The 'Castle' moated site, Mowbray North Horsham, West Sussex

Heritage Asset Management Plan



Document Ref.: 274790.03
Application Number: DC/16/1677
May 2024

wessexarchaeology



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Document Information

Document title	The 'Castle' moated site, Mowbray, North Horsham, West Sussex
Document subtitle	Heritage Asset Management Plan
Document reference	274790.03
Client name	Legal & General (Strategic Land North Horsham) Ltd
Address	CALA House The Causeway Staines-upon-Thames TW18 3AX
National grid reference	519738 134124
Statutory designations	NHLE 1008050
Planning authority	Horsham District Council
Planning reference	DC/16/1677
WA project name	Mowbray Village, North Horsham, Phase 2 support
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Document compiled by	Naomi Brennan
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Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	20/05/2024	NB	[redacted]
2	30/05/2024	NB	

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Summary

The 'Castle' moated site, 500m ESE of Hawkesbourne Farm is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1008050), nationally recognised and protected due to its archaeological interest. This lies adjacent to the North Horsham strategic development area.

The significance of the asset is largely derived from its archaeological interest, with a high potential for the survival of medieval deposits and the well-preserved earthworks.

The key aspect of the setting of the monument which contributes to its significance is the association with Ten Acre Gill. Areas of Ancient Woodland to the north and south contribute to the significance of the asset in a minor way by evoking the formerly wooded wider landscape within which the monument was likely situated, however trees within the monument and at its immediate margins are unlikely to reflect its original setting. The wider setting doesn't materially contribute to the significance of the asset.

A condition of the outline consent was that a Heritage Asset Mitigation Strategy should be agreed to protect and enhance the significance of the monument both during construction activities and as part of its longer-term management.

Four key issues and policies have been identified, aimed at protecting and enhancing the archaeology and its setting. These include sensitive detailed design and ensuring construction workers understand and respect the Scheduled Monument. Other policies have been aimed at improving the public awareness and appreciation of the monument.

This Heritage Asset Mitigation Strategy should be submitted to and agreed by Horsham District Council prior to the submission of the first Reserved Matters application within Sub-phase 2A, as specified in the outline planning consent (DC/16/1677).

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Legal & General Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Tom Davis in this regard.

The 'Castle' moated site, Mowbray, North Horsham, West Sussex

Heritage Asset Management Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Legal & General Ltd (the client), to prepare a Heritage Asset Management Plan in relation to the 'Castle' moated site, Mowbray, North Horsham, West Sussex (hereafter 'the Site', **Fig. 1**), centred on NGR 519738 134124.

1.1.2 *The 'Castle' moated site, 500m ESE of Hawkesbourne Farm* is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1008050), nationally recognised and protected due to its archaeological interest.

1.1.3 The Scheduled Monument boundary intersects with the red line boundary for the Mowbray/ North Horsham strategic development area which was granted permission by Horsham District Council in March 2018 (ref. DC/16/1677). However the development area is outside the Scheduled Monument.

1.1.4 Condition 24 of the consent states that:

Prior to the submission of the first Reserved Matters application within sub-phase 2A, as shown on Phasing Plan drawing no.2153A-507E received by the Local Planning Authority on 7th February 2018, a written Heritage Asset Mitigation Strategy for the 'Castle' moated site Scheduled Monument shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The strategy shall include details of the mitigation of the impact of the development on the Heritage Asset and enhancement of its setting, including but not limited to:
a) Details of proposed measures for interpretation of the Scheduled Monument and enhancement of its setting; and
b) A timetable for the implementation of measures.

Thereafter the development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timetable.

Reason: As this matter is fundamental as the site is of archaeological significance and it is important that it is recorded by excavation before it is destroyed by development in accordance with Policy 34 of the Horsham District Planning Framework (2015).

1.1.5 An initial Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2023) was first prepared in order to understand the significance of this asset and its relationship and interaction with the development area, along with opportunities and constraints which might affect the design and layout of the development and how the interpretation and enhancement of the Scheduled Monument might be delivered.

1.1.6 This Heritage Asset Management Plan has been prepared in order to discharge Condition 24 of application DC/16/1677, informed by the results of the Heritage Statement.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The monument (NHLE 1008050) comprises a sub-rectangular island measuring 72 m north-south by 48 m east-west with an internal earthwork bank, some 1.5-2 m high, on all four sides (**Fig. 2**). An entrance is apparent on the eastern side of the southern side (**Fig. 3, Photo 1**). It is surrounded by a now-dry moat, around 10 m wide and 2 m deep (**Fig. 3, Photo 2**), which would have originally been fed by the stream just to the west (Ten Acre Gill) entering through a leat at the north-west corner and exiting via the south-west corner (**Fig 3. Photo 3**).

1.2.2 The asset is entirely located within mature deciduous woodland (**Fig. 3, Photo 4**) with the areas immediately to the north and south classified as Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland; named Tenacre Gill and Castle Copse respectively (**Fig. 4, Photo 5**).

1.2.3 The woodland does not extend much beyond the boundaries of the monument with arable fields immediately to the east and west. The two fields to the west of the monument lie within the consented area for the Mowbray/ North Horsham strategic development area and are earmarked for residential development (**Fig. 4, Photo 6**).

1.2.4 The local topography slopes gently from north to south from an elevation of around 70 m OD just to the north of the monument to around 67 m OD just south of the monument. The monument and woodland around it sits on a slightly higher ridge of land with the agricultural land to the east and west occupying at height of around 66-63 m OD.

1.2.5 The bedrock geology beneath and in the immediate vicinity of the monument is mapped as the Weald Clay Formation (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

1.2.6 Ecological survey undertaken for the Mowbray development has identified badger activity in vicinity. A significant area of animal burrowing was identified just to the south-east of the monument (but within the Scheduled Boundary) (**Fig 4, Photo 7**).

1.2.7 The land used to be owned by a water company (Gibb *pers comm*). Traces of a structure including concrete and pipework can be seen at the western edge of the monument beyond the ditch, though it is unknown what this relates to (**Fig. 4, Photo 8**).

1.3 Development proposals

1.3.1 Detailed design will be agreed at a later stage however the area to the west of the Scheduled Monument is allocated as residential housing within the outline consent. The land immediately along the boundary is retained as green infrastructure and land immediately to the west of the monument beyond this is a neighbourhood play area.

