

PHASE 3, LAND NORTH
OF BILLINGSHURST,
WEST SUSSEX

ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Prepared by
ACD
Environmental

For Dunmoore Group



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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 A desk-based archaeology and heritage assessment has been completed for a site lying east of Stane Street, Billingshurst, West Sussex on behalf of Dunmoore Group. West Sussex Historic Environment Record, and online sources were consulted as to information for the site and environs. The results of past investigations surrounding the site have proved useful in assessing its potential. These sources informed a site visit in January 2021.
- 1.2 The site area consists of a single field enclosed by modern fencing and occasional trees. None of the extant field boundaries is of any historical interest and there are no other extant heritage features within the site.
- 1.3 Roman Stane Street ran close to the course of the modern road west of the site and a wider area is designated as an Archaeological Notification Area, given the view that the proximity of the road suggests high potential. Investigations south of the site identified a later Iron Age to Roman farmstead.
- 1.4 However, the extensive archaeological investigations south of the site did not identify any significant archaeological remains within a hundred metres of the site. Both geophysical survey and trial trenching ahead of recent development north-west of the site found nothing of interest either.
- 1.5 Given the results of the investigation on adjacent areas, it is recommended that further evaluation need only be secured by a planning condition. A geophysical survey could be completed initially, with targeted trial trenching as a second phase to confirm the nature of any sub-surface remains. If remains are located, it is very likely they could be dealt with through further investigation ahead of, or during construction.
- 1.6 No designated heritage assets such as listed buildings have a relationship with the site, in that their setting would be adversely affected by the development of the site. The listed buildings at Summer Place to the north, within a Victorian 'parkscape', are screened from the site by woodland and the site was never part of the park.

- 1.7 Listed buildings in the historic core of Billingshurst to the south lie within a conservation area, but neither listed buildings nor the conservation area would be adversely affected as they are surrounded by more recent development. Although the top of the tower of St Mary's church can be seen from parts of the site, intervening development, including that recently completed to the south, influence these views, and the site is not visible from the churchyard.

2.0 INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE AND CONTEXT

Introduction

- 2.1 ACD Environmental Ltd. has been commissioned by Dumoore Group to carry out an archaeology and heritage assessment of land east of Stane Street, north of Billingshurst, West Sussex, hereinafter referred to as the 'site'.
- 2.2 The site comprises a pasture field. A new commercial estate lies north and north-west of the site, with a new road and residential development to the south. Disused farm buildings lie west of the site and fields to the east.

Context

- 2.3 This report supports a planning application to develop the site for commercial buildings and related access, infrastructure, and landscaping.

Purpose

- 2.4 The purpose of this assessment is to ascertain the general archaeological and heritage value of the site by:
- Identifying known heritage assets within or in such proximity to the site that they might be affected.
 - Assessing the potential for hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological deposits; and subsequently; and
 - Assessing any likely impacts of the proposed scheme.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Background Data Search

- 3.1 Information on previously recorded heritage assets, findspots, and past archaeological investigations have been obtained from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER). The data search has been undertaken for a kilometre radius and the West Sussex HER search reference is 202021-194.
- 3.2 The Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) online and Horsham District Council website (HDC) was also consulted, whilst information obtained from the Historic England Archive and West Sussex Record Office (WSRO) for an earlier assessment was also of use. This assessment also benefits from the results of archaeological investigations completed to the immediate north and south of the site (Perry 2018, Rouard 2019).

Site Visit

- 3.3 The site was visited in January 2021. Both the site itself and its environs were considered during the visit to identify any heritage assets or potential assets within the site and also to consider if the development of the site would have an adverse effect on the setting of any designated heritage assets.

Evaluation and Impact Assessment

- 3.4 Having defined the known and potential constraints to the development of the site, the impacts of the proposed scheme have been predicted, taking into account different stages and activities within the development process. Further evaluation or mitigation is recommended as appropriate.

4.0 BASELINE INFORMATION

- 4.1 This review of baseline information has been informed by data held by West Sussex Historic Environment Record and Historic England. Appendix 1 provides a gazetteer of noted sites. Several duplicate entries and records on the edges of the study area or in the heart of Billingshurst which do not inform an assessment of potential and would not be affected are not detailed further.
- 4.2 Sections below also review relevant information secured from past assessment and available online, including historic maps. Appendix 2 provides a plan of the site today and nearby heritage assets and sites, whilst references and sources are detailed in Appendix 3.

