

Rampion 2 Wind Farm
Onshore Site Investigations Campaign 2a
Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Watching Brief

NGR: 523000 122500

ASE Project no: 260077

Site Code: BNC26

June 2026

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

Tel: 01273 426830

Email: ase@ucl.ac.uk

www.ucl.ac.uk/social-historical-sciences/archaeology-south-east

Rampion 2 Wind Farm

Onshore Site Investigations Campaign 2a

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Watching Brief**

NGR: 523000 122500

ASE Project no: 260077

Site Code: BNC26

Prepared by:	Richard James	Senior Archaeologist
Reviewed and approved by:	Leonie Pett	Project Manager
Date of Issue:	June 2026	
Version:	5 – amended following further WSCC review	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Rampion 2 Offshore Windfarm (Rampion 2) is consented under the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm Order 2025 (the DCO).
- 1.2 Archaeology South-East (ASE) has been commissioned by Rampion Extension Development Limited (hereafter 'the client') to produce a site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the Rampion 2 Onshore Site Investigation (SI) Campaign 2a. This stage of Site Preparation Works referred to as 'SI Campaign 2a' will be assessing ground conditions and ground water data for the fields hosting the proposed Rampion 2 substation at Oakendene. This site-specific WSI has been prepared to discharge DCO Requirement 19 (Onshore Archaeology):

PART 3, Requirement 19.

Onshore Archaeology

19.—(1) No stage of the authorised project within the onshore Order limits may commence until a site-specific written scheme of archaeological investigation for that stage which must accord with the outline onshore written scheme of investigation has been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority following consultation with West Sussex County Council.

(2) All archaeological investigations including those carried out as part of onshore site preparation works must be carried out in accordance with the relevant written scheme of archaeological investigation approved under sub-paragraph (1).

(3) The archaeological site investigations and post investigation assessment must be completed in accordance with the programme set out in the written scheme of archaeological investigation and provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

(4) Any written scheme or archaeological investigation submitted under sub-paragraph (1) may cover one or more stage of the onshore works.

(5) In the event of the discovery of previously unknown archaeological remains within the onshore Order limits, their significance and suitability for preservation in situ must be assessed by field evaluation, in accordance with the outline onshore written scheme of investigation. Any archaeological remains which are demonstrably of national significance will be preserved in situ unless it is agreed by the relevant planning authority following consultation with West Sussex County Council, that either they are not suitable for preservation in situ or that preservation in situ cannot be achieved acceptably (including obtaining all necessary consents). Should archaeological remains be left in situ on any site, a site-specific archaeological management plan must be submitted to and approved in writing by the relevant planning authority following consultation with West Sussex County Council. Any further works, including removal and reinstatement, must be carried out in

accordance with the approved site-specific archaeological management plan, unless otherwise approved by the relevant planning authority.

- 1.3 This site-specific WSI has been prepared in accordance with the Outline Onshore WSI (OOWSI) which covers all archaeological works accompanying ground disturbance relevant to the DCO (WSP 2024).
- 1.4 A watching brief will be maintained throughout the relevant SI Campaign 2a groundworks to ensure that any archaeological and geoarchaeological remains uncovered during the works are recorded. The extent of monitoring will be reviewed as the project proceeds and adjusted as appropriate depending on observed ground conditions, in discussion with West Sussex County Council (WSCC), archaeological advisors to Horsham District Council (HDC – the local planning authority).
- 1.5 All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document, the OOWSI prepared for the whole scheme (WSP 2024), the ClfA Regulations, Standards and Guidance (ClfA 2020a; 2022; 2023a-c) and with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (2019), hereafter ‘the Standards’. All work will be reported upon in line with guidelines set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; Historic England 2015). This document is sufficient to cover all eventualities, but it should be noted that a final decision on site as to how to proceed in the event that *significant* remains are revealed in the Watching Brief will be determined in agreement with WSCC and the client as appropriate and in accordance with the protocol set out within the OOWSI (Appendix B and paras. 4.4.10 - 4.4.17) for the hierarchy of mitigation options in the event of discovery of significant archaeological deposits
- 1.6 This project will be managed by Leonie Pett (fieldwork) and by Dan Swift (post-excavation).

2.0 SITE SETTING AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site is located within Horsham District Council area, to the south of the A272, c.1.5kms east of Cowfold, West Sussex (hereafter ‘the site’) (NGR 523000 1225000). The site location is shown on Figures 1 and 2. The proposed SI Campaign 2a activities will be located within three arable fields located south of the A272, west of Kent Street and east of Oakendene Manor and the Oakendene Industrial Estate.
- 2.2 The site lies within Geological Landscape Subzone 3 (WSP 2023), characterised as Low Weald. According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online¹, the bedrock geology of the site is of Weald Clay Formation. There are no recorded superficial deposits in the area of the site, although River Terrace Deposits 2 are mapped just to the west (Figure 3). Subzone 3 is generally assessed as having a low potential for deposits of geoarchaeological interest, although within the outcrops of river terrace gravels that potential rises to Low to Medium (WSP 2023).

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 3rd March 2026

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The entire scheme has been subject to archaeological and heritage assessment, comprising desk-based archaeological and geoarchaeological assessment and geophysical survey (WSP 2023a-d). The following section is summarised from those documents. Localised heritage constraints are shown on Figure 4.
- 3.2 The site is located in Zone 3: Low Weald (WSP 2023b). This area is ‘dominated by fieldscapes developed through a mixture of medieval assarting (fields cleared from woodland or other marginal land), medieval and post medieval piecemeal enclosure, and modern field amalgamation’. This comprises a mix of regular and irregular fields defined by hedgerows. The settlement pattern is scattered, with isolated farmsteads and small hamlets.

Heritage Designations

- 3.3 There are no heritage designations covering the site. It contains no designated or non-designated heritage assets and is not within an Archaeological Notification Area.
- 3.4 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the West Sussex HER in the surrounding landscape are limited to historic farmsteads and an area of former post-medieval parkscape around Oakendene (itself a Grade II listed building located 180m west of the site: National Heritage List ref. 1027074).

Archaeological Context

- 3.5 There are no Palaeolithic finds from Zone 3. However, the gravel terraces associated with the River Adur have some potential, mostly for flint and stone artefacts. Several of these have been found from elsewhere in the Zone, although tending towards residual finds derived from elsewhere. Overall the potential is low, but higher should the gravel deposits mapped to the west of the site actually extend further east into it.
- 3.6 Mesolithic activity within Zone 3 is generally concentrated around the Lower Greensand further south along the DCO area, extending up to Henfield. However, the river valley and its various tributaries would also have provided important resource areas for hunter-gatherer groups moving through the Wealden forests, with an example at Morley near Shermanbury, c.3kms south-west of the site, which produced an assemblage of flint debitage which included a Mesolithic bladelet (MWS14632). Various prehistoric flint implements, including Mesolithic cores, microliths and burins, was recorded from a field near Wallhurst Manor in the early 20th century around 850m north of the site. The site lies c.5-600m east of the Cowfold Stream, which may suggest some enhanced potential for this period as lying on the margins of an activity corridor.
- 3.7 Neolithic evidence is also limited, probably due to the forested nature of the location and the heavy clay soils that were less favourable for early agriculture. Flint artefacts of this period are known from Morley and Wallhurst, but are likely to be casual losses rather than evidence of any significant occupation.

