



Land North of Turners Hill Road, Turners Hill, West Sussex

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Hartmires Investments Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land north of Turners Hill, Turners Hill, West Sussex, centred on National Grid Reference 533460,135646. This study is intended to support a planning application for a proposed crematorium and woodland burial area development within the site.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. The effect of the development proposals on the historic environment resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application.

The assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the medieval and Post-medieval periods.

This includes the historic field boundary illustrated upon historic mapping from the 18th century and potential quarrying activity observed during the walkover survey. The mature hedgerows within and on the boundaries of the Site correspond with the position of land divisions marked on the 1839 Tithe map and therefore are considered historically important as defined under *the Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (as amended in 2002).

However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence. As such, additional archaeological investigations may be requested by the archaeological advisor to Mid Sussex District Council.

The need for and scope of any further archaeological surveys to inform the planning decision should be discussed with the LPA and their archaeological adviser.



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Land North of Turners Hill Road, Turners Hill, West Sussex

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Hartmires Investments Ltd (the Client), to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land north of Turners Hill, West Sussex (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 533460,135646.
- 1.1.2 This assessment will seek to inform an outline planning application for the proposed development of crematorium facilities and a woodland burial area within the Site, to be submitted to Mid-Sussex District Council.
- 1.1.3 Contained within the Site are three separate and pre-approved developments; Barn/Workshop (DM/19/5100), Reception (DM/15/1035) and Chapel (DM/ 18/0677). None of the locations upon which these applications are granted will be considered as part of this assessment. For the location of these agreed developments please refer to **Figure 1**.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site currently spans two fields of open arable and grassland covering an area of approximately 6.9 ha and is enclosed and divided by mature hedgerow and small trees (**Figure 2**). The Site is bounded to the south by Turners Hill Road which travels between Crawley, 3 km to the west and the village of Turners Hill, less than 700 m to the east. The main access point is located on this southern boundary via Turners Hill Road (**Plate 1**).
- 1.2.2 A public footpath bisects the Site following the central field boundary from the south-west corner, travelling eastwards into the adjacent field to the north and beyond into Butcher's Wood. Immediately to the north of the Site lies further arable land and pockets of woodland. The land to the west is occupied by 'Tulleys Recreational Farm and Leisure Centre'. A series of electricity pylons are located orientated roughly east to west along the north boundary of the site (**Plate 2**).
- 1.2.3 The Site is located around 300 m from the village of Turners Hill Conservation Area (CA) and the adjoining former medieval hamlet of Turners Hill which has been designated an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) (**Figure 2**). There are no known designated heritage assets nor archaeological features recorded within the boundary of the proposed development Site.

1.3 Scope of document

- 1.3.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment



resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.3.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'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.'

1.3.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'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. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

1.1 Aims

1.1.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;
- assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components; and
- assess the potential impact of development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets.

1.1.2 This report does not aim to address the settings impact on above ground heritage assets (i.e. Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, AONBs etc).

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 In considering any planning application for development, The Planning Authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance NPPF, by relevant Local Plan policies, and by other material considerations.

1.2.2 Relevant planning policies are provided in Appendix 2.



2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014, revised 2017).

2.2 Study Area

2.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

2.3 Sources

2.3.1 Several publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:

- The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;
- South East Research Framework (SERF, 2019);
- National heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;
- Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps obtained online; and
- Relevant primary and secondary sources held in Wessex Archaeology's library or available from the WSHER. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.

2.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in the references section of the report.

2.4 Site visit

2.4.1 The Site visit aimed to assess the general aspect, character, condition of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest. The results of the Site visit are discussed in **Section 3**.

2.5 Assessment criteria – Significance

2.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF 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.'



2.5.2 The assessment of the significance of heritage assets was informed by:

- The National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance;
- Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments (Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) October 2013);
- Principles of Selection for Listing Buildings (DCMS March 2010);
- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2008);
- Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (Historic England 2015a); and
- Relevant Designation Selection Guides published by English Heritage / Historic England (Historic England 2018).

2.6 Assumptions and limitations

2.6.1 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.

2.6.2 The records held by the WSER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.6.3 This assessment was written in June 2020. Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, a number of repositories were initially closed to the public and later closed entirely to help combat the spread of the disease. As a result, it has not been possible to obtain sources from West Sussex Records Office and Archives. All sources discussed in this report were instead sourced from online public access records where available and where copyright permits.

2.7 Copyright

2.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.



