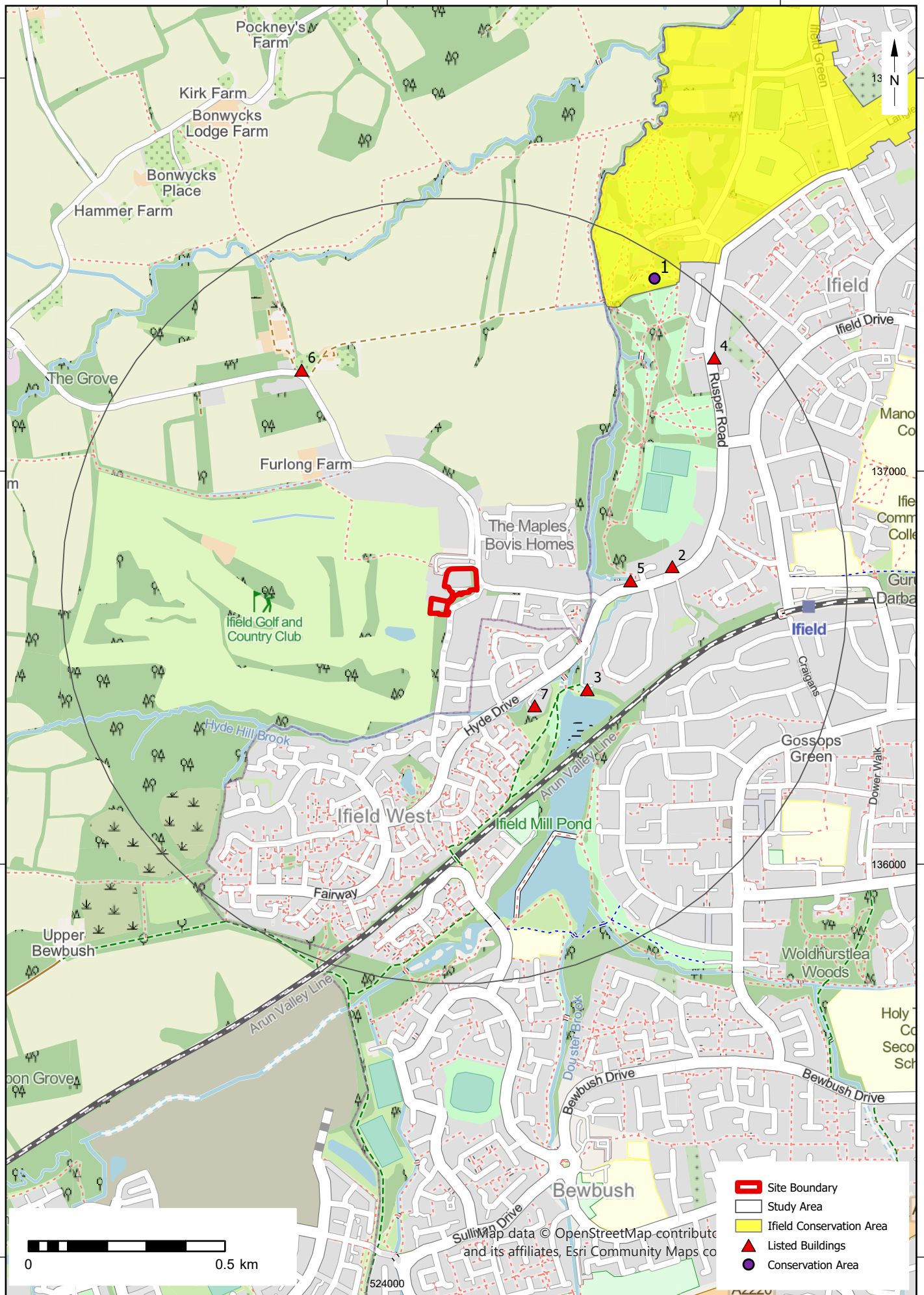
Plate 14: Front view of house



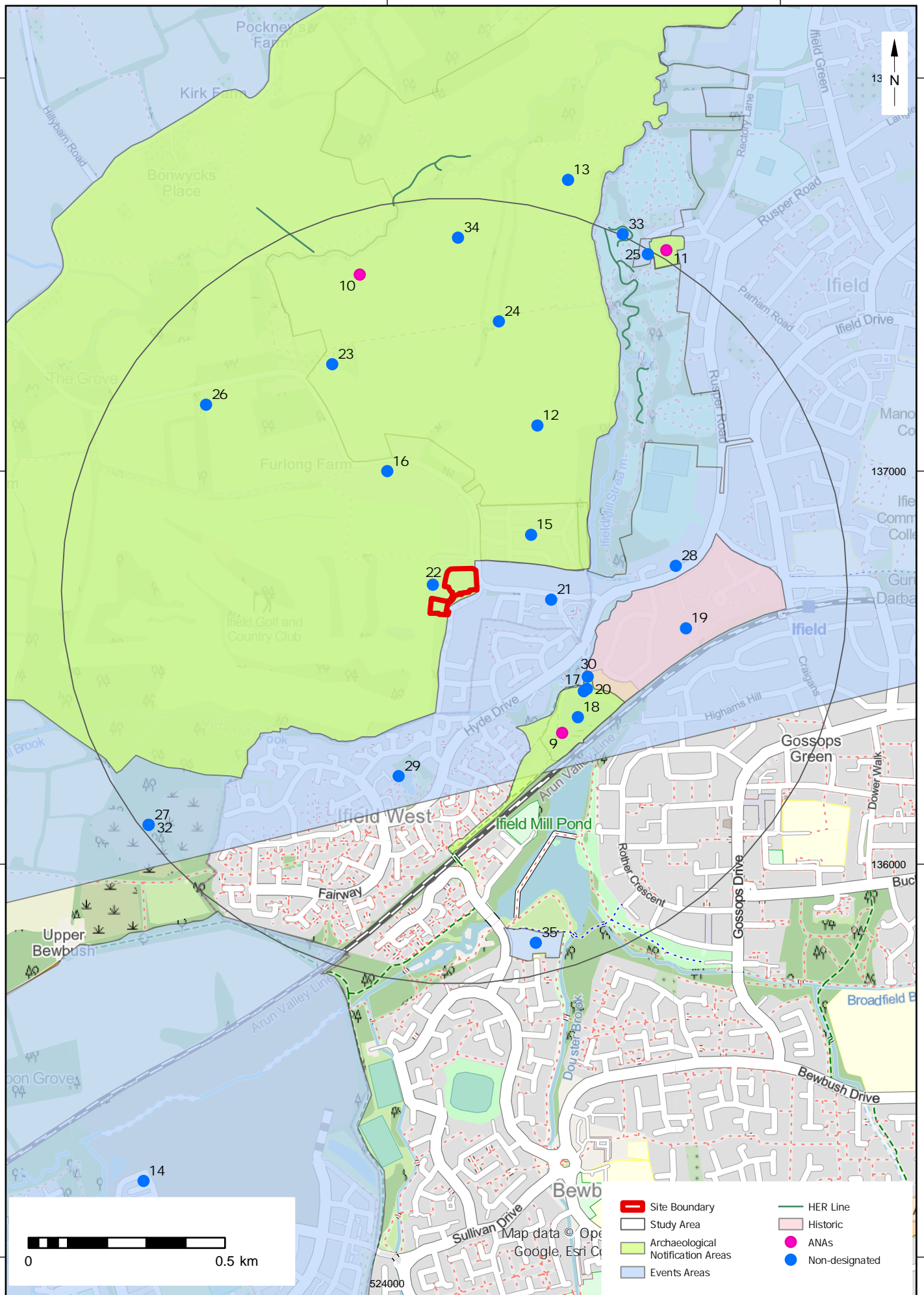
Plate 15: House from south-east



Plate 16: House from south-west



© Archaeology South-East		The Hyde, Rusper Road, Crawley	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 250553	September 2025	Existing Site Layout and Designated Heritage Assets	
