

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Rascals Farm
Southwater, West Sussex**

NGR: 515532 125148

Planning Ref: DC/20/0695 & DC/24/0249

**ASE Project No: 250500
Site Code: SRF25**

**ASE Report No: 2026083
OASIS id: archaeol6-543864**



by Teresa Vieira

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Date of Issue:	July 2026		
Version:	1		

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Barrat Redrow Southern Counties, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Rascals Farm, Southwater, West Sussex. The fieldwork was carried out between the 13th and the 24th of April and between the 19th and the 20th of May 2026.

Fifty archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. The recorded stratigraphy suggests that the evaluated area has remained generally undisturbed in the past. Features were recorded across thirteen trenches. No diagnostic finds were recovered. One post-medieval boundary ditch was recorded across Trenches 26 and 46. In Trench 44, an undated, un-urned cremation was recorded. Undated pits and linear features were recorded in Trenches 9, 10, 16, 20, 23, 33, 36, 41, 45 and 47, some of which are likely of natural/geological formation.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Barratt Redrow Southern Counties to undertake archaeological evaluation in advance of development at Rascals Farm, Southwater, West Sussex (NGR 515532 125148; Figure 1).

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site occupies land currently under mixed use on the south-west edge of modern Southwater, west of Shipley Road. The north is under woodland and scrub woodland, and the south comprises eight fields currently under pasture, a sand school and the buildings of Rascals Farm. Rascals Wood and part of Blinks Wood (Ancient Re-planted woodland; HM Gov 2025) define the site's northern and north-western limit. The grounds of the detached property of Vine's Cottage lie west of Shipley Road on the site's north-eastern boundary. The west, south and east of the site are defined by thick hedgerows, with modern plantation to the west and pasture fields/paddocks south of the site.
- 1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online, the bedrock geology is Weald Clay Formation - mudstone. Superficial deposits are not mapped (BGS 2025). Previous archaeological investigation in fields nearby to the east indicate a likely depth of 0.20 – 0.30m combined topsoil and ploughsoil overlying natural substrate.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 An Archaeology & Heritage Assessment was prepared for the site (ACD Environmental, 2020) and specialist archaeological advice provided by Place Services for Horsham District Council (2020) noted that the proposed development is situated between historic farmsteads, evident on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1842, and the historic settlement of Southwater. To the east of the proposed development, excavations have found preserved archaeological deposits including ditches and earthworks. Historic maps indicate that there has been little previous development on the proposed development area increasing the potential for preserved remains. This document recommended the placing of the following condition (DC/20/0695) in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework:
- I) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*
 - II) The development hereby permitted shall not be commenced until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition [i] and that provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing.*
- 1.3.2 The site has been subject to proposals for residential development. Planning consent was awarded on appeal (DC/20/0695 & DC/24/0249).

- 1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2025) for the archaeological evaluation of the site was prepared, submitted to and agreed by all parties prior to fieldwork commencing. The WSI was prepared in accordance with the Sussex Archaeological Standards (CDC/ESCC/WSCC 2019) and the relevant Codes, Regulations, Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2024).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the trial trench evaluation undertaken between the 13th and the 24th of April (Phase 1) and between the 19th and the 20th of May 2026.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following historical and archaeological background is drawn from the WSI (ASE 2025) and the Archaeology & Heritage Assessment (ACD 2020).

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.2.1 Until recently, relatively little evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity was known in the Weald. The area was thought to have been largely covered in dense forest and soils were less suited to agriculture than areas on the surrounding Chalk and Greensand geology.
- 2.2.2 A large number of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints have been previously recovered during field-walking in the wider locality east of the site (HER 3570), and within the Horsham area are important sites principally associated with distinctive outcrops of hard Tunbridge Wells Sandstone that were utilised by Mesolithic groups as rock shelter habitation sites. Notable regions include St Leonard's Forest and the Southwater-Nutley area, where the twentieth century collectors Piffard, Attree and Honeywood worked (Curwen 1954; Jacobi 1978) (SERF- Mesolithic, 12). Some small-scale agricultural exploitation of the more tractable soils is suggested by pollen evidence from the Neolithic onwards, and the presence of Bronze Age barrows (burial mounds) within the High Weald points to some level of settlement at this period. Geophysical survey, trial trenching and subsequent excavation has been completed at Millfields, half a kilometre north-east of the site and ahead of residential development (ASE 2013a). These investigations recorded three Mesolithic or Neolithic pits and later archaeology - see below (ASE 2013a; ACD Environmental 2020). Archaeological evaluation on land near Millfields, on Mill Straight found a very small quantity of residual struck flint and a polished stone axe head further suggesting some activity of Mesolithic to Neolithic date (ASE 2016a).
- 2.2.3 The Iron Age saw the beginnings of the Wealden Iron industry, and the presence of fortified hilltop enclosures suggests some level of organisational control over the exploitation of iron ore (Stevens 2013). However, most of the ironworking activity was concentrated in the eastern part of the Weald (Gardiner 1990, 46). Evidence of Roman activity is similarly skewed towards ironworking sites in East Sussex (ibid).
- 2.2.4 Nonetheless, recent fieldwork is beginning to suggest that the western part of the Weald was more heavily settled in the later Iron Age and Roman periods than previously assumed. At Horley, various large scale excavations in advance of housing development have revealed settlement enclosures, with evidence of discrete Middle/Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age/earlier Roman and Broadbridge Heath, have revealed an extensive archaeological landscape and roundhouses and enclosures have been recorded. Large quantities of pottery from the site include material of Middle Iron Age to late Roman date (ASE 2013b).
- 2.2.5 The investigations at Millfields to the east of the site found evidence of settlement dating to the 1st century AD including multiple pits and a round house (ASE 2013a; ACD Environmental 2020) and some later Roman pottery (ASE 2013a). Possible settlement and/or field system evidence dating to the 1st and 2nd century AD was subsequently found nearby at Mill Straight (ASE 2016a). Extensive investigations 'west of Southwater', have been completed at least half a kilometre northwest of the site. A range of work has

revealed evidence of ditches and an occupation layer dated to the Iron Age, undated burnt pits thought to relate to the practice of ‘burn beating’ clearing large areas of scrub by burning and turning over the soil by hand (ASE 2016b) and found both prehistoric flints and Roman pottery.

2.3 Medieval and post-medieval

- 2.3.1 It is thought that local Wealden land was largely controlled by parent manors situated on more fertile soils during the Anglo-Saxon period. During the later medieval period a series of small settlements and farmsteads began to emerge in the area, probably as a result of woodland clearance for swine pasture. The site lies within the parish of Shipley, held by the Knights Templar until their suppression in 1312 (ASE 2013b). The northern boundary of the site follows the parish boundary between Shipley and Horsham, which was fixed in 1247 by agreement between the Knights and Ruser Priory (Hudson 1986). The Sussex Historic Landscape Character database (Bannister 2010) defines much of the surrounding landscape as assarted, which is defined as fields created by the clearance of woodland (or other manorial waste such as heaths and commons). Local records show this process in operation from at least the 12th century, with much of the parish cleared of woodland by the 14th century, although assarting continued (on a smaller scale) until c.1650 (Ibid.).
- 2.3.2 It is thought that the settlement of Southwater, first emerged as medieval ribbon development along the road to Steyning and the coast (ASE 2016a). Investigations at Millfield found field boundaries almost certainly established by the 14th-15th century and perhaps as early as the late 12th-13th centuries (ASE 2013a). Archaeological investigations closer to the historic core of Southwater and north of the study area do suggest that iron working was taking place in the medieval period and the Weald was a centre for this industry at the time. Archaeological evaluations have located sites of medieval iron working (ACD Environmental 2020).
- 2.3.3 Historical mapping suggest the landscape has remained relatively stable in the recent post-medieval period. The tithe map of 1847 (WSRO TD W108) shows the site divided into three fields, the boundaries of which can be still discerned in the modern layout. Vine Cottage, east of the site appears to be also figured on this map. The field division remained unchanged into the 1960s by which date a small house had been established within the site, and this was soon expanded to correspond to the modern building layout. The modern site is sub-divided into a series of smaller fields or paddocks.

2.4 Recent Investigations

- 2.4.1 A list of the works recently undertaken on land east of the site is given below:
- Investigations at Millfields immediately south-east of Southwater identified possible Mesolithic/Neolithic pits, 1st century settlement and medieval field boundaries (ASE 2013a)
 - A watching brief on Land West of Rascal’s Close during development identified no archaeological features, deposits or finds during two visits to the site (ASE 2013c)

- Historic landscape survey at Mill Straight found limited evidence of archaeological features excepting likely post-medieval activity (ASE 2014)
- Archaeological evaluation at Mill Straight found a very small quantity of residual struck flint and a polished stone axe head suggesting some activity of Mesolithic to Neolithic date and possible settlement/field systems of 1st – 2nd century AD Roman date

2.5 Project Aims and Objectives

2.5.1 The general aims of the evaluation were:

- *To identify if archaeological remains are present on site and if so, assess the date, survival and condition of these remains*
- *To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site*
- *To record the nature and extent of any previous impacts on the archaeological sequence across the site*
- *To enable the Surrey County Council Archaeology Officer (advisers to Horsham District) to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work either in advance of, or during, the development.*

2.3.2 The site-specific aims of the evaluation were:

- *To identify if any prehistoric activity predating the known Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity in the locality;*
- *To identify any further indications of Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity and to integrate this with the results of previous investigations in the vicinity; and*
- *To identify any remains of medieval activity including field systems and iron working.*

2.3.3 Given the above site-specific aims, the investigations also have the potential to address the following regional research questions with reference to the South-East Research Framework (SERF; KCC 2024):

Continuity and Change:

- *Examples of continuity and change in rural settlement patterns and types throughout the Roman period are important. All instances of rural settlement sites are valuable resources that require mapping, phasing, dating and comparison with other known examples in order to determine patterns of change or regionality.*
- *What impacts on the landscape came about during the later [Roman] period and into the sub-Roman phase? Are there discernible changes in agricultural practices and re-forestation?*

Rural Settlement (Roman):

- *What building types are used on rural settlements? How common are roundhouses and how late do they remain in use?*

Field systems (Roman):

- *Field systems, and their relationship to preceding and succeeding systems, need to be better understood*

Rural Landscape (medieval):

- *[Better] characterise the medieval rural landscape around current villages*
- *Further investigation of agricultural practices (including animal husbandry) and land use through more systematic sampling and analyses than hitherto.*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2024), the *Code, Regulations, Standards and Guidelines* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2024) and *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (CDC, ESCC, WSCC 2019).
- 3.1.2 The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of 50 trenches, averaging 30m in length by 1.60m in width. Most of the trenches were excavated as planned in the WSI (ASE 2024). Some trenches were slightly realigned or shortened due to site constraints such as tree protection zones or ground obstacles (Figure 2).
- 3.1.3 A Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) was used to scan all trench locations prior to excavation to check for underlying services.
- 3.1.4 All trenches were excavated, under archaeological supervision, using an 8-tonne 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Each trench was excavated in spits of c.100mm until the top of the underlying natural substrate was revealed.
- 3.1.5 All exposed potential archaeological features and deposits were investigated by hand and subsequently excavated, photographed, recorded and drawn as appropriate. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10. All deposits and features were recorded on standard ASE proforma recording sheets.
- 3.1.6 All trenches and exposed archaeological features were accurately planned and surveyed using a Leica CS15 RTK GNSS.
- 3.1.7 Spoil heaps were examined to recover and collect any possible unstratified finds.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive has been assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections* (Society for Museum Archaeology 2020). The archive is currently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade and will be offered to a suitable museum in due course.

Context sheets	191
Section sheets	2
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	82
Context register	1
Drawing register	2
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	50

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 Bag
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	3
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	3

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A total of 50 trenches were excavated, of which 13 contained archaeological and geological/natural features. The archaeological horizon was sealed in all trenches by a layer of subsoil. Archaeological features were recorded cutting the natural clay substrate.

4.2 Site Constraints

- 4.2.1 Trenches 1, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 23, 28, 46 and 47 were shortened and/or repositioned due to the new site boundary fencing, tree protection lines, or obstacles in the ground (debris, wood chipping piles and buildings).