3 BASELINE RESOURCE

3.1 Site description

- 3.1.1 A site visit was completed on the 16th June 2020 by Thomas Piggott (Heritage Researcher; Wessex Archaeology). The purpose of this visit was to gain a greater understanding of the current land use and condition of the Site. Moreover, it was necessary to ascertain if there had occurred any previously unknown impacts within the Site boundary along with an assessment for the potential for any archaeological deposits surviving below-ground.
- 3.1.2 It was observed that the entire Site was relatively overgrown with a combination of tall grasses and in particular to the east, with small saplings of Oak and Willow, encroaching from the adjacent wood (**Plate 3**). The height and density of the vegetation made a precise assessment for the presence of otherwise unidentified earthworks unreliable.
- 3.1.3 To the south of the Site, largely concentrated around the entrance from Turner's Hill Road, it was observed that the ground had been reinforced with the introduction of rough-cut gravel (**Plate 1**). It was not clear if any intrusive ground works had been employed during this process although if they had, the impact would be relatively low.
- 3.1.4 A narrow gravel path extends from the eastern edge of this hardstanding and travels eastwards before terminating just short of the eastern boundary. The purpose of this path is uncertain although its impact is considered to be negligible (**Plate 4**). A mound of overburden was photographed adjacent to this path and is thought to be made up by spoil associated with the creation of this route (**Plate 5**).
- 3.1.5 Located to the west of the southern field, it was noted that an area of hoarding has been erected, encircling the perimeter of the Barn/Workshop (**Plate 6**) which is approved under a separate application (DM/19/5100). Adjacent to this a shallow rectangular trench has been cut and the base reinforced with crushed gravel and hardstanding (**Plate 7**). This will have caused some localised disturbance to below-ground deposits.
- 3.1.6 The walkover survey confirmed that all of the historic boundaries of the Site are intact and are defined by a mixture of hedgerow and mature trees. The field boundary which divides the northern and southern fields is defined by a high, raised bank and thickly growing fern (**Plate 8**).
- 3.1.7 A narrow but deeply cut ditch ran parallel with this central bank and it was observed that this feature was dry and densely overgrown (**Plate 9**). A second drainage ditch was recorded across the most northerly boundary of the Site and was in a similar condition (**Plate 10**). A network of narrow footpaths has been gradually eroded into the Site by local walkers however, none of these tracks are considered legal.
- 3.1.8 The northern field is considered to be equally overgrown and in several places the rate and character of growth of local vegetation appeared to suggest a higher water content perhaps indicative of infilled depressions created through small-scale quarrying (**Plate 11**). The north-western Site boundary does not correspond with a physical boundary and instead cuts northwards through the centre of the northern field. The only indication of this on the ground is a strip of mown grass which divides a ploughed area dedicated to low maintenance crop to the west and the overgrown meadow of the Site to the east (**Plate 12**).

3.2 Topography and Geology

- 3.2.1 The Site topography comprises a marked slope from the south-eastern boundary at 173 m (aOD) to the north-eastern boundary at 137 m (aOD) down towards the course of a tertiary river, a tributary of the River Medway. In its wider context, the Site forms part of a rural landscape of piecemeal enclosure, assarted fields and woodland. Dispersed settlement including small farmsteads and hamlets dot the Study Area as do small ponds and natural streams.
- 3.2.2 The solid underlying geology of the Site comprises sedimentary bedrock of the '*Ardingly Sandstone Member*', which was formed 140 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a former local environment dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (BGS 2016). The soilscape has been recorded as slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage and moderate to high fertility. This suggests the Site may have historically been suitable for pasture and cultivation (CSAI, 2020).
- 3.2.3 There are no known instances of archaeological investigation which have been undertaken within the Site boundary. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex records no historic boreholes present within the Site (www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/).
- 3.2.4 An exploratory investigation was carried out within the Site in 2014 by Terragen Environmental Consultants Ltd in which six boreholes were drilled. The results of these ground works determined that the strata comprised a layer of topsoil over silty clayey sand overlying sandstone. The geological strata across the whole site was found to be impenetrable where hard sandstone was encountered at an average depth of >2.73 m (Brewer, P, 2014).

3.3 Previous studies

Site

- 3.3.1 No record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site has been identified during the preparation of this assessment.

Study Area

- 3.3.2 The WSHER contains entries pertaining to three investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area.
- 3.3.3 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 4**.
- 3.3.4 One of the investigations carried out in 2008 by Network Archaeology, related to the '*Selsfield Reservoir to Turners Hill - Desk Based Assessment and Field Reconnaissance Survey*' (EWS1483). This non-intrusive survey was conducted to support a planning application for a proposed water pipeline between Selsfield Reservoir and Turners Hill
- 3.3.5 Subsequently a suite of geophysical survey was carried out '*Selsfield Reservoir to Turners Hill: Archaeogeophysical Survey of Proposed Water Pipeline*' (EWS1525). The survey identified; a number of magnetic anomalies which are likely to relate to former landscape features or to past land use, indications of possible settlement or industrial remains and a former track and field boundaries.
- 3.3.6 In light of the results of the geophysical survey, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken (EWS1523), targeting areas of archaeological interest which had been highlighted by the previous desk-based assessment and were subsequently confirmed. This

included; former boundaries and trackways and previously unidentified former field boundary ditches. Evidence of possible short term or transient prehistoric activity was identified within the majority of the plots investigated during the watching brief

- 3.3.7 Across the whole development area, though principally in open farmland, a large volume of unstratified artefactual data was recorded dating largely from the medieval and Post-medieval periods. This indicated sustained and concentrated occupation of the area during the post-medieval period thought to have been deposited during general farming activities. The recovered finds included pottery, ceramic building material, post-production residue, worked flint, burnt flint, clay pipe, glass, fired clay, mortar, shell, stone and metalwork.

In 2015, a geophysical survey (EWS1685) was carried out approximately 1 km to the west, north-west of the Site. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

3.4 Archaeological and historical context

- 3.4.1 The following section is a summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area (**Figures 2 & 3**).

Prehistoric (970,000 BC-43AD), Romano-British (43AD- 410AD), Anglo-Saxon (410AD-1066AD) and Medieval (1066AD-1500AD).