Context

- 4.3 The site lies on the northern edge of Billingshurst, circa 200 metres east of Stane Street (A29) and a similar distance south of New Road. The site comprises a single large pasture field. Post and wire fenced boundaries define the site, with commercial and farm buildings beyond to the west. An earthen bund associated with a new road marks the site's south-western boundary, with new housing beyond. Fields lie to the east, as well as a small enclosure containing a telecommunications mast.
- 4.4 The geology is Wealden Clay Formation mudstone. Superficial deposits are not recorded by BGS, but investigation immediately to the south recorded yellow silty sand natural containing fragments of sandstone and work to the north clay containing mudstone fragments (Stevens 2011 and Rouard 2019).
- 4.5 The site is centred at NGR TQ 0937 2660 and extends across approximately three hectares. The site is broadly level and lies at approximately 50 metres above Ordnance Datum.

Designated Sites

- 4.6 The site does not contain any designated heritage assets and no scheduled monuments or registered landscapes lie within the study area. The closest designated heritage asset to the north is a Grade II listed garden structure in the grounds of Summers Place, 300m north of the site (HER 4928). This octagonal stone structure dates to circa 1865 as does the main house, also Grade II listed and 500m north of the site (HER 6090).
- 4.7 North-west of the site, HER 6240 records the Grade II listed and 17th-century Wynstrode Farm farmhouse. This timber-framed residence lies nearly a kilometre from the site.
- 4.8 South of the site lies the Grade I listed St Mary's Church (HER 6518). This medieval and later structure lies on higher ground at the heart of Billingshurst and within its elevated churchyard, 750m from the site. In the north of the village, a Grade II listed 'Manor House' lies closest to the site, but is still approximately 200m to its south and of early 18th-century date.
- 4.9 Other listed buildings are concentrated in the historic core of Billingshurst, with most facing onto the main street. Given the topography, their histories, and surrounding later development, none has a relationship with the site whereby change within the site could harm the significance of these heritage assets.
- 4.10 HER 9362, 200 metres west of the site, records Nos. 1 & 2 Old Hilland Cottages which are early 17th century in date. The history and surviving fabric of these two cottages have been researched in detail as they were suggested to the then English Heritage (Historic England) for listing. However, a thorough appraisal of the building concluded what survives was not of adequate significance to warrant listing.
- 4.11 The earlier parts of Billingshurst also lie within a conservation area and a Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan has been prepared (HDC 2017). As with domestic listed buildings within it, the character and appearance of the conservation area would not be affected by proposals for the site.

4.12 An extensive area east of Billingshurst is designated by the county as an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA, Appendix 2, HER 8539). This area includes all of the sites and has been designated as a result of archaeological investigations to the south ahead of major new residential development (see below). However, it is not quite clear why such a large area has been so designated given that the investigations indicate that much of the area has limited archaeological potential.

4.13 Further ANAs lies within the core of Billingshurst Conservation Area, given the high potential for medieval and later remains, and a kilometre north, where Roman finds and survey suggests at least one Roman building adjacent to Stane Street.

4.14 Although not a national or county designation, West Sussex HER records all of the later 19th-century park surrounding Summers Place as a 'parkscape' (Appendix 2). The area defined does not extend south of New Road and is a minimum of 250 metres from the site.

Non-designated Sites

4.15 The earliest HER record for the study area is related to the find of four Neolithic stone axes in the mid-19th century somewhere in Billingshurst (HER 181). The actual location for these finds is poor, but it indicates activity from that time. Several archaeological investigations within the study area have also found Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flints, but not in quantities that suggest activity at the location and not associated with definite contemporary features.

4.16 The earliest certainly dated features are later Iron Age and early Roman and came to light during extensive archaeological investigations south of the site and east of Billingshurst's existing urban edge (HER 1159, Appendix 2). This work involved initial non-intrusive walkover, artefact recovery, and geophysical survey followed by two phases of trial trenching and focused archaeological excavation by Archaeology South East (ASE, James *et al* 2011, Stevens 2011, Webster 2014 and Nicholls 2015).