4.2 Site overburden and Geology

- 4.2.1 Topsoil was recorded in all trenches. It comprised a loose dark-brown clay silt and measured between 0.05m and 0.20m in thickness. It overlay directly subsoil.
- 4.2.2 The subsoil horizon was recorded in all trenches. It comprised a compact light- brown silty clay and measured between 0.08m and 0.25m in thickness. It overlay directly the natural substrate.
- 4.2.3 Modern made ground deposits were recorded in Trench 13.
- 4.2.4 The natural substrate comprised mid-yellow brown Weald Clay. It was recorded at between 51.34m AOD (Trench 50) and 55.29m AOD (Trench 14).

4.3 Trench 9 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height (m AOD)
9/001	deposit	topsoil			0.15-0.20	54.53-55.53
9/002	deposit	subsoil			0.10-0.15	54.33-55.33
9/003	deposit	natural			0.20	54.23-55.18
9/004	cut	posthole	0.32	0.20	0.08	55.12
9/005	fill	fill, single	0.32	0.20	0.08	

Table 3: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 9 measured c. 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was orientated east to west. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m, which revealed c. 0.15-0.20m of topsoil [9/001], overlaying c. 0.10-0.15m of subsoil [9/002], immediately above the natural clay substrate [9/003]. One possible posthole was recorded at the west end of the trench.
- 4.3.2 [9/004] was sub-circular in plan and comprised a shallow, concave profile with a depth of 0.08m. The single fill [9/005] produced only small amounts of charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved.

4.4 Trench 10 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height (m AOD)
10/001	deposit	made ground			0.26-0.30	55.72-55.89
10/002	deposit	made ground			0.20-0.30	55.42-55.63
10/003	deposit	natural			0.12	55.12-55.43
10/004	cut	posthole	0.38	0.30	0.06	55.42
10/005	fill	fill	0.38	0.30	0.06	

Table 4: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 10 measured c. 20.00m x 1.60m in plan and was north to south oriented. Made ground deposits [10/001] and [10/002] were immediately above the natural clay [10/003]. One discrete feature was recorded.
- 4.4.2 [10/004] was subcircular in plan, measuring c. 0.38m x 0.30m. It comprised a concave yet shallow profile and had a depth of 0.06m. No finds were retrieved.

4.5 Trench 16 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
16/001	deposit	topsoil			0.14-0.20	55.02-55.02
16/002	deposit	subsoil			0.09-0.10	54.82-54.88
16/003	deposit	natural			0.05	54.72-54.79
16/004	cut	tree throw	>1.10	>0.95	0.12	54.48
16/005	fill	fill, single	>1.10	>0.95	0.12	

Table 5: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 16 measured c. 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was northeast to southwest oriented. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.33m, revealing c. 0.14-0.20m of topsoil [16/001] overlaying c. 0.10m of subsoil [16/002], immediately above the natural clay substrate [16/003]. One tree throw was excavated.
- 4.5.2 [16/004] was irregular both in plan and profile and measured 1.10m in length and 0.95m in width, within the trench. It had a depth of c. 0.12m. The feature was interpreted as a tree throw. No finds were retrieved.

4.6 Trench 20 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height (m AOD)
20/001	deposit	topsoil			0.06-0.08	53.41-53.94
20/002	deposit	subsoil			0.16-0.17	53.35-53.86
20/003	deposit	natural				53.18-53.70
20/004	cut	Ditch/ geological feature	>1.60	1.14	0.19	53.44
20/005	fill	fill, single	>1.60	1.14	0.19	

Table 6: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 20 measured c. 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was north northwest to south southeast oriented. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.37m, revealing c. 0.06-0.08m of topsoil [20/001] overlaying c. 0.16m of subsoil [20/002], immediately above the natural clay substrate [20/003]. One linear feature was investigated.
- 4.6.2 [20/004] was approximately east to west oriented and measured 1.14m in width and 0.19m in depth. Its profile was concave but irregular. It was filled with single deposit [20/005], a light greyish-yellow silty clay which did not produce finds. This feature is most likely a natural/ geological formation. No finds were retrieved.

4.7 Trench 23 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
23/001	deposit	topsoil			0.20	55.06-55.65
23/002	deposit	subsoil			0.10-0.13	54.87-55.45
23/003	deposit	natural			0.04	54.77-55.33
23/004	cut	Gully	>1.50	0.60	0.10	55.33
23/005	fill	fill, single	>1.50	0.60	0.10	
23/006	cut	Gully	>1.50	0.22	0.11	55.16
23/007	fill	fill, single	>1.50	0.22	0.11	

Table 7: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 Trench 23 measured c. 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was northeast to south southwest oriented. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.37m, revealing c. 0.20m of topsoil [23/001] overlaying c. 0.10 - 0.13m of subsoil [23/002], immediately above the natural clay substrate [23/003]. Two linear features were investigated.
- 4.7.2 [23/004] an [23/006] were parallel and comprised irregular and shallow linear features and they have been interpreted as possible wheel ruts. No finds were retrieved.

4.8 Trench 26 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height (m AOD)
26/001	deposit	topsoil			0.16-0.22	54.67-54.94
26/002	deposit	subsoil			0.15-0.18	54.45-54.78
26/003	deposit	natural			0.11	54.30-54.61
26/004	cut	ditch	>1.80	0.91	0.25	54.51
26/005	fill	fill, single	>1.80	0.91	0.25	

Table 8: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 Trench 26 measured c. 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was northwest to southeast oriented. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m, revealing c. 0.16-0.22m of topsoil [26/001] overlaying c. 0.15-0.18m of subsoil [26/002]. One linear was recorded. It was sealed by [26/002] and truncating [26/003].
- 4.8.2 [26/004] was located approximately at mid-length of the trench and was north to south oriented. It measured c.0.91m in width and 0.025m in depth. It contained single fill [26/005], a mid-grey-brown silty clay, which produced fragments of modern glass.

4.9 Trench 33 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
33/001	deposit	topsoil			0.28	54.38-54.49
33/002	deposit	subsoil			0.11	
33/003	deposit	natural			0.04	
33/004	cut	Ditch/ geological feature	>2.00	0.46	0.05	54.14
33/005	fill	fill, single	>2.00	0.46	0.05	
33/006	cut	pit	0.35	0.25	0.04	54.20
33/007	fill	fill, single	0.35	0.25	0.04	

Table 9: Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 Trench 33 measured c. 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was east to west oriented. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m, revealing c. 0.23-0.28m of topsoil [33/001] overlaying c. 0.10-0.11m of subsoil [33/002], immediately above the natural clay substrate [33/003]. One shallow pit and one ditch were recorded. They were sealed by subsoil and cutting the natural substrate.
- 4.9.2 [33/004] comprised a linear feature. It was irregular in profile and very shallow, up to 0.05m in depth and was sterile. No finds were retrieved. It has been interpreted as a geological feature.
- 4.9.3 [33/006] comprised a sub-circular pit, measuring 0.35m by 0.25m in plan. It comprised a shallow concave profile, c. 0.04m deep. No finds were retrieved.

4.10 Trench 36 (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height (m AOD)
36/001	deposit	topsoil			0.07-0.08	53.69-54.52
36/002	deposit	subsoil			0.18-0.20	53.62-54.44
36/003	deposit	natural				53.42-54.26
36/004	cut	pit	0.43	0.38	0.09	53.98
36/005	fill	fill, single	0.43	0.38	0.09	
36/006	cut	pit	0.80	>0.20	0.18	54.07
36/007	fill	fill, single	0.80	>0.20	0.18	

Table 10: Trench 36 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 Trench 36 measured c. 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was east to west oriented. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.37m, revealing c. 0.07-0.08m of topsoil [36/001] overlaying c. 0.18-0.20m of subsoil [36/002], immediately above the natural clay substrate [36/003]. Two discrete features were recorded. They were sealed by subsoil and truncated the natural geological substrate.
- 4.10.2 Pit [36/004] was sub-circular in plan, measured c.0.43m x 0.33 in plan and was 0.09m deep. It contained single fill [36/005], a mid-grey-brown clay silt. Environmental sample <3> did not produce charred plant remains but small amounts of predominantly oak charcoal were recorded. No finds were retrieved.
- 4.10.3 Pit [36/006] was located towards the northeast end of the trench. It was 0.80m in length and 0.18m in depth. No finds were retrieved from its single fill [36/007].

4.11 Trench 41 (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
41/001	deposit	topsoil			0.20-0.22	52.71-53.76
41/002	deposit	subsoil			0.10-0.11	52.49-53.55
41/003	deposit	natural			0.04	52.38-53.45
41/004	cut	posthole	0.44	0.27	0.50	52.95
41/005	fill	fill, single	0.44	0.27	0.50	

Table 11: Trench 41 list of recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 Trench 41 measured c. 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was north to south oriented. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.36m, revealing c. 0.22m of topsoil [41/001] overlaying c. 0.10-0.11m of subsoil [41/002], immediately above the natural clay substrate [41/003]. One discrete feature was recorded. It was sealed by subsoil and truncated the natural geological substrate.
- 4.11.2 [41/004] was sub-circular in plan, measuring c. 0.44 x 0.27m. It comprised a shallow concave profile and had a depth of 0.05m. No finds were retrieved. It is likely a natural feature.

4.12 Trench 44 (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
44/001	deposit	topsoil			0.20-0.24	53.49-53.58
44/002	deposit	subsoil			0.09-0.11	53.27-53.34
44/003	deposit	natural			0.08	53.17-53.25
44/004	cut	gully	>1.80	0.53	0.19	53.26
44/005	fill	fill, single	>1.80	0.53	0.19	
44/006	cut	pit	0.39	0.34	0.09	53.26
44/007	fill	fill, basal	0.39	0.34	0.07	
44/008	fill	fill, upper	0.39	0.10	0.04	

Table 12: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 Trench 44 measured c. 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was east to west oriented. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.39m, revealing c. 0.20-0.24m of topsoil [44/001] overlaying c. 0.09-0.11m of subsoil [44/002], immediately above the natural clay substrate [44/003]. One linear and one pit were recorded. They were sealed by subsoil and truncated the natural geological substrate.
- 4.12.2 Ditch [44/004] was approximately north to south oriented and measured 0.53 in width and 0.19m in depth. It contained single fill [44/005], a light bluish-grey clay silt. No finds were retrieved.
- 4.12.3 Cremation pit [44/006] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.39 x 0.34m and was 0.09m deep. It was filled with [44/007] and [44/008]. The basal fill [44/007] contained fragmented cremated human bone. Environmental analysis <2> [44/007] did not produce sufficient taxa to warrant identification of wood species from the charcoal remains. No finds were retrieved.

4.13 Trench 45 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
45/001	deposit	topsoil			0.20-0.28	53.36-54.15
45/002	deposit	subsoil			0.08-0.11	53.08-53.92
45/003	deposit	natural				53.00-53.83
45/004	cut	ditch	>1.80	0.51	0.20	53.61
45/005	fill	fill, secondary	>1.80	0.51	0.20	
45/006	cut	pit	>0.43	1.20	0.26	53.60
45/007	fill	fill, single	>0.43	1.20	0.26	

Table 13: Trench 45 list of recorded contexts

- 4.13.1 Trench 45 measured c. 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was southeast to northwest oriented. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.41m, revealing c. 0.20-0.28 of topsoil [45/001] overlaying c. 0.08-0.11m of subsoil [45/002] immediately overlying the natural clay [45/003]. One ditch and one pit were recorded. They were sealed by subsoil and truncated the natural geology.
- 4.13.2 Ditch [45/004] was northeast to southwest aligned. It measured 0.51m in width and

0.20m in depth. It was filled with [45/005], a mid-bluish-grey clay silt with occasional flecks of manganese and small fragments of sandstone. No finds were produced. It was truncated by pit [45/006].

- 4.13.3 Pit [45/006] was sub-circular in plan, measuring c. 1.20 x 0.43m within the trench. It was 0.26 deep and was filled with [45/007], a mid-grey-brown clay silt with occasional inclusions of burnt clay and charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved.

4.14 Trench 46 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
46/001	deposit	topsoil			0.08-0.11	53.49-53.72
46/002	deposit	subsoil			0.18	53.40-53.61
46/003	deposit	natural				53.22-53.43
46/004	cut	ditch	>1.80	0.75	0.28	53.04
46/005	fill	fill, single	>1.80	0.75	0.28	

Table 14: Trench 46 list of recorded contexts

- 4.14.1 Trench 46 measured c. 18.00m x 1.60m in plan and was northeast to southwest oriented. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m, revealing c. 0.09-0.11 of topsoil [46/001] overlaying c. 0.18m of subsoil [46/002] immediately overlying the natural clay substrate [46/003]. One ditch was recorded. It was sealed by subsoil and truncated the natural substrate.
- 4.14.2 Ditch [46/004] was northwest to southeast aligned. It measured c. 0.75m in width and 0.28m in depth. It was filled with [46/005], a mid-bluish-grey silty clay. No finds were encountered.