Report Ref: 2025205	Drawn by: APS		



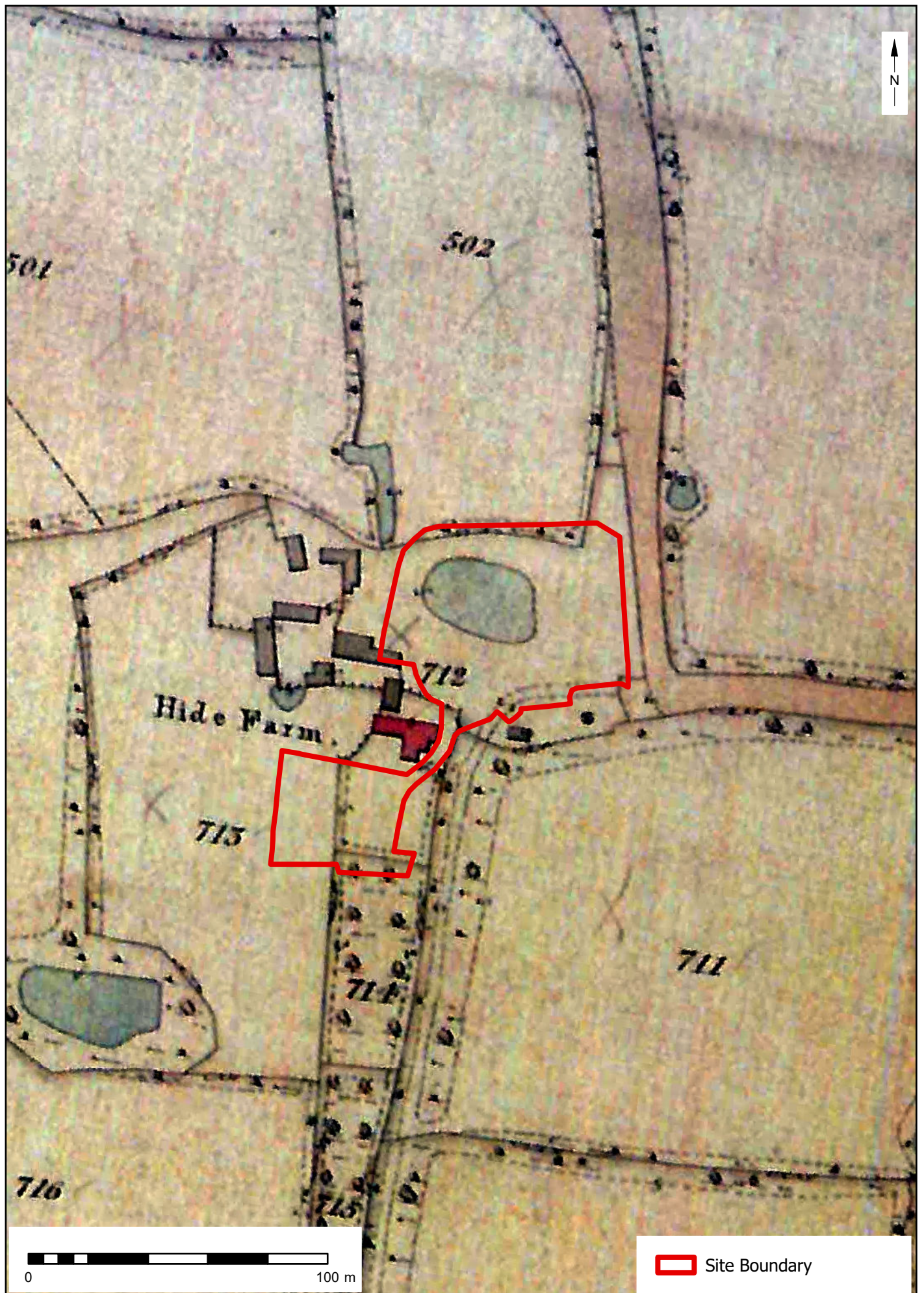
© Archaeology South-East		The Hyde, Rusper Road, Crawley	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 250553	September 2025	Non-designated Heritage Assets	
Report Ref: 2025205	Drawn by: APS		