- 3.4.2 The early prehistoric periods are associated with hunter-gatherer patterns of exploitation and shifting settlement, as a result evidence from this period is often ephemeral and difficult to identify.
- 3.4.3 In terms of its landscape character, the Site would appear to be a likely focus for prehistoric activity. River valleys have historically been exploited throughout the ages for travel, communication and trade, not to mention the rich seasonal resources which could be exploited upon their slopes and water courses.
- 3.4.4 During the Palaeolithic access to south-east England across the English Channel River system or from the north across the Thames would have been severely restricted by deeply incised fluvial channels and therefore the distribution of artefacts in this region is sparse and no heritage assets or findspots dating to the Palaeolithic period have been recovered from within the Study Area (SERF, 2019).
- 3.4.5 The Mesolithic record of the south-east region is characterised by an extensive number of find locales and in West Sussex in particular there is a very apparent dense concentration of sites on Lower Greensand geologies. However, the WSHER records a number of findspots within the vicinity of the Site of stray flint artefacts including flint cores, blades, struck flakes and scrapers all of which while undated are potentially Mesolithic in origin (MWS6851) (MWS6853).
- 3.4.6 During the Neolithic period human society slowly transitioned away from seasonal migration and hunter gatherer activities. The Site lies on the upper slope of a shallow valley, in close proximity to the River Medway and its tributaries. Such sites would have been rich in natural resources and would often attract exploitation and settlement and as such the Site may potentially have been a favourable location for settlement activity during the prehistoric period.

- 3.4.7 Evidence of possible short term or transient prehistoric activity was identified north and within Turners Hill, with the area to the immediate north-east of the village, in particular, appearing to be the focus of activity with the remains of a hearth feature. Further evidence for prehistoric occupation of the area was observed, where a layer of charcoal rich and scorched silt indicated deliberate land clearance. Evidence for later prehistoric activity within the Study Area can be seen in a variety of features including networks of early field systems and possible enclosures and pits (Thorpe, 2009).
- 3.4.8 The WSHER holds no entries for Iron Age, Romano-British nor Anglo-Saxon activity within the Site nor Study Area. Transitioning into the Iron Age, communities began to expand, and deforestation began to occur at a faster rate. An iron-producing industry developed within the Weald, exploiting the rich natural iron veins that laid close to the surface. This industry was controlled by regionally important centres that were established by the new political elites of society; at least five hillforts have been identified in the Weald to date. Each hillfort would have been supplemented by smaller farmsteads scattered across the area. Therefore, while there is no evidence in the Study Area, our existing records show that later prehistoric activity occurred across the Weald.
- 3.4.9 Despite there being no recorded activity relating to the Romano-British period, the Weald became one of the most important regions within the province of Britain. The Romans were all too aware of the rich resources Britain contained from the writings of Pliny the Elder, Strabo and Caesar (Millet 2005:17). When Britain was annexed in the 1st century AD, one of the first regions that they sought to control was The Weald. With a pre-existing ironworking industry in place, the Roman administration was able to move in and extend effectively pre-existing sites with 2000 bloomeries and nine industrial-scale sites identified to date (High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee 2019:10). The main centre of the industry was focused on the eastern part of the Weald where natural deposits were richest. The iron industry in the region was so vital to the Roman administration that the Roman army had complete control over the industry by the 2nd century, with its smooth operation falling to the Roman fleet stationed in Britain, the *Classicus Britannicus*. It was not until the late 3rd century AD that the industry would see a rapid decline as a result of the internal and external challenges that the Roman Empire was facing.
- 3.4.10 The Roman army created an intricate network of roads to aid in the transportation of the iron along with other resources. The road that led from London (*Londinium*), Watling Street, through the Weald and to the south coast was the most important. At least four further important roads have been found to date, each with minor roads branching off. Some of these roads were new though many used the pre-existing trackways created by Iron Age communities. The creation of this vast network means that resources could be swiftly moved from their centre of production to where they were needed across the Empire. The closest known Roman road to the Site was the London to Portslade road located over 4km to the east. The route of a former minor road from this period passes through the village of Turners Hill, north to south, via private gardens and cross country.
- 3.4.11 The Historic Landscape Characterisation has identified from the presence of a number of small farmsteads and buildings, the medieval core and original layout of the former hamlet of Turners Hill from which the village later developed. The area has been designated an 'Archaeological Notification Area' (ANA) (DWS9082). Based upon the configuration of this ANA, the hamlet of Turners Hill was a linear settlement characteristic of this time and likely the routeway through the centre predated the settlement, forming around a significant feature or landmark, in this case perhaps the valley or nearby waterways.



3.4.12 It is likely that the collection of dwellings and small farmsteads exploited the surrounding landscape including the Site, as part of the agricultural hinterland for growing crops and raising livestock. During this time, the hamlet of Turners Hill would have been part of the Manor of Worth Abbey located to the west of the Site. The archaeological watching brief carried out in 2008 in and around Turners Hill (EWS1523) recorded extensive evidence of field boundaries, ditches, trackways, and ridge and furrow all associated with medieval agricultural practices. This also included an area, approximately 200 m north of the village which appeared to have been used for 'night-soiling'. This is a practice which began the 16th century and involved the collection of human waste to use as manure on farmland.

3.4.13 As previously mentioned, the wider landscape can be largely characterised by swathes of assarted woodland and fields and dispersed settlement. Assarting woodland was a common practice throughout the entire medieval period and as part of the agricultural hinterland of the village, the Site was likely cleared for exploitation around this time. In regard to disparate settlement, there are two existing examples of historic farmsteads recorded within the WSHER including the Grade II Listed Grove Farm (MWS11007) (NHLE 1240310) and Miswell Farm (MWS12390), both of which lay some distance to the north and south respectively to the village and Site.