4.15 Trench 47 (Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
47/001	deposit	topsoil			0.07-0.10	52.57-52.96
47/002	deposit	subsoil			0.14-0.24	52.47-52.89
47/003	deposit	natural				52.23-52.74
47/004	cut	pit	>0.80	0.63	0.30	52.30
47/005	fill	fill, single	>0.80	0.63	0.30	
47/006	cut	pit	0.47	0.40	0.14	52.42
47/007	fill	fill, single	0.47	0.40	0.14	

Table 15: Trench 47 list of recorded contexts

- 4.15.1 Trench 47 measured c. 23.50m x 1.60m in plan and was east to west oriented. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.47m, revealing c. 0.07-0.10 of topsoil [47/001] overlaying c. 0.14-0.24m of subsoil [47/002] immediately overlying the natural geology [47/003]. Two discrete pits were recorded. They were sealed by subsoil and truncated the natural substrate.
- 4.15.2 Pit [47/004] measured c. 0.80 x 0.63m in plan and was 0.30m deep. It was filled with

[47/005], a mid-grey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved.

- 4.15.3 Pit [47/006], located west of [47/004], was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.47 x 0.40m in plan and was 0.14m. deep. It was filled with a mid-grey-brown silty clay [47/007]. No finds were retrieved.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from environmental samples taken during the evaluation at Rascals Farm, Southwater. The material is quantified in Appendix 4. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA (2014; 2022) guidelines. If conservation recommendations have been made, they are detailed in the relevant material section. The following specialist reports have been prepared in line with the ClfA (2021) toolkit for specialist reporting.

5.2 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 The environmental sample residue from context [36/005] produced a 1g fragment of fine ferruginous Hastings Beds sandstone that can be considered naturally occurring at the site. It holds no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.
- 5.2.2 In addition, a very small quantity of material initially identified as potential slag was recovered from the site. All was recovered as the magnetic fraction from two environmental samples. Each of these was carefully examined under x10 magnification to establish the presence/absence of micro slags. Due to the small size of the particles involved the material was quantified by weight only.
- 5.2.3 In both cases no micro slags were noted – the magnetic fraction being composed of only ‘magnetic fines’ (context [36/005] – 39g and context [45/007] – 25g). These mainly consist of natural iron concretion and granules of ferruginous siltstone and sandstone that either have their own inherent magnetism or, possibly, have had that magnetism enhanced through burning. They are not diagnostic of any industrial activity as such heating can occur in a domestic hearth or bonfire.
- 5.2.4 The assemblage does not suggest metal working was occurring at the site. The magnetic fines are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and have been discarded.

5.3 The Cremated Bone by Lucy Sibun

- 5.3.1 The archaeological work uncovered a single, un-urned cremation burial [44/006] (fills [44/007] & [44/008]). The bone recovered was in a reasonable state of preservation but highly fragmented.
- 5.3.2 The cremation deposit was sub-sampled and 25% was processed as an environmental sample. Bone fragments were collected and separated in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm. The assessment of this material was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). The total of weight of the cremation deposit was established and the assemblage then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. The material was scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone or for animal bone. The presence and weight of fragments from all skeletal areas (skull, axial skeleton, upper limb, and lower limb) was noted. The potential of the assemblage to yield demographic or other information was then considered.

Bone fragmentation and weight of cremated materials

- 5.3.3 The assemblage has been quantified by fraction size in the table below and the totals include both identifiable and unidentifiable material.

Context	Sample	WEIGHT (grams)				AGE	SEX	IDENTIFIABLE			
		2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total			S	A	U	L
44/007, 44/008	3	25.86	115.43	40.36	221.65	A?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 16: showing the summary of results from the cremated human bone assessment
Note: S= skull, A = axial, U= upper limb, L = lower limb

Demography

- 5.3.4 The bone assemblage appears to contain the remains of a juvenile or adult, but this is based upon fragment size alone. Sex estimation was not possible for this material, and no pathological changes were noted.

Pyre technology and cremation ritual

- 5.3.5 A relatively small quantity of bone was recovered but this only represents a 25% sub-sample. The bone was highly fragmented with no fragments larger than 20mm, and 81% of fragments smaller than 8mm. Consequently, 78% of the bone assemblage was unidentifiable. Despite this, fragments from all skeletal areas were present: the limbs were best represented, followed by the skull and the axial skeleton. Approximately 90% of fragments were off-white in colour, suggesting an effective cremation process (Holden et al. 1995a, b, McKinley 1993). There was no evidence of staining on the fragments, and no animal bone was identified.
- 5.3.6 Although the bone assemblage comprises a 25% sub-sample of the deposit, given the high degree of fragmentation and large percentage of unidentifiable fragments, it seems unlikely that more detailed information would be obtained from the remainder of the sample.
- Other unidentified burnt bone
- 5.3.7 A small quantity of burnt bone was recovered from a single context. Pit fill [36/005] produced approximately 0.1g of unidentifiable bone fragments ranging from slightly burnt to calcined white. No further information was available.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Elsa Neveu

- 6.1 Three bulk samples, measuring 10 to 40 litres, were collected from undated posthole [44/006] and pits [45/006] and [36/004] during the evaluation at the site. Sampling aimed to retrieve dating evidence, environmental remains, such as charcoal, charred plant macrofossils, fauna and mollusca, as well as assist find recovery. This report assesses the potential of the plant macrofossils and wood charcoal to inform on crops, agrarian practices and local vegetation environment.

Methodology

- 6.2 Bulk samples were processed by flotation using a 500 µm mesh for the heavy residues and a 250 µm mesh for retention of the flot, then the residues and the flots were air dried and passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves. Residues were then sorted for artefacts and ecofacts, which were quantified in Appendix 4. A stereo-zoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications was used to scan flots and identify remains, their contents are recorded in Appendix 4. The identification of plant macrofossils was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure and the remains were compared to a botanical modern reference collection and published atlas were also consulted (Cappers *et al.* 2006). The nomenclature follows Stace (2010) and the quantification was based on approximate number of individuals.
- 6.3 Charcoal fragments per feature were randomly selected and identified; they were each fractured by hand to get three sections: transverse, tangential longitudinal and radial longitudinal according to standard procedures described by Gale and Cutler (2000), Hather (2000) and Leney and Casteel (1975). Charcoal fragments were observed with the use of a metallurgical reflected light microscope at magnifications up to 400X and reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990) were consulted to refine identifications. In addition, the presence of round wood, radial cracks and other factors affecting the state of preservation are listed in Appendix 4. The nomenclature follows Stace (2010) and quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 4.

Results

- 6.4 An array of archaeological remains was noted and included burnt animal or human bones, charcoal, fired clay, magnetic material which may be of natural or industrial origin. The finds have been incorporated into the relevant finds' reports. The tables in Appendix 4 provide an overview of the samples detailing materials retrieved through the flotation and the sorting; the following text summaries the results for the archaeobotanical material.

Charred plant remains

- 6.5 All flots produced a variable percentage of uncharred seed and root remains indicating a moderate level of disturbances. Results were limited: fills of posthole [44/006] and pits [45/006] and [36/004] were sterile in charred plant remains (Appendix 4).

Charcoal

- 6.6 Preservation of charcoal was moderately good to poor with some superficial encrustation

and while some fragments showed signs of vitrification. This phenomenon implies that the wood anatomy fuses and seems glossy; McParland et al (2010) examined factors that could provoke vitrification of charcoal concluding that vitrification is not caused by exposure to high temperatures. Experiments suggest it may be a result of several factors in combination such as the type and age of wood, dynamics of the depositional environment prior to, during and after charring.

- 6.7 Charcoal fragments were uncommon in fills of posthole [44/006] and [36/004]; they were mostly <4mm, therefore, these assemblages were too small to warrant and conduct identification. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) seemed the dominant taxon and possible some hazel/alder/hornbeam (*Corylus/Alnus/Carpinus*).
- 6.8 In comparison, fill of pit [45/006] produced a larger assemblage of charcoal fragments dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.) with a few fragments of unidentified porous wood.

Discussion

- 6.9 Fills of sampled features were sterile in charred plant macrofossils and yielded limited to large amounts of charcoal fragments. The paucity of archaeobotanical material could be explained by poor conditions of preservation and infrequency of activities related to firing, crop husbandry and processing near this context.
- 6.10 Despite the scarcity of results, there is still potential for nearby deposits to comprise better preserved charcoal and charred plant remains. Any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting a range of features to retrieve more environmental remains that could provide insights on crops, regional patterns and local vegetation.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 Natural geology was encountered between c.51.34m AOD (Trench 50) and c.55.29m AOD (Trench 14). Topsoil and subsoil deposits were recorded in all trenches.
- 7.1.2 Modern made ground deposits were recorded in Trenches 10 and 13.
- 7.1.3 Archaeology was recorded in 13 trenches, and it comprised ditches, pits and postholes, and a single un-urned cremation.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 The stratigraphy suggests that the evaluated area has remained generally undisturbed in the past. There was c.0.30m – 0.40m of overburden in each trench. Subsoil has survived in all trenches. Horizontal truncation associated with a farm building of Rascals Farm was recorded in Trench 13 in the form of made ground deposits. Subsoil was sealing the archaeological features.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Post-medieval

- 7.3.1 A north to south ditch recorded in Trenches 26 and 46 correlates to an old field boundary shown on the 1870's Historical OS Map (Figure 16).

Undated

- 7.3.2 All other recorded features are undated including shallow, possible postholes in Trenches 9, 10 and 41; pits in Trenches 33, 36, 45 and 47; an un-urned cremation in Trench 44; and linear features in Trenches 20, 23 and 33, 44 and 45. The linear features in Trench 23 may represent old wheel ruts.

Geological / Natural features

- 7.3.3 Some features are considered likely geological or natural formations. These comprise a tree throw in Trench 16, shallow postholes and pits in Trenches 10, 33 and 41 and linear features in Trenches 20, 33 and 45.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

- 7.4.1 Archaeology was present and has been assessed and recorded, however, only one feature, a ditch in Trenches 26 and 46 has been dated as post-medieval based on a field boundary shown on the 1870s Ordnance Survey map (Figure 16). The remaining features remained undated. An un-urned cremation in Trench 44 could be prehistoric or Roman. None of the site-specific research objectives, or regional research questions can be addressed by the results.

7.5 Conclusions

- 7.5.1 Fifty archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. The recorded stratigraphy suggests that the evaluated area has remained generally undisturbed in the past. Features were recorded across thirteen trenches. One post-medieval boundary ditch was recorded across Trenches 26 and 46. One pit in Trench 44 contained an undated, un-urned cremation. Undated pits and linear features were recorded in Trenches 9, 10, 16, 20, 23, 33, 36, 41, 45 and 47, some of which are likely of natural/geological formation.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Barrat Redrow Southern Counties for commissioning the work and for assistance throughout the project. The evaluation was supervised by Teresa Vieira (Project Officer), Charlie Mansfield (Archaeologist, Supervisor) with Tom Simms (Surveyor). Paul Mason managed the excavations, Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: HER Summary

Site code	SRF25					
Project code	250500					
Planning reference	DC/20/0695 & DC/24/0249					
Site address	Rascals Farm, Shipley Road, Southwater					
District/Borough	Horsham District					
NGR (12 figures)	515532 125148					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Fieldwork type	Eval					
Date of fieldwork	13 th – 24 th April (Phase 1) 19 th – 20 th May (Phase 2)					
Sponsor/client	Barrat Redrow Southern Counties					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira Charlie Mansfield					
Period summary						
				Post-Medieval	Undated	
Project summary	Fifty archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. The recorded stratigraphy suggests that the evaluated area has remained generally undisturbed in the past. Features were recorded across thirteen trenches. One post-medieval boundary ditch was recorded across Trenches 26 and 46. One pit in Trench 44 contained an undated, un-urned cremation. Undated pits and linear features were recorded in Trenches 9, 10, 16, 20, 23, 33, 36, 41, 45 and 47, some of which are likely of natural/geological formation.					

