

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at East Street, Rusper
West Sussex**

NGR: 520768 137280

Planning Ref: DC/25/0523

ASE Project No: 250730

Site Code: LES25

ASE Report No: 2026023

OASIS id: archaeol6-540064



By James Webb



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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land at East Street, Rusper, West Sussex between the 19th and 21st of January 2026. The field work was commissioned by Devine Homes PLC in advance of a housing development.

Eight evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. The archaeological horizon was intact in all trenches. Two archaeological features were investigated a shallow pit and a north to south aligned ditch. The ditch is thought likely to represent a relict post medieval land division feature, the pit remains undated.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Devine Homes PLC to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at East Street, Rusper, West Sussex, centred on National Grid Reference 520768 137280 (Figure 1).

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site consists of a pasture field used for animal grazing. There is a notable slope from north-west to south-east.
- 1.2.2 According to the latest data available from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology at the site consists of the mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2025).

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A planning application for the erection of 18 x 2, 3 and 4 bedroom dwellings, (including 6 affordable housing units), together with access from East Street, vehicle and cycle parking, landscaping and open space, and sustainable drainage (planning reference DC/25/0523) was accompanied by an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA; PCA 2025) which identified the site as having some archaeological potential. The Surrey County Council (SCC) Archaeological Officer, who advises the LPA on archaeological matters, recommended that the following condition be applied to the permission:

i) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

ii) The development hereby permitted shall not be commenced until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition [i] and that provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing.

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).

- 1.3.2 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; 20205) was compiled, submitted to and approved by all parties prior to the fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken at the site between 19th to 21st of January 2026.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following archaeological information is drawn directly from the DBA (PCA 2025), itself based on a search of entries on the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 1km radius of the site ('the study area') and other sources.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 The Low Weald, in which the study site is located, is a broad, low-lying clay vale, which wraps around the northern, western and southern edges of the High Weald, to which it is inextricably linked, with both areas known together as the Weald. The Low Weald would have been densely wooded in the prehistoric period, with many ponds and meandering streams running through it.
- 2.2.2 Human occupation of the Low Weald occurred from at least the Mesolithic period, with hunter gatherer communities occupying temporary and semi-permanent camps across the area. Important Mesolithic sites have been found across the Low Weald, including rock shelters. The later prehistoric periods saw much of the woodland cleared and Bronze Age farmer communities have been identified. The clearance of woodland increased into the Iron Age and Roman periods.
- 2.2.3 As a part of the heritage assessment works undertaken in relation to the proposed second runway at Gatwick Airport an analysis of LiDAR data for the 7400ha surrounding Gatwick Airport was undertaken. The assessment aimed to map and characterise features not already listed in local authority HERs, documenting over 200 new features, mostly relating to historic agriculture and land division, but also including several undocumented earthworks, enclosures, mounds and other features likely to be of archaeological importance. Several potential features were identified within the wider Rusper area, to the northeast of the study area, between Rusper and Gatwick Airport and included possible ditched enclosures, earthworks, field boundaries and palaeochannels.
- 2.2.4 Despite the potential for prehistoric features in the wider surrounding area, there are no entries of a prehistoric date recorded in the HER from within the study area. It is therefore considered that the potential for evidence of human activity during the prehistoric period can be described as low. Any prehistoric features and findspots encountered are likely to be of a local significance.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 The Romans arrived in 43AD, quickly establishing control over the southeast of England. New settlements were established, and new roads were constructed, to aid in the military conquest of Britain and subsequently acting as a network for trade and communications. Rusper was located between two Roman roads linking London to the south coast. The line of Stane Street, which connected London to Chichester, was located approximately 7km to the west of the study site, while the London to Brighton Way was located approximately 15km to the east of the study site.