Post-medieval (1500AD-1800AD)

3.4.14 During the Post-medieval period, the village continued to expand and in the 17th century, the village saw the construction of the Grade II Listed 'The Crown' public house (NHLE 1025566). Throughout this period, the village maintained its agrarian character with its trade and local economy reliant primarily on agriculture.

3.4.15 There are indications that quarrying was also a staple source of local income. The local geological strata of both sand and clay are both necessary components for brickmaking. Located nearby and to the south-east of the Site on Church Road is a former quarry site, now designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Visible in aerial imagery and mapping are numerous small ponds which were almost certainly once small quarries. It is not certain, but it is likely that the area has been exploited for these aggregate resources since at least the medieval period and likely since the Iron Age with the birth of the iron smelting industry in the region.

3.4.16 Across the whole development area, though principally in open farmland, a large volume of unstratified artefactual data was recorded dating largely from the medieval and Post-medieval periods. This indicated sustained and concentrated occupation of the area during the post-medieval period thought to have been deposited during general farming activities. The recovered finds included pottery, ceramic building material, post-production residue, worked flint, burnt flint, clay pipe, glass, fired clay, mortar, shell, stone and metalwork.

3.4.17 In the 18th century the village saw an increased rate of development with a growth in population. Most of the listed buildings (of which there are twenty-one) still standing within the village today were built during this time. This included the Grade II Listed 'Red Lion' public house (NHLE 1284564).

3.4.18 The earliest mapping available for this Site is the '1795 Topographical Map of the County of Sussex' by William Faden. However, due to the recent events associated with the Covid-19 pandemic occurring at the time of writing, it was not possible to visit or obtain any resources from the West Sussex Records Office and therefore this assessment cannot reproduce this document.



3.4.19 However, this map demonstrates that the Site and the surrounding landscape has remained in a similar configuration and landuse to that which is now present. The most significant variance is the presence of a former field boundary within the north-eastern corner of the southern field.

19th century (1800AD-1900AD) and Modern (1900AD- Present)

3.4.20 During the nineteenth century the quarrying and brickworks industry developed within the Study Area and the 'Brickworks on Tulleys Farm' (MWS4935) is illustrated upon the 1839 Parish of Worth Tithe (**Figure 5, Map A**) and the Brickfield at Withy Pitts (MWS4933). This industry as during the Post-medieval period worked to supply building materials to the developing towns and communication networks, expanded in the 19th century to include the production of ceramic land drains (SERF, 2019) (Farrant, 1970).

3.4.21 The 1839 Tithe demonstrates that field boundaries have changed since the earliest depiction and that the Site now resembles more accurately the existing boundaries we see today. The Site has remained undeveloped agricultural land with the Tithe Apportionment declaring the southern field (Plot 863) as 'arable' and named as 'Eight Acres'. The northern field (Plot 913) was 'pasture' and named 'Old Ten Acres'.

3.4.22 In 1855, construction was completed on the 'Three Bridges to East Grinstead railway' (MWS5472), located to the north-west of the Study Area. The railway terminated here and was associated with a pre-existing brickworks (MWS4934) which became active in 1875 and continued to function until the 1960s. The railway also continued to serve as a means of transporting 'night-soil' into the area from densely populated urban centres, following the rapid industrialisation of England during the 19th century.

3.4.23 In 1895, the Grade II Listed Church of St Leonard (NHLE 1354925) was built and today stands less than 200 m to the east-south-east along Turners Hill Road. Due to topography and natural screening this heritage asset is not visible from the Site. A number of farmsteads were also built or expanded during this time including; The Grove (MWS13725), The Races (MWS13740), Tulley's Farm (MWS13831), Withypitts (MWS14018) and finally Burleigh Farm (MWS9602).

3.4.24 While subsequent Ordnance survey mapping demonstrates that there are no further alterations within the Site between 1839 and the present day; there is some evidence for quarrying in the immediate surroundings reflected in the number of scattered ponds in the valley (**Figure 5, Map. B, C**). However, there are none of waterholes depicted within the Site boundary. If any such features were found to be present within the Site, they would likely predate any of the quarries depicted upon the available mapping and therefore would be indicative of early aggregate exploitation in the region.

Undated

3.4.25 A cluster of mine pits (MWS7329) located along Turners Hill Road to the west of the Site have been recorded and are thought to have been caused by the extraction of Iron stone this is also corroborated through place name evidence. Today the pits have become infilled with water.

3.5 Historic landscape

Historic Landscape Characterisation

3.5.1 The West Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation defines the Site as lying within a 'Medium' sized, 'Irregular' shaped, 'Market/Garden/Allotment'. It also states that this plot was once 'Assarted' and likely formed part of the land associated with the medieval 'Tulley's



Farm. It also states that there has been no historic boundary loss as corroborated by analysis of cartographic evidence.

Hedgerows

- 3.5.2 The mature hedgerows within and on the boundaries of the Site correspond with the position of land divisions marked on the 1839 Tithe map (Figure 5, Map A). Historic hedgerows are often considered integral components of the historic character of the landscape as they legibly define historically derived patterns of land management.
- 3.5.3 Accordingly, these may fulfil criteria for being considered historically important as defined under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (as amended in 2002). It is beyond the scope of this assessment to establish whether these hedgerows would satisfy other relevant (e.g. ecological) criteria.

4 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Development proposals and potential impact.

