WICKHURST GREEN, BROADBRIDGE HEATH, HORSHAM

Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological trial trenching evaluation

794-PLN-HER-00732
Land at Wickhurst Green, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex

Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological trial trenching
Draft
April 2025

rpsgroup.com

Document status

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date
01	For client review	Rob Masefield	Duncan Hawkins	Duncan Hawkins	16/04/2025

Approval for issue

Reviewed by	Duncan Hawkins	Operational Director - Heritage	2025-04-16
Authorised by:	Rob Masefield	Director - Heritage	2025-04-16

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The overall proposed development site for this archaeological WSI is located within the northern extent of Wickhurst Green at Broadbridge Heath (NGR TQ 14890 30970). To the west of the site is the neighbourhood centre, which was granted planning permission in 2017 (application ref. DC/17/0388). To the north of the site on the opposite side of Broadbridge Way is the Broadbridge Heath Village Hall, to the west is Old Wickhurst Lane (which dates from the Saxo-Norman / Medieval period) and to the south is residential development of Wickhurst Green (Figs 1-2).

1.2 The Wickhurst Green site was developed for residential and mixed-use development and infrastructure was completed in the last decade. As part of the permission land at the site was set aside for a school development, with the school itself within the western area and the eastern area to be used for sports pitches.

1.3 The completed development at Wickhurst Green comprises c.911 homes. The development was permitted under outline planning permission ref: DC/09/2101 granted in October 2011 and details agreed via a series of reserved matters applications.

1.4 The current 2.35ha area site formed part of the above 2011 outline permission and was reserved for a primary school for a period of five years. The education authority has formally determined that a primary school is not needed in this locality and as such the site does not need to be transferred or safeguarded for this purpose.

1.5 A Desk Based Assessment (RPS 2024) was produced on behalf of Vistry in support of a Full Planning Application for the residential development the site. The proposal comprises a full planning application for; 'Construction of 80 No. of dwellings including 35% affordable housing with associated access, open space, landscaping, parking, drainage and infrastructure works. The Proposed Development layout is provided on Figure 5.

1.6 The site is not located within the locally designated Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) for 'Land surrounding Wickhurst Green Development, Broadbridge Heath' but part of that designation is immediately to the west and to the north side of Broadbridge Way (see Fig. 2a).

1.7 As part of the wider development's archaeological requirements five archaeological trenches (Trenches 2, 3 23 and 24 within the western area and a longer, 120m long, Trench 59 within the eastern field). These were followed by a watching brief on a construction compound and on a service route within the site. Findings were sparse, although the now extant road line to the immediate west of the site produced a Mesolithic flint scatter within a hollow thought to represent a minor temporary campsite.

1.8 Following these investigations in 2013 the area of the proposed school was then 'signed off' by the West Sussex County Archaeologist for the purposes of the school and playing field (see the RPS

DBA's Appendix 4). The western zone of the site has been intensively investigated ahead of its construction compound use and a site visit combined with aerial images of the construction phase presented in this report, have confirmed that has been very heavily disturbed such that there is no remaining archaeological potential. The full sign off of this zone remains appropriate. However, the eastern field remains unaffected by the Wickhurst Green development (as it was set aside for school sport pitch use that was not implemented) and was also less intensively investigated, as appropriate for a low impact sport pitch.

1.9 This field is the subject of the trial trenching consolidated within this WSI and will comprise five 30m trenches by 2m and one 16m length by 2m trench to, in combination with the previously complete 120m length trench, form a 5% sample of the field (Figs 3-5).

1.10 This WSI describes the methodologies that will be employed in undertaking a programme of archaeological Evaluation trenching in accordance with the appropriate standards and guidance (CIfA 2020a; East Sussex County Council *et al*., 2019 'Sussex Standards').

1.11 All elements of the detailed fieldwork and post-excavation project will be undertaken by the nominated archaeological contractor who will be a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.12 The nominated archaeological contractor (yet to be appointed) will adhere to the contents of this WSI as part of their appointment and provide their own Method Statement in compliance with it.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

2.1 The solid bedrock geology across the Site comprises Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 126 to 134 million years ago in the Cretaceous period, indicating that the local environment was previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (BGS online viewer). Fossilised soil horizons can occur in these terrestrial environments. (https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.204940632.936829758.1706011460-750834298.1706011460)

2.2 There are no superficial deposits.

2.3 Although no geotechnical data records have been located for the site visual inspection indicates the presence of Made Ground in the western half of the site.

2.4 The 120m long Trench 59 of the eastern field indicated a normal depth with a thin subsoil deposit directly over the Weald Clay geology. Deeper deposits at the north-east end of the trench were considered by ASE to represent a Medieval pond and/or the western side of a former holloway of Old Wickhurst Lane (whose modern line is to the east of the site).

2.5 The archaeological investigations in the western field also demonstrated thin topsoil and subsoil deposits directly over the Weald Clay but this baseline was disrupted by cutting and filling and general disturbance caused by the Wickhurst Green construction compound use.

Topography

2.6 The western field is uneven and undulating due to disturbance from its former use as a site compound and area used for material storage. Generally, the ground levels rise slightly to the south and fall slightly to the north-east but this does not reflect the former natural topography.

2.7 The north-west corner of the eastern field is at 38.7m AOD, the central western boundary at c.38m AOD and the south-west corner at c.38.4m AOD. However, there are local fluctuations in levels due to bunding and uneven deposition of the made ground.

2.8 The eastern field to the immediate east of the stream is at 39.1m AOD in its north-west area and 38.9m next to the stream towards the southern boundary of the site. The middle of the field is at c.39.6mAOD with a higher level of c.42m AOD in the north0east corner falling to 38.8m in the south-east corner (both adjacent to Wickhurst Lane).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following background is adapted from the more detailed description provided in the Desk Based Assessment (RPS part of TetraTech 2024) and the HER Figure 2 is reproduced from that report.

3.2 Information was obtained from the West Sussex Historic Environment Records (HER).

3.3 Details of the known archaeological background for the area is presented below. The periods discussed in this section are defined as follows:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 to 10,000 BC
Late Glacial/Mesolithic	10,000 to 4,000 BC
Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	4,000 to 1,600 BC
Middle to Late Bronze Age	1,600 to 800 BC
Iron Age/Roman Transition	800 to AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 to 410
Saxon	AD 410 to 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 to 1499
Post-Medieval	AD 1500 to 1799
Modern	AD 1800 to present

3.4 The site is not located within the locally designated Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) for 'Land surrounding Wickhurst Green Development, Broadbridge Heath' but part of that designation is immediately to the west and to the north side of Broadbridge Way (Fig. 2a).

3.5 The area of the Weald in which the site lies has historically been considered to be of generally 'low archaeological potential'. Nevertheless, the recent large-scale investigations for Wickhurst Green (ASE 2013; Margetts 2018) have demonstrated extensive multi-period remains dating from the Mesolithic to post-medieval period. The results of Wickhurst Green compliments other large-scale projects at Horley (Swift in prep) and Gatwick Airport (Wells 2005; Network Archaeology 2012; AOC 2016), which show that archaeological remains within the Low Weald are more extensive than previously thought.

Prevous Archaeological Work

3.6 An extensive programme of archaeological works covering c.60ha were carried out for Wickhurst Green (Event EWS1255 'Multi-Period Activity at Wickhurst Green, Broadbridge Heath'; MWS11271; RPS 2011, 2012; ASE 2013; Margetts 2018). The LiDAR and archaeological fieldwork mitigation investigations revealed a multi-period landscape in use from the Mesolithic to the Post-Medieval periods, including important Iron Age and Medieval occupation phases (the latter including a Saxo-Norman period manorial hall). The Wickhurst Green investigations represent one of the largest single

archaeological excavations within the Weald of West Sussex, an area otherwise little investigated by such work. They included EWS2256 a separately recorded (on the HER) stage of evaluation for 'Land West of Horsham' c.430m to the south of the site.