- 2.3.2 The Roman roads running through the area also helped to open up the ironworking potential of the Weald. During the Roman period, and again in the Tudor and early Stuart era, the Weald was the main iron-producing region in Britain. The geology of the Weald produced sands and clays yielding iron ore, as well as the stone and brick to build furnaces, while the woodland provided the fuel necessary for smelting and the numerous water sources helped to power the forges and furnaces. 68 ironworking sites have been discovered across the High Weald during the Roman period, with over 100 ironworking furnaces in the Broadfield area of greater Crawley, to the southeast of Rusper.
- 2.3.3 Despite the evidence for Roman ironworking activities across the Weald at this time, there are no entries of Roman date recorded in the HER from within the study area. It is therefore considered that the potential for Romano-British archaeology is low. If archaeological remains dating to the period are present, they are likely to be of local significance.

2.4 Early Medieval/Saxon

- 2.4.1 During the Saxon period, the Weald is known to have largely been utilised for transhumance practices, with livestock seasonally driven into woodland pastures known as dens, where they could feed on acorns and beech masts. The dens were often detached from their parent settlements, often by distances of over 30km and connected by droves. Their creation represents one of the principal processes of the later medieval settlement of the Weald, as temporary camps utilised for the pannage of swine are believed to have often grown into settlements in their own right and the numerous north to south oriented roads across the Weald are a legacy to this practice.
- 2.4.2 The placename Rusper is believed to signify an enclosure (presumably for livestock) in forest land. Whereas several settlements in the later parish of Rusper probably originated as outliers of manors in the south of the county (e.g. Gotwick in the north-east of the parish), there is no evidence that a settlement existed at Rusper during the Saxon period and there are no entries of a Saxon date recorded in the HER from within the study area. The archaeological potential for the period is therefore considered low. Any early medieval features or finds are considered to be of local significance.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 The name Rusper was first recorded c.1200, used to describe a Benedictine priory which was founded shortly before this time, approximately 1 mile to the southwest of the present-day settlement. The first definitive reference to the settlement of Rusper comes from 1299. Seventeen people are recorded as being taxed in the vill of Rusper in 1327. Arable farming predominated in the parish and sheep were also known to have been kept.
- 2.5.2 There are two entries recorded in the HER from within the study area which give evidence to the medieval nature of Rusper. The first identifies Dialpost Farm as a medieval dispersed multi-yard farmstead. Secondly, an archaeological evaluation at the former Wayside Nursing Home, approximately 175m to the west of the study site, identified a single gully containing pottery which dated it to the late 12th or 13th century. The gully was interpreted as a drainage or boundary feature.

- 2.5.3 There are also several buildings of a medieval date recorded in the HER from within the study area. The parish church of St Mary Magdalene dates to the 14th or 15th centuries and was largely rebuilt in the 19th century, although the 15th century tower remains standing. There are also several properties located within Rusper of a 16th century date, giving a good indication of the area at the end of the medieval period or the start of the post-medieval period. These include a timber-framed building known as Avery's, Ghyll Manor Cottage, Venters Lodge and a large house, now subdivided and known as Little Venters and Venters.
- 2.5.4 It is considered that the potential for archaeological features and deposits dating to the medieval period is low to moderate. Any medieval features or finds are considered to be of local significance.

2.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.6.1 The population of Rusper is recorded as being comprised of 168 adults in 1676 and 65 families are estimated to have lived in the parish in 1724. In 1801, 399 individuals are recorded, rising quickly to 564 in 1841.
- 2.6.2 The nature of post-medieval Rusper is recorded in several listed buildings located within the study area. These refer to private residences such as Quincefold, Highams, Rusper Court House, Michaelmas Cottage and Norman Cottages. There are also two public houses, the Star Inn and the Plough Inn and two 18th century outbuildings. Rusper remained largely agricultural in nature during the post-medieval period. Farms remained generally small, with most between 40 and 200 acres. In the 17th and 18th centuries, sheep, cows and pigs were kept, and wheat, oats, peas and tares were grown. In 1841, there was five times as much arable land as meadow and pasture in the area.
- 2.6.3 There are several post-medieval farmsteads recorded in the HER from within the study area, which give evidence to the agricultural nature of Rusper. These include the 17th century Chowles Farm, the 18th century Highams Farm and Norman's Farm, and the 19th century Rusperhouse Farm, Ventners Farm and Gardener's Farm. Additional post-medieval entries recorded in the HER from within the study area refer to the site of a parkscape at Normanhurst, a brickyard to the northeast of Rusper, a windmill and a limekiln. Modern (1901 to present) Rusper continued to grow and develop into the 20th century. The population grew from 720 in 1921 to 1,239 in 1951 and 2,678 in 1981. There is only a single entry of modern date recorded in the HER from within the study area. This refers to the Rusper War Memorial, which was first unveiled in 1921.
- 2.6.4 This dataset suggests that the potential for post-medieval and modern archaeological features or deposits is high, with the most likely evidence relating to agricultural features such as boundary ditches or garden features within the southwest corner of the study site. If remains dating from these periods were encountered, they would be of local significance.