1.4 Assumptions and limitations

1.4.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

1.5 Copyright

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2 UNDERSTANDING THE ASSET

2.1 Archaeological and historical background

2.1.1 The following section summarises the archaeological and historical development of the local area largely drawn from the Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (ASE 2016) complied for the outline application. Relevant entries from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER) and national Heritage List for England (NHLE) are referenced where appropriate.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

2.1.2 There are two findspots of worked flint found in close proximity to the site. These comprise twelve Mesolithic flints found in the Rusper area (WSHER MWS5331) and a Bronze Age flint dagger found near Bakehouse Wood (WSHER MWS6668). This suggests some potential for prehistoric activity in the area.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

2.1.3 Evidence for Roman activity in the Weald is sparse with no known activity in the vicinity of the Site.

Saxon, medieval and post-medieval (AD 410–1800)

2.1.4 The site lay within the manor of Hawkesbourne, which was first documented in 1073. A park is mentioned within the manor in 1335. A manor house is recorded in 1485 and again in 1572, the location of this is unknown, but the desk-based assessment suggests that The ‘Castle’ could be a candidate. Alternatively, it could be a hunting lodge associated with the 14th-century park.

2.1.5 Woodland immediately to the south, Castle Copse and north, Tenacre Gill are designated as Ancient Woodland i.e. in existence since at least 1600. This could suggest that the monument was not in use after this time.

2.1.6 The fieldwalking survey suggests land in the vicinity of The ‘Castle’ came under arable cultivation by the post-medieval period.

2.1.7 Possible mining or extraction activity is noted to the north-west of the site, this is undated but likely to date to the post-medieval period (WSHER MWS3976,MWS5109, MWS5043).

19th century and modern (AD 1800–present day)

2.1.8 An 1808 preliminary drawing of the East Grinstead area by Ordnance Survey does not depict the monument rather showing the area occupied by small fields, however the detail in this area is poor with Channells Brook and its tributaries also not displayed (British Library OSD 96/ 19).

2.1.9 It is also not specifically depicted on the 1844 Horsham Tithe Map, though as the focus of the tithe surveys where land taxation this is not necessarily surprising. The plot of land within which it sits (2888) is named as ‘Castle Coppice’, with both the fields to the east and west though under different ownership known as Castle Field (plots 2887, 2899). The clearing to the north is named as Little Mine Pits suggesting why this area of woodland has been cleared.

2.1.10 The 'Castle' is first depicted on the 6-inch 1874 First Edition Ordnance Survey which was surveyed between 1870 and 1871 and subsequently on the 1875 25-inch edition (**Fig. 4**, **Map A**). On this the rectangular moated site with its inner bank is clearly shown and labelled as 'The Castle (Moat)'. A track is shown passing through the south-eastern entrance, northwards across the site and out over the northern earthworks. The site, along with land to the south and north is wooded, with the exception of a small clearing just to the north. The area of woodland containing the site which extends to the south is called Castle Copse.

2.2 Previous investigations

2.2.1 No records of any investigations of the Scheduled Monument have been identified during the course of this assessment.

2.2.2 It's depiction on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map is noted in a short note with the Sussex Archaeological Collections from a Philip M Johnston (1902, 218). Philip Mainwaring Johnston (1865-1936) was an architect and architectural historian who was actively involved in several of the archaeological societies and contributed a large number of articles. He notes the identification of the monument on the 6-inch map (from his description likely to be the 1899 edition) and states that 'nothing appears to be known of any fortification here, and it is probably the site of a small moated house, such as seem to have been common on the flat ground at the base of this hill' (*ibid.*). He then goes on to mention the other potential moated sites at Moated House Farm (some 900 m to the south-west, WSHER MWS6666), Bush Cottage (around 575 m to the south, WSHER MWS5535; though it is now believed that realignment of the stream course may have been mistaken for a former moat) and Chennells Brook Castle (around 1 km to the south-west, NHLE 1014389). He mentions another potential site at Fivensgreen but the location of this is unclear.

2.2.3 Geophysical survey undertaken as part of the further investigative works in relation to the outline planning application included arable land immediately west of the Scheduled Monument (Area C) (ASE 2015). Magnetometry survey of this area identified an area of magnetic debris and associated dipolar anomalies interpreted as a possible building or area of made ground just west of the Scheduled Monument. This was tentatively postulated as a medieval or post-medieval features given the proximity to The 'Castle' moated site. Possible pits and a possible earthwork or enclosure boundary were also identified in the field to the west of the monument. Further geophysical survey was undertaken across the land to the north of this in 2023 which identified a possible trackway on an approximate east – west orientation which could be associated with the monument (TVAS South 2023a). Some further linear features to the north of this seem to be orientated at right angles to this trackway and may be of similar date. A linear area of disturbance on a south-east – north-west alignment across the area is likely to be caused by services, and potentially relates to the structure seen to the immediate west of the monument (**Fig. 4, Photo 8**).

2.2.4 Fieldwalking across the same area (ASE 2015) identified a small assemblage of struck flint, while the majority was not closely datable a Mesolithic or early Neolithic blade core and some possible early Bronze Age pieces. Despite the proximity of The 'Castle' moated site there is almost no medieval pottery recovered; a single sherd being recorded from around 300 m to the south-west. Pottery recovered from Area C is largely later post-medieval and of likely 18th century date; thought to represent manuring of the fields at this time. None was recovered from the areas immediately to the west of the monument. The is no apparent correlation between concentration of artefacts and the geophysical survey results.

2.2.5 A trial trench evaluation was undertaken across the area immediately west and south-west of the monument in 2023 (TVAS South 2023b). The area of magnetic debris identified by

the previous geophysical survey (ASE 2015) was found to correspond to modern waste. The limited archaeological features identified during this evaluation were undated and there are no indications that they are associated with the monument. The trial trench evaluation of the land to the north-west which includes the potential trackway does not yet appear to have been undertaken.

2.3 Layout and current condition

2.3.1 Field investigator records from 1967 (PastScape ref. Field Investigators Comments–F1 ASP 05-APR-67) describe the site as:

A sub-rectangular earthwork with a V-shaped ditch and strong inner earthen rampart which rises to a maximum height of 1.4m above the interior. The original entrance is probably a break midway in the S side. There are a number of minor mutilations in the rampart with two major breaks at the centre of the N side and at the SE corner, but there is no evidence to show if these are original or not. The work is situated upon a gentle southerly wooded slope above a stream. Not a homestead moat, this earthwork is probably an adulterine castle site.