3.7 The archaeological background for both Broadbridge Heath and Land East of the A24 was provided within an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (EWS1484 for the Land West of Horsham - Desk-Based Assessment; ASE 2007). This document was approved by the WSCC Senior Archaeologist (WSCC SA - Archaeological Advisor to the LPA) in support of the outline planning application. The DBA was supplemented by very limited trial trenching for the Site in 2008 which was designed to target a former deer park boundary (ASE 2008a and 2008b).

3.8 Correspondence between RPS and the WSCC SA was undertaken in late January 2011 in relation to the specific mitigation requirements for the Site (west of the A24). It was agreed in principal that an archaeological 'Strip, Map and Sample' procedure would be adopted for infrastructure routes and this would inform whether there would be any additional archaeological requirements within the adjacent housing areas (see the DBA's Appendix 4 for mitigation areas, trench locations and sign off plans from the 2011-13 project and after Margetts 2018). Archaeological stripping, to remove c.150mm of subsoil, in addition to topsoil, was considered inappropriate for housing areas, unless archaeology is shown to be extending into those areas from the adjacent infrastructure works. This proved to be the case in a number of instances. The strip, map and sample approach was designed as a risk-adverse procedure in terms of project programme, by providing a mechanism to rapidly identify archaeology and investigate prior to the following stages of construction.

3.9 The Wickhurst Green Phase 1 and 2 works commenced in late 2011 with the construction of three small newt translocation ponds. This was followed by the required pre-construction evaluation of the haul road in March 2012. The main site works, in concert with Breheny began on 28th May 2012 with completion by the end of 2012. The archaeological strategy for the project was consolidated within two RPS archaeological schemes of resource management and written schemes of investigation (RPS 2011, 2012). A plan showing the area 'signed off' as complete by the WSCC Senior Archaeologist (then Archaeological Advisor to the LPA) in terms of archaeological fieldwork is provided as the DBA's Appendix 4 (RPS 2024).

3.10 As part of the Wickhurst Green investigations two findings are adjacent. One relates to the Medieval use of Old Wickhurst Lane to the immediate east, which was found as a Medieval holloway to the south of the site, to the west of its current line. The other is a Mesolithic flintwork scatter to the immediate west of the site dug prior to the placement of Sargent Way.

3.11 There have also been investigations conducted for Wickhurst Green within the site itself in 2012. These were undertaken by ASE managed by RPS. This comprised trenching (Trenches 2, 3, 23, 23 in the western area and 120m long Trench 59 in the eastern area), a strip map and sample style

watching brief exercise for the Countryside Properties construction compound and a minor watching brief along a service corridor.

3.12 Prior to those investigations a general paucity of records within the HER for sites other than farmsteads and outfarms in the Weald, was augmented and biased to some extent by the influx of sites onto the HER by virtue of the 2006 Forum Heritage Services report on Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex.

3.13 In addition to Wickhurst Green (whose results were extensive and important enough to require a monograph publication – Margetts 2018), other site investigations in the vicinity include a watching brief conducted at Broadbridge Heath Depot from only c.40m to the east of the site (EWS1996) and various watching briefs and other works at Land East of the A24 from c.370m plus to the south-east of the site (EWS1178; EWS1394; EWS1900; ASE 2016).

3.14 An Archaeological Impact Assessment event recording earthworks in Fullingmill Copse, Horsham, some 570m to the south-east of the site is also recorded (EWS1406). A Heritage Statement for 'Extra Care, West Horsham' was undertaken in the same area (EWA2269).

3.15 Another evaluation was conducted at Heath Barn Farm, Broadbridge Heath (EWS1365) c.390m to the west of the site; whilst a separate DBA was conducted for land at Broadbridge Heath for a separate parcel c.150m to the west and immediately south of Broadbridge Way (EWS1616). The later was then followed by a separate trenching evaluation (EWS1971).

3.16 EWS1469 relates to a geophysical survey undertaken at Broadbridge Mill, Horsham, c.600m to the south-west of the site, whilst EWS1603 further still to the south-west relates to a DBA for the land at the Upper Arun.

3.17 A negative evaluation was conducted at Newbridge Nurseries, Broadbridge Heath some c.550m to the west-south-west of the site (EWS1962; ASE 2017).

3.18 For Land at Wellcross Farm, c.700m to the south-west of the site (EWS2185), a geophysical survey (fluxgate magnetometry) was undertaken in support of the residential development application (SUMO 2019). This survey of 5.9 hectares identified no anomalies likely to be archaeological in origin, and only a small number of anomalies of uncertain origin and a small number of linear field boundaries, likely to be medieval or post medieval in date. This was followed by negative trial trenching (ASE / RPS 2023).

3.19 EWS1795, on the line of Broadbridge Way itself, relates to a watching brief and trenching evaluation for the Newbridge Roundabout, Broadbridge Heath, to the north and north-west of the site.

3.20 Further north, events on the HER are less numerous but include a watching brief at Shelley Primary School, Broadbridge Heath, some 200m to the north-west (EWS1918) and a DBA and associated

investigations for Land North of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath (EWS1306 and EWS1726). Further details are provided of the results of these investigations in the by Period discussion below.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

3.21 The River Arun traverses the valley c.700m to the south-west of the site. The potential for alluvial deposits and terrace gravels associated with the River Arun to incorporate Middle/Late Pleistocene deposits has been recognised (ASE 2007). Nevertheless, no Palaeolithic artefacts of finds are recorded for the study area and the potential of the site to contain such finds is very low.

3.22 Archaeological trenching and a widened area of mitigation on the line of Sargent Way, to the immediate west of the site, identified a scatter of Mesolithic flintwork, labelled as 'Hunting Camp 1', within a slight hollow at 56m OD (MWS14352). The hollow contained 49 pieces of worked flint including a piecer, characteristic blades and bladelets and five mocroliths from composite arrowheads, which were stylistically late Mesolithic (Margetts 2018, p. 26-7). A further scatter as found within three infilled tree throws c.370m to the south-east of the first scatter at 35m OD (ibid) and was referenced as 'Hunting Camp 2'. This was also allocated HER number MWS14352 as a split location reference. There were a much larger 632 pieces of worked flint in that assemblage and although fewer (two) microliths were present, these suggested a similar date. The Mesolithic evidence recorded at the Wickhurst Green site comprised probable shortstay or hunting camps represented by concentrations of flintwork within features. These demonstrate the presence of Mesolithic activity on the Weald Clay close to watercourses.

3.23 The Land West of Horsham evaluation and surface artefact collection close to the River Arun beyond at the southern extent of the DBA study area, identified a surface scatter of Mesolithic flints scatter (MWS11978; EWS1492). The Land East of the A24 investigations also identified residual Mesolithic flintwork, although a possible hearth is also referenced (MWS14756; EWS1900). Much larger scatters also exist at Warnham to the north and on the sand geologies of St Leonards Forest to the east.

Later Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age & Early to Middle Iron Age)

3.24 At Wickhurst Green, Neolithic finds were restricted to residual pieces of flintwork as well as fragmented sherds of possible Neolithic Peterborough Ware bowl found residually within an early post-medieval pit, reflecting transient activities (MWS11271; MWS15733). A small, segmented mortuary or monumental enclosure (similar to types in the Thames Valley) or perhaps with possible small square 'houses' of earlier Neolithic date, some 300m south of the site, was initially thought possible when the HER record was created. However, radiocarbon dating has since suggested a later prehistoric origin for the earthwork (Margetts 2018).

3.25 Possible Neolithic flintwork was also found at Land North of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge c.600m to the north-east of the site (MWS13598; EWS1726) at Land at Highwood (Southern Site), Broadbridge c.1km to the south-east (MWS13612; EWS1727) and at Land East of the A24, West of Horsham (MWS14756; EWS1900).

3.26 Evidence for Bronze Age activity is limited in the Weald but sites have been encountered, for example America Wood, Ashington (Priestly-Bell 1994) and Gatwick Airport (Wells 2005) and barrows are known to exist.