- 4.17 One focus of 1st and 2nd-century ditches was revealed in the centre of the area trenched, circa 300m south of the site. The closest trial trench to the site tested linear anomalies picked up by the geophysical survey, but confirmed these had limited significance and were probably geological (Appendix 2).
- 4.18 This area was subsequently the focus of a formal archaeological excavation ahead of the proposed new development (Appendix 2). This revealed Middle Iron Age ditches and pits, a small likely farmstead with a roundhouse of late Iron Age to early Roman date, and subsequent phases of settlement including a second roundhouse, two cremation burials, and evidence for smithing.
- 4.19 The modern A29, more than 200 metres west of the site is thought to follow the line of Roman Stane Street, a major route between the south coast and London at the time (Appendix 2). The line of the road has been proven at locations beyond the study area.
- 4.20 More recent archaeological investigations north of the site (ahead of currently in progress commercial development) involved initial geophysical survey and subsequent trial trenching (Appendix 2, HER 14818, Perry 2018 & Rouard 2019). A detailed magnetometer survey was completed across all of the area, but did not identify any features which suggested significant sub-surface remains. The limited number of anomalies were interpreted as the result of more recent agricultural activity, including post-medieval field boundaries, or geology.
- 4.21 Despite the unpromising results of the geophysical survey, trial trenching involving a total of twenty-one fifty metre long trenches was also completed across the site area. Nothing of note was revealed in any of the trenches, with no archaeological features and no finds indicative of nearby activity (Rouard 2019).
- 4.22 Several smaller-scale trench evaluations and watching briefs completed in the vicinity of the site have also had unexceptional results. HERs 986 and 1360 record trial trenching at Summers Place and south of the site which both failed to find anything of note. HER 8986 records an evaluation nearer to the centre of Billingshurst which only found medieval and later evidence.

- 4.23 HERs 7204 and 7209 record watching briefs during construction activity in the 1990s and including the construction of the Billingshurst bypass. However, nothing of archaeological significance was recorded during either of these investigations.
- 4.24 A large number of the records held by the West Sussex HER for the study area relate to historic farmsteads identified from 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps as part of a county-wide survey of agricultural structures. Immediately west and north-east of the site, HERs 11521 and 12793 record the sites of 'outfarm' barns at Hilland and an unnamed site respectively.
- 4.25 HER 12793 is recorded as having been removed completely since. HER 12794 lies south-east of the site is also recorded as the site of an outfarm barn which has since been lost entirely. To the north of the site, HERs 11702, 12362, and 13370 also record the site of farms marked on the 19th century OS map. These are noted as Home Farm, Menzieswood Farm, and Pratts Farm respectively, with the latter the closest, but located more than 300m north-west of the site.
- 4.26 Historic Landscape Characterisation information supplied by the HER categorises the site as a post-medieval 'regular piece-meal enclosure' of earlier fields.

Historic Maps

- 4.27 Several 18th and early 19th-century county maps were previously considered, but these simply show Billingshurst and the earlier road system, with Stane Street the dominant route. Budgen's map of 1724 indicated that the surrounding area remained well wooded. 'Prats', 'Woodsdale' and 'Summers' farms are shown on all with a variety of spellings. The latter was marked as 'Summers House' by 1825, suggesting a grander structure.
- 4.28 The 1879 first edition Ordnance Survey six-inch maps show the site as much of a single field, with the same northern and eastern boundaries and surrounded by fields. To the west are marked 'Hill-land Cottage' and 'Hill-land Barn'. Two barns and a pond are shown north-east of the site and connected to New Road by a sinuous trackway that continues southwards, east of the site.

4.29 Subsequent OS editions of 1898, 1913, and either side of the Second World War show no substantive change other than the park at Summers Place shaded to New Road from 1898.

Other Sources

4.30 There was no information specific to the site in the secondary sources consulted. Billingshurst was first documented in the early 13th century but is likely to have earlier origins (Lines 2002). The main street of the town is thought to lie slightly off the line of Stane Street (Mawer & Stenton 1929, Salzman 1935). Salzman notes that there have been finds of coins and pottery and *tesserae* mosaic pieces made close to the road.

4.31 Pratt's Farm is associated with a 'Peter Pratt' first recorded in 1327. 'Richard Somere' gave his name to Summers Place, first documented in 1369.