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.7.1 The broad aims of the archaeological investigation are as follows:
- *To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any such remains and deposits*

- *To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site*
- *To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site*
- *To assess what options should be considered for mitigation*

2.7.2 The specific aims of this project are, where possible:

- *Are there any other prehistoric finds or features present within the site?*
- *Is there any evidence of Romano-British activity within the site?*
- *Is there evidence for medieval or post-medieval woodland clearance and/or farming activities within the site?*
- *Can the evolution of the site's use over time be further understood?*

2.7.3 The site also has some potential to address the following research priorities identified in the South Eastern Research Framework (SERF; KCC 2025):

- *The use of the Weald in later prehistory*
- *The relationship between towns and their hinterland (town/country), especially their changing role in the industrial period*
- *More understanding of the landscape of primarily dispersed settlement*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The trench locations and some trench lengths had to be varied due to site constraints from those prescribed in the WSI (ASE 2025; Fig. 2). In the event, 6 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m wide and 2 trenches measuring 15m x 1.8m were excavated (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 All trench locations were surveyed using a GPS survey system.
- 3.1.3 The trenches were then scanned using a CAT scanner prior to mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.1.4 Undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin were removed, and kept separately. Excavation continued to the surface of the underlying natural geology.
- 3.1.5 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (ASE, 2025), the Code, Regulations, Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2025), and with the General Standards for Archaeological Projects in Surrey (SCCAS 2022).
- 3.1.6 On conclusion of the works, the trenches were backfilled, but no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive will be held in the short term at the offices of ASE to be deposited at a suitable depository in due course.
- 3.2.2 The site archive will be assembled in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 2020).

Context sheets	30
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	43
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	8

Table 1: Quantification of site paper and digital archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A layer of very light yellowish brown firm natural clay was recorded across the site in all trenches. Due to the site being located on a slope the heights the natural was recorded at varied between 120.82mOD towards the west at the top of the slope, towards the bottom of the slope to the east the natural was observed at 111.13mOD and at 118.23mOD towards the north of the site and 118.42 towards the south.
- 4.1.2 Overlying the natural geology was a layer of light brownish grey silty clay subsoil; the thickness of which ranged from 0.02m to 0.08m.
- 4.1.3 Across the site a modern topsoil, consisting of a friable dark blackish brown clayey silt the thickness of which ranged from 0.05m to 0.11m. The topsoil was covered by pastoral grass.
- 4.1.4 Two trenches contained archaeological remains consisting of a ditch in Trench 1 and a pit in Trench 3. The other trenches were archaeologically negative.

4.2 Trench 1

(Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
01/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m	1.80m	0.10m-0.20m	119.23-121.02
01/002	Layer	Subsoil	30m	1.80m	0.10m-0.11m	119.13-120.08
01/003	Layer	Natural	30m	1.80m	0.06m-0.10m	119.03-119..08
01/004	Cut	Ditch	1.80m+	1.20m	0.31m	120.61
01/005	Fill	Primary Fill	1.80m+	0.84m	0.18m	120.61
01/006	Fill	Fill	1.80m+	0.76m	0.12m	120.61
01/007	Fill	Fill	1.80m+	0.31m	0.11m	120.61

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 A ditch [01/004] was observed towards the western end of the trench crossing it from north to south. The ditch was 1.20m wide and had a depth of 0.31m. The ditch was primarily filled by a mid-grey silty clay [1/005], which yielded some coal clinker, with two upper fills presumably representing collapsed edges and later infill. No other finds were recovered from the feature.