2.3.2 The suggestion that it was an 'adulterine' castle (unauthorised castle built in the 12th century during Anarchy) appears to be pure speculation. The medieval ownership of the site is unclear but is seems more likely to have been a homestead moat rather than a castle (Owls, Rusper – The Gatehouse Record[1]).

2.3.3 The monument was scheduled in 1994.

2.3.4 Within LiDAR data from 2021 (1 m resolution) the southern-eastern entrance and the track through the monument is still clearly visible, along with a corresponding interruption in the earthworks on the northern edge (**Fig. 2, Map B**). Another possible disturbance on the southern and western edges is also visible.

2.3.5 Observations during the site visit confirmed that the track through the monument is still in use, with a corresponding dip in the earthen bank (**Fig. 3, Photo 1; front cover**); it is unclear whether this was a formal entrance or has just been eroded over time. Another similar potentially eroded area lies within the western part of the southern bank (**Fig. 6, Photo 9**), as seen in the LiDAR data. The disturbance on the western edge is a much larger bowl-shaped depression (**Fig. 6, Photo 10**), again the cause of this is uncertain but a large tree throw or quarrying activity are possibilities.

2.3.6 The current immediate setting of the monument is its wooded setting and areas of Ancient Woodland to the north and south (**Fig. 3, Photos 1-4; Fig. 4, Photo 5**). While the moat is dry, the stream (Ten Acre Gill; **Fig. 3, Photo 3**) is visible on the western edge of the monument. South of the monument the stream meanders substantially and this area floods during periods of heavy rain (Gibb *pers comm*) (**Fig. 6, Photo 11**). While ancillary elements such as fishponds are a feature of some moated sites there is no clear evidence for this at this time on the ground or observable in the LiDAR (**Fig. 2, Map B**).

2.3.7 From both the earthen banks and the interior of the monument there are glimpsed views of the land to the east and west, filtered through the trees (**Fig. 3, Photo 4**). While currently

[1] http://www.gatehouse-gazetteer.info/English%20sites/3603.html

agricultural land, the area to the west is scheduled for residential development as part of the Mowbray/ North Horsham strategic development area.

3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Introduction

Significance

3.1.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DLUHC 2023) Annex 2 as:

'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'

3.1.2 The interests as listed in the NPPF are further defined in Historic England's (2019) *Statements of Heritage Significance: analysing significance in heritage assets*. These are:

- Archaeological Interest: there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;

- Architectural and Artistic Interest: these are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture; and

- Historic Interest: An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.1.3 These interests were used as the key criteria to demonstrate the significance of the asset. However, there are also other methods and values used to articulate the significance of heritage assets. In particular, the principles of selection for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) also illustrates how factors such as period, rarity, survival, group value and documentation may also contribute to the assessment of the importance of a heritage asset.

3.1.4 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: historic environment good practice advice in planning note 2* (2015) and *Statements of Heritage Significance: analysing significance in heritage assets* (2019).

3.1.5 The designation of the 'Castle' as a Scheduled Monument reflects the UK Governments' acknowledgement that this monument is of national importance and worthy of statutory protection.

3.1.6 The National List entry description includes the following highlighting the archaeological interest of the monument:

Moated sites *'form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.*

The moated site 500m ESE of Hawkesbourne Farm survives well with the interior of the island largely undisturbed by later activity. The large internal earthen banks are an unusual feature for a moated site in south-east England. The monument contains archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the economy of the site and the landscape in which it was constructed.'

3.1.7 Further detail is also given in the Scheduling Selection Guides and Introductions to Heritage Assets published by Historic England which deal with specific feature types. In this case of particular relevance:

- Settlement Sites to 1500: Scheduling Section Guide (Historic England 2018a), and
- Medieval Settlements: Introductions to Heritage Assets (Historic England 2018b).

3.1.8 As outlined in the NPPF setting can also contribute to the significance of an asset. Guidance as to the assessment of setting and the contribution it may make to the significance of an asset is outlined in The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Historic England 2017).

Moated sites

3.1.9 Moated sites are a settlement type associated with medieval settlement in England between around 1250 and 1350. They vary considerably in size and shape and are thought of as a primarily domestic rather than a defensive monument (Aberg 1978, 1). The frequency of moated sites does vary across England, though they are often views as characteristic of dispersed settlement on heavy soils (Historic England 2018b, 3). The status and size of the residences within moated sites is also subject to variation from a fairly simple farm complex to a higher status manor house and associated outbuildings (Le Patourel and Roberts 1978, 48). More recent assessment of moated sites further highlights the likely variation in form, function and status as well as the potential for different factors to inform their construction and use at different times and in different areas of the country (Coveney 2014).

3.2 Archaeological and historical interest

'Monuments with archaeological interest form a primary source of evidence relating to the substance and evolution of places, plus the people and cultures that made them' (DCMS 2013, 10).

3.2.1 The monument lies within an area which not been subject to recent agriculture or development, this along with the obviously well-preserved earthworks indicate a high potential for surviving archaeological remains within the site which would inform our understanding of the monument itself, its historical landscape context and add to our understanding of this type of feature and the settlement of the local area in the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Archaeological evidence is likely to survive in terms of preserved structures, contexts, artefacts and paleoenvironmental remains. Although now dry, the close proximity of the stream suggest potential for the preservation of waterlogged remains which may preserve artefactual and paleoenvironmental remains which do not

typically survive in other settings. The moat and earthworks are likely to contain sequences of deposits which can aid our understanding of the environmental landscape within which the monument was constructed, occupied and abandoned through paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological analysis.

3.3 Other factors contributing to its significance

3.3.1 The Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport's publication Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments indicates that the Secretary of State has regard to the following principles to help select nationally important ancient monuments for designation as Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013, 10-11):

- Period,
- Rarity,
- Documentation/Finds,
- Group value,
- Survival/condition,
- Fragility/vulnerability,
- Diversity, and
- Potential.