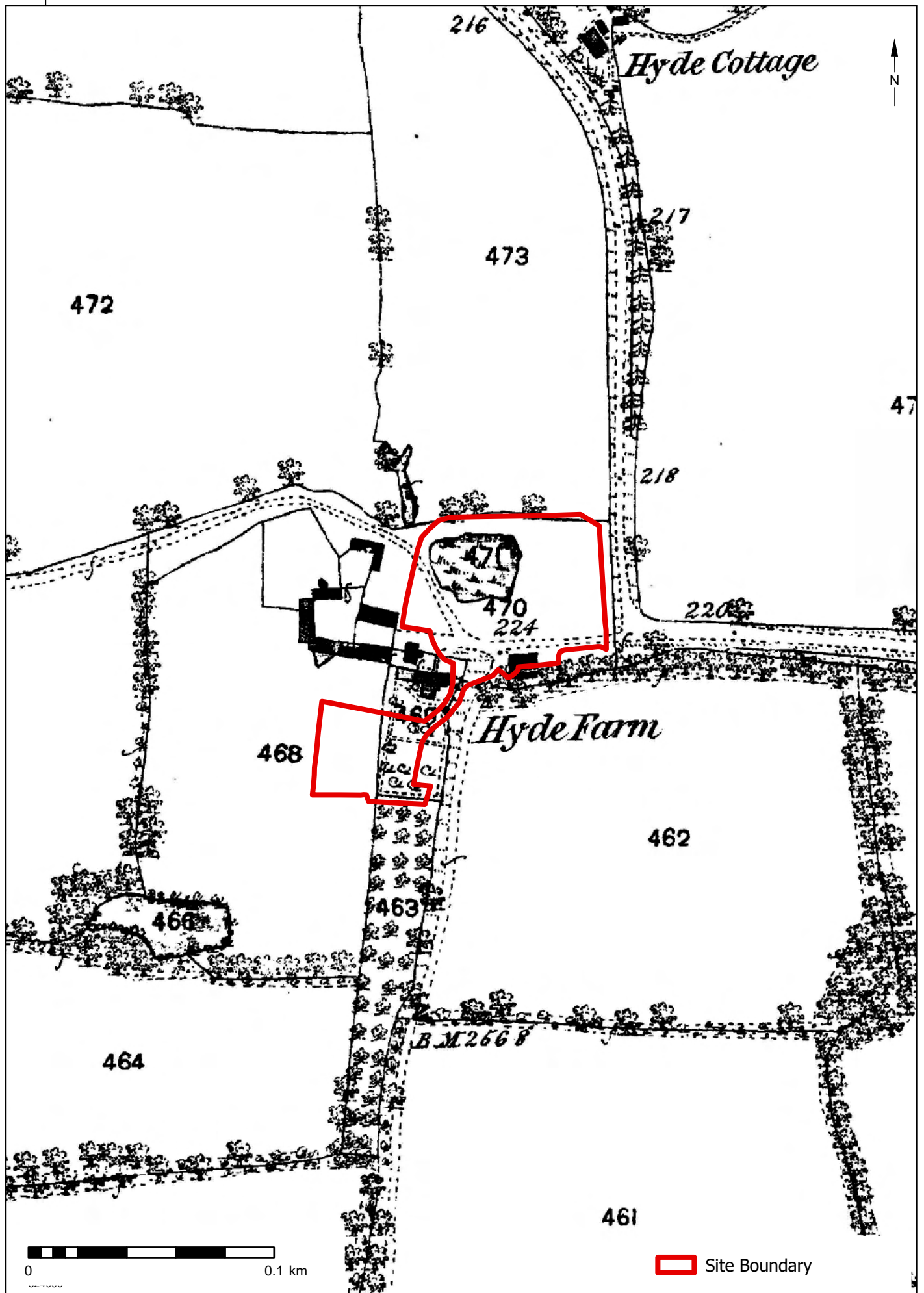
© Archaeology South-East		The Hyde, Rusper Road, Crawley	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 250553	September 2025	Existing Site Layout	
Report Ref: 2025205	Drawn by: APS		



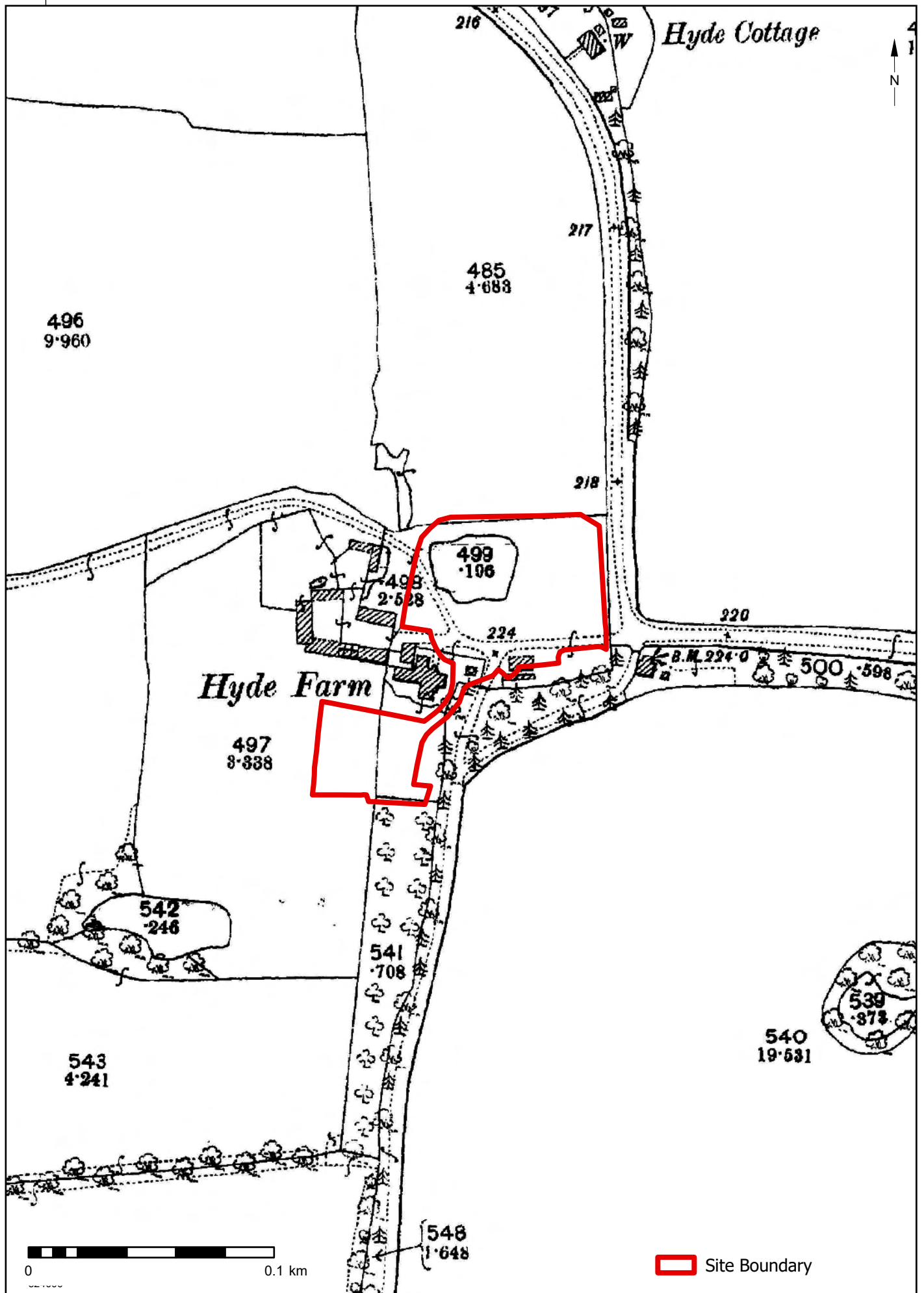