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID (UID): archaeol6-543864

Project Name: Evaluation at Rascals Farm, Southwater

Activity type: Evaluation

Sitecode(s): SRF25

Planning Id: DC/20/0695 , DC/24/0249

Reason for Investigation: Planning: Post determination

Organisation Responsible for work: Archaeology South-East

Project Dates: 13-Apr-2026 - 20-May-2026

HER: West Sussex HER

Project Methodology: The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of 50 trenches, averaging 30m in length by 1.60m in width.

Project Results: The recorded stratigraphy suggests that the evaluated area has remained generally undisturbed in the past. Features were recorded across thirteen trenches. No diagnostic finds were recovered. One post-medieval boundary ditch was recorded across Trenches 26 and 46. In Trench 44, an undated, un-urned cremation was recorded. Undated pits and linear features were recorded in Trenches 9, 10, 16, 20, 23, 33, 36, 41, 45 and 47, some of which are likely of natural/geological formation.

Appendix 3: Archaeologically negative trenches: context list

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
1/001	deposit	topsoil	0.08	55.28-55.41
1/002	deposit	subsoil	0.16-0.21	55.20-55.33
1/003	deposit	natural	0.06	55.04-55.12
2/001	deposit	topsoil	0.02-0.06	55.11-55.34
2/002	deposit	subsoil	0.18-0.20	55.09-55.28
2/003	deposit	natural	0.05	54.91-55.10
3/001	deposit	topsoil	0.08-0.12	54.86-55.28
3/002	deposit	subsoil	0.15-0.18	-0.12--0.08
3/003	deposit	natural	0.07	-0.28--0.23
4/001	deposit	topsoil	0.08-0.11	54.22-54.65
4/002	deposit	subsoil	0.02-0.15	54.11-54.57
4/003	deposit	natural	0.07	53.97-54.42
5/001	deposit	topsoil	0.08	52.62-53.46
5/002	deposit	subsoil	0.18	52.62-53.38
5/003	deposit	natural	0.06	52.47-53.20
6/001	deposit	topsoil	0.07-0.09	52.99-53.97
6/002	deposit	subsoil	0.14-0.18	52.92-53.90
6/003	deposit	natural	0.10	52.78-53.73
7/001	deposit	topsoil	0.03-0.07	53.18-54.09
7/002	deposit	subsoil	0.20	53.11-54.02
7/003	deposit	natural	0.05	52.91-53.82
8/001	deposit	topsoil	0.20-0.25	53.96-54.79
8/002	deposit	subsoil	0.10-0.15	53.71-54.57
8/003	deposit	natural	0.15	53.56-54.42
11/001	deposit	topsoil	0.15-0.16	53.82-54.22
11/002	deposit	subsoil	0.09-0.19	53.66-54.06
11/003	deposit	natural	0.09	53.57-53.91
12/001	deposit	topsoil	0.18-0.19	54.68-55.53
12/002	deposit	subsoil	0.13-0.18	54.50-55.34
12/003	deposit	natural	0.09	54.36-55.16
13/001	deposit	made ground	0.15-0.18	55.67-55.72
13/002	deposit	topsoil	0.08-0.15	55.51-55.54
13/003	deposit	subsoil	0.08-0.15	
13/004	deposit	natural	0.06	
14/001	deposit	topsoil	0.15-0.18	55.36-55.52
14/002	deposit	subsoil	0.08-0.14	55.18-55.37
14/003	deposit	natural	0.05	55.04-55.29
15/001	deposit	topsoil	0.15	55.18-55.25
15/002	deposit	subsoil	0.10-0.15	55.02-55.10
15/003	deposit	natural	0.07	54.92-54.95
17/001	deposit	topsoil	0.15-0.18	53.70-54.29
17/002	deposit	subsoil	0.12-0.16	53.55-54.14
17/003	deposit	natural	0.07	53.43-53.99
18/001	deposit	topsoil	0.14-0.16	54.49-55.10
18/002	deposit	subsoil	0.10-0.11	54.33-54.95
18/003	deposit	natural	0.07	54.23-54.84
19/001	deposit	topsoil	0.07-0.10	54.28-54.42
19/002	deposit	subsoil	0.16-0.17	54.19-54.32
19/003	deposit	natural		54.03-54.15

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
21/001	deposit	topsoil	0.20-0.28	54.27-54.68
21/002	deposit	subsoil	0.10-0.11	53.99-54.43
21/003	deposit	natural	0.02	53.89-54.33
22/001	deposit	topsoil	0.21-0.25	54.73-55.14
22/002	deposit	subsoil	0.10-0.17	54.48-54.93
22/003	deposit	natural	0.02	54.38-54.76
24/001	deposit	topsoil	0.08-0.14	55.00-55.17
24/002	deposit	subsoil	0.18-0.20	54.90-55.04
24/003	deposit	natural		54.71-54.86
25/001	deposit	topsoil	0.14-0.19	54.68-55.35
25/002	deposit	subsoil	0.11-0.13	54.49-55.21
25/003	deposit	natural	0.04	54.37-55.10
27/001	deposit	topsoil	0.06-0.10	54.15-54.81
27/002	deposit	subsoil	0.14-0.22	54.09-54.73
27/003	deposit	natural		53.95-54.56
28/001	deposit	topsoil	0.16-0.20	54.07-54.54
28/002	deposit	subsoil	0.08-0.12	53.91-54.34
28/003	deposit	natural	0.04	53.79-54.24
29/001	deposit	topsoil	0.08	53.82-53.94
29/002	deposit	subsoil	0.17-0.21	53.74-53.86
29/003	deposit	natural		53.53-53.68
30/001	deposit	topsoil	0.06-0.08	52.65-53.61
30/002	deposit	subsoil	0.16-0.22	52.58-53.55
30/003	deposit	natural		52.36-53.39
31/001	deposit	topsoil	0.12-0.30	53.89-54.22
31/002	deposit	subsoil	0.10-0.15	53.66-54.10
31/003	deposit	natural	0.03	53.56-53.95
32/001	deposit	topsoil	0.25-0.28	53.75-54.78
32/002	deposit	subsoil	0.08-0.12	53.47-54.52
32/003	deposit	natural	0.03	53.35-54.42
34/001	deposit	topsoil	0.20-0.24	54.04-54.72
34/002	deposit	subsoil	0.10-0.21	53.84-54.48
34/003	deposit	natural	0.04	53.63-54.38
35/001	deposit	topsoil	0.07-0.11	54.28-54.38
35/002	deposit	subsoil	0.15-0.18	54.20-54.31
35/003	deposit	natural		54.02-54.16
37/001	deposit	topsoil	0.10	53.67-54.04
37/002	deposit	subsoil	0.24	
37/003	deposit	natural		
38/001	deposit	topsoil	0.06-0.08	53.17-53.99
38/002	deposit	subsoil	0.18-0.21	53.09-53.92
38/003	deposit	natural		52.91-53.73
39/001	deposit	topsoil	0.09	52.88-53.43
39/002	deposit	subsoil	0.14-0.18	52.79-53.34
39/003	deposit	natural		52.62-53.20
40/001	deposit	topsoil	0.08-0.10	52.33-52.89
40/002	deposit	subsoil	0.15-0.16	52.25-52.80
40/003	deposit	natural		52.10-52.64
42/001	deposit	topsoil	0.13-0.20	53.20-53.55
42/002	deposit	subsoil	0.10-0.12	53.07-53.35
42/003	deposit	natural	0.08	52.95-53.23

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
43/001	deposit	topsoil	0.20-0.22	53.36-54.09
43/002	deposit	subsoil	0.08-0.10	53.16-53.88
43/003	deposit	natural	0.04	53.08-53.78
48/001	deposit	topsoil	0.06-0.10	52.14-53.14
48/002	deposit	subsoil	0.18-0.20	52.08-53.04
48/003	deposit	natural		51.88-52.86
49/001	deposit	topsoil	0.07-0.09	51.76-52.44
49/002	deposit	subsoil	0.13-0.18	51.69-52.36
49/003	deposit	natural		51.56-52.20
50/001	deposit	topsoil	0.07-0.09	51.52-52.27
50/002	deposit	subsoil	0.12-0.20	51.45-52.18
50/003	deposit	natural		51.34-52.02

Appendix 4: Environmental samples quantification

Residues quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

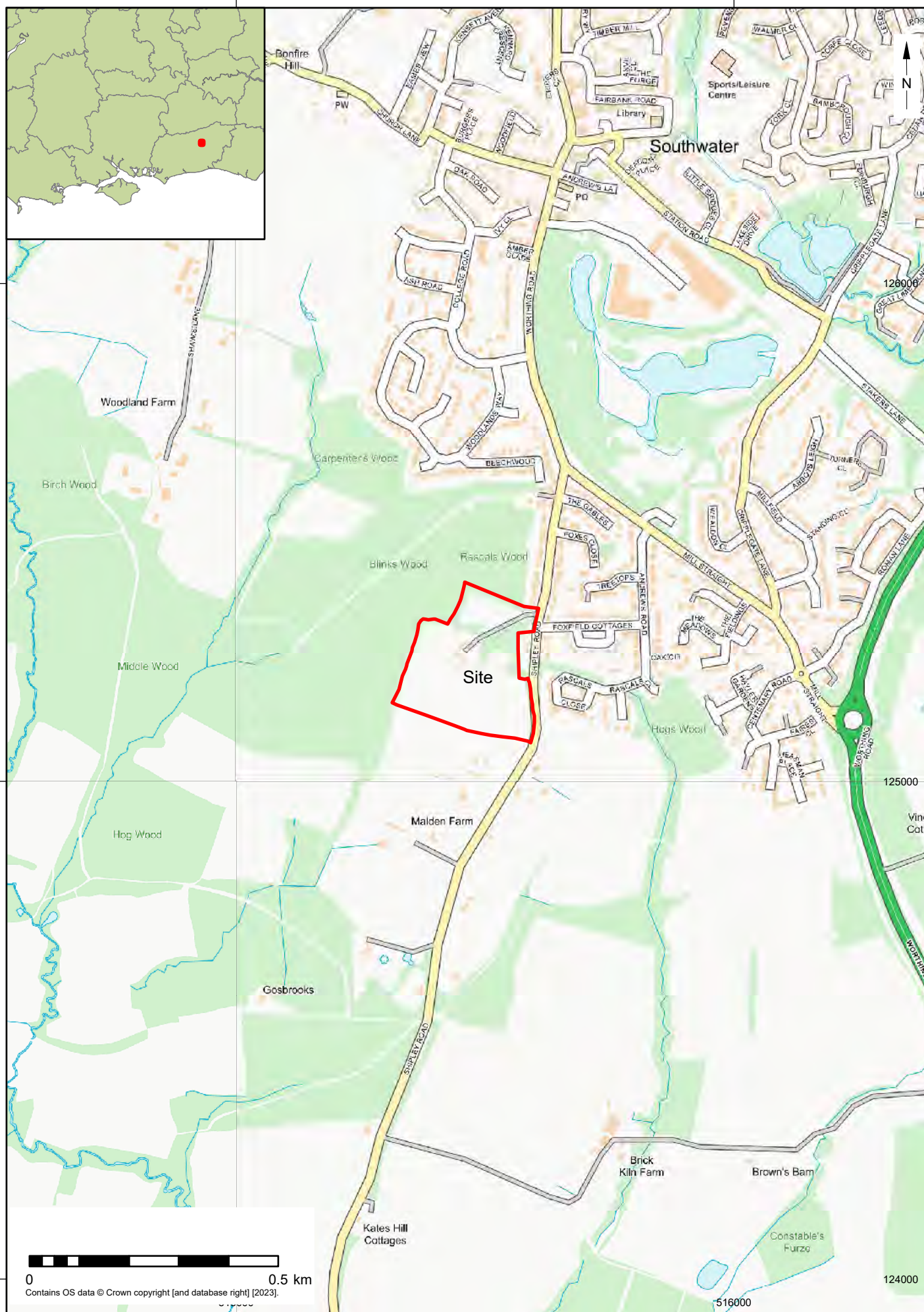
Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (quantity */ weight [g])
1	45/007	Pit	40	***	92	***	11							FC >8mm (*8g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/18g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (****/9g)
2	44/007	Posthole	10	**	1	**	1	**	42	***	157	***	26	FC >8mm (*5g)
3	36/005	Pit	10	**	5	***	8					*	<1	FC >8mm (*4g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (***32); Mag. Mat. <2mm (****/10g); S >8mm (*<1g)

Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

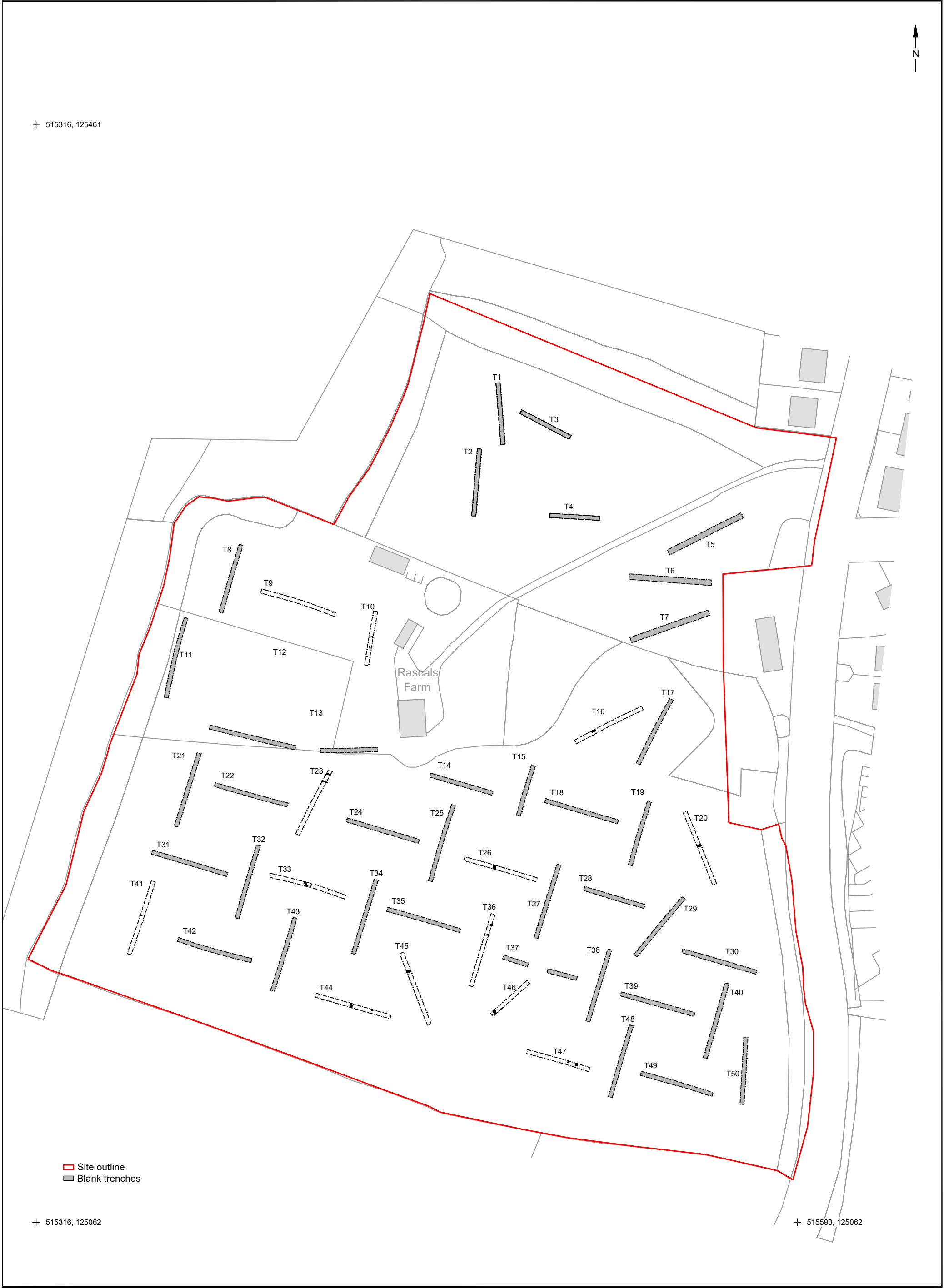
Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (%)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Further work on macros
1	45/007	Pit	45/006	60	200	50	80	20	Rootlets	*	**	***	N
2	44/007	Posthole	44/006	9.8	30	100	40	30	Rootlets	*	**	***	N
3	36/005	Pit	36/004	45	150	75	60	20	Rootlets	***	***	****	N

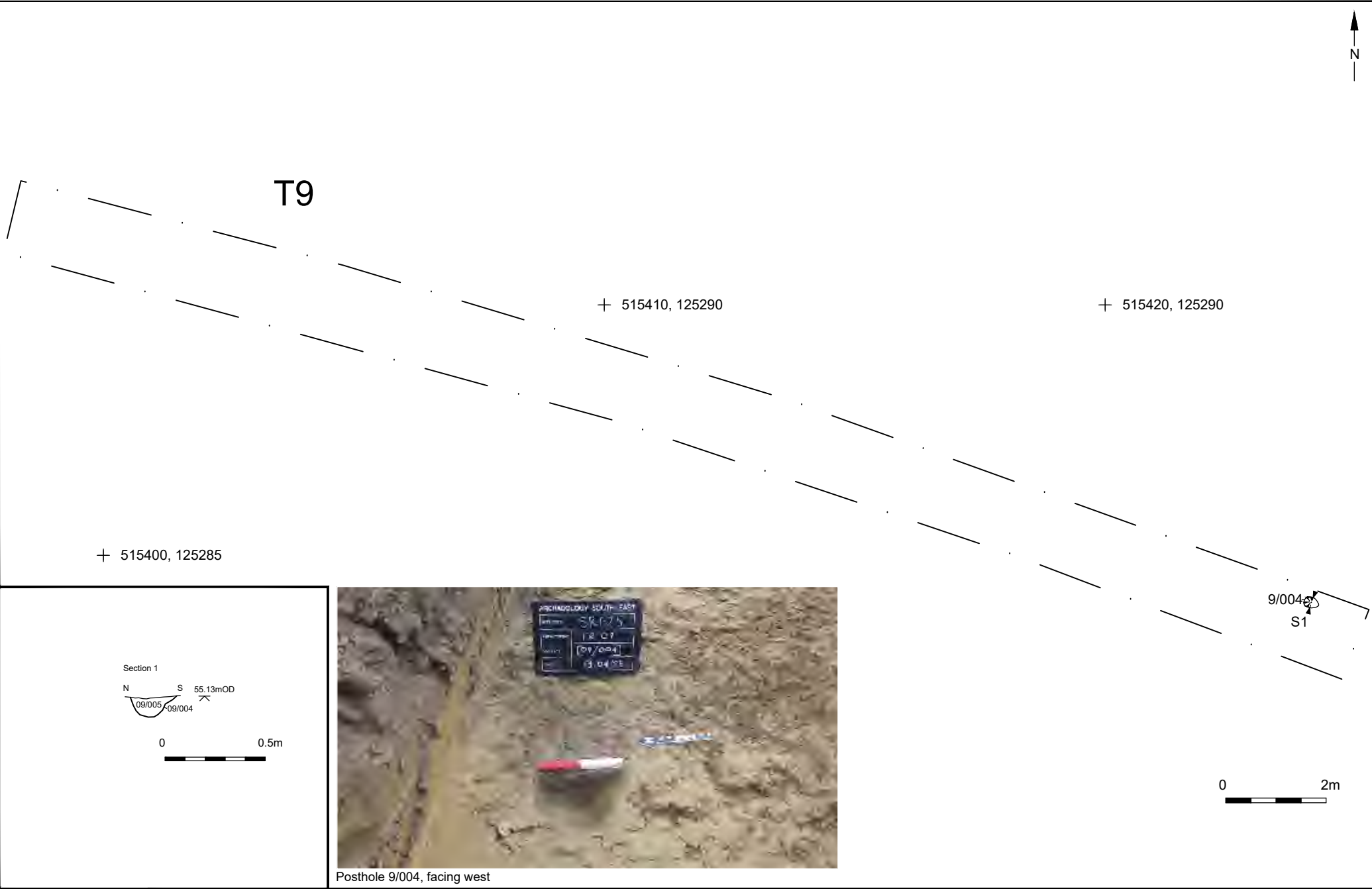
Charcoal assessment (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications
1	45/007	Pit	40	***	92	***	11	Large assemblage of charcoal fragment more or less encrusted and showed signs of vitrification, dominated by oak and perhaps a few unidentified porous wood fragments
2	44/007	Posthole	10	**	1	**	1	Too small assemblage to warrant and conduct identifications, oak and other ring porous wood fragments
3	36/005	Pit	10	**	5	***	8	Too small assemblage to warrant and conduct identifications, oak dominated, a few ring porous with radial files wood fragments likely <i>Corylus/Carpinus/Alnus</i>



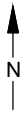
© Archaeology South-East		Rascals Farm, Southwater, West Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 250500	June 2026	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2026083	Drawn by: AL/HF		







Posthole 10/004, facing north



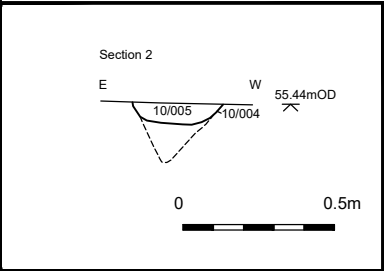
T10

+ 515435, 125280

10/004
S2

+ 515435, 125270

+ 515440, 125265



© Archaeology South-East		Rascals Farm, Southwater, West sussex	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 250500	June 2026	Trench 10 plan with archaeology, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2026083	Drawn by: AL/HF		