- 3.8 A similar picture is found with the Bronze Age, although an abraded residual sherd of Beaker pottery was found within a medieval ditch excavated at Twineham in 2014 (MWS12642), c.2kms to the south-east. The Wallhurst assemblage included material of this period.
- 3.9 The Early to Middle Iron Age saw the Wealden landscape within Zone 3 exploited for its natural resources, particularly timber, and a nascent iron-working industry began to develop. The area was also used as pasture by communities based further south, and the distinctive network of north-south aligned lanes and tracks may have originated at this time. No specific evidence has been found close to the site.
- 3.10 The Late Iron Age and Roman periods saw a transformation of the landscape of Sussex, with major urban settlements and villas located along the coastal plain and the Lower Greensand. The landscape within Zone 3 was less intensively settled, with evidence in many areas restricted to iron-working. However, excavations at the existing Bolney sub-station, c.1.5kms to the south-east, found elements of a late Iron Age to early Roman rectangular field system and associated features including a pit, an isolated post-hole and a probable hearth or fire-pit. Artefacts included a large assemblage of grog-tempered mid-1st century pottery, stone fragments and a triangular loom weight (MWS12642; 15278). Associated palaeoenvironmental assessments around the Herring stream, near Wineham (outside the DCO study area) identified a developing environment more favourable to crop cultivation. It is possible that similar evidence extends into the site.
- 3.11 The early medieval period saw the landscape within Zone 3 developing as outlying pastures exploited by communities based on the better soils to the south, linked by a network of droveways that underpin many of the existing road and footpaths, which placenames such as Cowfold testifying to some crystallisation of small-scale settlement. More extensive clearance (assarting) of the woodland from the 12th-13th centuries saw the development of a dispersed settlement pattern of isolated farmsteads and hamlets and the extension of manorial administration into the Weald – examples close to the site include Oakdene, originating as a farmstead, and the higher-status moated site at Wallhurst further to the north. Archaeological evidence for the period is more limited, with medieval ditches containing 12th-15th century pottery excavated at the Bolney sub-station.
- 3.12 The landscape within Zone 3 saw little change in the post-medieval period, other than minor changes to field systems as individual boundaries were removed or added in response to localised agricultural requirements.
- 3.13 Generally, archaeological potential within the site is low-medium, with higher potential for further evidence relating to field systems of Late Iron Age-Roman and medieval-post-medieval date.

Previous archaeological work

- 3.14 Geophysical survey (magnetic gradiometer survey) was carried out across the site as part of a larger scheme-wide survey in 2021-23 (WPS 2023a). The results within the site are summarised below (Figure 4) – no anomalies were identified that could definitely be interpreted as of archaeological origin:

- Field 232 (south-west): *"A well-defined curving trend runs through the western half of the survey area. The origin of this is uncertain but it is likely to be associated with a former field boundary although none is indicated on historic mapping. Additional linear trends have been detected along the eastern limits of the survey area. It does not appear to correspond with a former field boundary, but may indicate a former track, or perhaps a ploughing headland. A very ephemeral circular response has been detected in the centre of the survey area. Interpretation of this is tentative given its very weak nature however it is comparable to the circular response detected in Field 235 to the east. The possibility that it indicates a ring ditch approximately 8m in diameter cannot be excluded"*.
- Field 233 (north-west): *"A group of parallel linear trends has been detected in the centre of the survey area on an east-west alignment. It is likely that these are associated with a former field division although none is indicated on historic mapping. Additional weak trends have been detected. The origin of these is uncertain. They may have an agricultural origin but, given they do not respect the extant field boundaries they may be associated with an earlier field system."*
- Field 234 (north-east): *"A weak trend on a NW-SE alignment has been detected in the south of the survey area. The origin of this is uncertain. It may have an agricultural origin but, given it does not respect the extant field boundaries it may be associated with an earlier field division or potentially a field drain. A comparable response has been detected in Field 233 to the west."*
- Field 235 (south-east): *"A well-defined linear trend runs parallel to the eastern limits of this field. The origin of this is unclear. It does not appear to correspond with a former field boundary, but may indicate a former track, or perhaps a ploughing headland. A very ephemeral circular response) has been detected in the south of the survey area. Interpretation of this is tentative given its very weak nature and the strong response from a modern utility which passes only 5m to the east. However, the possibility that this indicates a ring ditch approximately 6m in diameter cannot be dismissed."*

3.15 Lidar survey as part of the assessment carried out for the scheme identified a low linear bank aligned east-west crossing the northern part of the site (WSP 2023b: ref. LDr_197). This is interpreted as a former field boundary of medieval or post-medieval date.

4.0 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

General Aims

4.1 The broad aims of the watching brief are:

- To enable any archaeological deposits and features, disturbed during the proposed works, to be adequately recorded, interpreted and reported on.
- To identify whether any unmapped deposits of geoarchaeological interest are present within the site.

- To allow works to be relocated to avoid further impact on significant archaeological features or finds, if identified.

Site Specific Aims

4.2 Site-specific research aims are identified as follows:

- To identify and characterise any superficial geological deposits of potential geoarchaeological interest extending into the site, assess their Palaeolithic and palaeoenvironmental potential and, where appropriate, their contribution to the understanding of local depositional sequences (including potential river terrace deposits);
- To identify any evidence of pre-medieval activity;
- To identify any evidence for the historic agricultural use of the land.

4.3 The watching brief has the potential to contribute to the following research objectives set out in the South-East Research Framework²:

- Improved mapping, longitudinal correlation and dating of terrace systems within major river valley and tributary systems (Lower Thames, Stour, Medway, Arun, Rother eastern Solent Basin, Wealden rivers) [SERF: Palaeolithic].
- Investigate the Weald and other under-researched areas, avoiding a cycle of returning to places where research has yield information most readily in the past [SERF: Neolithic].
- Settlement history: What was the long-term history of the Middle Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age land divisions? Where is Middle Iron Age settlement? What do we know about the continuity or discontinuity of sites? Within settlements we would want to know a lot more about structures (round houses are in fact only intermittently visible), the amount of enclosed settlement, Pits (size, variability, function , filling) and other structures (?) [SERF Bronze Age and Iron Age].
- Was the Weald a barrier to trade and communications, and devoid of higher status rural settlements? How far can the occupation and exploitation of the woodlands be understood? [SERF: Roman]
- How can the historic landscape inform an understanding of the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition? Can understanding the long-term evolution of field systems and their environmental context establish definite cases of continuity in Roman estate boundaries and land -use? [SERF: Early Medieval]
- More understanding of the landscape of primarily dispersed rural settlement in terms of development and maintenance over space and time [SERF: Medieval]

² <https://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework>

5.0 METHODOLOGY

Archaeological Clerk of Works

5.1 ASE will provide an Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW), appointed by and acting for RED, to ensure compliance with the archaeological requirements of the Onshore SI Campaign 2a and to coordinate archaeological attendance to fulfil the requirements of this WSI and the OOWSI (WSP 2024). The responsibilities of the ACoW are as follows:

- Lead the production of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological and geoarchaeological monitoring of Campaign 2a. The WSI will set out the aims of monitoring and the methods and standards that will be employed. The ACoW will ensure that in format and content the WSI conforms to current best practice, and relevant regulations, including Sussex Archaeological Standards (2019).
- Determine the requirements for archaeological and geoarchaeological monitoring and advise on any micro-siting of SI interventions as appropriate (in this case, no micro-siting amendments are required due to the absence of significant archaeological targets).
- Liaise with, and provide guidance for, the SI contractor in relation to the requirements for archaeological and geoarchaeological monitoring outlined in the WSI.
- Coordinate on-site attendance by ASE staff to carry out the archaeological and geoarchaeological monitoring required in the WSI and ensure monitoring is carried out in accordance with the standards outlined in the WSI.
- Ensure that any archaeological deposits encountered are excavated and recorded to the sufficient standard.
- Ensure that any archaeological deposits which cannot be investigated within the scope of the WSI are immediately reported to the client and are not further impacted.
- Establish requirements for further investigation in agreement with the client and WSCC.
- Provide weekly summaries to the client on the progress of the monitoring and participate, as required, in weekly on-line update calls.
- Provide weekly summary emails to discharging authorities on the progress of the monitoring.