- 4.1.1 The proposed development of the Site will include the construction of a single chapel Crematorium including a site for natural burial, with car parking, landscape works, surface water drainage features and associated highway works. The chapel will sit in the centre of the southern field, set upon a terrace located to the south and main entrance. To the north-west and to the rear of the Crematorium will be a 'Service Yard' and provision of staff parking. Immediately adjacent, to the north-east of the main building will be a landscaped 'Floral Tribute' area with views towards the north-east across the valley.
- 4.1.2 The main building will be accessed via the existing entrance and a new tarmac road into the 'Main Carpark' built to the south-east corner of the southern field, in a cumulative half-concentric design. Crossings and walkways will provide safe passage for pedestrians and landscaping and planting throughout will create a calm and sheltered environment as well as providing natural screening from the roadside.
- 4.1.3 To the south-west of the Crematorium will be excavated a large 'Attenuation Basin', although at the time of writing the depths nor width of this features were available. To the west of the southern field, a 'Garden of Remembrance' is proposed with views to the north-west across the valley.
- 4.1.4 Informal footpaths will lead downslope from the Crematorium through an area of 'Parkland' to the north-east of the southern field and via a pocket of 'Wooded Planting' behind the main building towards the northern field and the 'Woodland Burial Area'.
- 4.1.5 A 'Reinforced Grass Track' will be created in the south-west of the southern field at the pre-approved Barn/Workshop. It will travel north before meeting the central field boundary bank and running parallel with this feature to the south-east corner. Here, it will join the 'Informal Footpaths' and cut through the upstanding bank to the northern field.
- 4.1.6 At the time of writing, there were no plans available for the northern field. However, it is likely that the design will involve the excavation of graves and the planting of trees over a sustained period. It may also include some landscaping and installation of walkways and footpaths.



- 4.1.7 No plans detailed the proposed impact below ground with depth of foundations have been prepared. What plans are available do however confirm that there will be instances of breaking ground within the Site.
- 4.1.8 The construction of the proposed development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:
- Topsoil stripping;
 - Piling and/or excavation of new foundation trenches;
 - Installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;
 - Establishment of new car parking areas, access road and access point; and
 - Hard and soft landscaping works.
- 4.1.9 These activities have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological remains which may be present within their footprint, resulting in a total or partial loss of the significance of these heritage assets. If necessary, this potential adverse effect could be addressed through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy (refer to Appendix 2).
- 4.1.10 The most destructive elements of the development in terms of below ground archaeology (where present) would be likely to be associated with the new build elements and landscaping within the southern field together with the footprint of the proposed access route which will travel north to south through the southern field.
- 4.1.11 In particular the creation of the 'Attenuation Basin' and the sustained excavation of individual grave sites in the northern field is likely to involve the removal of a significant amount of spoil and would constitute the total loss of any buried archaeological deposits surviving within its footprint.
- 4.1.12 Where the footpaths converge and cross into the northern field and 'Woodland Burial Area', this will coincide with and involve the removal of a section of the historic boundary field boundary bank.
- 4.2 Evidence of prior disturbance**
- 4.2.1 The Site has up until this point remained largely undisturbed by any significant development or cultivation and therefore no widespread truncation has occurred which may have impacted any below-ground archaeological deposits.
- 4.2.2 Historic impacts include the reorganisation of field boundaries, excavation of drainage ditches across the central and northern boundaries not to mention the potential clay and sand extraction activities which may have occurred within the limits of the Site.
- 4.2.3 There has been localised development in the recent past comprising the installation of a small gravel path and area of hardstanding to the south of the Site (**Plates 1, 4**) neither of which are considered to have caused any significant impact.
- 4.2.4 Where it has been erected, the area of hoarding encircling the perimeter of the Barn/Workshop (DM/19/5100) (**Plate 6**) may have produced localised areas of impact
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caused by the supports being driven into the ground. The shallow rectangular trench excavated adjacent to the hoarding will have caused some localised disturbance to below-ground deposits (**Plate 7**). However, relatively speaking this impact is considered to be low.

4.3 Archaeological potential and significance

- 4.3.1 Although there are no definitive indications that any buried archaeological remains of early or later prehistoric or Romano-British date are present within the Site, there is evidence to suggest that there was a level of activity within and around the wider Study Area during these periods. Given its landscape character, the Site would appear to be a suitable location for exploitation and settlement. Accordingly, there may be some, albeit currently poorly defined potential for the Site to contain buried archaeological remains derived from these periods.
- 4.3.2 The Site itself is located outside of the known extent of the medieval and post-medieval village of Turners Hill and therefore it is unlikely that any buried archaeological features relating to the main settlement of the village will be encountered. Whilst the possibility of buried remains derived from dispersed settlement cannot be entirely discounted, it is likely that any buried archaeological remains relating to these periods, if present, would be associated with agricultural practices. Such remains may include former land divisions, traces of ridge and furrow, or stray artefacts derived from manuring or casual loss.
- 4.3.3 More specifically, historic mapping from the Post-medieval period has demonstrated that a former field boundary may survive below ground in the north-eastern corner of the southern field. Observations made during the walkover survey noted that several locations where the local vegetation appeared to indicate infilled depressions created through small-scale quarrying (**Plate 11**). If correct, these features predate any of the available historic mapping and therefore may be considered evidence of medieval or even earlier industrial exploitation of the area.
- 4.3.4 Any such remains are expected to be of comparatively limited significance.
- 4.3.5 As the Site has largely not been previously developed, it is suspected that any prior disturbance or truncation of any archaeological remains that may be present would have been largely limited to the damaging effects of modern agricultural techniques.
- 4.3.6 In summary, the Site is not definitively known to contain any other archaeologically significant buried remains, although it has the potential to contain as yet unrecorded remains of archaeological interest. The significance of any such remains cannot currently be determined on the basis of the available information, although there is no reason to conclude that the Site is liable to contain any nationally important remains.
- 4.3.7 Nevertheless, future investigation of any buried remains that may be present/survive within the Site could yield new information that would enhance existing understanding of past activity in this landscape and contextualise known archaeological sites in the local area. Any such remains, which would be non-designated heritage assets for the purposes of national and local planning policy, could be vulnerable to the effects of future development

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the historic environment will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This assessment has identified



no overriding heritage constraints which should preclude development in accordance with the scheme proposed.