4.3 Trench 3

(Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
03/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m	1.80m	0.10m-0.20m	118.40-118.46
03/002	Layer	Subsoil	30m	1.80m	0.10m-0.11m	118.30-118.36
03/003	Layer	Natural	30m	1.80m	0.06m-0.10m	118.24-118.26
03/004	Cut	Pit	0.99m	0.99m	0.08m	118.24
03/005	Fill	Fill	0.99m	0.99m	0.08m	118.24

Table 3: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 A shallow circular pit [03/004] filled with a friable mid orangey brown silty clay was recorded. No finds were recovered from the feature.

4.4 Archaeologically Negative Trenches 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

(Figure 6)

4.4.1 Contexts for these trenches are given in Appendix 1 of this report.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 5.1.1 Natural clay was overlain by subsoil and topsoil in all trenches. Cut into the natural were two features a shallow circular pit and north to south running ditch.
- 5.1.2 The methodology as outlined in the WSI (ASE 2025) was successfully employed. The conditions on site were generally conducive to confident and efficient identification and recording of archaeological features and their absence, and as such it is considered that the evaluation has successfully achieved its objective

5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 5.2.1 The subsoil horizon may have been affected by pastoral activity with some attempt to flatten the western most part of the site at the top of the slope. Otherwise, no existing impacts to the archaeological horizon.

5.3 Discussion of archaeological remains

- 5.3.1 A shallow pit in Trench 3 is undated by finds. A ditch recorded in Trench 1 is also undated by finds. It does not appear on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1871 (Figure 7) but is thought unlikely to be of any great antiquity as it shares the same alignment as the western site boundary. This assessment is supported by the fact that inclusions of coal clinker were observed in the primary fill of the ditch.

5.5 Consideration of research aims

- 5.5.1 The broad aims have been successfully achieved, but the specific aims and research priorities cannot be addressed.

5.6 Conclusions

- 5.6.1 Eight evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. The archaeological horizon was intact in all trenches. Two archaeological features were investigated a shallow pit and a north to south aligned ditch. The ditch is thought likely to represent a relict post medieval land division feature, the pit remains undated.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HER Summary