Monitoring

5.2 This WSI sets out the methods and standards that will be employed to implement the archaeological and geoarchaeological monitoring. These are in accordance with the methodologies set out in the Rampion 2 Wind Farm Outline Onshore Written Scheme of Investigation (OOWSI) (WSP 2024). This WSI will be submitted to the client and WSCC for review prior to the start of the monitoring.

5.3 The scope for the proposed site investigation works for Campaign 2a that are relevant for this WSI are as follows (see Figure 4):

- 20no. ground investigation test pits (circa 0.5 wide x 4.5m deep x 4m length with associated soil stripping areas of approximately 8m²).
 - 2no. trial trenches circa 2m wide x 10m length x 3m depth.
- 5.4 In addition, the works include approx. 10no. bore holes (~25m depth) with associated starter pits. These will not be monitored as the other works provide sufficient coverage of the site. All logs/reports from the bore holes, test pits and trenches will be consulted by ASE's geoarchaeological specialist team.
- 5.5 RED have confirmed that the temporary hardstanding area (to facilitate SI works) will either use existing hardstanding (where there will be no new ground disturbance), or the compound will be located off-site and as such, not consented under the DCO (and therefore not subject to the site specific WSI). The contractor would arrange their own permit for the use of such hardstanding.
- 5.6 The works will be carried out by groundwork contractors and will be monitored by suitably experienced ASE archaeological staff. It is intended that all of these works will be monitored to natural bedrock/maximum depth unless it becomes clear that no archaeological deposits are present. The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates that no superficial deposits (which may have geoarchaeological potential) exist on site. However, River Terrace deposits are present to the immediate west but it is unconfirmed whether they extend into the site. ASE monitoring staff will be briefed by the ASE geoarchaeology team on the types of superficial deposit that might be of geoarchaeological significance and will consult with the geoarchaeology team if such deposits are suspected, providing descriptions and photographs as appropriate. Contingency attendance by a member of the geoarchaeology team has been allowed for if such significant superficial deposits are encountered in order that an appropriate record can be made.
- 5.7 The results of the Phase 2a monitoring will be used to inform the design of future phases of archaeological investigation and mitigation and the development of geoarchaeological deposit modelling for this section of the route if relevant, and will be able to contribute to the same across the full scheme.
- 5.8 **Any machine used for removal of material above undisturbed natural geology will be fitted with a toothless bucket of appropriate width.**
- 5.9 Where excavations reveal archaeological remains, an opportunity will be made for careful hand excavation and the collection of samples sufficient to understand their location, extent, date and character by the archaeologist in attendance, taking site health and safety into account as set out in a site - specific risk assessment (RAMS). All work will be undertaken in line with the appropriate archaeological standards (cf *para 1.5*).
- 5.10 Where archaeological deposits considered to be of national significance are encountered, work will cease until appropriate mitigation (whether preservation in-situ through relocation of the relevant SI works, or preservation by record through excavation) has been discussed and agreed with WSCC. This is in accordance with commitment C-225 of OOWSI.

6.0 ARTEFACT RECOVERY

- 6.1 Artefacts will be recovered in accordance with the OOWSI, section 3.1 of the ASE Fieldwork Manual (ASE 2024) and / or as specified by the Selection Strategy (Appendix 1) and taking note of any specific local requirements. Retained samples will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.
- 6.2 The spoil from the excavations will also be inspected by the ASE archaeologist to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. A metal detector will be used at regular intervals to scan spoil derived from the excavations and at regular intervals during the excavation of archaeological deposits and features.

7.0 TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS AND TREASURE TROVE

- 7.1 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, shall be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer. Should the find's status as treasure be confirmed the Coroner, the landowner and the Archaeological Advisor will also be informed. A record shall be provided to the Coroner and to the Archaeological Advisor of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).
- 7.2 If human remains are found, work will cease and all necessary statutory provisions followed. The Archaeological Advisor and the client will be informed immediately.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER SAMPLING

- 8.1 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed with reference to Historic England guidelines for environmental archaeology (Historic England 2011) and waterlogged wood (Historic England 2010) and in consultation with the Historic England regional science advisor or relevant specialists. Samples will be collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits.
- 8.2 Bulk soil samples (of 40 litres where possible or 100% of the context if smaller) will be taken to target the recovery of plant remains (including wood charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Specialist samples may also be taken, following discussions with members of the environmental archaeology team and in accordance with current sampling guidelines (Historic England 2011), to target recovery of pollen, fish and small bone, molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects or large mammal bones and marine molluscs. When taken, samples will be

extracted wholesale from deposits to maximise the range of material recovered. As a general rule waterlogged wood specimens will be photographed and recorded in detail in their original location prior to being lifted or sampled for more detailed assessment. Other scientific dating and geoarchaeological techniques will be considered and employed where appropriate in accordance with current guidance (Bayliss & Marshall 2022). In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

- 8.3 The potential of samples taken during fieldwork for scientific dating will be considered and actioned where appropriate. The suitability of environmental remains for radiocarbon dating will be considered with reference to Historic England guidelines (Bayliss and Marshall 2022) and by taking into account feature, context and taphonomic information, material available and the potential to contribute to relevant research questions.

9.0 RECORDING

- 9.1 All recording will be undertaken in accordance with this document and Sussex Archaeological Standards unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Archaeological Advisor.
- 9.2 All archaeological features will be recorded according to standard ASE practice. Where practicable, all features will be planned at 1:20 and section/wall elevation drawings will be at 1:10, unless this is impractical in which case an alternative will be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor. Drawings will be on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits will be described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE. All remains will be levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum and surveyed using GPS and/or total station. A photographic record will be made in digital format, monochrome and colour transparency.

10.0 POST - EXCAVATION TREATMENT OF ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS

- 10.1 The finds selection strategy for the site is set out in the appended Selection Strategy document (Appendix 1). This selection strategy will be reviewed, updated and agreed by relevant stakeholders as the project progresses.
- 10.2 All finds will be cleaned, labelled, sorted and analysed in accordance with the practices and standards outlined by Archaeological Archives Forum (2011), Europae Archaeologiae Consilium (2013) and Society for Museum Archaeology (2020). Most ceramic and other building material and burnt flint will be identified, counted, weighed and discarded. Samples will be retained as appropriate. Finds will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.
- 10.3 Bulk samples will be processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in

wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains.