- 5.1.2 The assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the medieval and Post-medieval periods. This includes the historic field boundary illustrated upon historic mapping from the 18th century and potential quarrying activity observed during the walkover survey.
- 5.1.3 The mature hedgerows within and on the boundaries of the Site correspond with the position of land divisions marked on the 1839 Tithe map and therefore are considered historically important as defined under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (as amended in 2002).
- 5.1.4 Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence. As such, additional archaeological investigations may be requested by the archaeological advisor to Mid Sussex District Council. In this case, geophysical survey may be the next appropriate step in determining the extent and character of the buried archaeological resources within the limits of the Site.
- 5.1.5 Any impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be addressed through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.
- 5.1.6 The need for and scope of any further archaeological surveys to inform the planning decision should be discussed with the LPA and their archaeological adviser.



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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	970,000–9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43–410
Early Post-glacial	9500–8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410–1066
Mesolithic	8500–4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066–1500
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500–1800
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	19th century	AD 1800–1899
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43	Modern	1900–present day



Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.



National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 189	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
Para. 190	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 192	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
Para. 193	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
Para. 194	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional ⁶³ . ⁶³ Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 195	Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
Para. 196	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
Para. 197	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Para. 199	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible ⁶⁴ . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.



NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
	⁶⁴ Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.
Para. 200	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
Para. 201	Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
Para. 202	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

Local Planning Policy

The Mid Sussex Local Plan

The Mid Sussex Local Plan was adopted in 2004 and sets out policies to guide planning decisions. This plan divides Mid Sussex into its towns and villages and provides policy specific to each of them. In this case, the Proposal Map (Mid Sussex District Council 2008) shows that the plan area of Turners Hill is focussed on the village core, c. 650m east of the site and therefore the policies do not appear to directly apply to the area of the proposed development site.

The Turners Hill Neighbourhood Plan 2014 – 2031

The Turners Hill Neighbourhood Plan has been written in the context of the Localism Act 2011, the National Planning Policy Framework, the Mid Sussex Local Plan and the emerging Mid Sussex District Plan.

While this plan does not include any policies which directly respond to development and archaeology, there are policies which refer to the historic character of the area. These are relevant to the proposed development as the site boundary lies within the plan area. The plan refers to the following vision, from which the policies are based:

'It is intended that through a process of careful evolution and considered design our history and heritage will continue to be maintained. Our aim is for Turners Hill to thrive as a modern and flourishing village which maintains the rural feel and setting of which we are rightly proud.'



Appendix 3: Gazetteer

Non-designated heritage assets

MON ID	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
DWS9082	Medieval Hamlet of Turners Hill	Medieval	534064	135753
MWS11007	Grove Farm Historic Farmstead, Turners Hill	Medieval	533218	134779
MWS11007	Grove Farm Historic Farmstead, Turners Hill	Medieval	533218	134777
MWS12125	Selsfield Reservoir to Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	Prehistoric	534423	136484
MWS12390	Miswell Farm Historic Farmstead, Turners Hill	Medieval	533757	136263
MWS13396	Rashes Farm Historic Farmstead, Turners Hill	Post-medieval	534526	135295
MWS13725	The Grove Historic Farmstead, Turners Hill	19th Century	532943	135228
MWS13740	The Races Historic Farmstead, Turners Hill	19th Century	533954	135495
MWS13831	Tulleys Farm Historic Farmstead, Turners Hill	19th Century	533008	135747
MWS14018	Withypitts Historic Farmstead, Turners Hill	19th Century	534171	135059
MWS4933	Brickfield at Withypitts	Post-medieval	534300	135000
MWS4934	Brickfield S. of former railway	Post-medieval	533000	136500
MWS4935	Brickyard on Tulleys Fm	Post-medieval	532700	136000
MWS5472	Three Bridges - East Grinstead railway	Post-medieval	534427	137409
MWS6843	Pond Bay - Turners Hill	Unknown	534180	136380
MWS6851	Back Lane 2	Prehistoric	532850	134950
MWS6853	Back Lane 3 - Lithic implements	Prehistoric	533050	135050
MWS7329	Mine pits	Unknown	532604	135807
MWS9053	The Parish Church of St. Leonard, Turners Hill	19th Century	533764	135389
MWS9345	Lamp-Post dedicated to King George V and Queen Mary, Turners Hill	Modern	534161	135561
MWS9602	Burleigh Farm Historic Farmstead, Turners Hill	19th Century	534503	135683
MWS9602	Burleigh Farm Historic Farmstead, Turners Hill	19th Century	534503	135680

Archaeological Events

EVENT ID	Name	Easting	Northing
EWS1483	Selsfield Reservoir to Turners Hill - Desk Based Assessment and Field Reconnaissance Survey	534418	136632
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534320	136713
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534360	136589
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534358	136060
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534410	136271
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534296	136396
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534424	136120