Site Survey Results

4.32 The site was visited at the end of January 2021. The site was confirmed to consist of what is in effect a single-level pasture field (Plates 1 and 2). In the south, the recent construction of a new road beyond a grassed bund and spur road has defined the site boundary.

4.33 The site is defined in the main by wire and post, modern fencing, although a row of trees lies in the north-west, with a small copse beyond the site boundary (Plate 2). West of the site, lies derelict post-war single-story agricultural structures. Beyond these and north of the site, a commercial estate is in the process of construction (Plate 3). A new roundabout has been built at the junction of New Road and the A29.

4.34 A small compound on the site's eastern boundary contains a telecommunications mast, with fields beyond. Power lines supported by metal pylons also run across the site from north-west to south-east.

4.35 St. Mary's Church steeple can be glimpsed at a lower elevation than the site from the east of the site and beyond recent housing (Plate 4). The distance and intervening built form and vegetation ensure that it is not a dominant feature of the view, even in winter.



Plate 1: View north-east across much of site



Plate 2: Western side of the site, looking north-east

- 4.36 North beyond the site and new development, woodland on the southern edge of the Summers Place 'parkscape' effectively screens listed buildings to the north from the site. The land north of New Road does not have a typical parkland character, but rather appears to be woodland with the rural grounds of the detached post-war house. Pratt's Farm appears to be late 19th century, with an unusual 'rat-trap' brick bond to what is likely to have been the farmhouse. This faces east, with other buildings north and west of it.
- 4.37 Further to the west of the site than the derelict structures, lie what appear to be wholly twentieth-century utilitarian agricultural buildings. Beyond these, Nos. 1 & 2 Old Hilland Cottages are vernacular, but lie at a lower elevation and are well enclosed by a high evergreen hedge and another planting (Plate 5).
- 4.38 The historic core and church were also visited and the immediate setting of this is the graveyard and older houses which lie close to it (Plate 6). The town is also apparent in all directions beyond, but there is no inter-visibility with the site.



Plate 3: New commercial development north-west of the site



Plate 4: View south-west from east of the site, St Mary's steeple visible in the centre



Plate 5: Old Hilland Cottages, looking north-east



Plate 6: St Mary's Church

5.0 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

- 5.1 This section summarises the relevant national and local planning policies, as well as other reference documents, relevant to the assessment of effects on heritage assets. The duty to preserve or enhance the setting of listed buildings and character and appearance within conservation areas contained within sections 66 and 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is a statutory consideration for the local planning authority

National Planning Policy

- 5.2 The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) has been revised twice since it was published in 2012 (DCLG 2012, MHCLG 2019). The policy wording for Historic Environment remains very similar, albeit that the order of certain paragraphs and numbering has changed. Heritage assets are still defined in the NPPF glossary as any designated or undesignated element of the historic environment which is identified as being of such significance that it is a material consideration in the planning process.
- 5.3 In determining applications that cause harm to heritage assets directly, or indirectly, through affecting a complementary setting, the NPPF now recommends that 'great weight' should be given to their conservation when reaching a planning decision (Paragraph 193).
- 5.4 The more important the asset, the greater the weight that should be ascribed. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, it is noted that any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. It notes that 'substantial harm' to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (Grade I and II*) should be 'wholly exceptional' and that it should be 'exceptional' for Grade II listed buildings and conservation areas (Paragraph 194).
- 5.5 Paragraph 196 clarifies that, where a development proposal will lead to 'less than substantial harm' to the significance of a designated heritage asset, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing an optimal viable use.

- 5.6 Paragraph 197 notes that effects on the significance of non-designated heritage assets, which confusingly include ‘locally listed buildings’, require a balanced judgment weighing the scale of impact on the significance of the heritage asset against the benefits of the proposed development. Where heritage assets are to be lost, Paragraph 199 confirms that an appropriate record of the elements to be lost should be provided and both disseminated and archived by the developer.

Local Policy

- 5.7 Current Horsham District planning policy includes relevant policies within the 2015 Development Framework and includes *Policy 2: Strategic Policy: Strategic Development* which confirms that the Council will support development which ‘...protects, conserves, and enhances the District’s built heritage...’ (Horsham District Council 2015).
- 5.8 *Policy 34: Cultural and Heritage Assets* confirms that the Council recognises that its assets are an irreplaceable resource and as such, they will sustain and enhance its historic environment through positive management of new development. In particular, new development should make reference to West Sussex HER and reflect current Historic England guidance, reinforce and contribute to the area’s ‘*character and distinctiveness*’ and complete appropriate archaeological investigation of both above and below-ground remains.