Tree throw 16/004, facing north

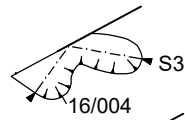
+ 515515, 125245

+ 515530, 125250

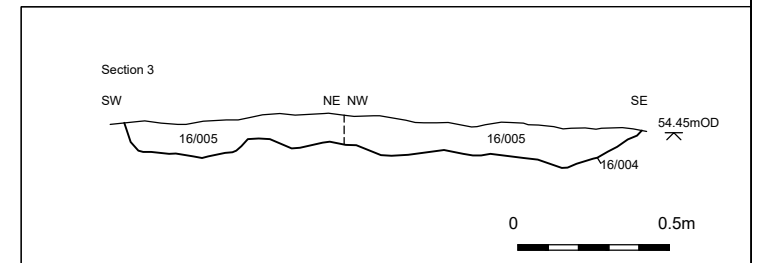


T16

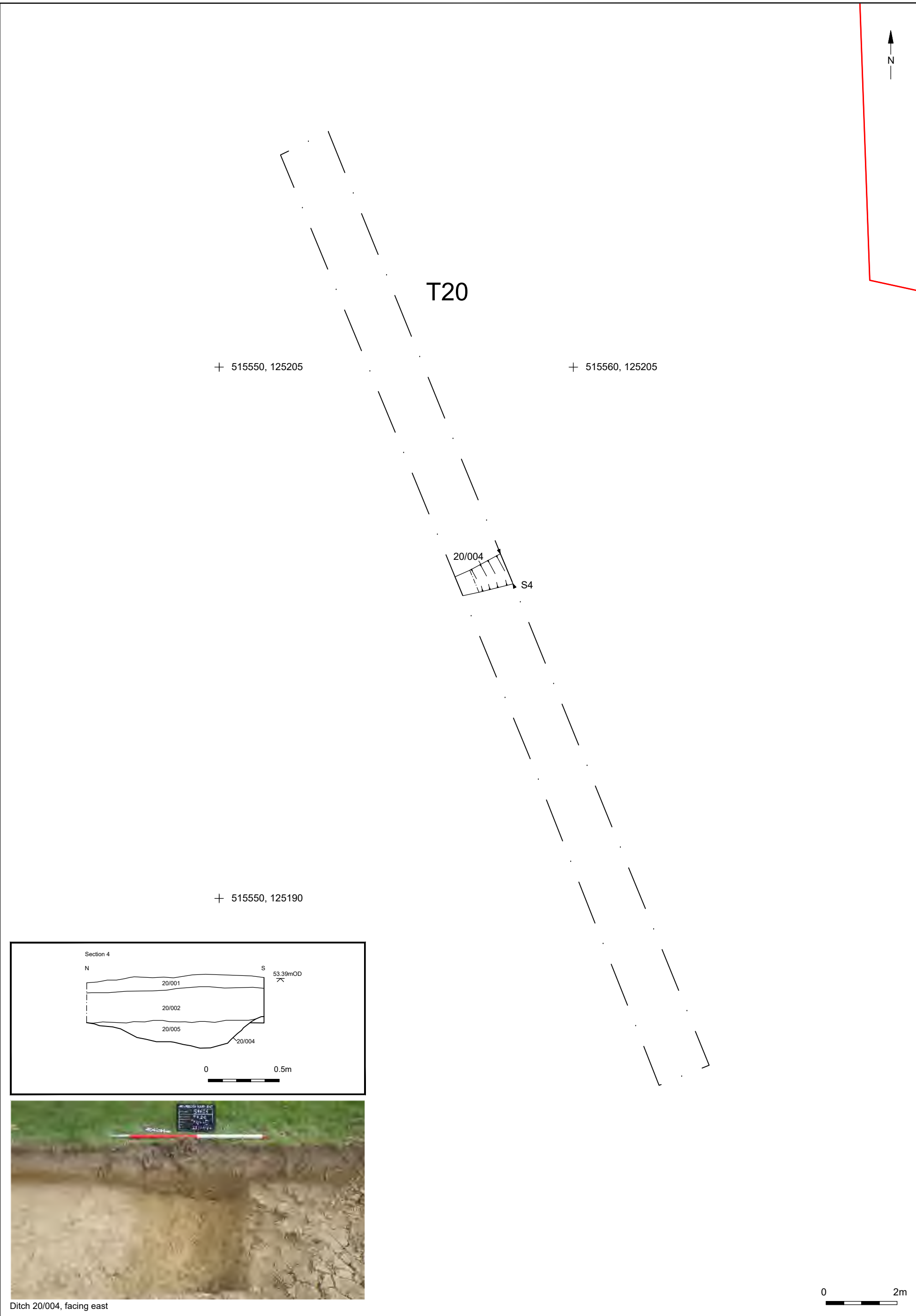
+ 515530, 125240

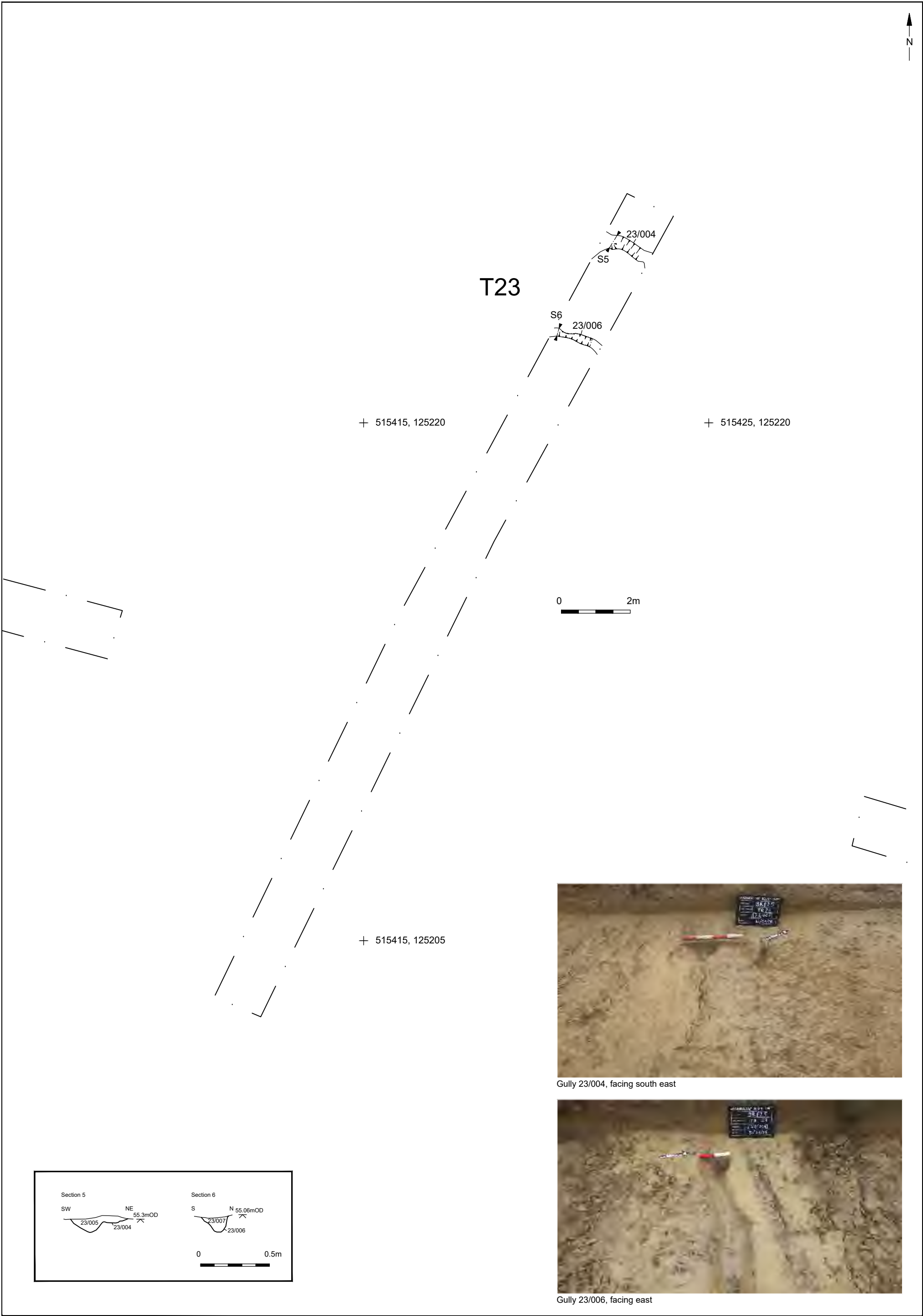


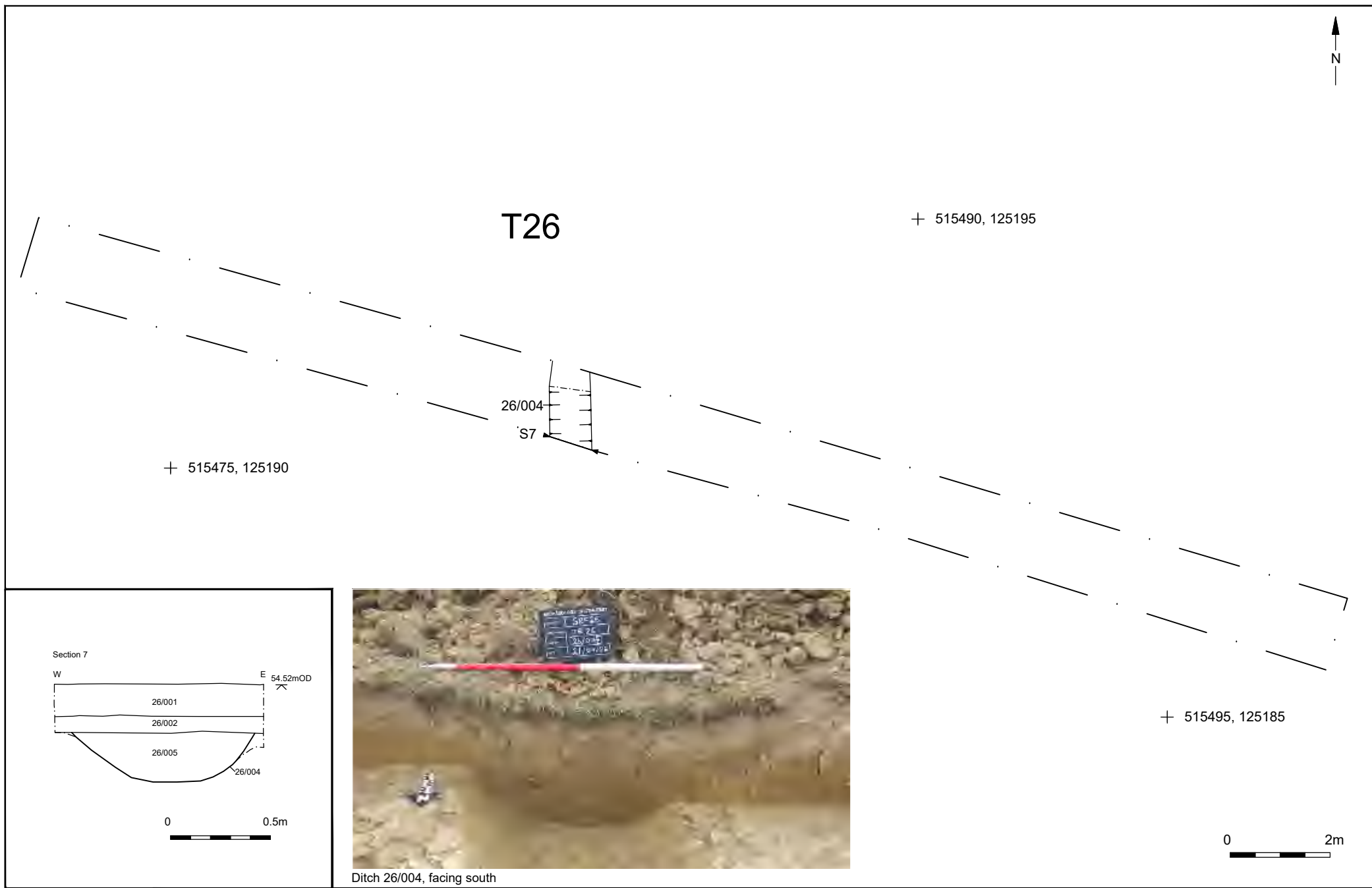
0 2m



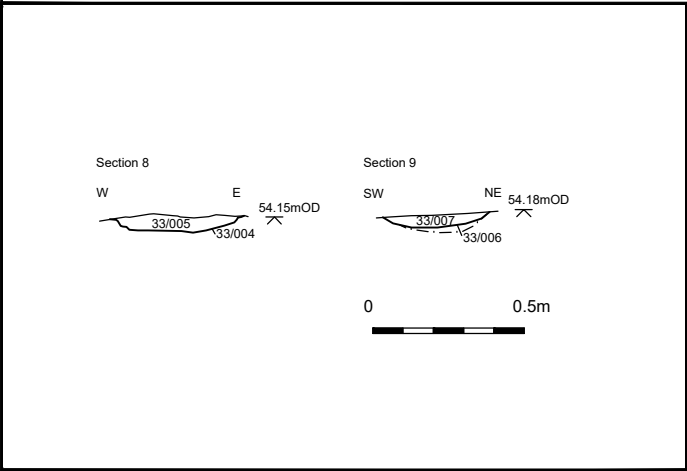
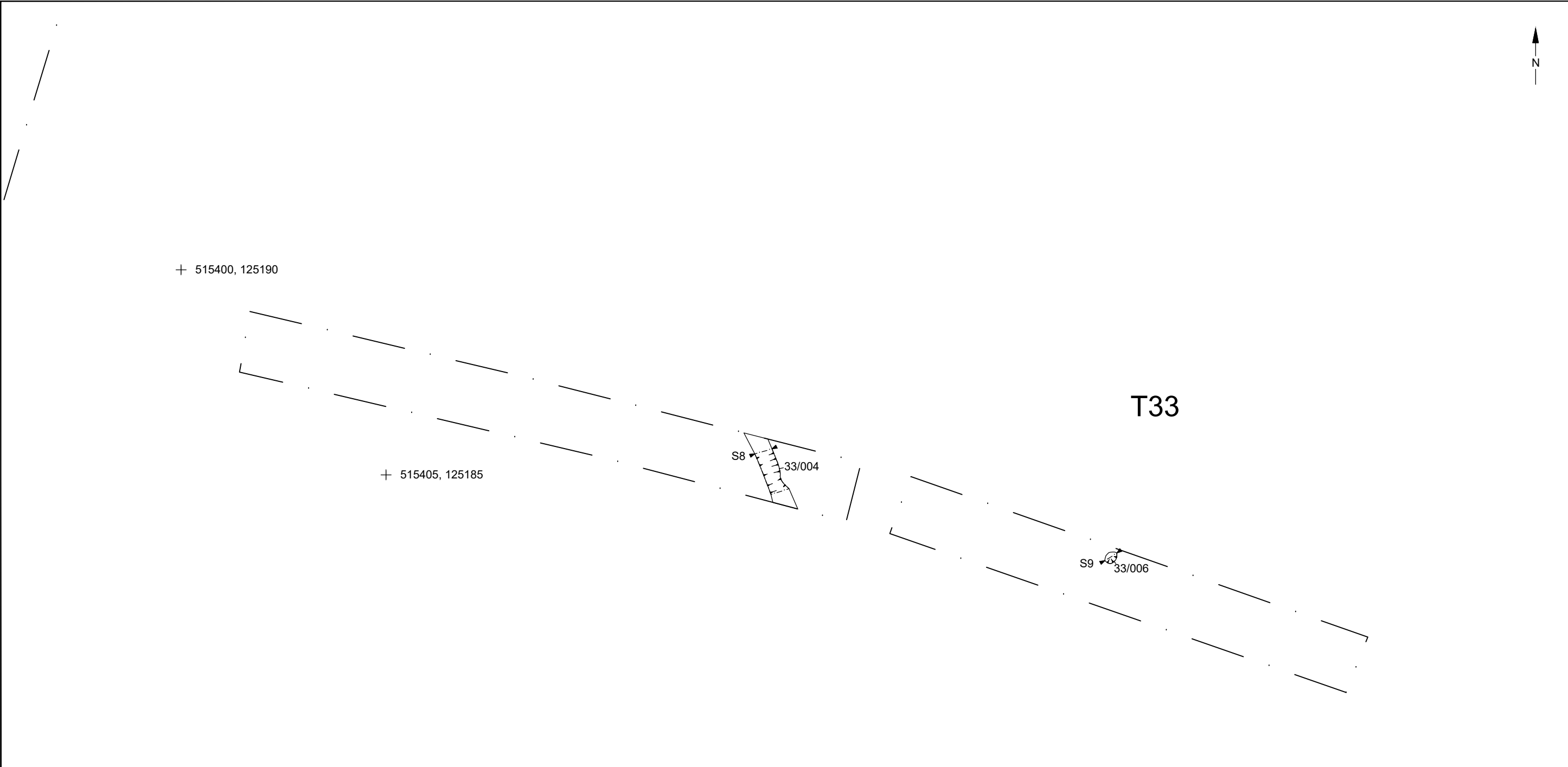
© Archaeology South-East		Rascals Farm, Southwater, West sussex	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 250500	June 2026	Trench 16 plan with archaeology, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2026083	Drawn by: AL/HF		