3.3.2 The Scheduling Selection Guide for Settlement Sites to 1500 includes some additional guidance on scheduling moated sites:

So many moated sites are known (some 6,000) that some additional scheduling guidance is desirable, especially for areas where they are fairly commonplace, such as parts of East Anglia. Factors which may favour designation include good quality earthworks; the demonstrable or likely survival of medieval archaeological deposits; the presence of listed medieval buildings within the moat; diversity of features, such as the presence of fishponds; contemporary (that is, medieval) documentation – although this should not be expected, as many sites were occupied by freeholders who generally did not make records; and where a site stands within a wider, contemporary (medieval), landscape, say of associated ridge and furrow (where this adjoins the moated site some may appropriately be included within the scheduled area). (Historic England 2018a, 26-27)

3.3.3 In this case the high potential for survival of medieval deposits and the well-preserved earthworks were clearly the main reasons behind its designation, this contributes to the survival/ condition of the monument and also its potential. The earthworks are also vulnerable to changes in land use and such require protection.

3.3.4 While not directly associated with other known features (group value) there are also a number of other moated sites in the local area, comparisons between these has the potential to inform our understanding of variations in form and function of these sites within an area where they are a common feature as well as exploring contrasts and relationships within other non-moated medieval settlements.

3.3.5 In this case there is not currently any contributing documentary evidence available, however there is clear potential for artefactual material within the Site.

3.4 Setting

3.4.1 The key aspect of the setting of the monument which contributes to its significance is the association with Ten Acre Gill (**Fig. 3, Photo 3**). Although the moat is dry the proximity to the stream enables its former relationship to be readily understood.

3.4.2 During the medieval period it is likely that the surrounded landscape was largely wooded with small scale clearance undertaken for agricultural fields (assarting), though the monument itself and its immediate vicinity are unlikely to have been wooded. At this time the function and status of the activity within the monument is unknown. If something of the nature of a hunting lodge, a more wooded location would be suggested. However, if a farm or manorial complex then areas of agricultural land, either arable fields or pasture would be expected.

3.4.3 The areas of Ancient Woodland to the north and south therefore do contribute to the significance of the asset in a minor way by evoking the formerly wooded wider landscape within which the monument was likely situated. The trees within and surrounding the monument are unlikely to reflect its original setting, though they do provide a sense of seclusion and filter views to the surrounding modern agricultural landscape. In this way they could be considered as providing a small benefit.

3.4.4 The wider agricultural landscape (**Fig. 4, Photo 6**) comprises large fields formed from an amalgamation of small post-medieval and 19th century fields. There are few surviving hedgerows. This wider setting doesn't materially contribute to the significance of the asset.

4 ISSUES AND POLICIES

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within planning objectives that "*…[heritage] assets are an irreplaceable resource…"* (National Planning Policy Framework para. 195; DLUHC 2023). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.

4.1.2 The asset is physically protected under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. Within the planning system the NPPF states that damage to assets of the highest significance (which includes Scheduled Monuments), though alteration, destruction or harm through development in its setting should be 'wholly exceptional'.

4.1.3 The policies within this mitigation strategy have therefore been designed to prevent or reduce any potential harm arising to the asset through the development. Opportunities to enhance the significance of the monument within the confines of the scheme are also presented.

4.1.4 An indication of the phase within which to implement each mitigation recommendation is provided in a tabular format in the *Asset Mitigation Action Plan* (**Appendix 2**). It is intended that this will aid the development of, and form the basis of a work programme, which will be utilised in monitoring the progress of any agreed programme of works.

4.2 Risks and opportunities

4.2.1 The development area lies outside of the Scheduled Monument Boundary and the monument is not under the control of the developer. This has imposed limitations on what enhancement measures are practical and achievable.

4.2.2 Land to the immediate west and south-west has been subject to geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation. There are no indications of archaeological features associated with the monument in these areas. A possible trackway has been identified to the north-west which may be associated with the Scheduled Monument, though the date of this has not been confirmed. Based on the limited information currently available on this feature, there is no indication that it would be considered as demonstrably equal significance to the Scheduled Monument (as per NPPF footnote 72). As such the development is not considered to physically impact on the fabric of the Scheduled Monument.

4.2.3 The monument lies within private land physically separated from the development, as such the only potential impacts to the monument are considered to arise from changes to its setting which could affect its significance.

4.2.4 The development area does not form a part of the setting of the monument which currently contributes to its significance. The initial desk-based assessment which accompanied the outline planning consent did not identify any significant impacts to the significance of the assets arising from changes to the setting through the adjacent development (ASE 2016, 40). The detailed development design will need to minimise the built form in the immediate vicinity of the monument, to avoid an intrusive urban character which could have a negative impact on the significance of the moated site.

4.2.5 The development offers the opportunity to enhance the community understanding of the site however this is limited by the lack of intervisibility and access to the Scheduled Monument.

4.3 Design phase

Introduction

4.3.1 The following policies are to be adopted during the detailed design phase of the development. Overall monitoring to ensure that these policies have ensured the protection of the asset will be undertaken by Horsham District Council.

Issue 1: Setting (design)

4.3.2 *Permanent changes within the setting of the Scheduled Monument arising from the development proposals may affect the significance of the asset. Aspects of its wider woodland setting and sense of seclusion have been identified as contributing to its significance. Residential development has the potential to introduce visual and aural intrusive elements, however this can largely be mitigated through careful design.*

Policy 1: Setting (design)

4.3.3 The area immediately west of the Scheduled Monument has been allocated as an area of public open space. Here scattered trees as well as retaining part of the hedgerow and mature trees along the existing field boundary will help to filter and screen views. There will be a small play area, but this too will incorporate planting and is partially screened by existing vegetation.

4.3.4 To the north and south of this public open space will be housing, encircled by access roads. It is anticipated that this will be set back from the edge of the development area by a

landscaped corridor which will provide some screening through a boundary hedge and scattered trees. The detail of the houses will be determined at a later stage but they are anticipated to be two storey in height at the edge of the development. It is recommended that the properties are set back from the road frontage and consideration is given to the use of green boundary treatments such as hedgerows to soften the urbanising effect.

4.3.5 The landscaping and planting adjacent to the monument and along the edge of the development should also help to reduce the aural intrusion of the development.

4.4 Construction phase

Introduction

4.4.1 The following policies are to be adopted during the construction of the development. Responsibility for their adoption and day to day enforcement will lie with the Client and/ or their principal contractor. Overall monitoring to ensure that these policies have ensured the protection of the asset will be undertaken by Horsham District Council.

Issue 2: Construction

4.4.2 The risk of unauthorised access or damage to the fabric of the monument during construction is considered to be very low as it is physically separated from the development area. However, it is recommended that the legal protection and importance of the monument is highlighted during site inductions.