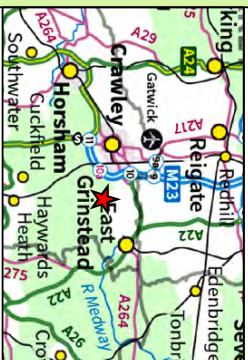
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534545	136095
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534521	135936
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534287	136470
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534589	135820
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534401	136518
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534383	135840
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534276	136145
EWS1523	Selsfield Reservoir To Turners Hill Pipeline: Archaeological Watching Brief	534345	136361
EWS1525	Selsfield Reservoir to Turners Hill : Archaeogeophysical Survey of Proposed Water Pipeline 2008	534356	136156
EWS1525	Selsfield Reservoir to Turners Hill : Archaeogeophysical Survey of Proposed Water Pipeline 2008	534355	136279
EWS1525	Selsfield Reservoir to Turners Hill : Archaeogeophysical Survey of Proposed Water Pipeline 2008	534391	136408
EWS1525	Selsfield Reservoir to Turners Hill : Archaeogeophysical Survey of Proposed Water Pipeline 2008	534415	135864
EWS1525	Selsfield Reservoir to Turners Hill : Archaeogeophysical Survey of Proposed Water Pipeline 2008	534412	136031
EWS1685	Land off Turners Hill Road, Turners Hill - Geophysical Survey	532503	136282

Listed Buildings

MON ID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1025564	Cottage Belonging to The Paddockhurst Estate	II	534122	135542
1025566	The Crown Public House	II	534172	135532
1025568	Mantlemas	II	534080	135779
1025569	The Bank	II	534123	135585
1039929	Miswells House	II	533759	136237
1039930	New Cottages	II	534238	135560
1039931	New Cottages	II	534221	135551
1039932	New Cottages	II	534230	135558
1182366	31, Church Road	II	534027	135462
1182450	10 And 11, Lion Lane	II	534086	135882
1182470	Shamrock Cottage	II	534174	135690
1182623	Rashes Farmhouse	II	534520	135323
1240310	Grove Farmhouse	II	533261	134778
1240540	New Cottages	II	534260	135568
1260962	New Cottages	II	534268	135573
1284514	The Bank	II	534128	135560



1284564	The Red Lion Public House	II	534097	135746
1284583	Forge House	II	534127	135554
1354888	The Hollies	II	534134	135740
1354889	Stone Quarry Cottage	II	532820	135604
1354925	Church Of St Leonard	II	533764	135389