© Archaeology South-East		Rascals Farm, Southwater, West sussex	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 250500	June 2026	Trench 26 plan with archaeology, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2026083	Drawn by: AL/HF		



Ditch 33/004, facing south



Posthole 33/006, facing south east

+ 515430, 125175





Pit 36/004, facing west



Pit 36/006, facing west

+ 515475, 125175

T36

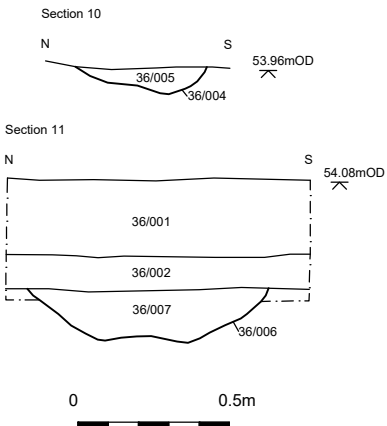
36/006
S11

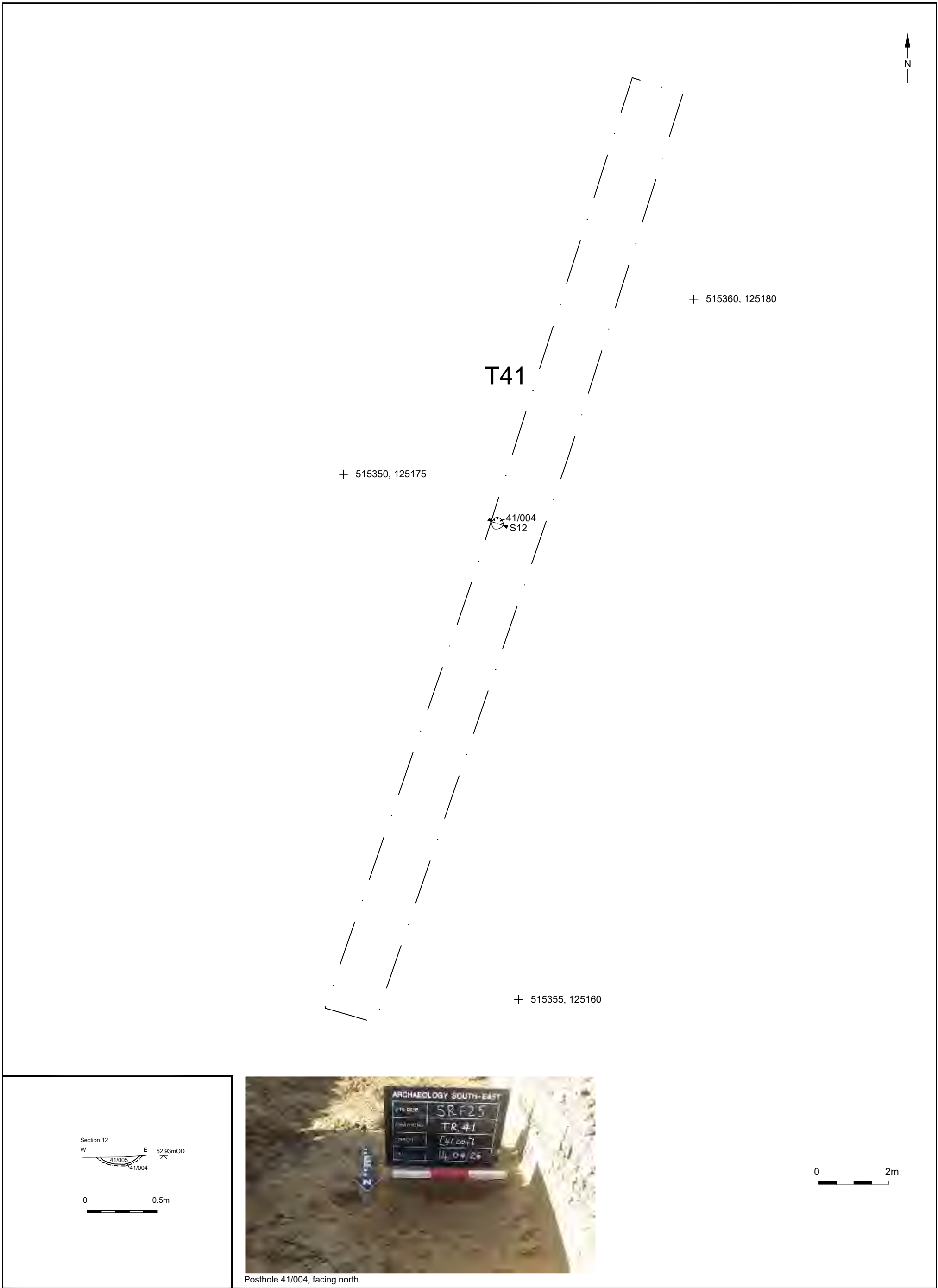
36/004
S10

+ 515485, 125165

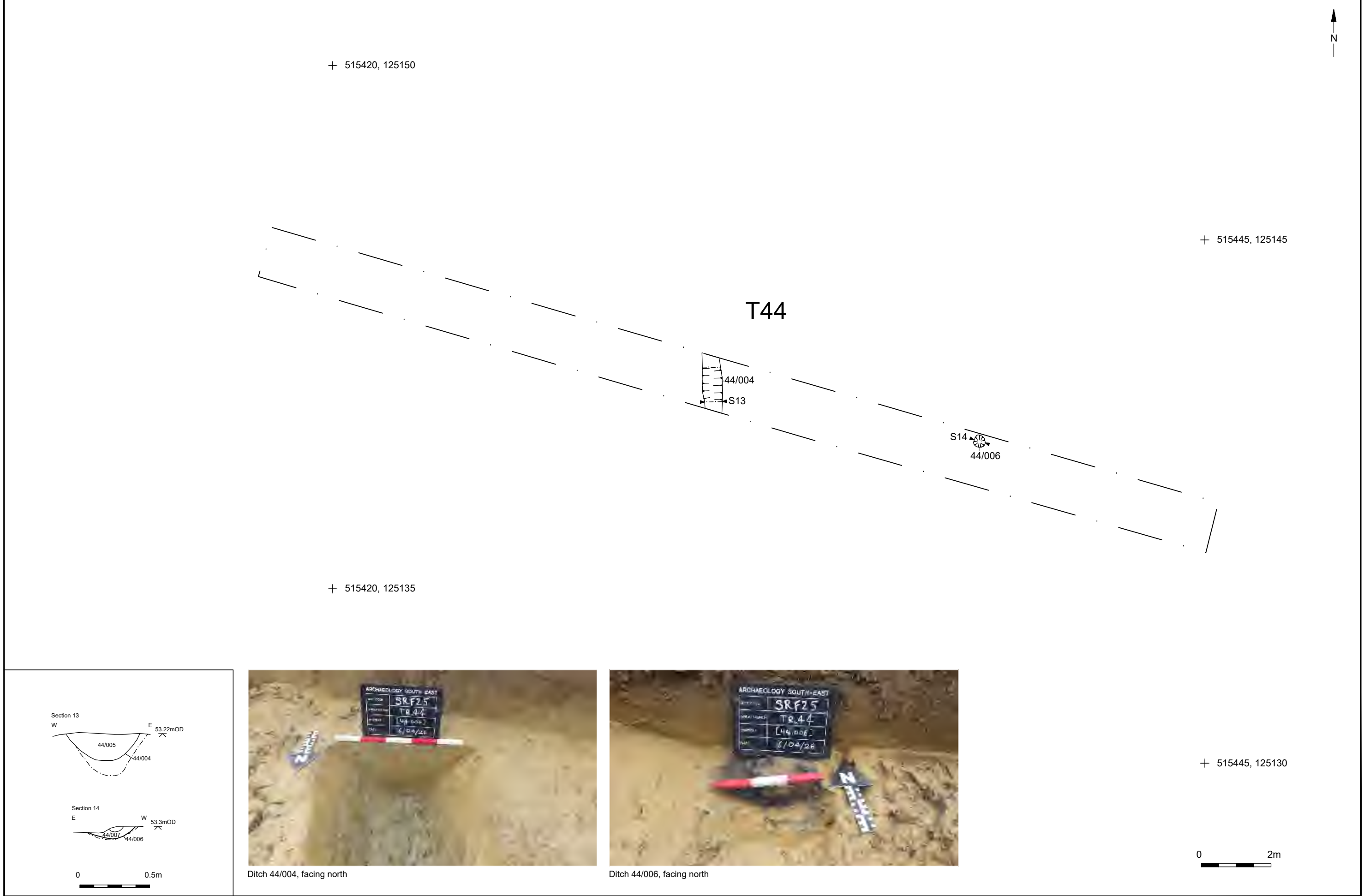
+ 515475, 125160

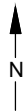
+ 515480, 125145



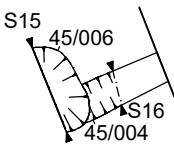


© Archaeology South-East		Rascals Farm, Southwater, West sussex	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 250500	June 2026	Trench 41 plan with archaeology, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2026083	Drawn by: AL/HF		