Policy 2: Construction

4.4.3 As part of the site induction given to construction workers and visitors, information will be given as to the location, importance and legal protection of the monument. A copy of this mitigation plan will be available in the site office. Fencing should be installed along the edge of the development area where it adjoins the monument to eliminate any unauthorised access.

Issue 3: Setting (construction)

4.4.4 *Temporary changes can arise within the setting of the Scheduled Monument, which may temporarily affect its significance due to noise and visual intrusion.*

Policy 3: Setting (construction)

4.4.5 While some noise and visual intrusion is inescapable, measures will be taken to minimize this where possible. This will include switching off plant and vehicles while they are not operating and ensuring all rubbish and loose materials are secured or disposed of.

4.5 Longer term management

Introduction

4.5.1 The following policy is to be implemented at the most appropriate stage during or after construction but it is recommended that this is in place prior to the occupation of dwellings within Sub-phase 2A. It is designed to enhance the significance of the monument through improving public awareness and understanding.

4.5.2 Enhancement measures are very limited as the monument does not lite within the control of the developer and there is very limited intervisibility between the monument and the development site (**Fig. 6, Photo 12**).

4.5.3 Although the initial Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2023) highlighted the benefits of a long-term vegetation strategy for the monument this lies outside of the development

scheme to deliver. The possibility of some selected thinning between the development boundary and the Site was suggested but discussions about this matter between the developer and the landowner have not been productive. As this cannot be achieved an interpretation board can both enhance public understanding of the monument and also provide images to partly compensate for the lack of visibility and access.

Issue 5: Public understanding

4.5.4 *Greater understanding and appreciation of the monument helps enhances local identity and sense of place. Appreciation of the form and situation of the monument is difficult due to limited visibility of the monument from the development.*

Policy 5: Public understanding

4.5.5 An information board should be placed at the boundary between the development and the adjacent land containing the Scheduled Monument, in the area of the public park. It is recommended that in the area of the board the boundary should be visually permeable, such as using railings or post and rail fencing without any additional planting.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 General

5.1.1 *The 'Castle' moated site, 500m ESE of Hawkesbourne Farm* is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1008050), nationally recognised and protected due to its archaeological interest. This lies adjacent to the North Horsham strategic development area.

5.1.2 A condition of the outline consent was that a Heritage Asset Mitigation Strategy should be agreed to protect and enhance the significance of the monument both during construction activities and as part of its longer-term management.

5.1.3 Four key issues and policies have been identified, aimed at protecting and enhancing the archaeology and its setting. These include sensitive detailed design and ensuring construction workers understand and respect the Scheduled Monument. Other policies have been aimed at improving the public awareness and appreciation of the monument.

5.1.4 This Heritage Asset Mitigation Strategy should be submitted to and agreed by Horsham District Council prior to the submission of the first Reserved Matters application within Sub-phase 2A, as specified in the outline planning consent (DC/16/1677).

5.1.5 During construction this Heritage Asset Mitigation Strategy will need to be adopted and enforced by the Client and/ or their principal contractor with monitoring undertaken by Horsham District Council as appropriate.

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TVAS South 2023b. *Mowbray Land 2 (part), North Horsham, West Sussex: Archaeological Evaluation*. Brighton: unpublished report, ref. MHL23/124

Wessex Archaeology 2023. *The 'Castle' moated site, Mowbray, North Horsham, West Sussex: heritage statement*. Salisbury: unpublished report, ref. 274790.02

Online resources

https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/ – BGS Geology Viewer

http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list – information on designated assets

http://www.pastscape.org.uk – data on sites, find-spots and excavations

https://www.gatehouse-gazetteer.info/home.html - gazetteer and bibliography of medieval castles, fortifications and palaces in England, Wales, the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man

All URLs Accessed on May 2024

Appendices

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

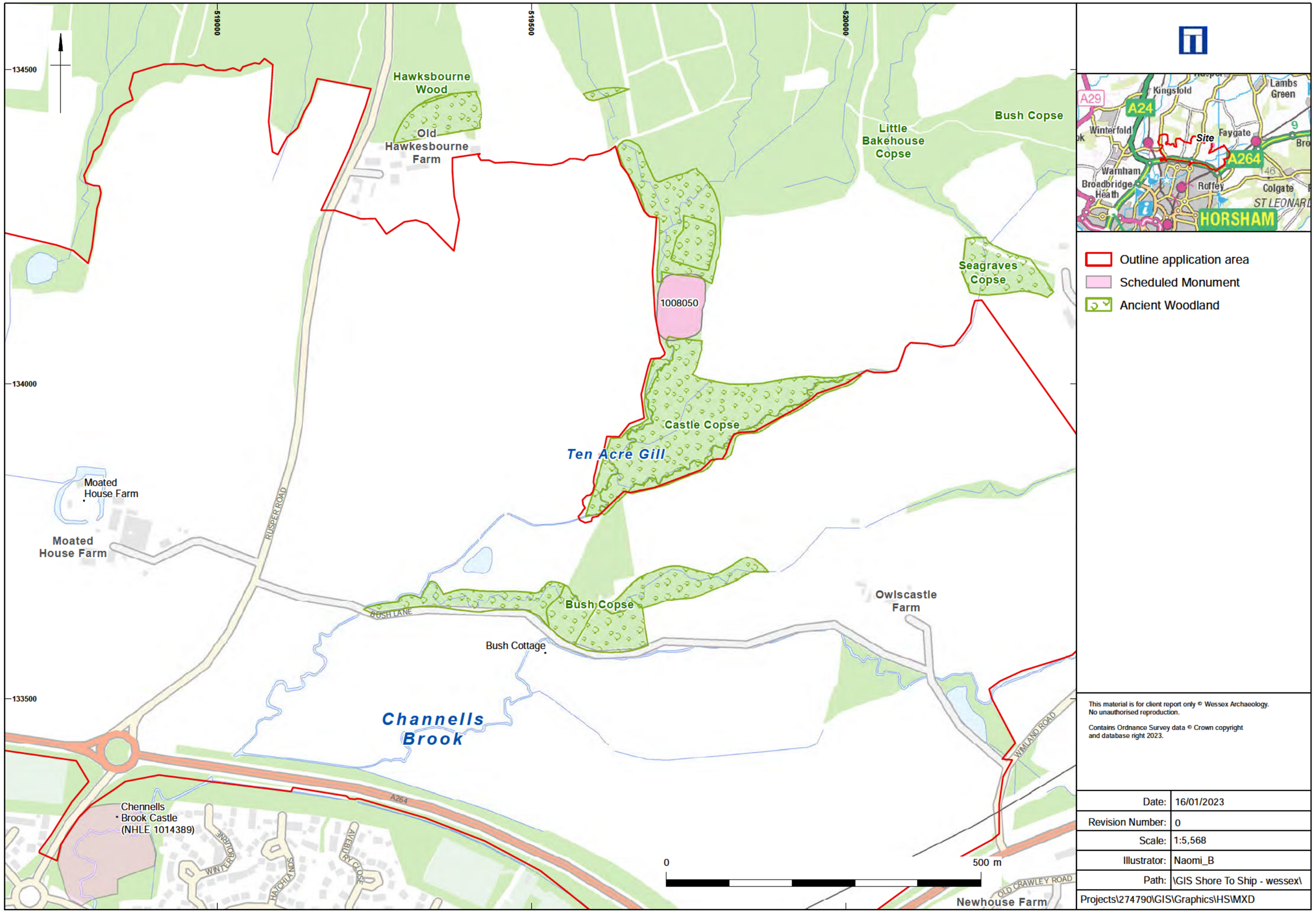
Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		**Historic**	
Palaeolithic	970,000–10,00 BC	**Romano-British**	AD 43–410
Mesolithic	10,000–4000 BC	**Saxon**	AD 410–1066
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	**Medieval**	AD 1066–1500
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	**Post-medieval**	AD 1500–1800
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43	**19th century**	AD 1800–1899
		Modern	1900–present day