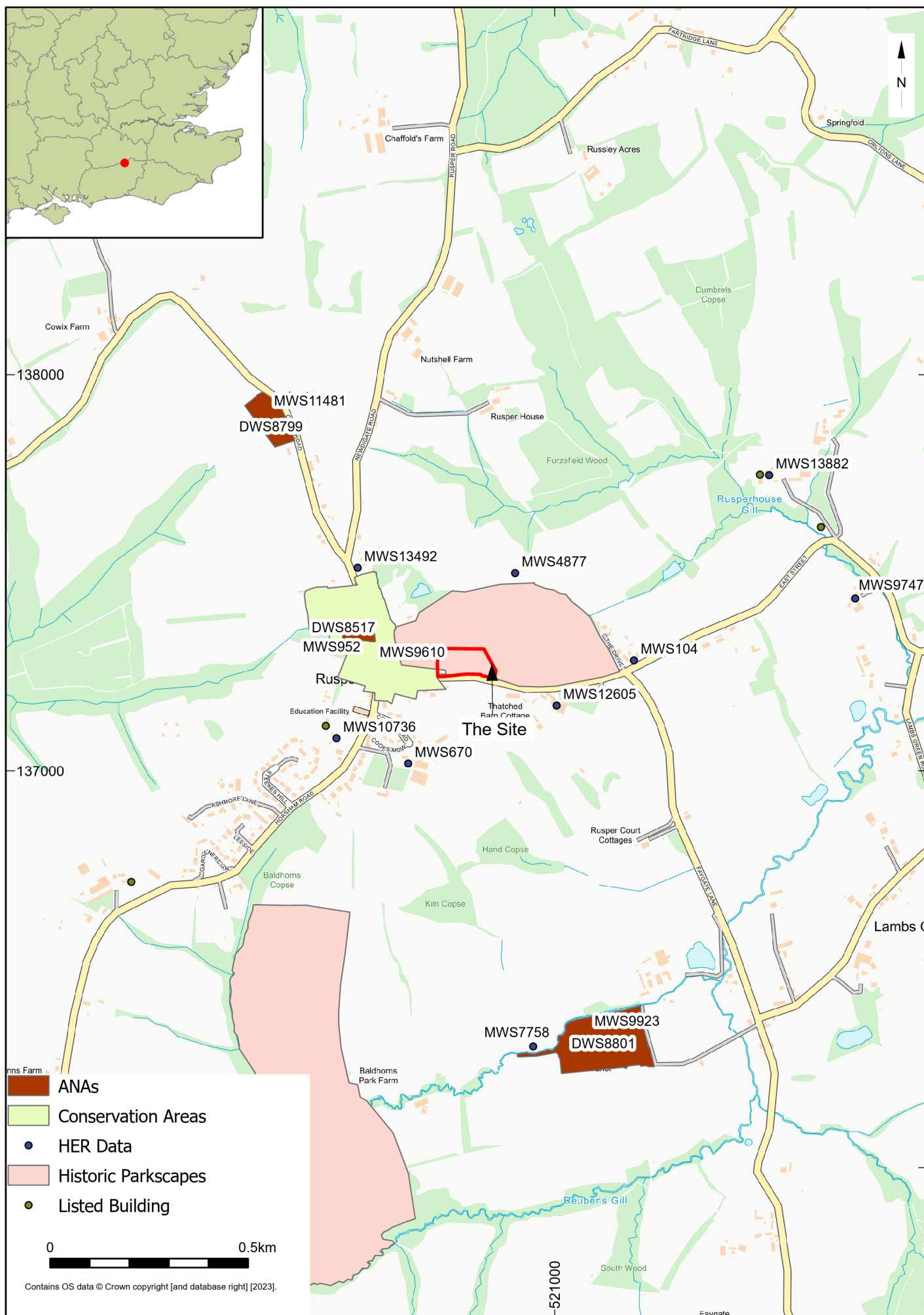
Site code	LES25				
Project code	250730				
Planning reference	DC/25/0523				
Site address	East Street, Rusper				
District/Borough	Horsham				
NGR (12 figures)	520768 137280				
Geology					
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	19/01/2026-21/01/26				
Sponsor/client	Devine Homes				
Project manager	Leonie Pett				
Project supervisor	James Webb				
Period summary					
				Post-Medieval	Other
Project summary	Eight evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. The archaeological horizon was intact in all trenches. Two archaeological features were investigated a shallow pit and a north to south aligned ditch. The ditch is thought likely to represent a relict post medieval land division feature, the pit remains undated.				