- 10.4 Flots and wet samples may be subsampled for assessment purposes. If waterlogged wood specimens are removed from site they will be cleaned, recorded, photographed and a thin section sample will be taken for identification (unless considered detrimental to the artefact preservation or status). These specimens will be temporarily stored submerged in water in cool conditions and assessment will establish whether appropriate for conservation. Specialist samples as well as sub-samples of bulk soil samples (taken to recover pollen, parasites, fish and small bone, foraminifera and insects for example) will be sent to appropriate specialists for assessment and analysis.
- 10.5 Provision will be made for obtaining samples for radiocarbon dating from such archaeological features as structural features (e.g. post holes), hearths, kilns or features that contain good artefactual or ecofactual assemblages to aid understanding and interpretation of the site.
- 10.6 The majority of finds will be identified by in-house specialists within Archaeology South-East (as listed below). Any external specialists utilised work regularly with ASE and are regional specialists in their field. All material will be examined with particular attention to datable artefacts, such as lithics, pottery, building material, coins and other metalwork. Preliminary identification of faunal remains may be undertaken if the nature of the deposits justifies such study. Suitable arrangements will be made for the conservation of artefacts where appropriate in consultation and with the agreement of Horsham Museum. All finds in an unstable condition will be stabilised using passive conservation techniques where appropriate before being deposited with Worthing Museum.
- 10.7 The following specialists (in-house ASE except where noted) will be used if necessary and where appropriate:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Anna Doherty, Kayt Hawkins, Stephen Patton, Joe Locke
Post-Roman pottery	Sue Anderson (external), Luke Barber (external)
Ceramic building material	Rae Regensberg
Fired clay	Stephen Patton, Trista Clifford
Clay tobacco pipe	Elke Raemen
Glass	Elke Raemen
Slag	Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford
Metalwork	Trista Clifford, Elke Raemen
Worked flint	Karine Le Hégarat
Geological material / stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone inc cremated bone	Lucy Sibun, Hayley Forsyth-Magee
Animal bone including fish	Emily Johnson, Hayley Forsyth-McGee
Marine shell	Hannah Street, David Dunkin (external)
Registered finds	Elke Raemen, Trista Clifford
Coins	Trista Clifford
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford
Conservation	Alastair Threlfall
Geoarchaeology	Matt Pope, Letty Ingrey, Alice Dowsett

Macro-plant remains	Lucy Allott, Angela Vitolo, Elsa Neveu
Charcoal	Lucy Allott, Angela Vitolo, Elsa Neveu
Waterlogged wood	Lucy Allott, Hannah Street
Historic buildings	Michael Shapland, Katya Harrow

11.0 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

- 11.1 A stand-alone report for the Onshore SI Campaign 2a works will present the results of the watching brief and will as a minimum standard contain sufficient detail to serve both future research and inform future planning decisions. Reporting will be undertaken in accordance with the ASE post-excavation guidelines, the data management plan attached to this document and with reference to local standards and guidance as appropriate.
- 11.2 Following internal review a draft report will be submitted to the client for approval. Once any necessary changes have been made, the approved final report will be submitted to the client for onward submission to the LPA and WSCC. A short summary of the report may be prepared for the relevant local archaeological journal, in this instance the Sussex Archaeological Collections.
- 11.3 A further digital copy of the report (including plans, illustrations and photographs) will be supplied to the WSCC Historic Environment Record on CD-ROM/by email in PDF(A) format and will include GIS Shapefiles if appropriate.
- 11.4 Permission will be sought to deposit the written and drawn archive with an appropriate collecting museum for long term curation upon completion of the fieldwork. Temporary storage of the archive will be at ASE offices and/or storage facility.
- 11.5 Following completion of the Onshore Site Investigation Campaign across the full route, it is proposed that provision is made for the results of all phases of SI work to be collated and synthesised within a single overarching final geoarchaeological report or statement, *Rampion 2 Onshore SI Campaign Geoarchaeological Assessment and Deposit Modelling* report, encompassing results of all phases of SI work and setting out any recommendations for further targeted geoarchaeological investigation.

12.0 PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION OF THE FINDS AND ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The site archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in Historic England's Management of Archaeological Projects 2 and in accordance with the guidelines set out in: 'Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice' (AAF 2011); 'A Standard and Guide to best practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe' (EAC 2013); 'Standards in the Museum

Care of Archaeological Collections' (SMA 2020) and relevant ClfA standards relating to archaeological archives (ClfA 2020b).

- 12.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed. A print-out of the form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

13.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 13.1 Health and Safety must take priority over archaeological requirements. It is essential that all projects be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under a defined Health and Safety Policy. A Method Statement and Risk Assessment (RAMS) for the project will be approved by the client prior to the commencement of work and all relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

14.0 GENERAL

- 14.1 Archaeology South-East is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) Registered Archaeological Organisation and conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the ClfA Code of Conduct (2022) and the relevant ClfA standards and guidance.

15.0 INSURANCE

- 15.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss, any one occurrence; primary public/products liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability, with an extension for no-fault compensation up to £15,000,000 in the aggregate; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate.

16.0 Project Management

- 16.1 This project will be managed by Leonie Pett (fieldwork) and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

REFERENCES

Archaeological Archives Forum, 2011 *Archaeological archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. [[aaf archaeological archives 2011.pdf \(archaeologyuk.org\)](#)]

Bayliss, A, and Marshall, P, 2022 *Radiocarbon Dating and Chronological Modelling: Guidelines and Best Practice*. Historic England. [[Radiocarbon Dating and Chronological Modelling | Historic England](#)]

BGS, 2025 <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/>

ClfA, 2020a *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* [[ClfAS&G Finds 2.pdf \(archaeologists.net\)](#)]

ClfA, 2020b *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* [[ClfA-SandG-Archaeological-Archives-2020.pdf](#)]

ClfA 2022 *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* [[Code of conduct revOct2022.pdf \(archaeologists.net\)](#)]

ClfA 2023a *Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording* [[Standard for archaeological monitoring & recording.pdf \(archaeologists.net\)](#)]

Clfa 2023b *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording* [[Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording.pdf \(archaeologists.net\)](#)]

Europae Archaeologiae Consilium, 2013 *A Standard and guide to best practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe* [[Arches Wiki: Main \(archaeologydataservice.ac.uk\)](#)]

Historic England, 2010 *Waterlogged wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* [[historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/waterlogged-wood/waterlogged-wood/](#)]

Historic England, 2011 *Environmental archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (second ed.)*. English Heritage [[Environmental Archaeology | Historic England](#)]

Historic England, 2015 *Management of research projects in the historic environment (MoRPHE)* [[Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide | Historic England](#)]

Society for Museum Archaeology 2020 *Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections* [[Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections - Collections Trust](#)]

Sussex Archaeological Standards (2019)

WSP 2023a *Rampion 2 Wind Farm Category 6: Environmental Statement, Volume 4, Appendix 25.4: Onshore geophysical survey report*. Document reference: 6.4.25.4

WSP 2023b *Rampion 2 Wind Farm Category 6: Environmental Statement, Volume 4, Appendix 25.2: Historic environment desk study*. Document reference: 6.4.25.2

WSP 2023c *Rampion 2 Wind Farm Category 6: Environmental Statement, Volume 4, Appendix 25.3: Onshore desk-based geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental assessment report*. Document reference: 6.4.25.3

WSP 2023d *Rampion 2 Wind Farm Category 6: Environmental Statement, Volume 4, Chapter 25: Historic Environment*. Document reference: 6.4.25

WSP, 2024 (July, Rev C) *Rampion 2 Wind Farm. Category 7: Other Documents. Outline Onshore Written Scheme of Investigation (clean)*. Document reference: 7.9

Archaeology South-East
June 2026

Rampion 2 Wind Farm: Onshore Site Investigations Campaign 2a
Site code BNC26 (ASE project number 260077)

17th April 2026 Version 2

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	Leonie Pett	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Nicola Elphick	
Organisation	Archaeology South-East	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Worthing Museum	TBC
Project Lead / Project Assurance	WSCC	TBC
Landowner / Developer	RWE Renewables	10/03/2026
Other		

Resources Required

No additional resources have been identified at this point.