© Archaeology South-East		The Hyde, Rusper Road, Crawley	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 250553	September 2025	OS Draft Survey, c 1800	
Report Ref: 2025205	Drawn by: APS		



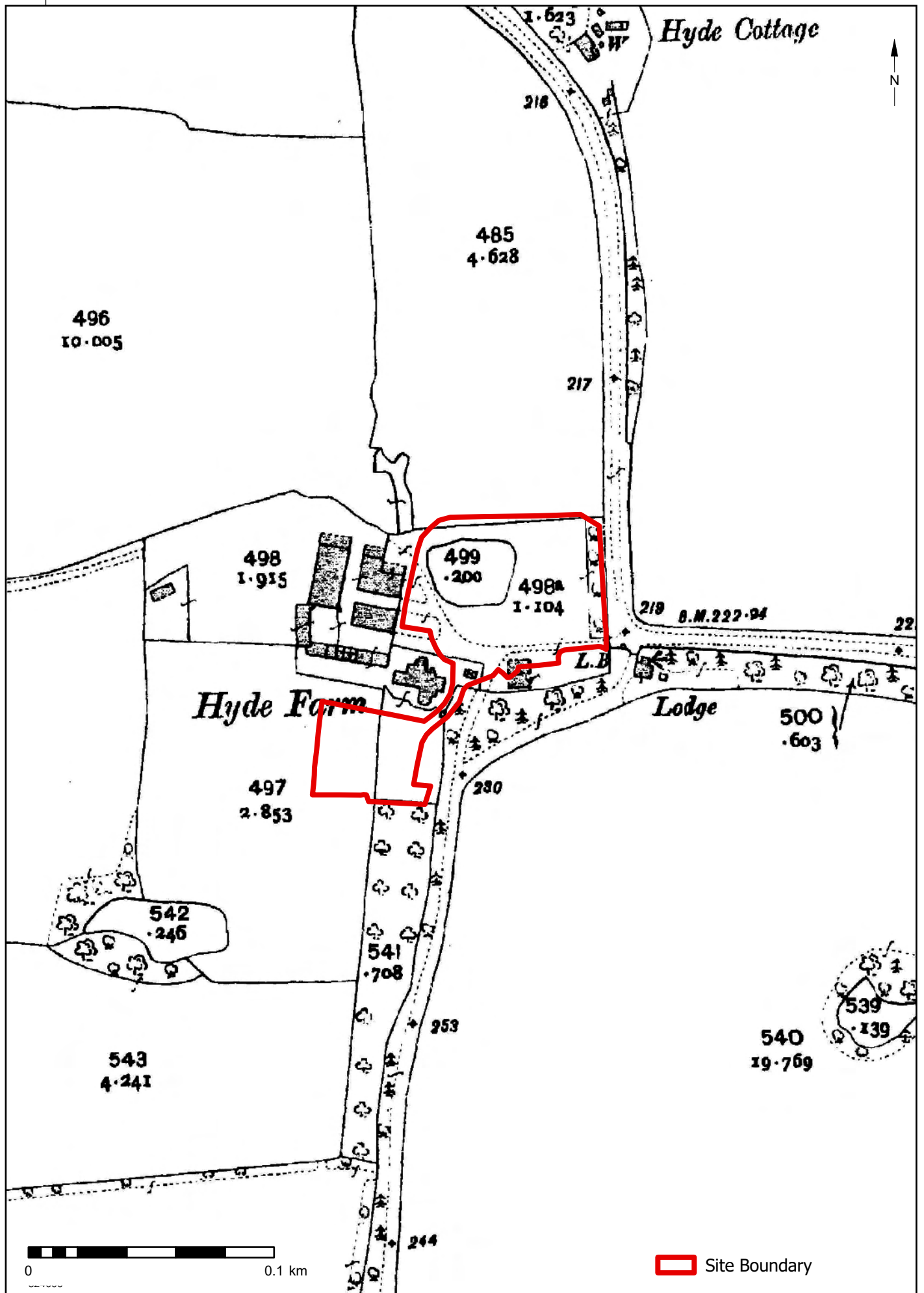
© Archaeology South-East		The Hyde, Rusper Road, Crawley	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 250553	September 2025	Ifield Tithe map (WSRO Ref: TD/W156)	