OASIS Form

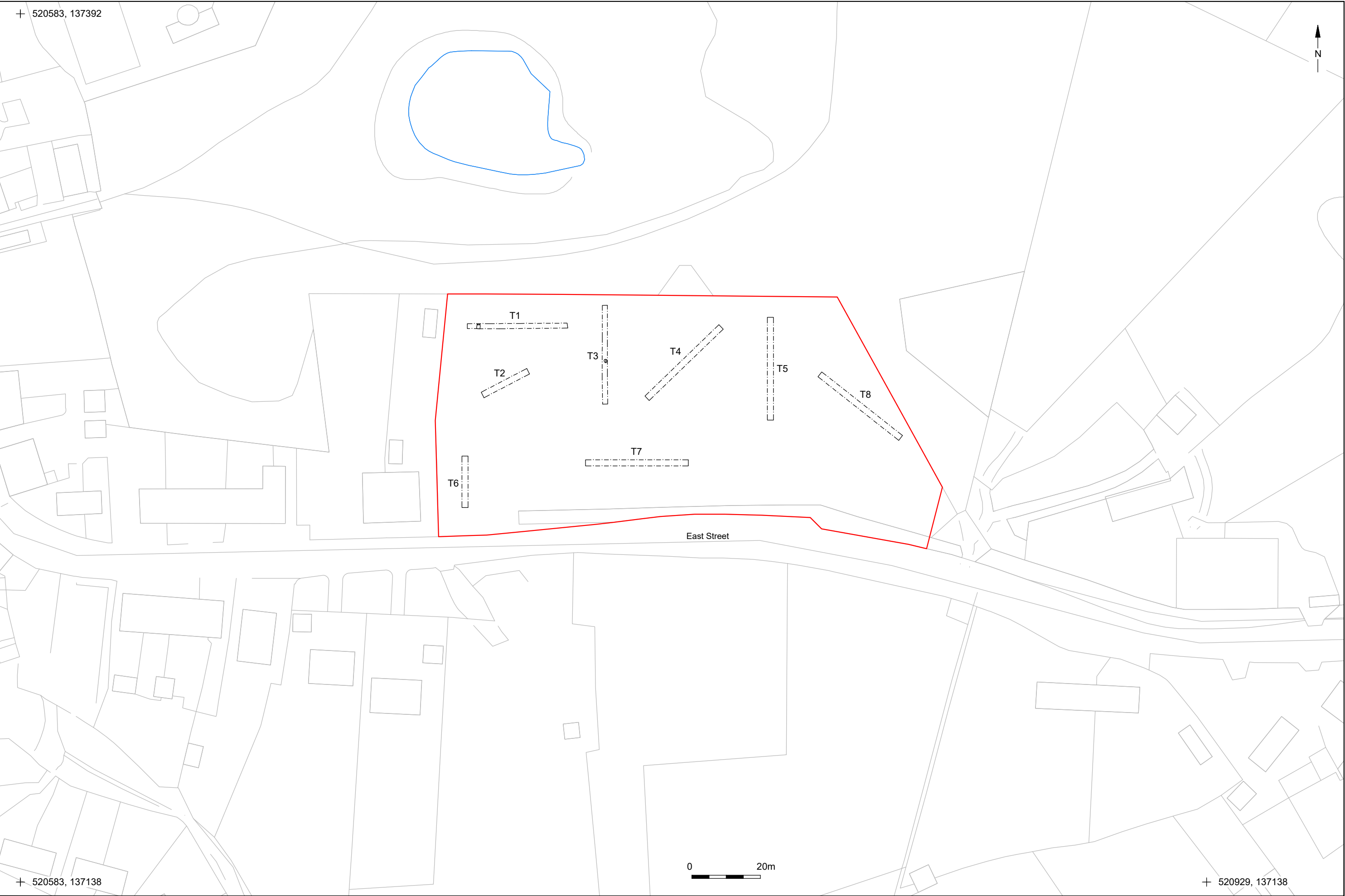
OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol6-540064
Project Name	Evaluation at Land at east street, Rusper
Sitename	Land at east street, Rusper
Sitecode	LES25
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	DC/25/0523
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeology South-East
Project Dates	19-Jan-2026 - 21-Jan-2026
Location	Land at east street, Rusper NGR: TQ 20768 37280 LL: 51.12208499456222, -0.275754370343627 12 Fig: 520768,137280
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: West Sussex Local Authority District: Horsham Parish: Rusper
Project Methodology	Six trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m wide in addition to two trenches (trenches 1 and 3) measuring 15m x 1.8m were excavated.
Project Results	. The archaeological horizon was intact in all trenches. Two archaeological features were investigated a shallow pit and a north to south aligned ditch. The ditch is thought likely to represent a relict post medieval land division feature, the pit remains undated.
Keywords	
Funder	Public body Devine Homes
HER	West Sussex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Leonie Pett
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - tbd
Archives	