Context

This selection strategy has been produced using the written scheme of investigation for the project and national and international archiving guidelines and ASE's in-house on-site collection policies.

The project is a watching brief during site investigation works in advance of the construction of a sub-station as part of the wider Rampion 2 wind farm.

The watching brief has the potential to contribute to regional research aims set out in the southeast research framework including those associated with prehistoric and Romano-British funerary landscapes.

Standards and Guidance

This selection strategy has been produced in line with current best practice using standards and guidance listed in the bibliography section at the end of this document

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager and Site Supervisor (ASE)
County Archaeologist, Collections Curator

Selection and De-Selected Digital Data

Detailed in attached Data Management Plan (DMP)

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager and Site Supervisor (ASE)
Curator, Collections Curator

Selection

All site paperwork will be included in the final permanent archive. If the project produces negative results the Selection Strategy will be reconsidered.
All specialist recording sheets will be included in paper form.
All digital photographs will be printed as contact sheets. The final report(s) will be issued alongside project planning and archive documents.

Standards and guidance for paper archives consulted: see bibliography

De-Selected Documents

Any sensitive financial information or information concerning contacts for individuals involved in the project will be de-selected in line with GDPR requirements.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type

BULK FINDS

Section 3.

1

Stakeholders

The Project Manager (Leonie Pett, ASE) and Site Supervisor (ASE) will ensure the selection strategy is followed on site and seek appropriate advice as required.

The Finds Processing Supervisor (Steve Patton, ASE) will monitor the preliminary bulk finds archive selection strategy.

ASE's Finds Specialists will be responsible for recording and assessment of bulk finds and will advise on selection for inclusion in the preserved archive.

The Planning Archaeologist (WSCC) and Collections Curator (Worthing Museum) will approve retention/deselection recommendations.

The Archaeological Archive Manager (Nicola Elphick, ASE) will apply the agreed selection strategy to the working project archive for deposition with Worthing Museum.

If amendments to the selection strategy are necessary due to the nature of the deposits uncovered on site or the finds assemblages these will be discussed with the other relevant stakeholders.

Selection

Material will be collected on site in line with ASE's on-site collection policies, **see section 3.1 of ASE Fieldwork Manual (ASE 2021).**

All collected bulk finds will be washed, dried and quantified ahead of recording and appraisal by the relevant specialists.

Material-specific standards and guidance has been consulted (e.g. ACBMG 2002; APABE 2017; Baker and Worley 2019; Barclay et al. 2016; Mitchell and Brickley 2017; ClfA 2014a; ClfA Finds Recording, Finds Reporting and Selection Toolkits)

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points
POTTERY	Will be recorded and assessed for selection with a presumption for selection to the permanent archive. Later post-medieval pottery may be considered for deselection where it is assessed to be of low significance	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
CTP	Will be recorded in full with a sample retained. The remainder will be deselected.	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
CBM	Will be recorded and assessed for selection/deselection with presumption for deselection of majority if of low significance	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
FIRED CLAY/DAUB	Will be recorded and assessed for selection/deselection with presumption for deselection if of low significance	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording

METALWORKING WASTE	Will be recorded and assessed for selection/deselection with presumption for deselection if of low significance	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
BULK METAL	Will be recorded and assessed for selection/deselection with presumption for deselection if of low significance	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
GLASS	Will be recorded and assessed for selection/deselection with presumption for deselection if of low significance.	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
FIRED CRACKED FLINT (FCF)	Will be recorded in full and discarded if unworked	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
WORKED FLINT	To be collected and recorded in full and retained as part of the permanent archive	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
WORKED BUILDING STONE	Will be recorded and assessed for selection/deselection with presumption for deselection. unless diagnostic.	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
UNWORKED STONE	Will be recorded in full and discarded	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
ANIMAL BONE	Will be recorded and assessed for selection/deselection	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
HUMAN BONE	Will be recorded in full and assessed for selection or appropriate reburial. With a presumption for reburial in line with national guidelines	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
MARINE SHELL	Will be recorded and assessed for selection/deselection with presumption for deselection.	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording
ORGANIC REMAINS	Will be recorded and assessed for selection/deselection if of	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological	During fieldwork, processing &

e.g. wood, leather	low significance	Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	recording
--------------------	------------------	--	-----------

Uncollected Material

In line with ASE's Fieldwork Manual (section 3.1) - unstratified unworked stone, unworked flint, bone should not be collected on site. In general, other unstratified bulk finds will not be collected in full, although a sample of diagnostic/datable examples may be retained, especially if they represent types of material or periods not present in stratified deposits. Obviously modern (?20th century or later) finds will only be collected where they are of intrinsic interest. Uncollected finds will be noted on the relevant context sheets and will remain on site.

De-Selected Material

Once all finds have been processed, recorded and assessed, items identified for de-selection will be assessed for handling and education outreach purposes. If this is not appropriate, they will be collected and deselected via a reputable discard service.

Once all human bones have been processed, assessed and recorded, those not being reburied or going into the permanent archive will be assessed for their potential to add to a research reference collection.

Review Points

Project planning, fieldwork / data collection, processing, recording, and archive compilation.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type	REGISTERED FINDS	Section 3.	2
----------------------	------------------	-------------------	---

Stakeholders

The Project Manager (Leonie Pett, ASE) and Site Supervisor (ASE) will ensure the selection strategy is followed on site and seek appropriate advice as required.

The Finds Processing Supervisor (Steve Patton, ASE) will monitor the preliminary registered finds archive selection strategy.

ASE's Finds Specialists will be responsible for recording and assessment of bulk finds and will advise on selection for inclusion in the preserved archive.

The Planning Archaeologist (WSCC) and Collections Curator (Worthing Museum) will approve retention/deselection recommendations.

The Archaeological Archive Manager (Nicola Elphick, ASE) will apply the agreed selection strategy to the working project archive for deposition with Worthing Museum

If amendments to the selection strategy are necessary due to the nature of the deposits uncovered on site or the finds assemblages these will be discussed with the other relevant stakeholders.

Selection

All artefacts identified as Registered Finds (RFs) as per ASE's on-site collection policies (ASE 2021). will be assigned a unique RF number and cleaned/dried/conserved (as appropriate) ahead of recording and appraisal.

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points
REGISTERED FINDS	Will be recorded in full. For registered finds, presumption is that they will be retained for archaeological archive.	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording

Uncollected Material

All Registered Finds will be collected in full.

De-Selected Material

Registered Finds will be generally be retained for archive.

Review Points

Project planning, fieldwork / data collection, processing, recording, and archive compilation.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type	ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS	Section 3.	2
---------------	-----------------------	------------	---

Stakeholders

The Project Manager (Leonie Pett, ASE) and Site Supervisor (ASE) will ensure the selection strategy is followed on site and seek appropriate advice as required.

ASE's Environmental Specialists will be responsible for monitoring the preliminary bulk sample archive selection strategy. They will also record and appraise materials derived from bulk earth samples and will advise on selection for inclusion in the archaeological archive.

The Planning Archaeologist and Collections Curator (Worthing Museum) will approve retention/ deselection recommendations.

The Archaeological Archive Manager (Nicola Elphick, ASE) will apply the agreed selection strategy to the working project archive for deposition with Worthing Museum.