Report Ref: 2025205	Drawn by: APS		



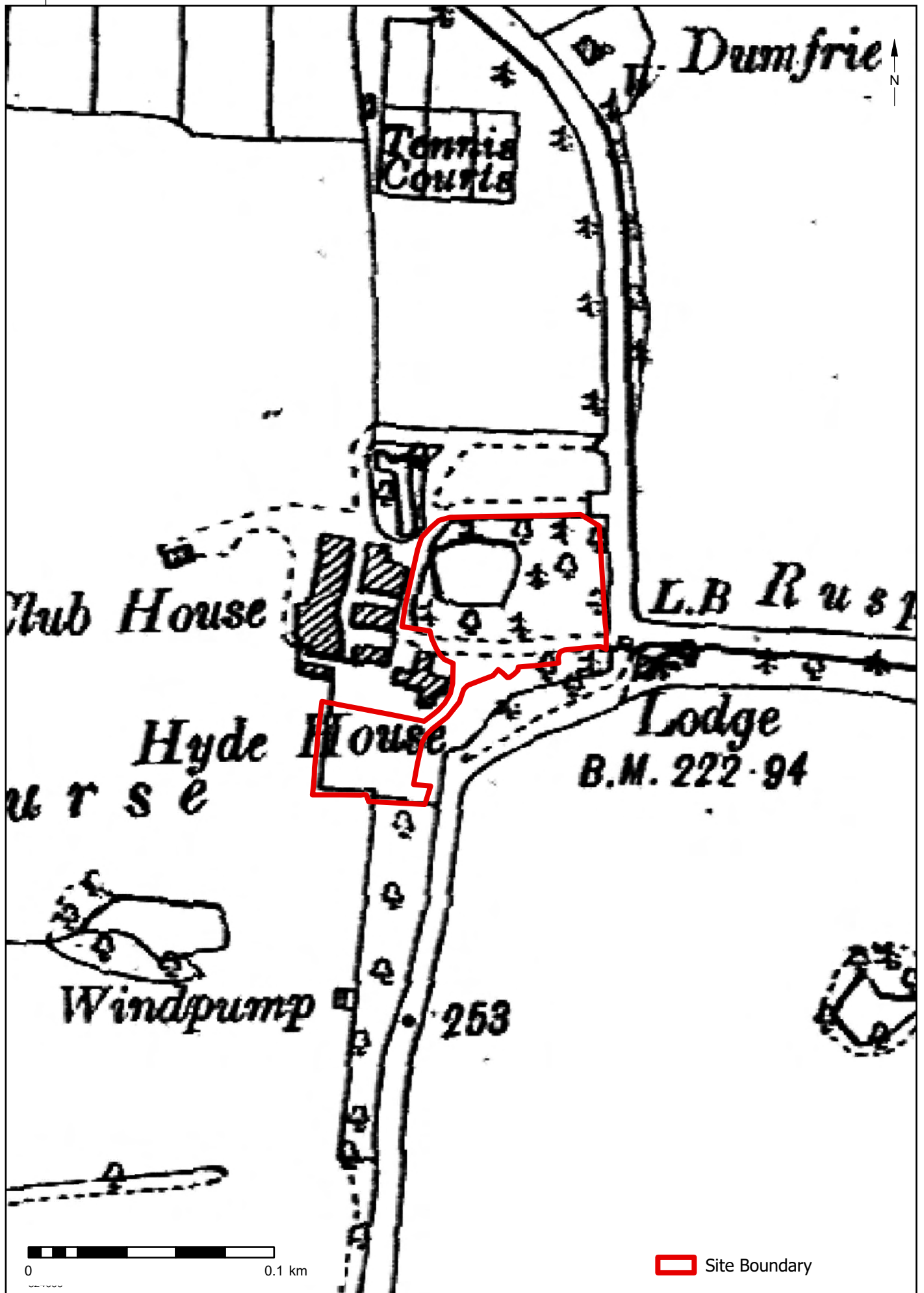
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Project Ref: 250553	September 2025	Ordnance Survey, 1874	
Report Ref: 2025205	Drawn by: APS		



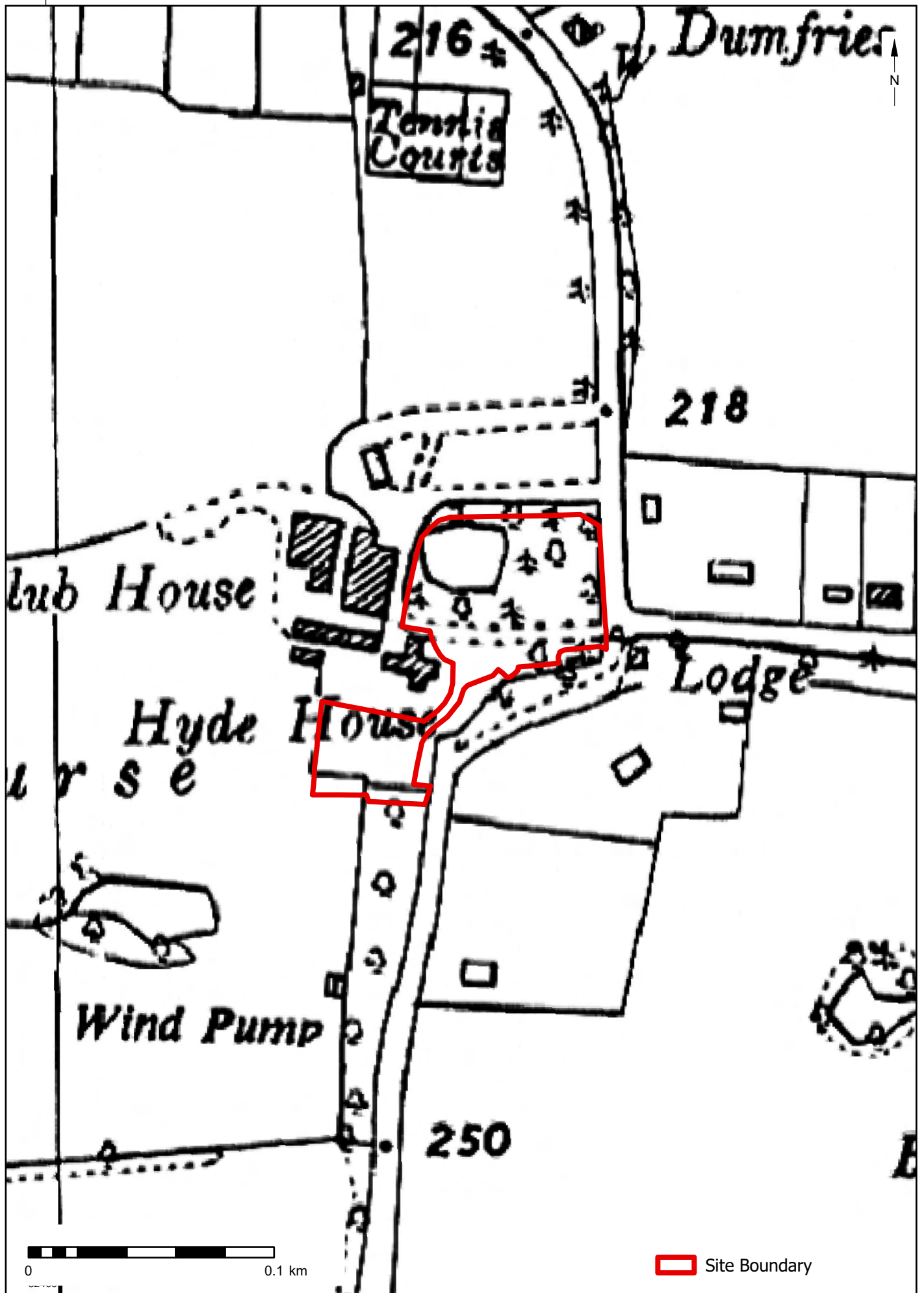