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches; list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
02/001	Layer	Topsoil	15.00	1.80	0.11 to 0.20	119.73
02/002	Layer	Subsoil	15.00	1.80	0.08 to 0.10	119.53
02/003	Layer	Natural	15.00	1.80	0.04 to 0.10	119.43
04/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.07 to 0.17	116.17
04/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.05 to 0.08	116.00
04/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.04 to 0.23	115.92
05/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.11 to 0.12	114.64
05/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.04 to 0.10	114.52
05/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03 to 0.08	114.42
06/001	Layer	Topsoil	15.00	1.80	0.05 to 14.00	119.54
06/002	Layer	Subsoil	15.00	1.80	0.02 to 0.10	119.40
06/003	Layer	Natural	15.00	1.80	0.04 to 0.15	119.30
07/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.10 to 0.25	116.70
07/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.05 to 0.11	116.45
07/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.07 to 0.14	116.34
08/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.11 to 0.14	111.28
08/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.05 to 0.08	111.14
08/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03 to 0.20	111.06



© Archaeology South-East		Rusper: Land Off East Street RH12 4RB	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 250730	January 2026	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2026023	Drawn by: AC		



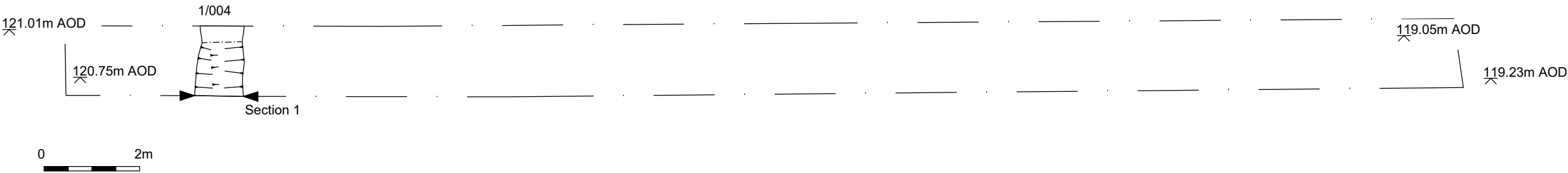


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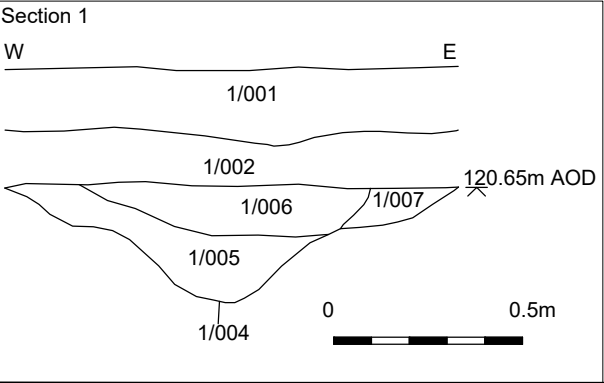
Trench 1



1/004 looking south



Trench 1 looking west

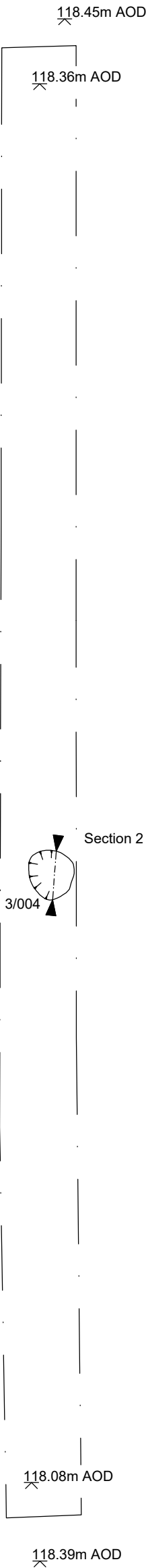


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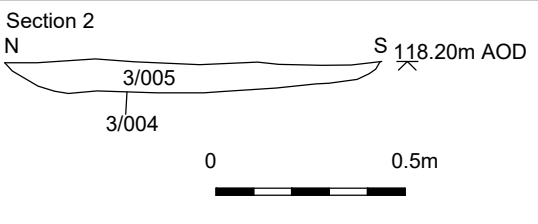