Appendix 2: Asset Mitigation Action Plan

Order within Work Programme	Issues	Mitigation Recommendations
Design Phase	**Policy 1: Setting (design)**	The landscaping within the public open space west of the monument should seek to filter and screen views into the development.
		The play area should also incorporate planting and natural materials.
		Consideration should be given in relation to the detailed design of housing to the north-west and south-west of the monument to avoid overly intrusive urban elements.
Construction Phase	**Policy 2: Construction**	During the site induction information will be given as to the location, importance and legal protection of the monument.
		Fencing should be installed along the edge of the development area where it adjoins the monument.
	Policy 3: Setting (construction)	Measures will be taken to minimize the temporary impacts of construction by switching off plant and vehicles while they are not operating and ensuring all rubbish and loose materials are secured or disposed of.
Longer term management	**Policy 4: Public awareness**	An information board should be placed at the boundary between the development and the adjacent land containing the Scheduled Monument, in the area of the public park.
		The boundary in the area of the information board should be visually permeable.



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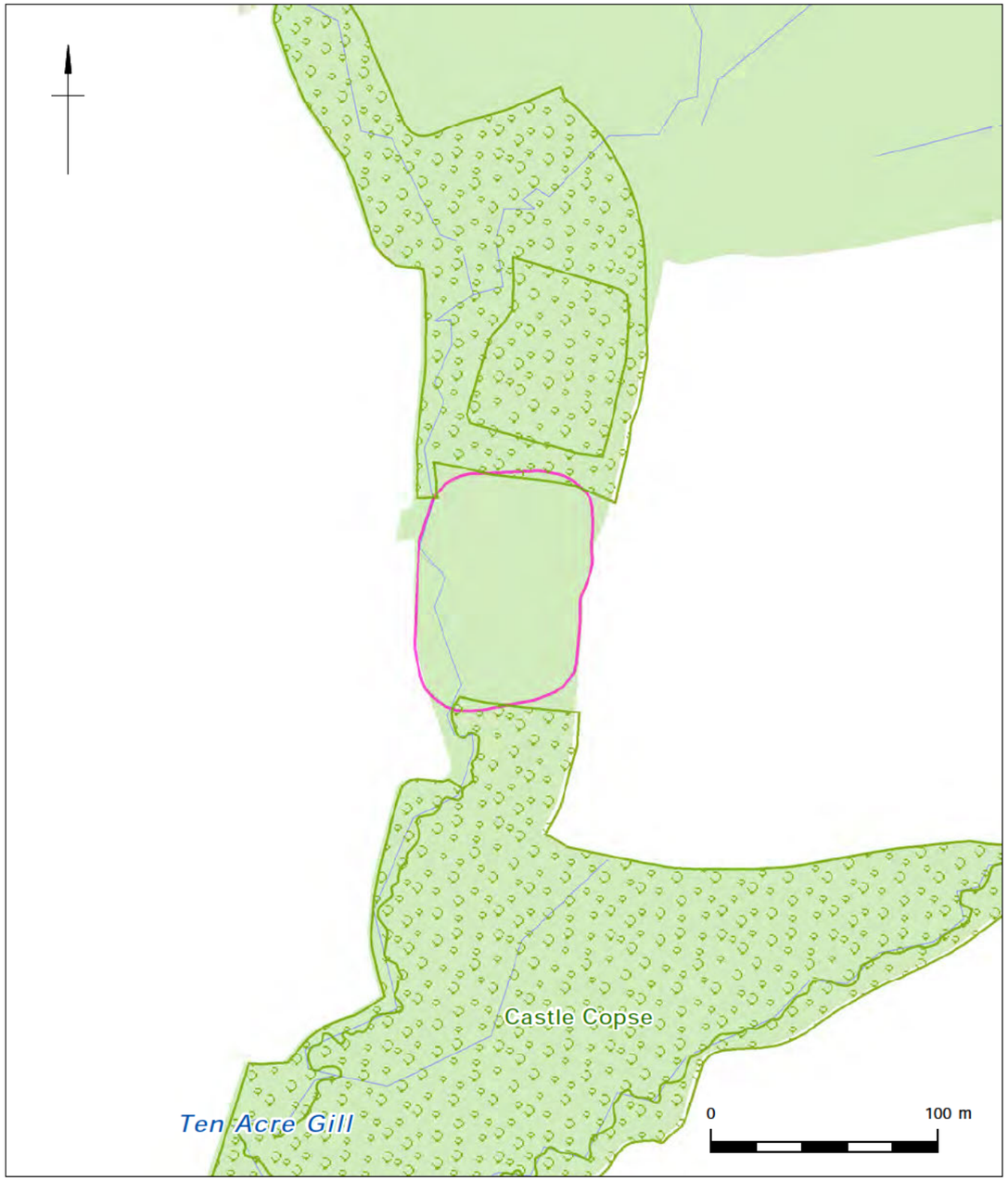
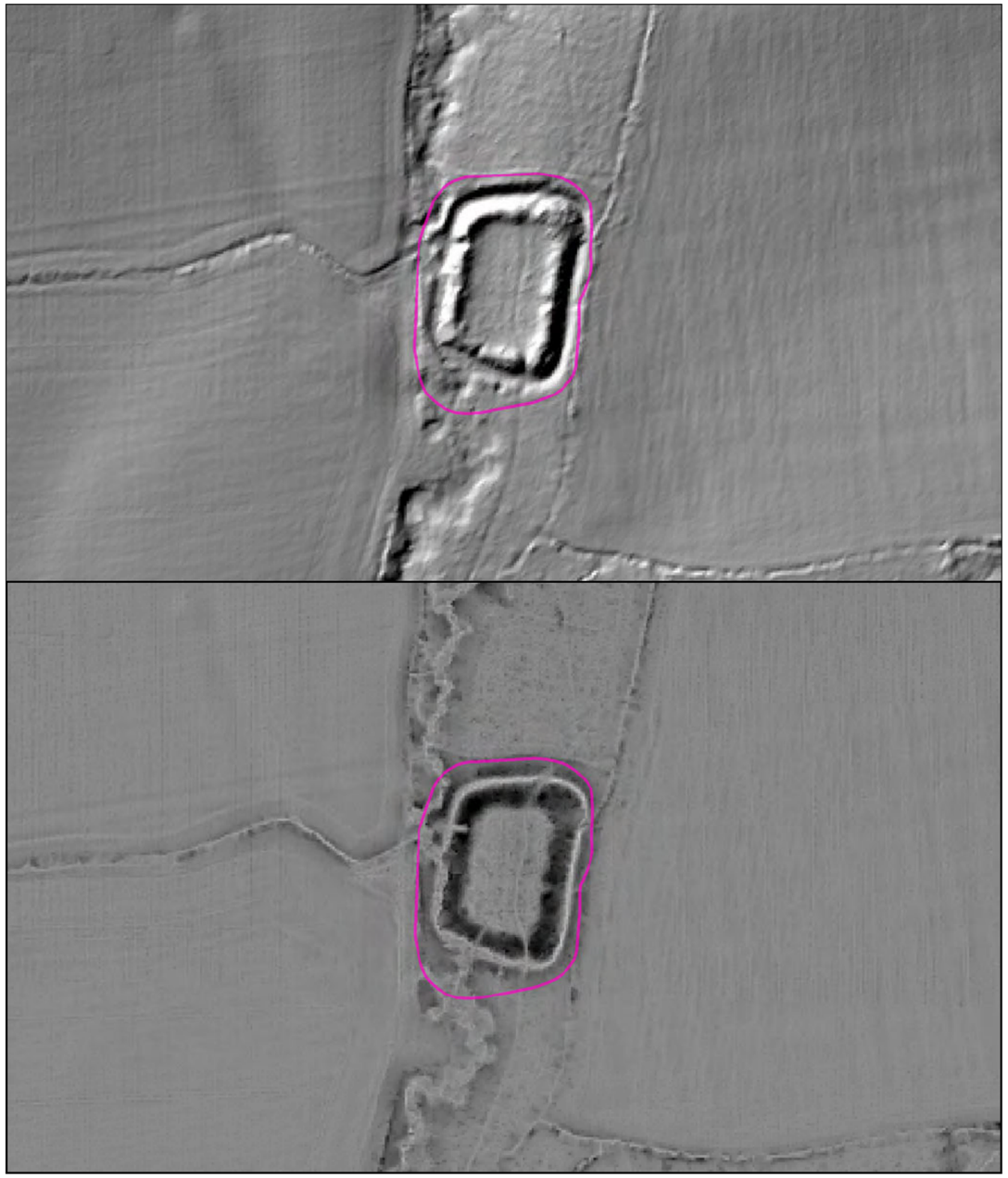
Location of The 'Castle' moated site in relation to the outline application area