3.27 Wickhurst Green encountered a few pit features as well as finds of Bronze Age pottery, flintwork and a small Arreton class axe redeposited in a Medieval pit within the centre of the Wickhurst Green site (MWS11271; Margetts 2018). However, pollen sequences indicate that the local environment included open grassland from the end of the Middle Bronze Age plus grazed woodland dominated by oak and hazel (ibid). The closest Bronze Age features to the present site were individual pits c.150m to the south-west and c.380m to the south-south-west respectively (Margetts 2018, p.37).

3.28 Other sites such as (Land North of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge to the north (MWS13598) and Land East of the A24, West of Horsham (MWS14756) have produced flintwork of Bronze Age date. The potential for Bronze Age archaeology to be present at the site, other than residual flintwork is low.

3.29 The Wickhurst Green site recorded extensive occupation from the Middle Iron Age, with some transient activity during the Early Iron Age (MWS11271; Margetts 2018, p.37-67). The Middle Iron Age occupation comprised four roundhouses in the central area of the site, c.250m to the south-west of the site (MWS15734). To the north of the main occupation was interesting and a rare spiral ring-gully around a post-built structure. The spiral gully-defined structure may relate to a workshop and/or livestock shed, although there are other (religious or domestic) possibilities. There were three structures closer to the present site (c.100m to the south-west) in the form of two four post (granary or hay rick structures) adjacent to a truncated ring gully of another possible round house (also part of HER MWS15734). This interpretation would make sense with respect to the adjacent storage buildings and suggests another foci, or perhaps shifting locations of the same family group. A third area of Middle Iron Age occupation was located c.450m to the south-east of the proposal site, with a ring gully of a round house within the corner of a landscape enclosure ditch (MWS15734).

3.30 A ditched landscape enclosure at the base of 'High Wood Hill' c.900m southeast of the site (HER ref MWS4535) is perhaps associated with the above roundhouse gully and therefore founded during the Middle Iron Age. It is recorded in the HER as one half of a univallate enclosure, and visible on aerial photographs. It is possible that this land division forms the beginnings, or the earliest recognisable phase, of a long-lived landscape boundary feature that was later incorporated by the Late Iron Age and Romano-British landscape and perhaps eventually utilised as a Medieval park. A Medieval-Post Medieval version remains in existence to the present day.

Late Iron Age & Roman (AD43-410)

3.31 A Late Iron Age-early Romano-British phase of occupation at Wickhurst Green was one of the busiest phases of activity at the site, with the laying out of tracks, enclosures and field systems, as well as settlement evidence for three more; one associated with stock enclosures c.750m to the south of the site (MWS15735; MWS15737) and another with two roundhouses of late Iron Age to Roman date, c.600m to the south-east (also referenced as part of MWS15735; MWS15737). Between the two occupation locales was a cremation cemetery including two small square barrow and a number of cremations (MWS15733; Margetts 2018, p.87-95). Grave goods, of Late Iron Age date included brooches. Some burials were in urns, whilst others were in pits. In addition, two small square enclosures were dated to this phase and are likely to be related to mortuary activity (potentially barrows). Two urned cremations were also found in close proximity to the easternmost of these enclosures.

3.32 The Claudian conquest had led to centralised administration and the establishment of towns associated with a proliferation of trades and business-like commerce - supported by an effective road network. This led to further agricultural expansion and minerals exploitation. The area of the Weald of Surrey and Sussex is most notable for its Imperial ironworks and for exploitation of timber, although some of the landscape was also occupied and farmed. The site itself was c.3.5km to the east of Roman Stane Street, the route from Chichester to Londinium, along and close to which a number of occupation sites are now known (see Margetts 2018, Fig 6.17).

3.33 During the Romano-British period the Wickhurst Green site saw the continued occupation and modification of earlier enclosures, from some 700m to the south of the site (part of MWS15737). It was also possible to plot and date a large area of Roman field-system that connected the aforementioned enclosures and effectively demonstrates the associated farmland. The closest landscape (field) ditches to the site were located just to the south of the western zone of the site (part of MWS15735 and MWS15737; Margetts 2018, Fig. 6.6) but none were identified by the investigations within the site itself. In fact, no Late Iron Age or Roman finds were made within the site itself. Further south a new enclosure was laid out, as well as a track or hollow way, with the land mainly utilised for organised pastoral and arable activity into the late 4th century.

3.34 Further afield to the south of the study area a Roman tile-works is recorded c at Baystone Farm (HER ref: MWS5527) and may indicate that a more substantial Roman settlement was located in that vicinity. The works were discovered in 1954 during preparatory work for a landfill site, and appear to have produced box flue tiles, tegulae, imbrices, pila tiles and flat floor tiles.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

3.35 Early Germanic settlers of the 5th and 6th century tended to occupy the coastal and downland areas initially. There is still very little known about the Early and Middle Saxon settlement of the Weald

(Drewett et al., 1988) and it has been suggested that clearances made in the Iron Age and Roman period reverted to forest (Gardiner, 1990). Elsewhere in the south east, cemetery sites have been the principal means of identifying Early and Middle Saxon occupation.

3.36 The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles record that during the Anglo-Saxon conquest of Sussex, the native Britons were driven from the coastal towns into the recesses of the forest for sanctuary. Settlement pattern in the wider landscape around the Site would have been scattered and dispersed, and saw little development until the Medieval period. Lands and estates were attached to manors in the south beyond the forest to provide them with swine pasture, timber, firewood and charcoal. Hence, there is no mention of the nearby villages of Slinfold or Itchington in Domesday, nor Horsham which became a Medieval borough, despite there almost certainly being dispersed settlement in the area during the early Medieval period. It therefore appears that the lands were largely owned as detached parts of parishes located further afield.

3.37 The River Arun, c.900m to the south-east of the site, formed an ancient parish, and natural boundary, although at the time of the Domesday survey.The site appears to have been detached land within the manorial landholdings of the parish of Sullington, who held detached lands comprising 120 acres at Broadbridge and Broadbridge Heath, forming Sullington's Wealden pasture. Sullington lies on and below the northern scarp of the South Downs a few miles to the south. These lands were disputed with Horsham parish in the 13th century, with those parts on the north side of the River Arun not becoming part of Horsham parish until 1878.

3.38 The detached part of the parish at Broadbridge was a manor by 1243: the hamlet consisted of a manor house and a mill, located c.600m to the south of the site (MWS4525; MWS9511), and is recorded as having tenements in Itchingfield. The manor of Broadbridge contained 10 recorded houses in 1665, when Sullington tithing contained 21. Broadbridge Heath was an area of open common land until enclosure in 1868.

3.39 A large are of landscape, within which the site was located, was located within a Medieval deer park which probably extended to the River Arun to the south and Farthings Road to the north. The suggested extent of the deer park is shown by Margetts (MWS67; 2018; Fi. 9.11). The Medieval Park at Broadbridge is mentioned in 1279 when it was owned by Roger Covent. A general location identification point for the park is identified by the HER is actually within the North-east corner of the proposed development site (Fig. 2a) but reflects the much wider area.

3.40 With the exception of Wickhurts Green Anglo-Saxon period find have been scarce within the DBA study area, restricted to surface finds of pottery at Land West of Horsham (MWS11978; EWS1492). The investigations at Wickhurst Green identified virtually no evidence for Saxon activity pre-dating the 11th century (MWS15739).

3.41 The new understanding of the development of the Late Saxon and Medieval agricultural landscape and its settlement by a high-status manor, farms and outfarms in the Medieval period was one of the major at achievements of the Wickhurst Green archaeological project, as set out in the monograph publication (Margetts 2018). Not only was it possible to provide a highly detailed phasing of the evolution of the Post Medieval landscape, but these phases were related to shifting occupations represented by the beam trench foundations of a series of farm buildings, set within their farmstead enclosures. The most important was a large Saxo Norman early manorial hall adjacent to Five Oaks Road, c.500m to the west of the site, which was likely a high-status manorial type holding from around the time of the Norman conquest (part of MWS15739; Margetts 2018, p.162-173 & 181-188). A second Saxo-Norman (but probably post Conquest) hall was located closer to the site, some 300m to the south-west (part of MWS15739; Margetts 2018, Site 6). This subsidiary farm was probably in use until c.AD 1175.