Guidance

- 5.9 Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Guidance Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* has informed this assessment as does the earlier *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008 & Historic England 2015).
- 5.10 Historic England released an updated version of its *The Setting of Heritage Assets* at the end of 2017 (Historic England 2017). The Guidance highlights the fundamental basis of the current policy; that although the setting can cover a large area, not all of it is positive or anything other than neutral concerning the significance of the heritage assets concerned. The Guidance also confirms that the setting is not a heritage asset or designation in itself. It sets out in detail the aspects of the setting which may have a bearing on a heritage asset's significance.
- 5.11 The Guidance examines assessment of the effects of a development proposal on significant elements of setting and stresses that, although visual impacts are at the heart of such effects, other factors including noise, vibration, and lighting can also harm the setting.
- 5.12 An understanding of the heritage assets and the significance of their setting at an early stage can influence proposals to minimise adverse effects. A proposal may be re-located, better screened, or designed to complement an asset's character where harm could be caused.
- 5.13 The Guidance sets out a five-step approach to considering setting concerning development proposals. The assets which might be affected have to be identified and then the degree to which their setting enhances their significance or an appreciation of that significance is to be assessed. Steps 3 and 4 require that the harm or benefits of the proposals are considered concerning the setting and that measures to avoid or minimise the harm are sought. A final, post-construction step is the documenting of the decisions made and post-development monitoring to confirm how accurate the assessment had been.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