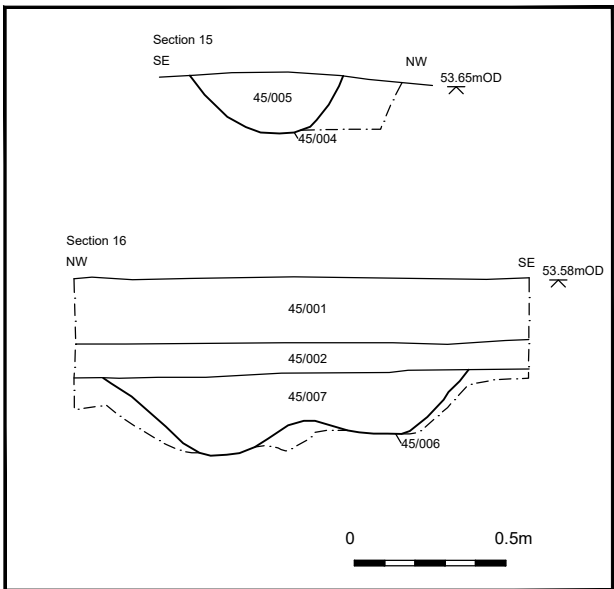




T45



+ 515460, 125150



+ 515445, 125145



Ditch 45/004, facing south west

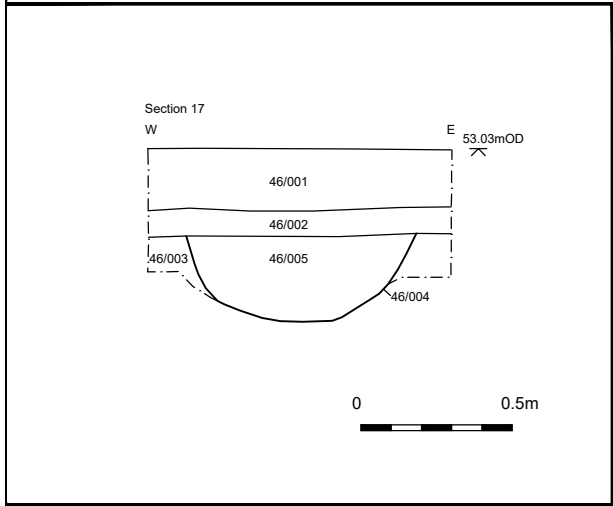
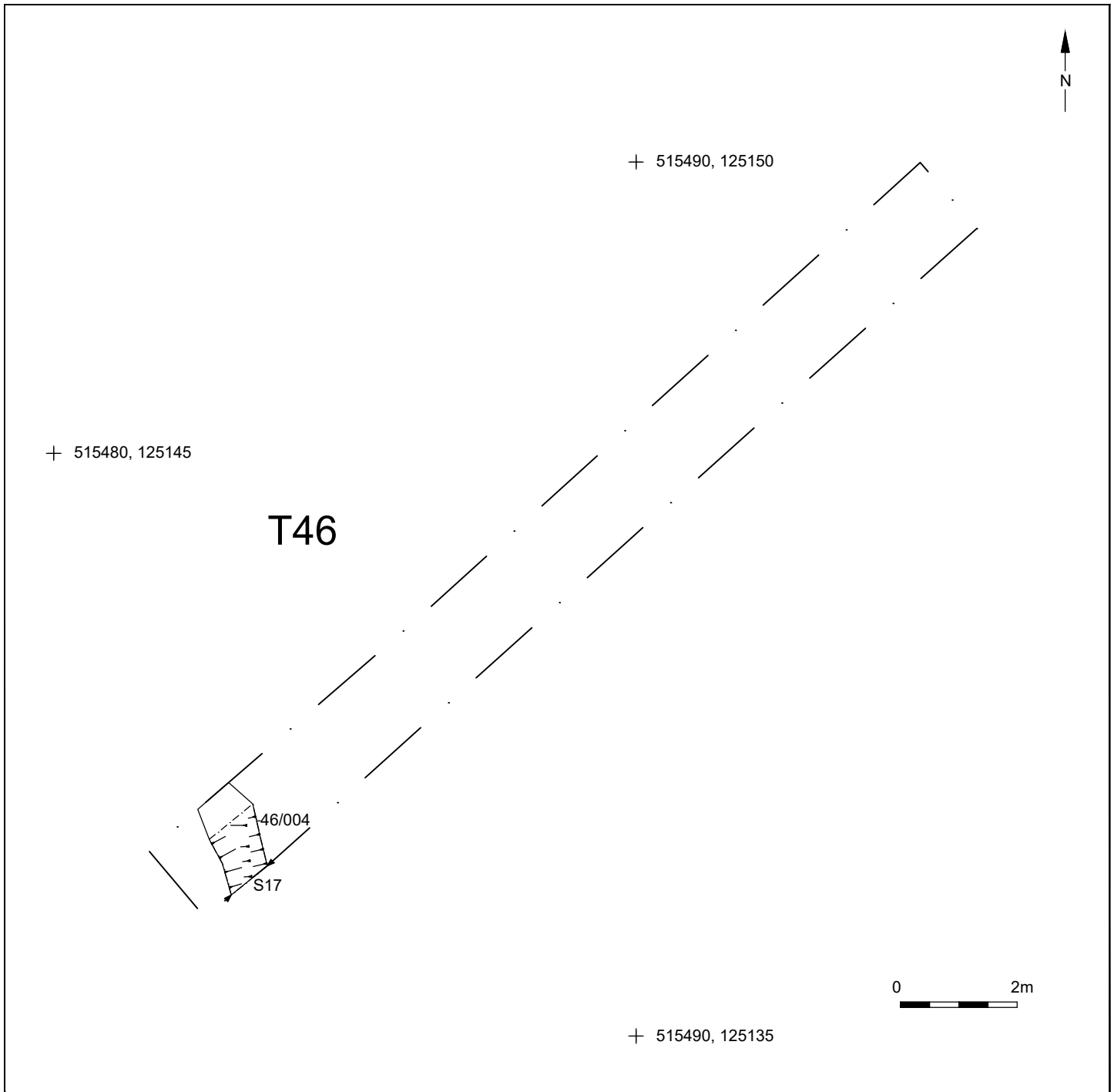


Pit 45/006, facing north east

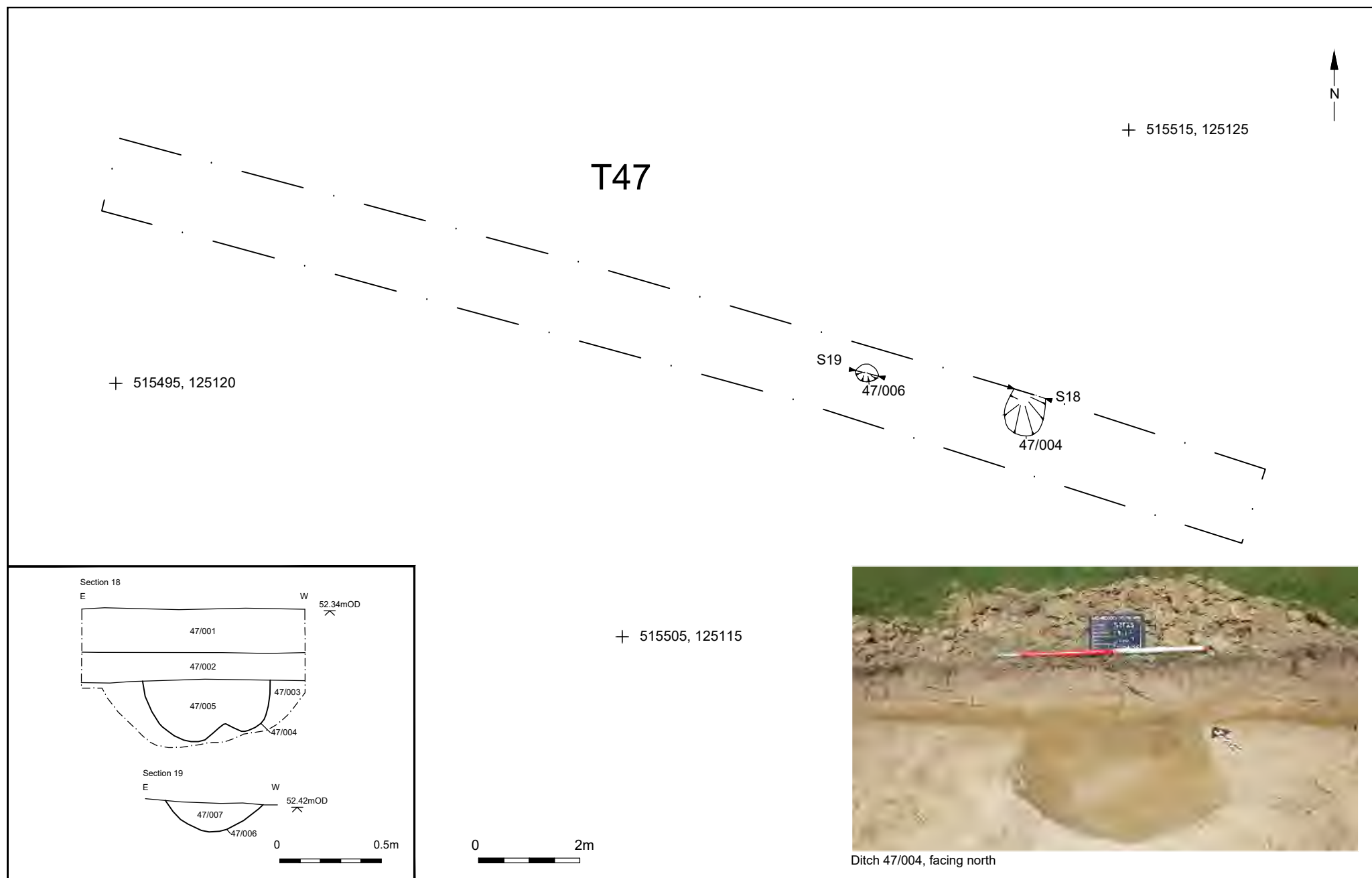
+ 515445, 125130

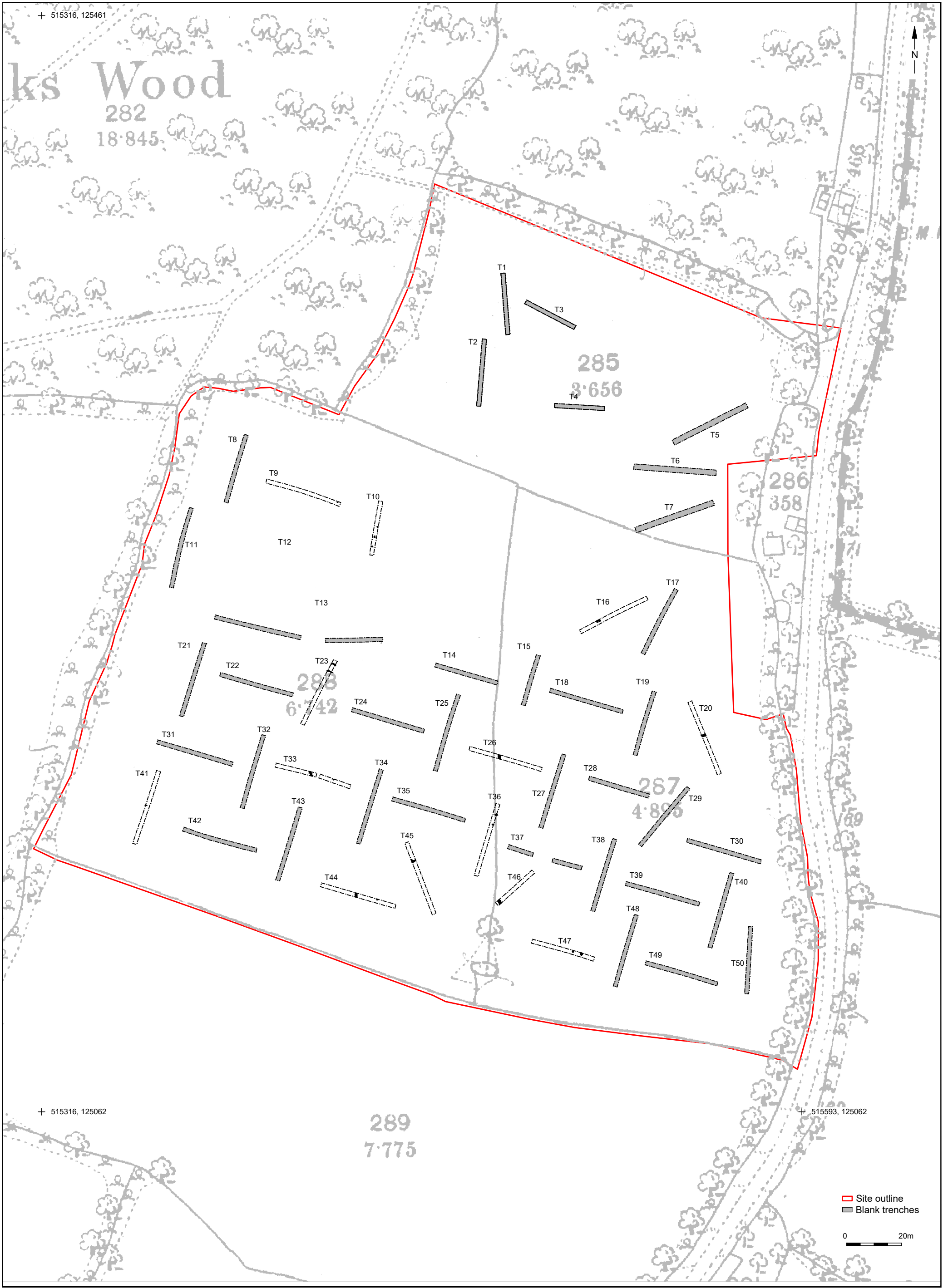


+ 515460, 125130



Ditch 46/004, facing south









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