3.42 The proposed development site is today situated immediately east of Old Wickhurst Lane but which has its origins in the Late Saxon period (c.AD750-1020). Margetts (2018, Figs 7.1 & 9.7 p.151 and 200) has phased an archaeological holloway (sunken or eroded ancient routeway) found in 2012 to the west side of Old Wickhurst Lane to the immediate south of the eastern end of the site (and perhaps just overlapping with it), from this period and through the Medieval period. This was interpreted as the former and oldest alignment of the Old Wickhurst Lane, at which time it was used in the Late Saxon and Medieval period as a droveway leading to Sullington. In essence livestock farmers from the upland parish of Sullington, on the Downs to the south, drove their herds north into the Weald to graze periodically, probably using the route and gradually farms were established at the detached Broadbridge Heath on a permanent basis. The north-eastern extent of the trial trench within the eastern field of the site seemingly encountered the same former holloway (or pond) deposits that had been excavated to the south (location shown on Fig. 2a as part of MWS15739).

3.43 A former Medieval field boundary was also located crossing the western area of the site, this boundary was investigated ahead of the compound being emplaced which will have removed it (location shown on Fig. 2a as part of MWS15739; see Margetts 2018, Fig. 9.1). ASE identified the boundary as separating two former Medieval fields of the period 1175-1275 (high Medieval) which were labelled ‘OA49’ to the north and ‘OA64’ to the south on their Fig. 9.1. The eastern area of the site was part of a larger rectangular field, separated within the site by the hedged steam line and bounded on the east side by Old Wickhurst Lane.

3.44 As indicated above the site itself is located in a fairly peripheral location to the identified Saxo-Norman and Medieval farms, the closest being 300m to the south (Margetts 2018). However, as Old Wickhurst Lane appears to have been located as a holloway (possibly associated with a pond still seen on Post Medieval maps) at the east end of the 120m long trench cut through the eastern field of the site. The holloway was excavated some 100m to the south.

Post-medieval

3.45 Figure 10.5 of the Wickhurst Green Monograph (Margetts 2018, p.214) shows the eastern field and the fields to the south as exhibiting possible traces of Post Medieval ridge and furrow (based on LiDAR). Archaeological traces of a small area of former (plough levelled) ridge and furrow were investigated during that project from c.150m to the south-west of the site (part of MWS15741; ibid, p.212-213). The furrows contained 17th -18th century pottery. The LiDAR reproduced for this report (Figure 3) shoes north-south aligned striations which could allude to drainage or the bases of former Post Medieval furrows (although none were identified within the 2012 trial trench).

3.46 Post Medieval field boundaries were also recorded to the immediate west of the site and within the eastern field of the site itself (part of MWS15741).

3.47 As with the Medieval period the Wickhurst Green monograph publication (Margetts 2018) provides a highly detailed phasing of the evolution of the Post Medieval landscape, although settlement features and buildings were for this period either existing barns of outfarms (which were subject to historic building recording) or were at the locations of the modern farms.

3.48 The earliest such cartographic source reproduced here is the 1724 Budgen Map (DBA Fig. 4) which shows Broadbridge Heath in the context of the deer park to the south-east.

3.49 The 1795 Gardner and Gream map (DBA Fig. 5) illustrates the site as open landscape between the road and small cluster of buildings at Broadbridge Heath and the River Arun to the south, where Broadbridge Mill is labelled. Wickhurst Lane is shown leading to Broadbridge Farm to the south. The site comprises fields to the west side of the unlabelled Wickhurst Lane.

3.50 The c.1844 Tithe Map (DBA Fig. 7) shows the site as parts of fields 768, 771 and 772. A pond is shown on the boundary between 668 to the north and 771 to the south. This may have been encountered by the trench within the eastern field of the site in 2012. These were arable fields owned by Matthew Stanford at this time which may be why ridge and furrow traces may be seen on LiDAR.

3.51 The 1875-1876 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map (DBA Fig. 8) labels Wickhurst Lane and shows the site with a pond at its eastern extent and split between parts of two fields as previously.

3.52 By the 1911 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map (DBA Fig. 10) some field boundaries have been removed to the immediate south of the site and the pond has been filled in (or had silted up).

3.53 By the 1932-1933 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map (DBA Fig. 11) the former fields to the north had been subdivided into a series of narrower east-west plots. A small building or house is now built to the immediate north of the north-east extent of the site.

3.54 The 1:10,560 scale 1956-1961 Ordnance Survey (DBA Fig. 12) shows a sports centre built to the east of the site and Wickhurst Lane. By 1966-67 the A24 road had been constructed further to the east.

3.55 The 1974 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500 scale) (DBA Fig. 13) also shows the sports centre whilst the surrounding fields have been further denuded of its hedges. Broadbridge Heath's residential expansion has now expanded almost to the site, infilling the former narrow plots.

3.56 The 2001 Google Earth image (DBA Fig. 14) shows Broadbridge Way constructed to the immediate north of the site which is shown as fields. The 2012 Google Earth image shows the compound for Wickhurst Green under construction with earthworks and bunding activity to the south of it (DBA Fig. 15). The road (Sargent Way) to the west is in place. The following year the 2013 Google Earth image (DBA Fig. 16) shows the compound and wide disturbance of the surrounding areas of the field including the scars of the infilled archaeological trenches (including the 120m long trench within the eastern field) along with the northern edge of the Medieval Holloway excavation site. Otherwise ground within the site remains undisturbed.

3.57 The 2018 Google Earth image (DBA Fig. 17) shows the complete preparation for the then required school site with the previously undisturbed areas of the western field now disturbed with the imposition of hard core across the area. The cut of a roughly east-west aligned ditch is shown across the eastern field as a further intrusion. Houses of Wickhurst Green are now built to the south of the site.

3.58 The archaeological potential for the Post Medieval period is likely to be limited to possible evidence of former agricultural features such as former field boundaries or furrows.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 This WSI has been prepared for agreement with Place Services (the archaeological planning advisors to the LPA).

4.2 The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site to enable Horsham District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCMS, 2024). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

4.3 The following general objectives for the evaluation are as follows:

- To identify the nature, character, extent and possible date of any archaeological sites and/or features within the areas subject to evaluation;
- To assess the survival, quality, condition and significance of any archaeological remains;
- To ensure the preservation by record of all archaeological remains revealed during the course of the archaeological evaluation; and
- To prepare an appropriate archaeological archive including the treatment and preservation of any artefacts.

4.4 Further specific aims are as follows:

- Are any archaeological remains present cut into the basal geology, following investigation and recording, can these findings contribute to local or regional research priorities as set out in the SERF?;
- Is there any further evidence for Mesolithic activity at the site, similar to the flint scatter found to the west of the proposed development?;
- Is there any evidence for Neolithic activity at the site, perhaps associated, in terms of territory, occupation or landscape utilisation?;
- Are there archaeological features or sites of Bronze Age date present that may further contextualise the local landscape?;
- Is there any evidence for Iron Age or Roman activity, field-systems, or occupation and in particular does the site include further Middle or Late Iron Age occupation?; and
- What evidence can be gleaned for Roman, early Medieval and Medieval utilisation of this site in terms of further contextualising the important Medieval settlement pattern at Wickhurst Green and can the holloway along the eastern edge of the site be identified and more closely dated?

4.5 An updated South East Research Framework (SERF) is currently being prepared and this will establish the regional historic environment research agenda for the area within which the site is located. Draft chapters for the research agenda have been subject to consultation but not yet published in final form. The programme of archaeological investigations undertaken in connection with the project may produce results which could contribute to several of the themes and issues identified within the draft research agenda.

4.6 In the event of positive results from the evaluation these aims will be updated for a second stage WSI.

5 METHODOLOGY

Introduction

5.1 All elements of the programme of archaeological investigation (fieldwork, reporting, publication and archive preparation/deposition) will be undertaken by a suitably experienced archaeological contractor. The contractor will be a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and the identity of the appointed contractor will be notified to Place Services in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork.