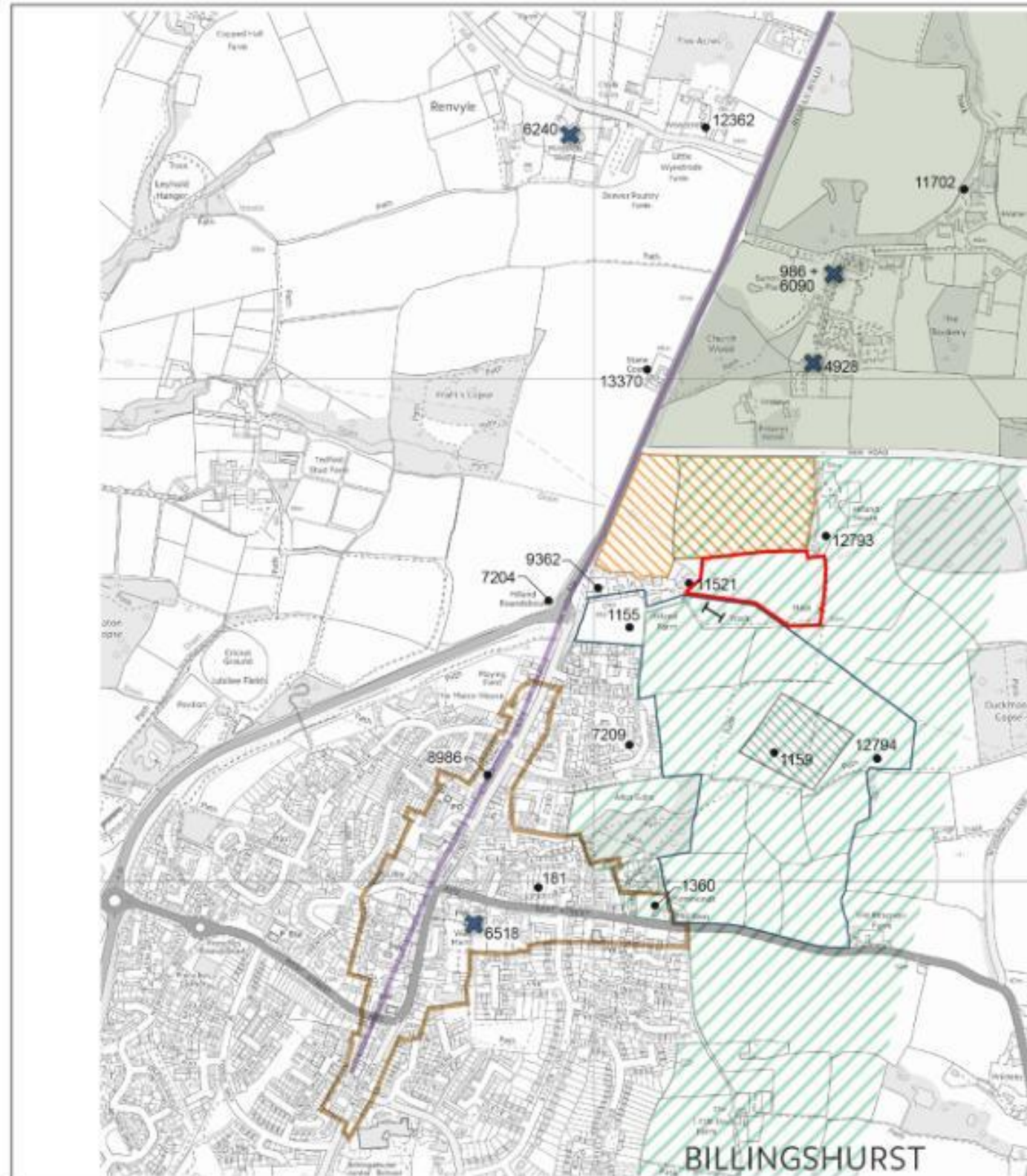
- 6.1 This desk-based archaeology and heritage assessment has been completed for a site lying east of Stane Street, Billingshurst, West Sussex on behalf of Dunmoore Group. West Sussex Historic Environment Record was consulted as to information for the site and environs. Past research, including consultation with West Sussex Record Office and reports on archaeological investigations, has also contributed to this report. These and online sources informed a site visit in January 2021.
- 6.2 The site area consists of a single large pasture field defined by modern fencing with a small number of short tree-lined sections. None of the extant field boundaries is of any historical interest and there are no other extant heritage features within the site or adjacent.
- 6.3 Roman Stane Street ran close to the course of the A29 approximately a hundred metres west of the site and this has led to the site being included in a widespread Archaeological Notification Area given that higher archaeological potential has been assessed. A small Iron Age farmstead was previously identified and excavated during archaeological investigations ahead of development to the south.
- 6.4 Although related remains may lie within the site, other than the Iron Age farmstead, nothing of significance was found more widely by the fieldwork across an extensive area south of the site. More recently, geophysical survey and trial trenching north and north-west of the site indicated nothing of significance at all. The results of the nearby evaluation suggest the site has low archaeological potential.
- 6.5 Although the archaeological advisor to the Council will likely recommend the site be evaluated as those to north and south, it is suggested that any further work could be secured through a planning condition. It is extremely unlikely that anything which does survive below ground within the site is of greater than local significance and could be dealt with through further investigation ahead of or during construction.