If amendments to the selection strategy are necessary due to the nature of the deposits uncovered on site or the finds assemblages these will be discussed with the other relevant stakeholders.

Selection

Bulk samples will be collected on site in line with ASE's on-site collection policies, see section 2.6 of ASE Fieldwork Manual (ASE 2021).

Remains extracted from the processed samples will be assessed and recorded by the relevant specialist.

This selection strategy has been produced using current guidance and standards (Historic England 2008, 2010, 2015; Campbell et al. 2011; Baker and Worley 2019)

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points
FINDS FROM BULK SAMPLES e.g. Charred plant remains, charcoal, fish bone	Will be recorded and assessed for selection/discard	Specialist, Collections Curator, Archaeological Archive Manager, Planning Archaeologist	During fieldwork, processing & recording

Uncollected Material

De-Selected Material

Once all bulk earth samples have been processed, recorded and assessed, items identified for de-selection will be assessed for handling and education outreach purposes. If this is not appropriate, they will be collected and deselected via a reputable discard service.

Review Points

Project planning, fieldwork / data collection, processing, recording, and archive compilation.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

4 – References

Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE), 2017 *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG), 2002 *Ceramic Building Material Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication*

ASE, 2021 Fieldwork Manual: Excavation and Recording Guidelines

Baker, P, and Worley, F, 2019 *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Recovery to archive*.

Barclay, A, Knight, D, Booth, P, Evans, J, Brown, D H, and Wood, I, 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*

Brown, D H, 2011 *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Second edition

Brown 2011a; ClfA 2014a, 2014b; Perrin et al. 2014; ClfA Finds Recording, Finds Reporting and Selection Toolkits

Campbell, G, Moffett, L, and Straker, V 2011 *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*. Second edition

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), 2014a *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), 2014b *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), *Selection Toolkit*:

<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), *Specialist Recording Toolkit*:

<https://www.archaeologists.net/toolkits/finds-recording>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), *Specialist Reporting Toolkit*:

<https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), *Dig Digital Online Resource*:

<https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital>

Historic England, 2008 *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains*

Historic England, 2010 *Waterlogged Wood Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*

Historic England, 2015 *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*

Mitchell, P D, and Brickley, M, 2017 *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*

Perrin, K, Brown, DH, Lange, G, Bibby, D, Carlsson, A, Degraeve, A, Kuna, M, Larsson, Y, Pálsdóttir, SU, Stoll-Tucker, B, Dunning, C, and Rogalla Von Bieberstein, A, 2014 [*The Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe*](#) (EAC Guidelines 1)

RAMPION 2 WIND FARM: ONSHORE SITE INVESTIGATIONS CAMPAIGN 2A

SITE CODE: BNC26

25TH MARCH 2026 VERSION 1

A Data Management Plan created using DMPonline

Creator: Nicola Elphick

Affiliation: Archaeology South- East

Template: Digital Curation Centre

Last modified: 25th March 2026

Project abstract:

The project is a watching brief during site investigation works in advance of the construction of a sub-station as part of the wider Rampion 2 wind farm.

Dataset Repository: Horsham Museum

DATA COLLECTION

What data will you collect or create?

During project planning a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and Selection Strategy will be produced alongside this digital management plan.

During fieldwork digital images will be captured to document the site.

CAD and GIS software will be used.

In the post excavation stage finds specialists will create digital finds records, plans will be produced and a grey literature report written.

How will the data be collected or created?

File naming structure for all files will be project number- what it is- Site code and HER event number. For example: 180932-Final Report- CPI18-ECB4568

Trained members of staff will capture digital images with a digital camera of no less than 12 megapixels or 1/2" CMOS sensor on site. All digital images will be captured in Jpeg format.

Finds specialist tables/ records will be created using up-to-date Microsoft Office software.

The location of archaeology will be recorded using one of, or a combination of the following methods: survey grade GNSS equipment with SMARTNET correctional data enabled (for example Leica GS18); TST (e.g Leica TS16) tied in to the OS National Grid; photogrammetric survey using a terrestrial or RPAS (remote pilot aircraft system) mounted camera, georeferenced using GCP (ground control points) tied in with GNSS or TST to the National Grid. RPAS mounted camera will have a 1" CMOS sensor or greater. All spatial data will be stored according to the OSGB36 (EPSG27700) projection/coordinate system.

Grey literature reports will be created using up-to-date Microsoft Office software and the drawings will be produced using AutoCAD Map 3D 2018 (or later), and appropriate and current GIS software (ArcMap \ArcGIS Pro\QGIS). The report will also be saved as a Pdfa using Adobe Acrobat 9 Pro or later.

DOCUMENTATION AND METADATA

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

A metadata document will be produced for this project based on the ADS (Archaeology Data Service) guidelines and template for documenting metadata.

In addition, Archaeology South-East (ASE) finds manual which documents our procedure for finds recording will also accompany the project.

ETHICS AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

How will you manage any ethical issues?

Where applicable all personal information will be removed prior to the project's deposition. All sensitive data will be restricted to project managers and will be kept for 5 years prior to being destroyed.

How will you manage copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

Archaeology South-East own the digital data but will sign over all rights during the deposition process.

We will still retain the right to use images for our own marketing and internal purposes.

As part of the deposition a copy of the report will be uploaded onto OASIS. There will be no delay in the upload of this unless the client requests this.

STORAGE AND BACKUP

How will the data be stored and backed up during the research?

Archaeology South-East backs up their data onto external servers at University College London (UCL) at the end of each day. This is an automated process. In the event of an incident Archaeology South-East's IT support officer and archive officer will be responsible for the recovery of digital data.

How will you manage access and security?

Access to the digital data is via a secured password enabled route onto central servers. Each collaborator that will be creating or need access to the data will have their own log in. Digital images will be captured and stored onto an external device and these images will be uploaded onto the server once fieldwork has been completed by the project officer.

SELECTION AND PRESERVATION

Which data are of long-term value and should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

The retained digital archive will be deposited alongside the physical archive at a local repository once all fieldwork and post excavation work has been completed. ASE will comply with each institution's digital requirements prior to deposition.

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

Once the dataset has been deposited with the archive repository ASE will retain a copy of the dataset. This dataset will be migrated onto the latest formats for future use.

DATA SHARING

How will you share the data?

The final grey literature report will be uploaded onto the ASE website, OASIS and West Sussex County Council's HER. Any other information/ data sharing will be done via requests from members of the public/researchers to either ASE or the repository.

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

None are required.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND RESOURCES

Who will be responsible for data management?

ASE's archive officer is responsible for implementing the DMP and ensuring it is reviewed and revised as appropriate.

The project officer is responsible for the capture and quality of the digital images.

Each finds specialist is responsible for their respective data sets and the quality they produce.

ASE's IT officer will be responsible for data storage and backup.

ASE's archive officer will also be responsible for metadata production, data archiving and sharing.

What resources will you require to deliver your plan?

Additional funds may be required for the deposition of the dataset to the repository.