5.2 The nominated archaeological contractor will follow the CIfA Code of Conduct (CIfA, 2019) at all times. The archaeologist in charge of the fieldwork will be a full Member or Associate member of CIfA (i.e. MCIfA or ACIfA).

5.3 The archaeological contractor will be monitored by, RPS on behalf of Vistry.

5.4 Additional monitoring will be carried out by Place Services on behalf of Crawley Council. A programme of monitoring will be agreed between RPS, Vistry and the Place Services Planning Archaeologist ahead of commencement of any piece of fieldwork. The programme of monitoring will remain flexible and will be adjusted accordingly as the fieldwork progresses.

5.5 Access for the fieldwork, and for the programme of monitoring, will be arranged by Vistry and their appointed agents.

5.6 All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI along with the appropriate standards and guidance (CIfA, 2020a; East Sussex County Council *et al*., 2019).

5.7 All relevant health and safety legislation and guidance will be adhered to. A detailed Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared by the archaeological contractor. This RAMS will be submitted to, and agreed by, Vistry ahead of the commencement of any fieldwork.

5.8 Trenches are located on Figure 3 and 4 – All trenches are 30m in length and 1.8m wide. Trenches have been placed to achieve a 5% by area sample of the available area. A total will comprise five 30m trenches by 2m and one 16m length by 2m (5% sample of the eastern field area including the previously conducted 120m long trench).

5.9 It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the evaluation fieldwork. The requirements for public engagement for any required mitigation stages will be reviewed and agreed with the County Archaeologist as part of a any mitigation WSI.

Generic

5.10 All work will be undertaken to Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for:

- Archaeological Evaluation
- Archaeological Excavation (if required)

5.11 All work will be in accordance with the Sussex Standards (East Sussex County Council et al). In the case of any variation between this WSI and the Sussex Standards the latter will apply.

5.12 In accepting a contract to undertake the works, the nominated contractor will take responsibility for the standards and levels of recording and reporting plus the preparation, if necessary, of Health and Safety documentation.

5.13 The archaeologists will follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

5.14 Any relevant service plans will be provided by the developer prior to the works.

5.15 All relevant health and safety legislation will be adhered to. A Health & Safety Risk Assessment will be prepared for archaeological works. Risk Assessments will be prepared by the archaeological contractor.

5.16 Trenches and mitigation areas will be CAT scanned prior to excavation. If Service runs are identified during the CAT scan they will be treated as “live” services”. As a result trench locations may be modified.

5.17 If services are encountered during the digging of any trenches they will be treated as “live” and will be avoided.

5.18 There are two overhead lines crossing the evaluation area and the appropriate exclusion zone either side will be demarked by netlon. The archaeological contractor will obtain a GS6 in relation to the height of the wires to ensure their goal post crossing point is at the correct height.

5.19 The trenches and subsequent mitigation areas will be machine stripped to the level of the highest archaeologically significant layer or in the absence of such layers, to the level of the undisturbed natural.

5.20 The evaluation trenches and subsequent mitigation areas (if required) will be opened by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate. Trenches will be backfilled by the nominated archaeological contractor but not compacted, other than by tracking over. The machine re-deposition of spoil will be undertaken with subsoil first and then topsoil, with tracking over the backfilled material.

5.21 Where mechanical excavation is undertaken it shall avoid damage to archaeological remains and be limited to removal of “overburden” unless set out otherwise in this design. The mechanical excavator/s will operate under archaeological supervision at all time. “Overburden” will be removed

under direction of the nominated person in charge of fieldwork or delegated archaeologists. Mechanical excavators shall not track over an area once excavated to the upper archaeological horizon.

5.22 Care will be taken to ensure that machines used do not rut, compact or otherwise damage buried or exposed archaeological features and deposits ahead of recording. No potentially significant archaeological deposits will be removed prior to recording and sampling (if necessary) to provide an adequate understanding of their character.

5.23 Following clearance of the trench all faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

5.24 The site grid and all trenches and excavation areas will be accurately surveyed using a Total Station or GPS and will be related to the National Grid. The archaeological site grid will be marked on the trenching plans and will be marked on the ground. The trench locations will be accurately placed on the site plan following the excavation and the corners of the trenches will be allocated grid references.

5.25 A series of Temporary Bench Marks shall be surveyed as necessary in relation to an Ordnance Survey Bench Mark. The location of the bench marks and the TBM's will be recorded on the trench plans. Plans and sections of all trenches, features and deposits will be related to their height above sea level.

5.26 The exposed surface of the natural will be hand cleaned sufficiently to define any archaeological features present.

5.27 Complex areas (areas of intercutting features, surviving layers, where features are complex in form or where surface finds may plotted) will be planned by hand, usually at a scale 1:20. These plans will located via total station, scanned, vectorised and imported via the archaeological contractor's CAD programme on the OS grid-based plan. Less complex areas of the site (where features are absent or rare and of simple form) will be planned using a total station with the data input directly onto CAD and the OS tiles. There will be no site grid on the ground. All site plans will show OS grid points and spot levels and will be fully indexed and related to adjacent plans. It is not anticipated that single context recording will be appropriate. However, should particularly complex sequences of deposits or features be encountered, then single context recording will be undertaken. A uniform site plan will be produced showing all site features.

5.28 The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. Each TBM will be levelled as part of a closed loop starting and finishing on either approved OSBMs or the schemes established secondary control. Where more than one TBM is required per site, the TBMs will be established as part of the same closed loop.

5.29 Archaeological features and deposits will be sampled by hand. This will normally entail up to 20% of linear features and 50% of discrete features. Slots across linear features will be at least 1m in width.

5.30 Organic ditch or pit fills will be sampled for environmental information.

5.31 Structural elements will be sufficiently characterised at evaluation stage to establish their potential function. Any identified structures will be fully excavated at excavation stage and the precise methodology for their investigation will be pre-agreed with Place Services following exposure and cleaning in plan. All structural post-holes will normally be half-sectioned whilst gullies and beam slots will be sampled excavated to a percentage to be agreed with Place Services (but including terminals and at least once segment of the rear of ring-gullies as a minimum).

5.32 All trenches, features and deposits will be photographed using a digital camera. A scale and north arrow will be included in the photographs. Digital images will also be provided for use.

5.33 Contractors will be expected to liaise with the archive repository over their photographic requirements before fieldwork starts. A full photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological investigation. The transparencies will be mounted in suitable frames for long-term curation in preparation for deposition with the archive.

5.34 Upon completion of each evaluation trench at least one long section (or representative part) will be drawn including a profile of the top of the natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc., if the trench has not been fully excavated). Other sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features will be drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.

5.35 A 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid Reference. All sections should be located on plan with OS co-ordinates. The location of the OS bench marks used and the site TBM will also be indicated.

5.36 All finds will be bagged and labelled with their relevant context number for washing and processing.

5.37 The spoil heaps from the evaluation trenches will be scanned for metal artefacts using a metal detector. A list of finds recovered by this technique will be included in the report.

5.38 A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram will be used to record stratigraphic relationships. This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the evaluation. Spot dating should be incorporated where applicable during the course of the works.

Finds

5.39 All relevant finds will be retained, washed and where appropriate will be marked with the site code and context number (unless contamination evidence to the contrary is provided).

Environmental Sampling

5.40 Environmental sampling strategies will be developed subject to the requirements of the evaluation work and future mitigation strategies and the issues of potential contamination. If contamination is not an issue, specialist staff will have a role in ensuring that appropriate deposits are sampled to retrieve palaeo-environmental and economic indicators to fulfil the project aims. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with guidance provided by Historic England (Jane Corcoran).