Trench 3 looking north

Trench 3



3/004 looking east





Trench 2 looking north-east



Trench 4 looking north-east



Trench 5 looking south-east



Trench 6 looking south-east

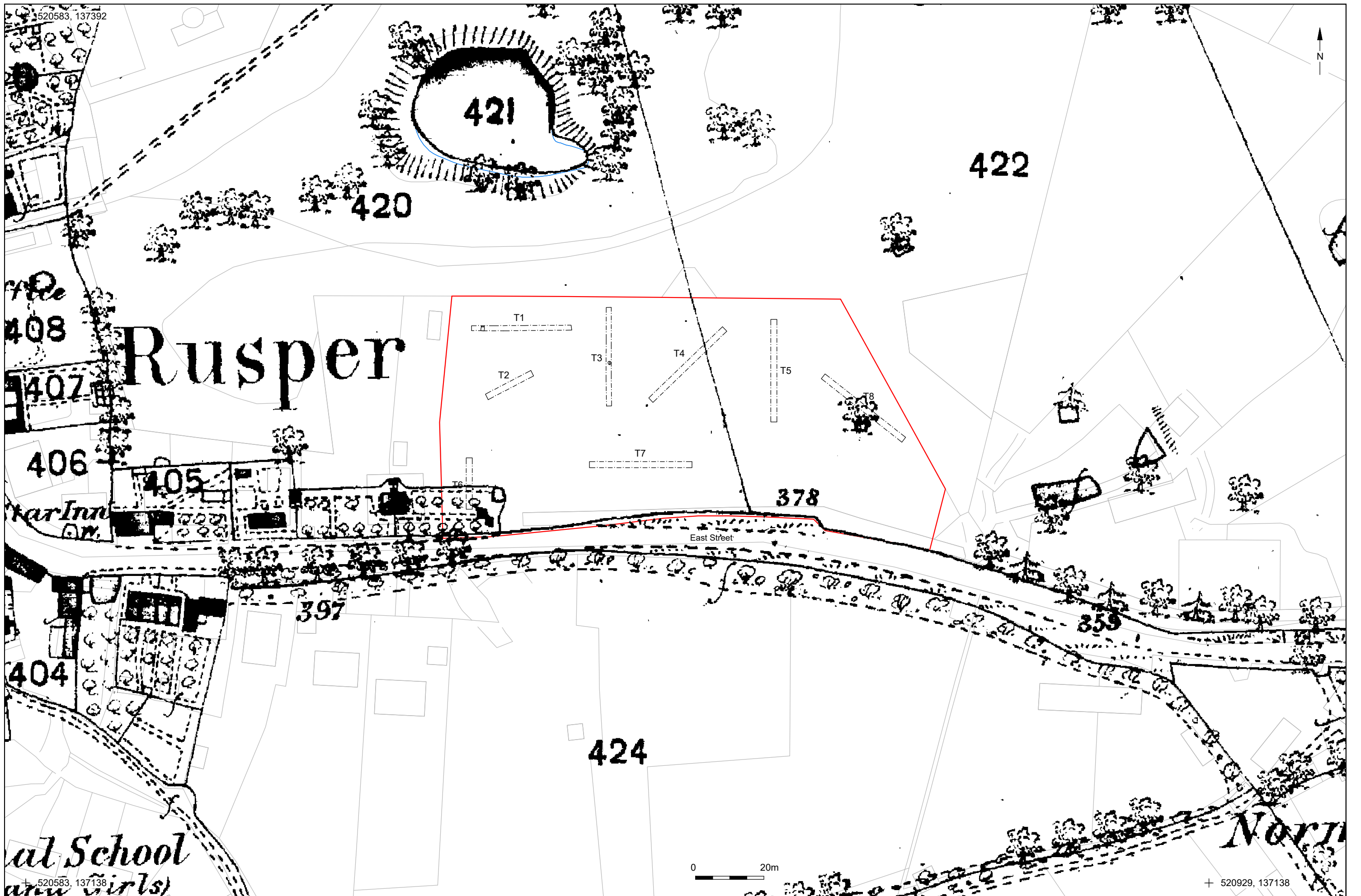


Trench 7 looking east



Trench 8 looking north-west

© Archaeology South-East		Rusper: Land Off East Street RH12 4RB	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 250730	January 2026	Archaeologically negative trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2026023	Drawn by: AC		





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