- 6.6 No designated heritage assets such as listed buildings have a relationship with the site such that their setting would be adversely affected by the development of the site. Two Grade II listed buildings at Summer Place to the north, within a Victorian 'parkscape', are screened from the site by woodland and the site was never part of the park.
- 6.7 Listed buildings in the historic core of Billingshurst to the south lie within a conservation area, but no designated heritage asset would be adversely affected as they are surrounded by more recent development and have no historical relationship with the site.
- 6.8 Although the top of the tower of the Grade I listed St Mary's church can be seen from the site, intervening development, including that recently constructed to the south, influence and screen these views. The historical link between the church and its surrounding fields has already been removed. The site is not visible from the churchyard, although electricity pylons and wires which extend through the site are.

Appendix 1 – West Sussex Historic Environment Record Information

HER Ref.	NGR (TQ prefix)	Period	Notes
2	097 271	19 th century	A parkscape is shown surrounding Summers Place on the first edition OS map of 1880s.
181	090 260	Neolithic	Four axes were recovered during ditching near Billingshurst in 19 th century.
986	0949 2720	N/a	Evaluation by TVAS in 2007 found nothing of note.
1155	0901 2642	Multi-period	Evaluation by ASE in 2011 south of Hilland Farm revealed PM post and stake holes, Meso. and Neo. worked flint and post-medieval and later pottery. No evidence for the Roman road was noted.
1159	0930 2627	Roman	Evaluation by ASE in 2011 east of Billingshurst indicated Roman (1 st to 2 nd century) ditches forming enclosures. A ring was also found.
1360	0909 2599	Multi-period	Evaluation ahead of development by ASE in 2010 recovered Neolithic and Mesolithic worked flint and medieval pottery as well as a medieval or later ditch. However, the density of finds suggested settlement lay beyond the site.
4928	0944 2703	19 th century	Octagonal garden structure in Summers Place grounds is Grade II listed and in Moorish-Gothic style and stone and tile roofed.
6090	0946 2716	19 th century	Summers Place is a Grade II circa 1865 French style brick and tile roofed country house
6240	0896 2748	17 th century	Wynstrode Farmhouse is Grade II listed and of timber with tile roof and hung tile as well as render and brick infill.
6518	0876 2592	12 th century	St Mary's Church is Grade I listed and dates from 12 th century, but with major 19 th century rebuilding.
7204	0893 2652	Multi-period	Watching brief in 1990s on bypass observed nothing of note apart from one prehistoric flint flake and post-medieval finds.
7209	0910 2630	N/a	Watching brief in 1996 ahead of development observed nothing of note.
8539	0927 2552	Multi-period	A large area east of Billingshurst is designated an Archaeological Notification Area given the results of archaeological investigation which identified a late Iron Age and 1 st to 2 nd century site of activity within enclosures.
8986	0881 2625	Multi-period	Evaluation in centre of settlement revealed a number of features likely to be of post-medieval date, but medieval pottery and prehistoric flint also found.
9362	0901 2658	17 th century	Nos. 1 and 2 Old Hilland are cottages which have been considered for listing by Historic England. They decided that the circa 1617 building on the site of an earlier hall house did not warrant listing. Of timber frame, brick and tile roofed and since 19 th century two residences.
11521	0911 2659	Post-medieval	Hilland Barn outfarm identified from historic maps by West Sussex survey of all historic farmsteads. Some to total loss assessed.
11702	0975 2732	Post-medieval	Home Farm identified from historic maps by West Sussex survey of all historic farmsteads. Some loss assessed.
12362	0902 2748	Post-medieval	Menzieswood Farm identified from historic maps by West Sussex survey of all historic farmsteads. Some loss assessed.
12793	0496 2669	Post-medieval	Site of outfarm barn identified from historic maps by West Sussex survey of all historic farmsteads. Total loss assessed.
12794	0955 2620	Post-medieval	Site of outfarm barn identified from historic maps by West Sussex survey of all historic farmsteads. Total loss assessed.
13370	0914 2701	Post-medieval	Pratts Farm identified from historic maps by West Sussex survey of all historic farmsteads. No loss assessed.
14818	0450 2669	N/a	Geophysical survey in 2018 (SUMO), followed by trial trenching by TVAS in 2019 found nothing of interest.

APPENDIX 2 PLAN



LEGEND

- Site boundary
- ✕ Listed building
- Conservation area
- Course of Roman road
- 'Historic parkscape' (HER 2)
- Archaeological Notification Area (HER 8539)
- Other HER record
- 2019 investigations (HER 14818)
- Extent of ASE trial trenching
- Focus of ASE excavation
- ASE trial trench



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0 500m

Scheme: Phase 3, Land North of Billingshurst

Plan 1: Site and Identified Heritage and Archaeology

ACD Ref: ARP23188-81

Scale: As shown

Drawn: KJ

Checked: BS



APPENDIX 3 REFERENCES AND SOURCES

- Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework* London
- English Heritage (EH) 2008 *Conservation Principles – Policy and Guidance for the for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* London
- Historic England 2015 *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* London
- Historic England 2017 *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* London
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- Webster G. 2014 An Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land East of Billingshurst, West Sussex (Phase 2) (unpublished client report ref. ASE 2014125) Port Slade

Maps

- R. Budgen's map of Sussex of 1724
- W. Gardner and T. Gream's map of Sussex of 1795
- C. Greenwood and J. Grenwood's map of Sussex of 1825
- Six inch to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1879, 1898, 1913, 1933 and 1952 (Sheets XXIII.NE and XXIV.NW)

Web Sources

- British Geological Survey online geology viewer at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Historic England's National Heritage List for England accessed at www.historicengland.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england
- Horsham District Council website accessed at www.horsham.gov.uk/planning
- Maps of site accessed at National Library of Scotland at www.nls.uk
- Street Map Ordnance Survey map of area accessed at www.streetmap.co.uk



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