This data management plan has been created using current best practice guidelines for digital data:

ADS (1) Data Management and sharing Plans

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/DataManagementPlans>

ADS (2) Guides to good practice <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Main>

ADS (3) Guidelines for Depositors <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors>

ADS (4) Guidance for the selection of material for deposit and archive

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/selectionGuidance.xhtml>

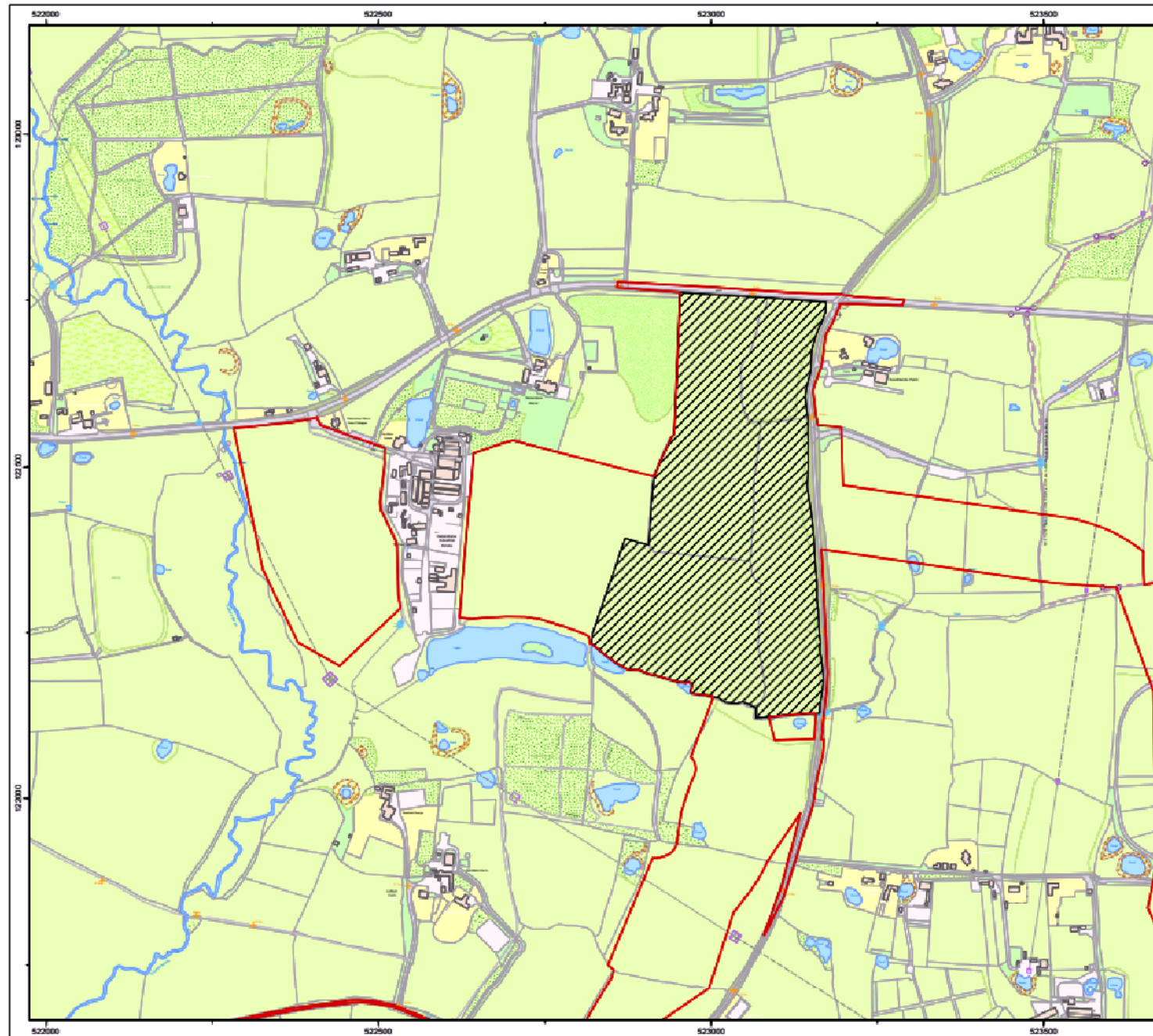
Brown, D.H. (2011a) *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Second Edition. Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF)

Perrin, K., Brown, D.H., Lange, G., Bibby, D., Carlsson, A., Degraeve, A., Kuna, M., Larsson, Y., Pálsdóttir, S.U., Stoll-Tucker, B., Dunning, C. and Rogalla Von Bieberstein, A. (2014) The Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (EAC Guidelines 1)

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/arches/Wiki.jsp?page=The%20Standard%20and%20Guide%20to%20Best%20Practice%20in%20Archaeological%20Archiving%20in%20Europe>



© Archaeology South-East		Rampion 2 Wind Farm: Onshore Site Investigations Campaign 2a	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 260077	March 2026	Site Location	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: RJ		



MAP STATUS

RESTRICTED

MAP NOTES / DATA SOURCES

* Subject to confirmation - accesses and compound areas TBC
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2000
Crown copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey 01000316173

PROJECT TITLE



Drawing TITLE

**Onshore SI Campaign Phase 2a Scope of Works:
Survey Area**

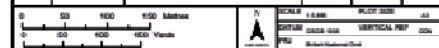
DRAWING NUMBER:

006595075

PAGE NUMBER:

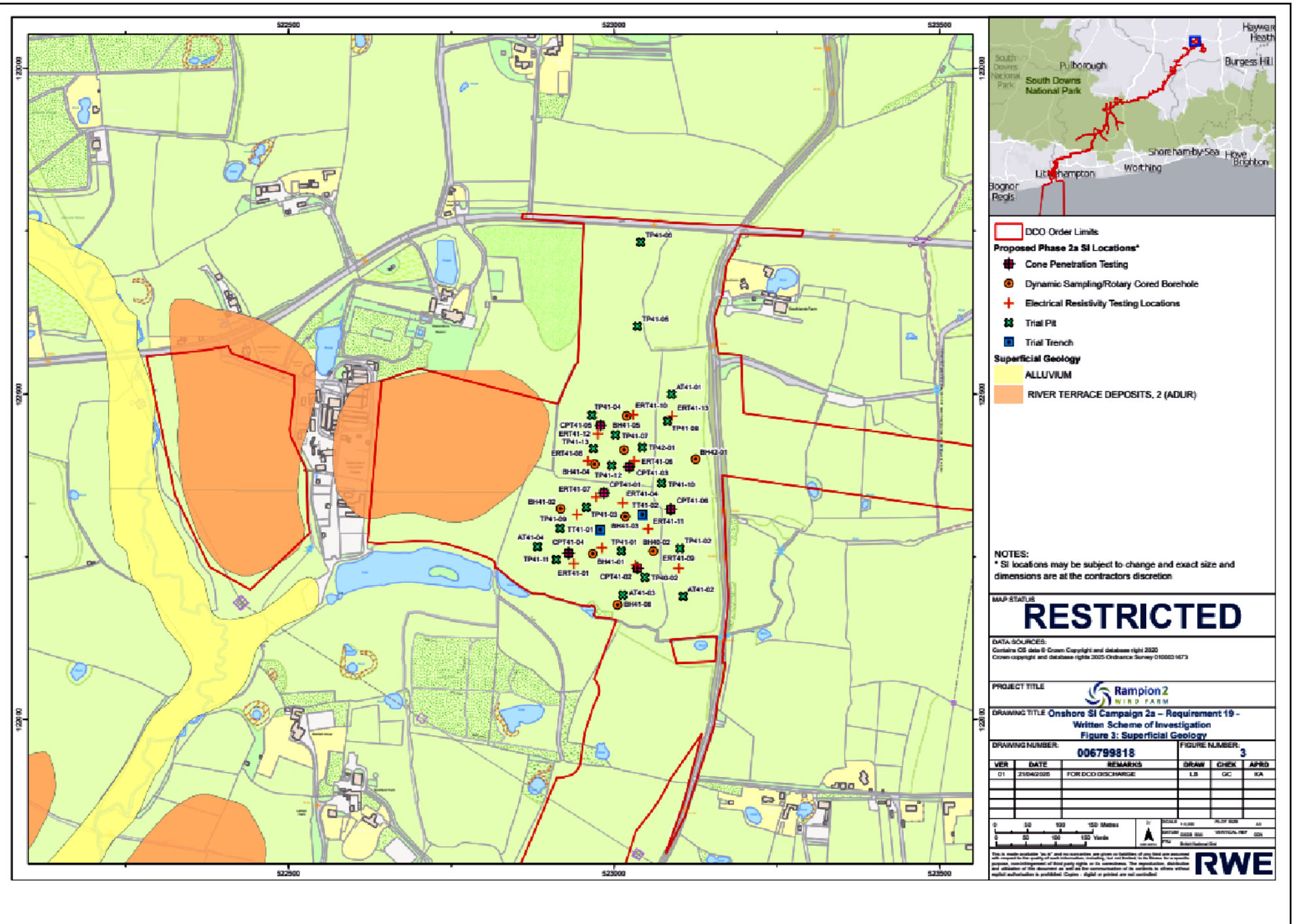
6

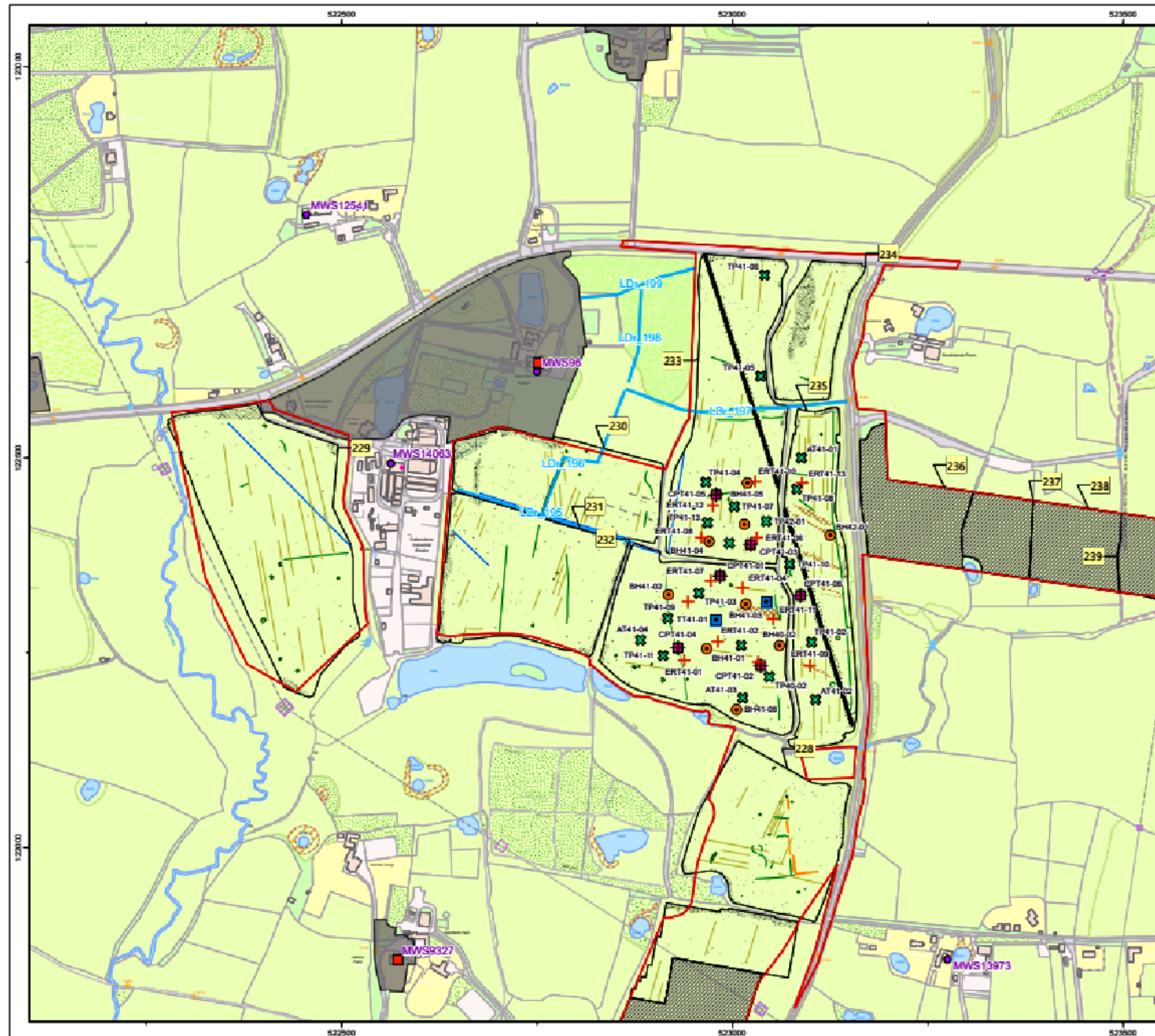
VER	DATE	REMARKS	DRAW	CHEK	APRD
01	28/01/2020	FOR INFORMATION	LB	PK	KA



This is made available "as is" and no warranties are given or implied as to the accuracy or reliability of any data or information contained herein. The user shall be responsible for the accuracy and reliability of any data or information contained herein. The user shall be responsible for the accuracy and reliability of any data or information contained herein. The user shall be responsible for the accuracy and reliability of any data or information contained herein.







- DCO Order Limits
- Proposed Phase 2a SI Locations*
- Cone Penetration Testing
- Dynamic Sampling/Rotary Cored Borehole
- Electrical Resistivity Testing Locations
- Trial Pit
- Trial Trench
- Archaeological Notification Areas
- LiDAR Line and Polygon
- Historic Map Feature
- Listed Building
- HER Point Feature
- Archaeological Geophysical Survey Outline
- Outstanding Archaeological Geophysical Survey
- Enhanced Magnetism (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)
- Geology/Natural
- Ferrous Iron Spike
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Interpretation Line - Magnetometer
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Drainage)
- Linear Trend (Utility)**

NOTES:
 * SI locations may be subject to change and exact size and dimensions are at the contractors discretion
 ** UKPN Underground Electricity Distribution Cables

MAP STATUS
RESTRICTED

DATA SOURCES:
 © Historic England, 2025, © West Sussex County Council, 2023
 Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020
 Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 1000210273

PROJECT TITLE
Rampion 2 WIND FARM

Drawing TITLE **Onshore SI Campaign 2a – Requirement 19 - Written Scheme of Investigation**
Figure 4: Heritage Constraints

DRAWING NUMBER: **006799819** FIGURE NUMBER: **4**

VER	DATE	REMARKS	DRAW	CHEK	APRD
01	21/04/2026	FOR DCO DISCHARGE	LB	GC	KA



This is made available 'as is' and no warranties are given or implied as to the accuracy or completeness of any data or information contained herein. The user assumes full responsibility for the use of this information. The reproduction, distribution and alteration of this document or any part thereof without the written consent of RWE is prohibited. Copyright © 2025 RWE Energy UK Limited. All rights reserved.

RWE



Institute of Archaeology

www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology-south-east

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: ase@ucl.ac.uk

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: ase@ucl.ac.uk

London Office

UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: ase@ucl.ac.uk