5.41 The sampling strategy and methodology for both evaluation and mitigation stages will be based on the following (subject to H&S considerations):

- All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers;
- Appropriate contexts will be bulk sampled for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects. Assemblages of charred crop remains are of particular importance and will be used to provide data in addition to the associated weed flora on agricultural activities, the economy of the site and its relationship to the river valley;
- If occupation surfaces are encountered, spatially controlled collection of environmental bulk samples may be taken to aid evaluation procedures. Spatial co-ordinates will be recorded for all samples, and the sampling grid related to the site grid and Ordnance Survey grid. Assessment of spatial information should be undertaken to enable the degree of resolution to be defined following appropriate consultation;
- Environmental samples will be taken where organic remains survive in well-stratified, datable deposits. Bulk samples (40 litres or the whole context dependent upon size) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation where there is clear indication of good analytical potential and dating evidence for such material (subject to evaluation requirements). Where there is potential for spatial variation in the distribution of such remains, the sampling strategy will include a percentage sample of each feature/deposit type, distributed throughout the excavation area, sufficient to ensure that such variation is detected;
- Bulk samples may be taken, if appropriate, from significant datable waterlogged deposits for insects and macroscopic plant remains;
- Sub-samples or monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and sealed buried soils with potential for pollen preservation will be taken for assessment if appropriate and columns of such samples will be taken through deposits where there is clear potential for recovering a datable sequence of environmental information;

- Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 30 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits;
- Undisturbed kubiena tin or column samples of sediments will be taken for micro-morphology of buried soils where these are likely to shed light on the environmental development of the area;
- Where suitable deposit sequences are encountered (normally waterlogged deposits with high palaeo-environmental potential, in association with archaeological material), purposive radiocarbon sampling will be carried out at an appropriate interval;
- If samples are taken, a pilot study will be undertaken as an initial stage of environmental processing. This will enable an assessment of which groups of samples are likely to be most productive for complete processing and further study.

Treatment of Finds and Samples

5.42 Different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the deposit or feature under investigation and future mitigation strategies. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. Sample size should take into account the frequency with which material is likely to occur. Bulk sieving should be considered for recovery of environmental evidence to ensure that complete samples of artefactual evidence are collected for significant deposits.

5.43 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, pollen, diatoms, animal bone and human burials) would be developed in consultation with the Scientific Advisor for the LPA.

5.44 All finds will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with best professional practice.

Human Remains

5.45 Any human remains identified during the evaluation stage, including cremations, will be left in-situ, covered and protected, unless otherwise directed by the County Archaeologist. Human remains will only be excavated at mitigation stage after obtaining the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, as required by the Burials Act of 1857 (amended 1981). Human remains will be 100% excavated.

Treasure Act or Potential Treasure

5.46 All finds of gold and silver will be recorded, removed to a safe place and reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996, updated by The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. The

current definition of treasure to include associated finds will be applied. Where retrieval cannot be effected the same day, appropriate security measures will be put in place to safeguard the finds.

Finds and Environmental Specialists

5.47 Appropriate specialist staff will be used on this project depending on the type of artefacts and soil samples recovered during the course of the fieldwork. The nominated contractor will provide details of specialists on request.

Health & Safety

5.48 The nominated contractor will provide a Risk Assessment method Statement (RAMS) for the project prior to the commencement of the works. This will be submitted to the client for their approval. Mulberry Homes will provide plans of buried services which may require modifications to the trench plan.

5.49 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site.

5.50 A full set of service plans will be provided by Vistry ahead of the fieldwork. Any live or potential live services identified through scanning or during subsequent trenching will be treated as “live”.

5.51 No personnel will work in deep or unsupported excavations. The sides of all excavations or trenches deeper than 1.2 metres or less if the ground is considered by a competent person to be unstable will be stepped or battered. Due to the difficulty of working in shored trenches, shoring will be avoided wherever possible. Safety helmets will be worn by personnel in deep trenches or other potentially unsafe positions. All deep trenches shall be fenced off and will be clearly indicated by “deep excavation” signs.

5.52 The archaeologist(s) will not enter an area under machine excavation without alerting the machine driver to his/her intention.

5.53 The archaeologist(s) shall remain alert and take due care not to impede the progress of moving machinery. He/she shall stand well back from the turning circle of an excavator’ buckets and cabs.

5.54 Spoil will be stored at a safe distance away from trench edges.

5.55 Suitable accommodation will be provided for staff to shelter from inclement weather and during breaks (likely to be provided by the Main Contractor). Hand washing facilities and welfare will be provided.

5.56 As a minimum, the archaeology contractor will provide any necessary protective footwear, high-visibility jackets, and safety helmets. All staff and visitors to the site will be expected to wear full PPE at all times.

Welfare Facilities

5.57 Welfare facilities will likely be provided by the Archaeological Contractor for the evaluation stage.

Ecological Issues

5.58 Vistry will provide all necessary updated ecological constraints information to RPS and the archaeological contractor, including ecological avoidance areas or areas in which ecological input is required (e.g. under newt licence arrangements).

Liaison/monitoring

5.59 All stages of archaeological work will be monitored by RPS on behalf of Vistry.

5.60 The Place Services Archaeological Adviser to the LPA or their representative will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

5.61 Monitoring meetings will be arranged by RPS.

Programme

5.62 At the time of writing it is expected that the evaluation will undertaken in spring/summer of 2025. The evaluation would take approximately 2-3 days.

6 REPORTING

Trial Trenching

6.1 The archaeological evaluation report will be completed within 4-6 weeks of the completion of works and submitted to RPS for distribution.

6.2 As per the Sussex Standards an illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results to include:

- planning history, in brief, including nature of proposed development, relevant Local Planning Authority, applicant, and planning application reference number (where applicable)
- function of the report
- location of site by OS map reference (5 figures easting, 5 figures northing)
- a location plan of the site, with boundary clearly marked, on an OS base map of not less than 1:2500 scale (smaller scale for large sites only), showing Grid North, and tied in to the OS Grid (Grid lines to be numbered)
- plans showing the outlines of trenches or excavated areas in relation to the site boundary
- plans of trenches and or excavated areas showing archaeological contexts recorded therein, at a scale suitable for distinguishing clearly the outlines of recorded contexts, and changes in slope indicated by hachures • those parts of archaeological contexts which have been excavated
- for deeper or stratified sites, drawn sections of each trench elevation, with OD levels
- levels above or below OD at top and bottom of trenches or excavated areas, at each end or corner of the trench or excavated area • site geology • archaeological and historical background
- reproduced extracts of relevant historical maps, with site boundary superimposed and clearly shown (where photocopies cannot be taken, good quality traced extracts should be made)
- dates of fieldwork - beginning and end
- fieldwork methodology, archaeological and paleo-environmental sampling strategies
- site code
- staff structure - Project Manager, Site Supervisor(s)
- name of developer, person or body commissioning the archaeological contractor
- an abstract of the background and findings of the report of about 100- 200 words

- principal author and (at the head of each specialist report) names of contributors to the report
- stratigraphic report, by excavated area and context
- finds reports by recognised specialist
- identification of finds requiring active conservation
- present location of finds, intended repository of the finds, museum accession number, quantification of archive table
- Palaeo-environmental report - results of palaeo-environmental processing and assessment by recognised specialist (if required)
- a list of contexts excavated, arranged numerically, with brief description, nature of artefactual or ecofactual contents, and provisional or final dating
- a list of palaeo-environmental samples taken
- discussion and conclusions
- references; and
- Historic Environment Record summary form

6.3 The copies of the report approved by the Local Planning Authority must be in PDF A format and on a CD accompanied by a selection of illustrative images which shall be submitted to the HER within six weeks of completion of trial investigation works on site. These images are intended both for record purposes and for dissemination of information to the Local Planning Authorities and to the public (e.g. through presentations and talks). In the case of complex sites or significant archaeological or architectural features, illustrations in the report and images submitted to the HER will include scenes of excavation works in progress (including close-up pictures of archaeological feature(s) under excavation); more important archaeological features or site sections (in Site terms) both excavated (with scale) and, where appropriate, under excavation, and important archaeological finds, both under excavation (where appropriate) and cleaned (with scale).

6.4 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:

- specialist aims and objectives;
- processing methodologies (where relevant);
- any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
- quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
- for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;

- a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

6.5 The draft evaluation report will be distributed to the client and the curator for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format.

7 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.1 The project archive consists of the records relating to the programme of archaeological work, including written records, photographs, drawings and artefacts. The archaeological contractor will ensure that the archive is fully catalogued, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for consistency.