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Project Ref: 250553	September 2025	Ordnance Survey, 1897	
Report Ref: 2025205	Drawn by: APS		



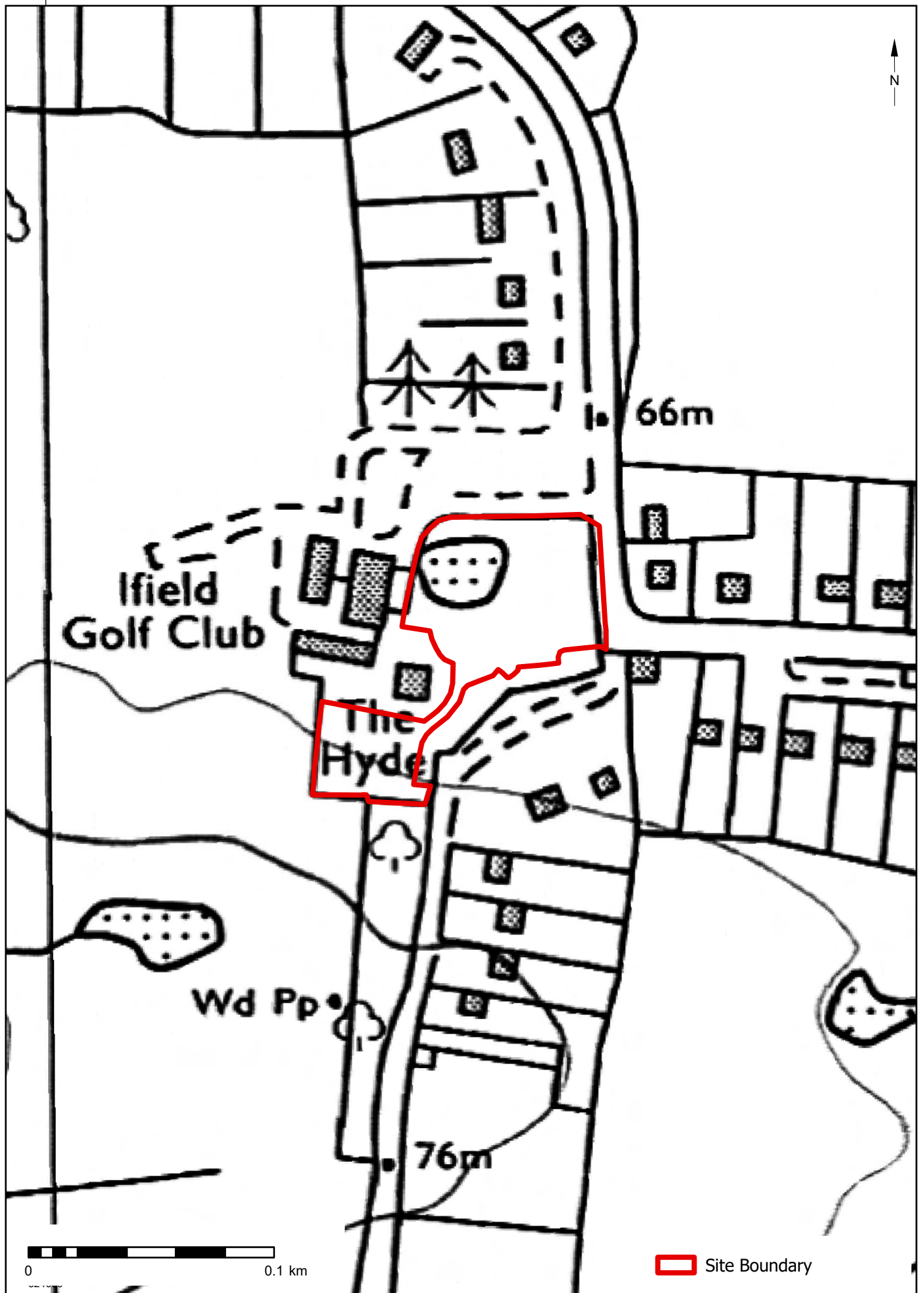
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Project Ref: 250553	September 2025	Ordnance Survey, 1910	
Report Ref: 2025205	Drawn by: APS		