Figure 1



A) The Site



B) LiDAR DTM data, 1m resolution (top - hillshade, bottom - openess negative)

Ancient Woodland

The Site (scheduled boundary)

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The Site and LiDAR data

Figure 2



Photo 1) View of the southern entrance



Photo 2) View eastwards of the northern moat



Photo 3) Course of Ten Acre Gill to the north of the monument



Photo 4) Monument interior, view to the west

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Photo 5) Woodland around the monument, view from the north-west



Photo 6) View south-west across Mowbray development area



Photo 7) An area of animal burrowing to the south-east of the monument



Photo 8) Area of possible structure to west of monument

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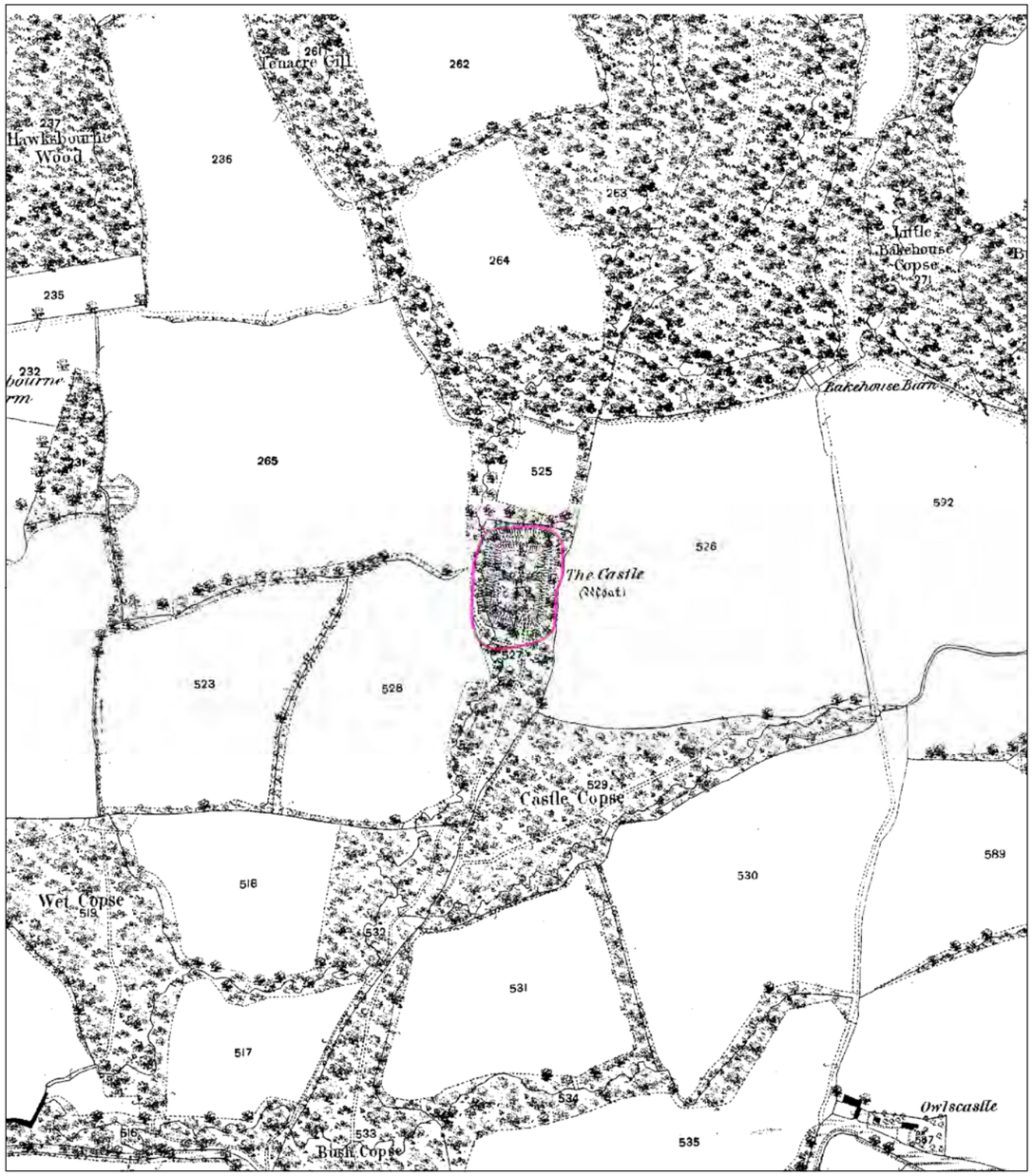
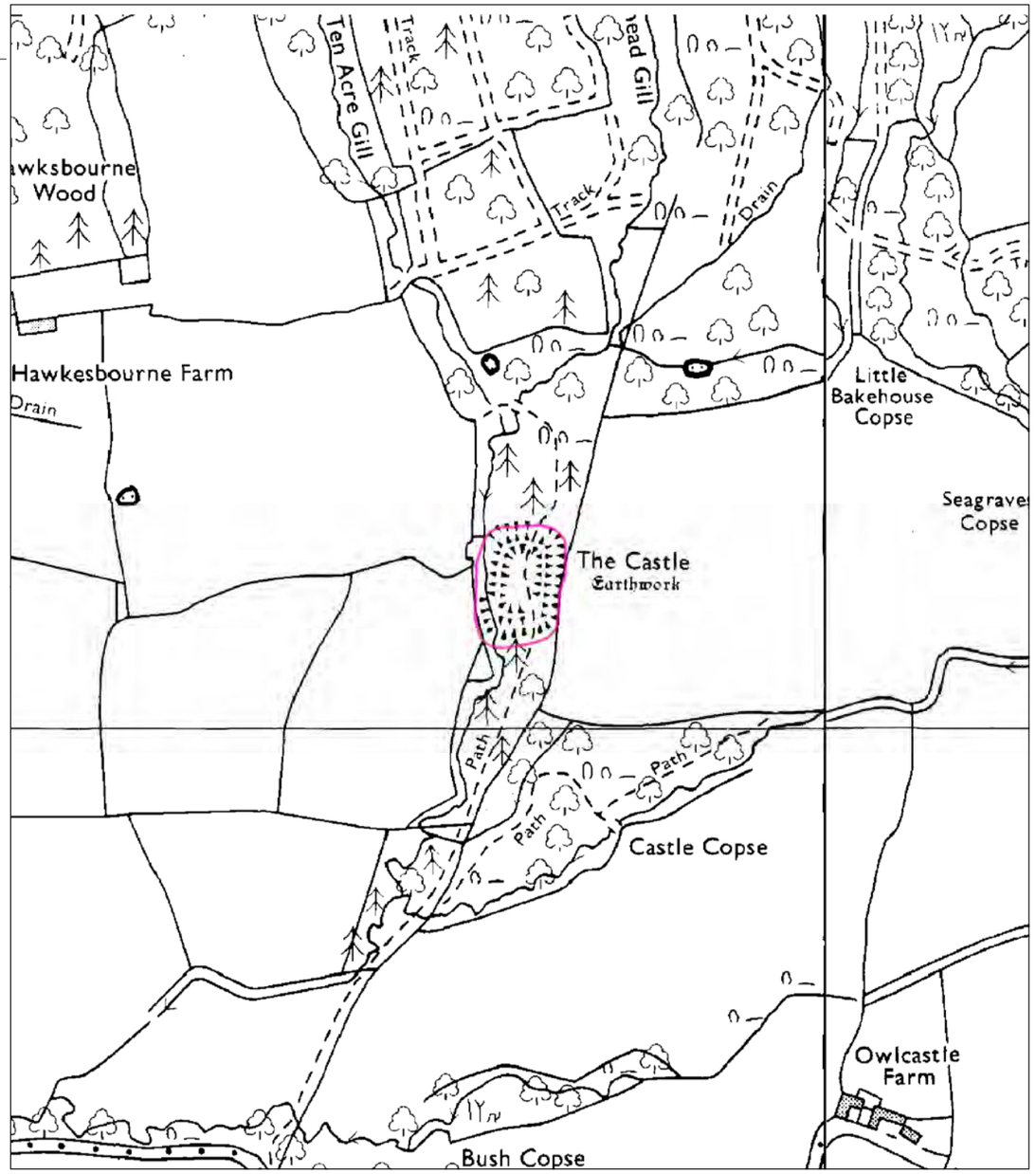
Photographs 5 - 8)

Figure 4



A) 1875 25-inch edition Ordnance Survey map



B) 1978-93 1:10,000 edition Ordnance Survey map

The Site (scheduled boundary)

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Historic mapping

Figure 5



Photo 9) Potentially eroded area of southern bank, view from the south



Photo 10) Large depression on western edge, view from the east



Photo 11) Course of Ten Acre Gill south of the monument



Photo 12) View from edge of development area towards the monument

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Photographs 9 - 12)

Figure 6

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