7.2 The artefacts will be prepared in accordance with procedures outlined in relevant standards and guidance documents (*cf.* CIfA 2020c; MGC 1992; UKIC 1984) and any procedures adopted by the recipient museum.

7.3 The retained artefacts remain the property of the landowner with the exception of human remains and any artefacts that fall within the remit of the *Treasure Act* 1996. Subject to obtaining written consent from the landowner, the artefacts will be deposited along with the rest of the archive. Arrangements for the finds to be viewed by the landowner will be made on request.

7.4 No recovered finds will be discarded without the written consent of the recipient body. Selection and retention policy will be guided by the relevant standards and guidance documents (cf. CIfA 2020c, SMA 1993).

7.5 Account must also be taken of the requirements of the place of deposition regarding the conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage of excavated material and the archive accession number.

7.6 Prior to the deposition of the artefacts with the recipient Museum the following procedures will have been completed:

- Notification of the fieldwork and approximate quantity of finds will be given to the museum ahead of the fieldwork by the archaeological contractor;
- Where possible the site code/accession number and context number shall be marked on all finds;
- All finds packaging, including boxes and bags will be clearly marked with the assigned accession number;
- Transfer of ownership from will be agreed in principle prior to the fieldwork and a written transfer of ownership form will be forwarded to the museum ahead of deposition. Any other finds remain the landowners to assess and dispose of;
- The archive will be deposited complete and will include a full index of contents; and
- Discard or non retention of certain artefacts of low academic value will be in accordance with SMA (1993, revised 1997).

7.7 Further guidelines and requirements of the museum for the acceptance of finds and archive as outlined in the recipient Museum's procedures for the deposit of archaeological archives will be adhered to.

7.8 A project's archive comprises every record relating to that project, from written records and illustrative material to the retained artefacts.

7.9 Digital archives must be prepared according to local requirements.

7.10 The archaeology contractor's project manager will ensure that every element of the archive is kept clean and secure, and that it is stored in a suitable environment.

7.11 The archive comprising written, drawn, photographic and electronic media, will be fully catalogued, indexed, cross referenced and checked for archival consistency.

7.12 RPS will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages by the archaeological contractor.

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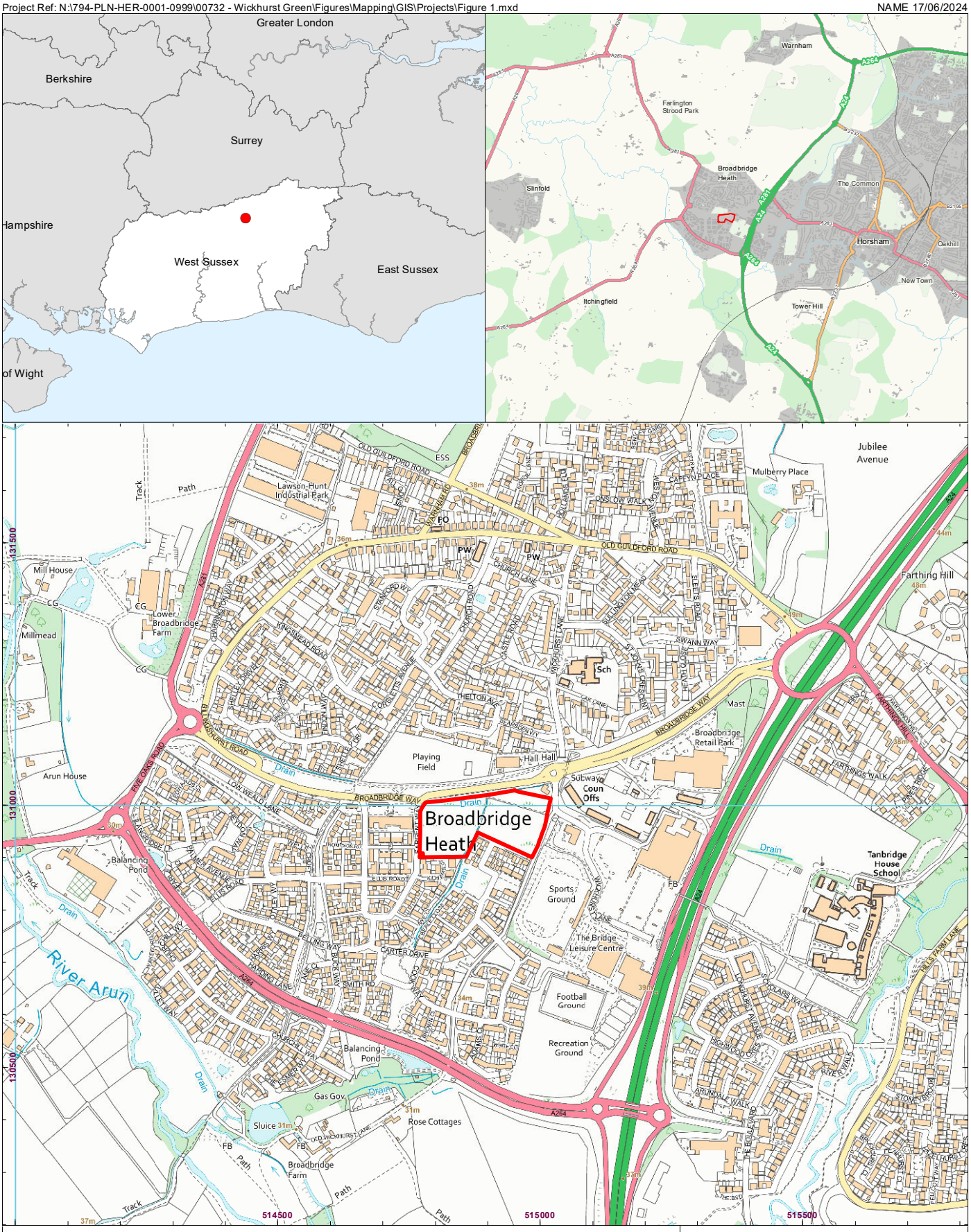
FIGURES



Site Boundary

N

0 100 200 m

Scale at A4: 1:10,000

A TETRA TECH COMPANY

Figure 1

Site Location

DM 19/06/2024

Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Search Radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

HER Data Points

- Monument
- Building
- Landscape
- Negative Evidence

HER Data Polygons

- Monument
- Negative Evidence

Archaeological Notification Areas

- Historic Core of Broadbridge Heath
- Iron Age Settlement Activity, a 18th Century Historic Farmstead and Post Medieval Farming Practices, Broadbridge Heath and Warnham
- Land Surrounding the Wickhurst Green Development, Broadbridge Heath

N

0 100 200m

Scale at A3: 1:8,000

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Figure 2a

HER Plot Monuments (data from West Sussex Historic Environment Record)

Project Ref: N:\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00732 - Wickhurst Green\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\HER Monuments Plot.mxd

DM 19/06/2024

Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Search Radius

Previous Archaeological Work:

- HER Event Data
- HER Event Polygons

EWS1306
EWS1726
EWS1918
EWS23
EWS1795
EWS1365
EWS1616
EWS1971
EWS2108
EWS1962
EWS2185
EWS1255
EWS1484
EWS1469
EWS2256
EWS1603
EWS1996
EWS1800
EWS1178
EWS1394
EWS1900
EWS1406
EWS2269
EWS1215
EWS1492
EWS1727