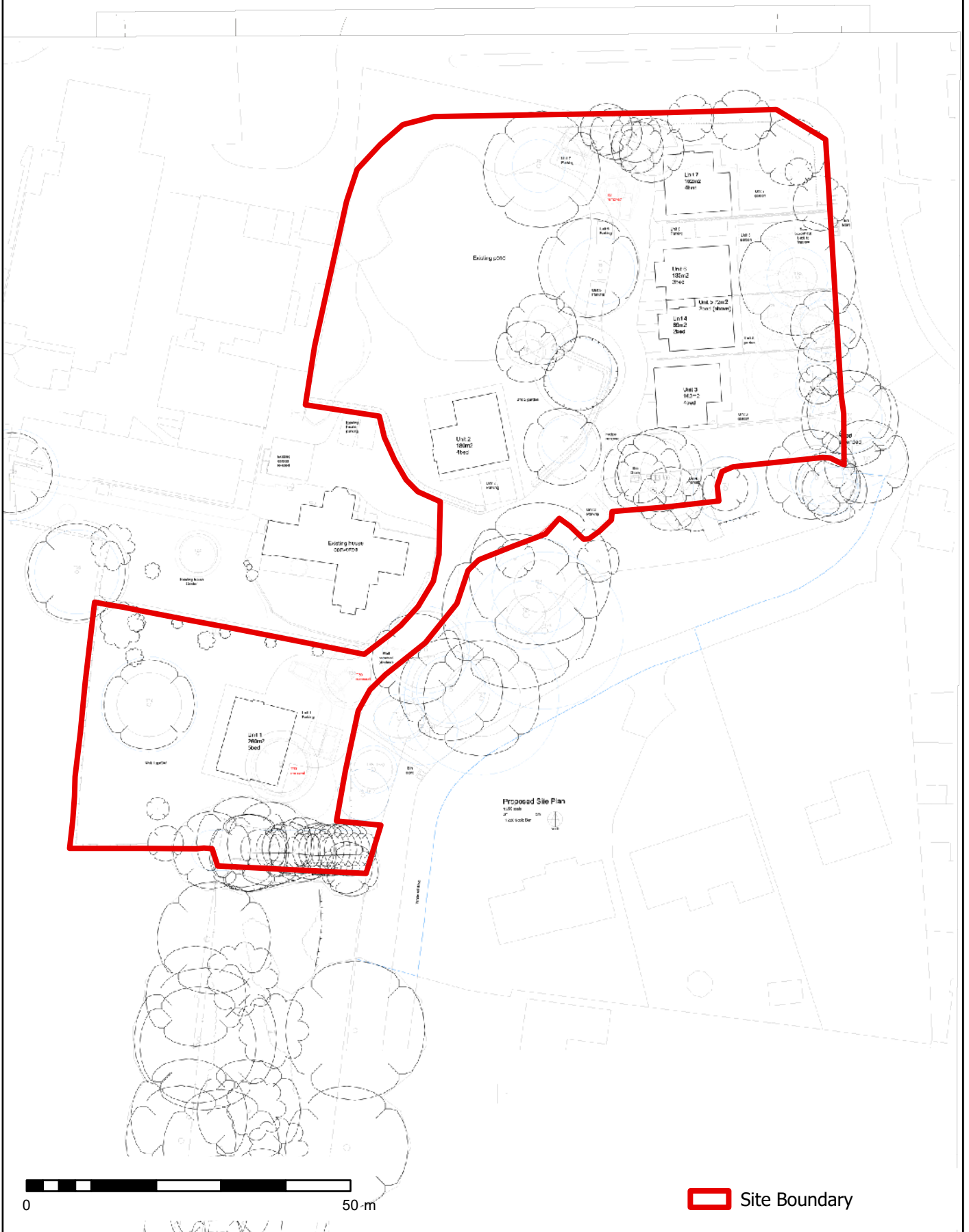
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Project Ref: 250553	September 2025	Ordnance Survey, 1932	
Report Ref: 2025205	Drawn by: APS		



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Project Ref: 250553	September 2025	Ordnance Survey, 1961	
Report Ref: 2025205	Drawn by: APS		



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Project Ref: 250553	September 2025	Ordnance Survey, 1979	
Report Ref: 2025205	Drawn by: APS		



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Project Ref: 250553	September 2025	Proposed Development	
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