N

0 100 200m

Scale at A3: 1:8,000

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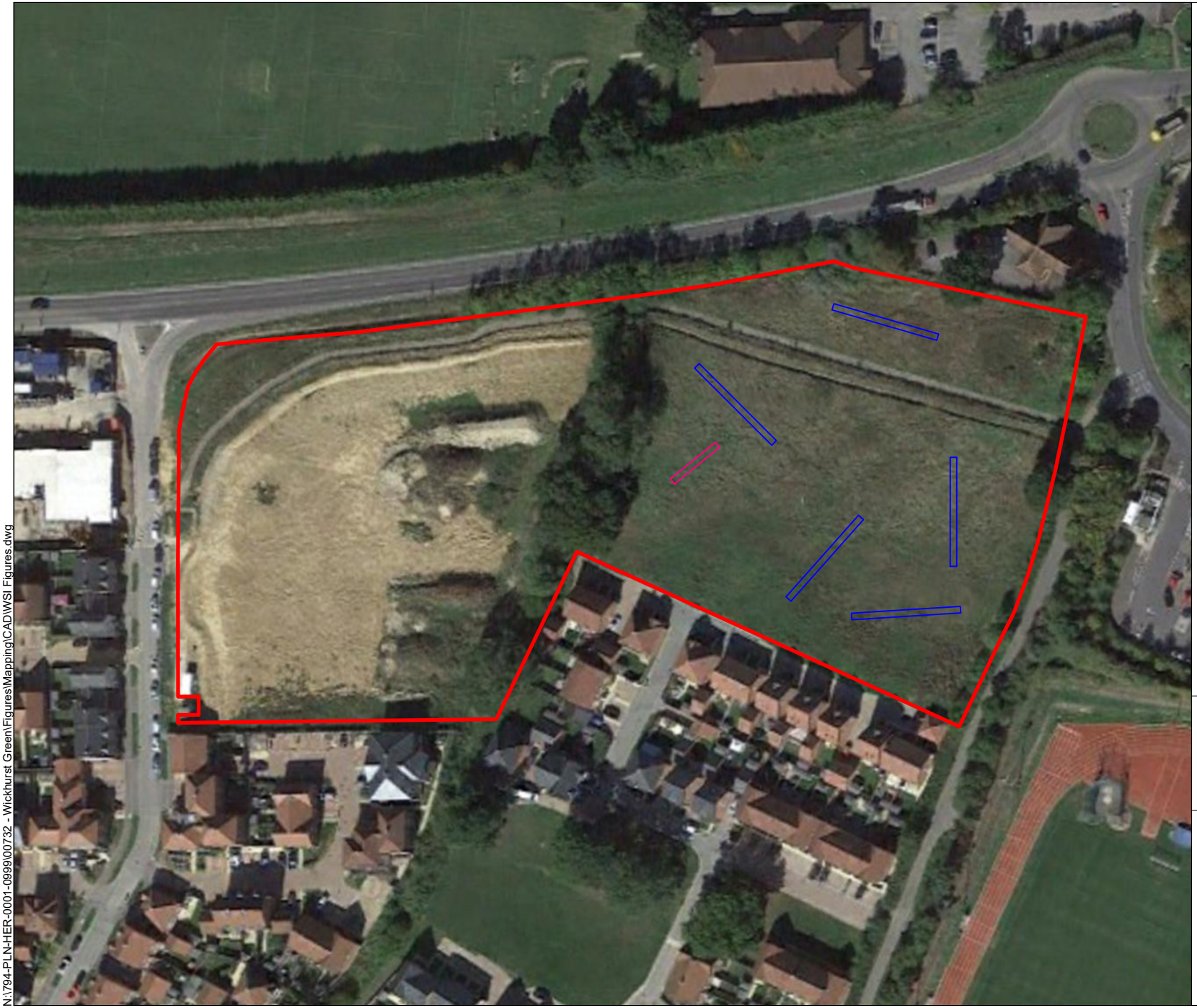
Figure 2b

HER Plot Events (data from West Sussex Historic Environment Record)

Project Ref: N:\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00732 - Wickhurst Green\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\HER Events Plot.mxd

DM / 16/04/25



Site Boundary

Trench 30m

Trench 16m

N

0 10 20 30 40 50m

Scale at A4: 1:1,500

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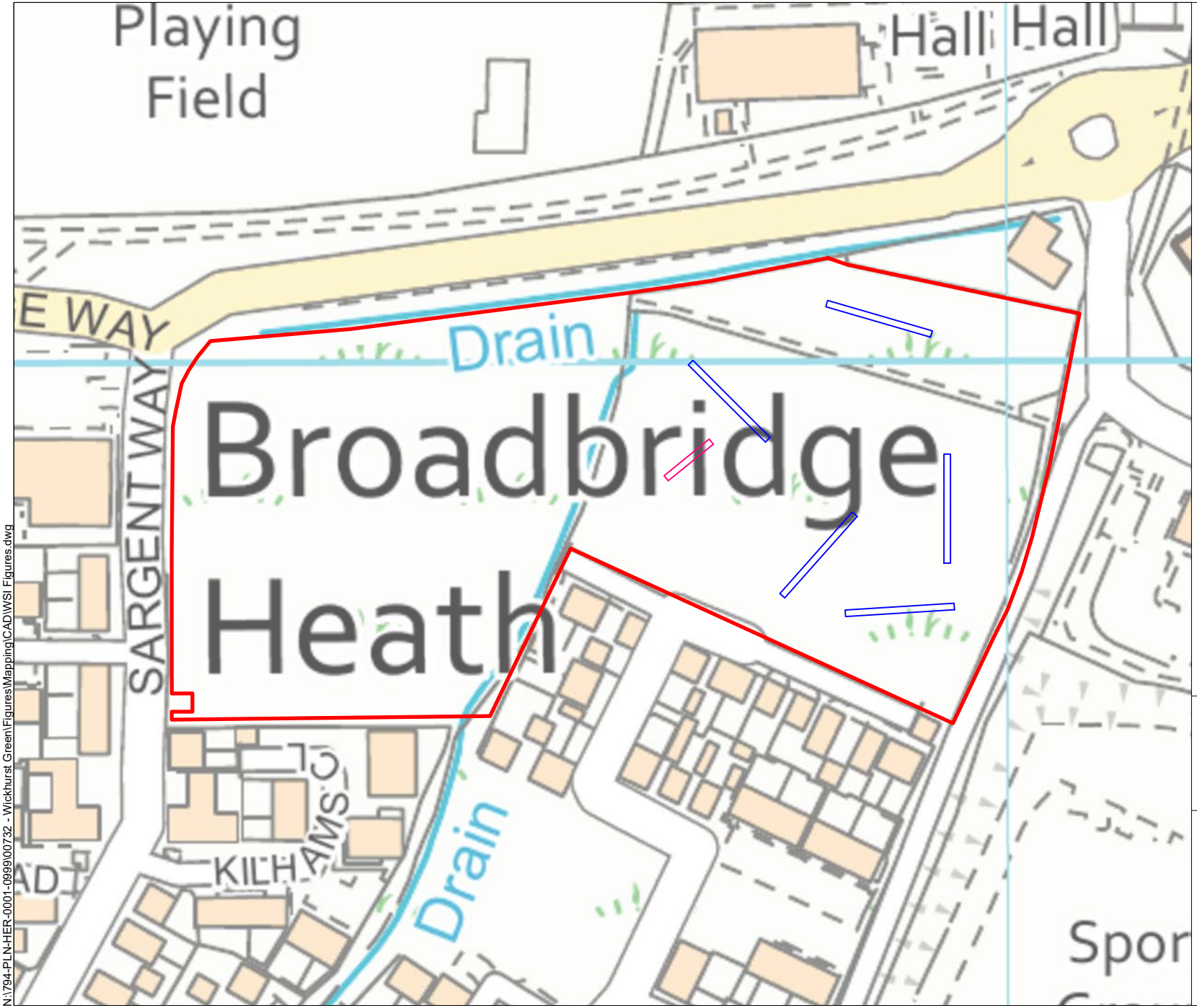
Figure 3

Trench plan over 2018 Google Earth Aerial Photo

N:\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00732 - Wickhurst Green\Figures\Mapping\CAD\WSI Figures.dwg

DM / 16/04/25



Site Boundary

Trench 30m

Trench 16m

N

0 10 20 30 40 50m

Scale at A4: 1:1,500

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Figure 4

Trench Plan on Ordnance Survey

N:\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00732 - Wickhurst Green\Figures\Mapping\CAD\WSI Figures.dwg

Site Boundary

Trench 30m

Trench 16m

N

0 10 20 30 40 50m

Scale at A4: 1:1,500

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Figure 5

Trench Plan on Proposed Development Plan

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