-  Site
-  Chapel
-  Barn/Workshop
-  Reception and Car Park

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Date: 26/06/2020

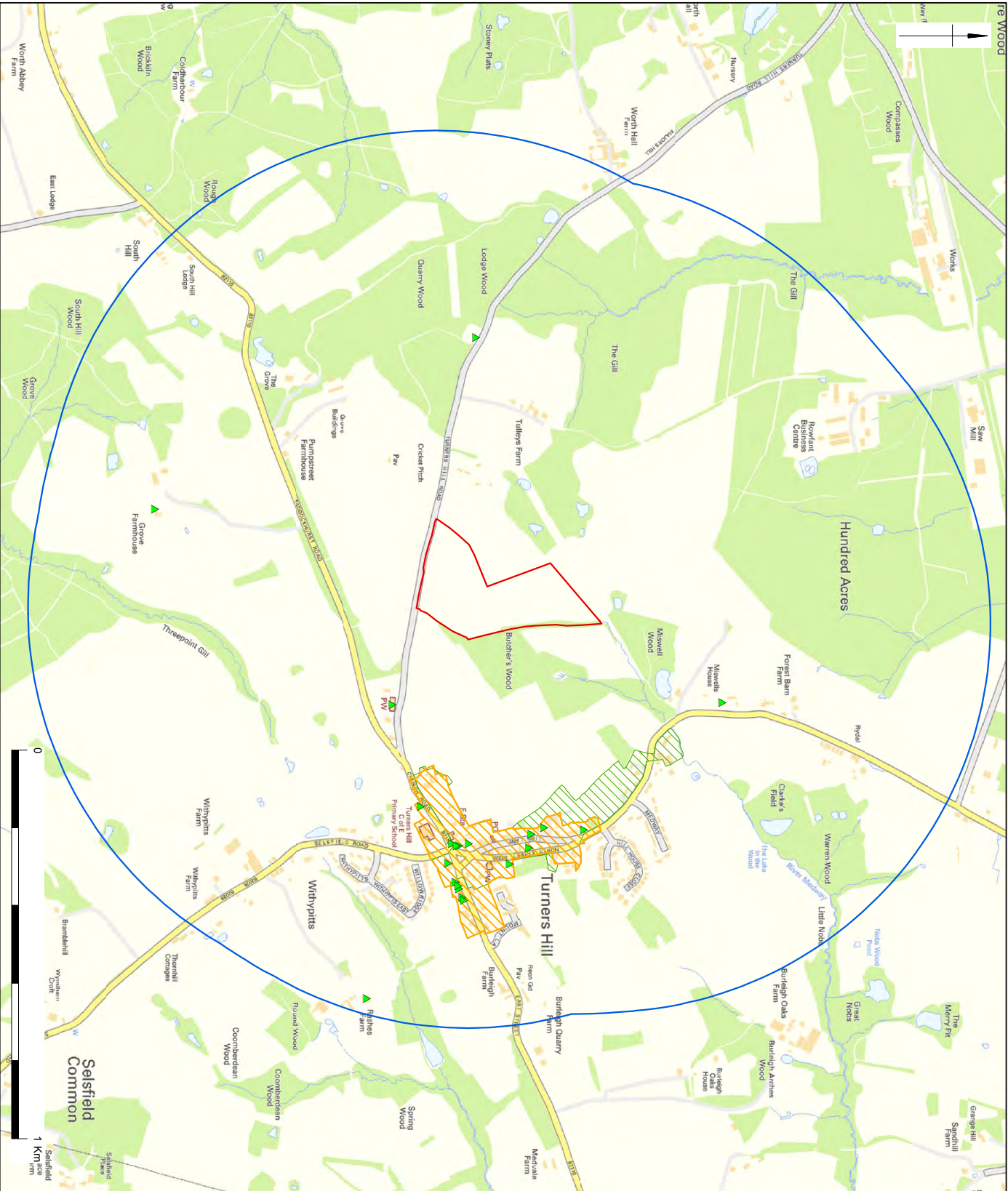
Revision Number: 0

Scale: 1:2,027

Illustrator: Johanna_G

Site, location and areas of approved planning applications excluded from this assessment.

Figure 1



Site

Study area

Conservation Area

A.N.A

Grade I Listed Building

Grade II* Listed Building

Grade II Listed Building

Date: 18/06/2020

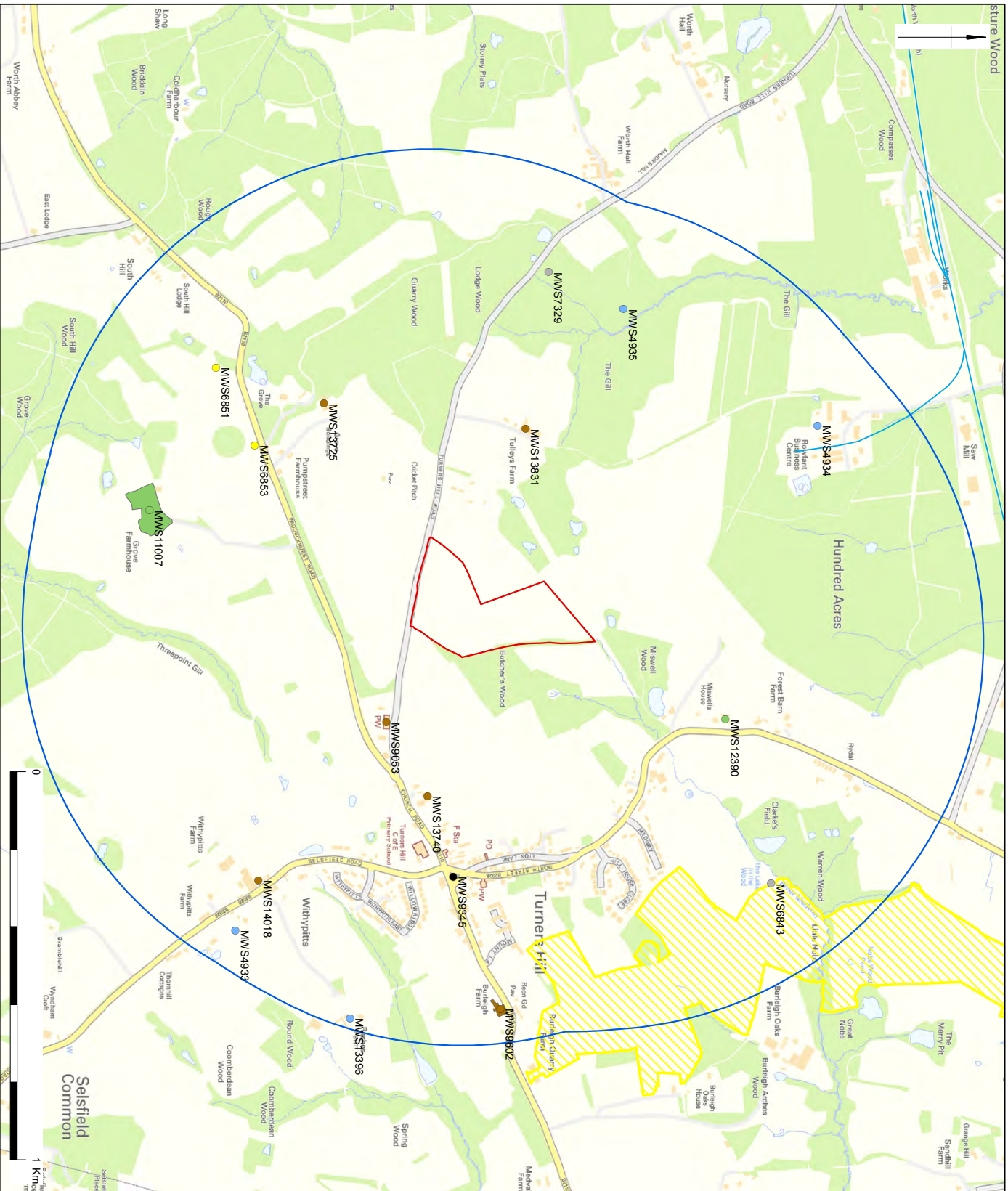
Revision Number: 0


Scale: 1:10,000

Illustrator: Johanna_G

Site, Study Area and Archaeological Records based on WSHR

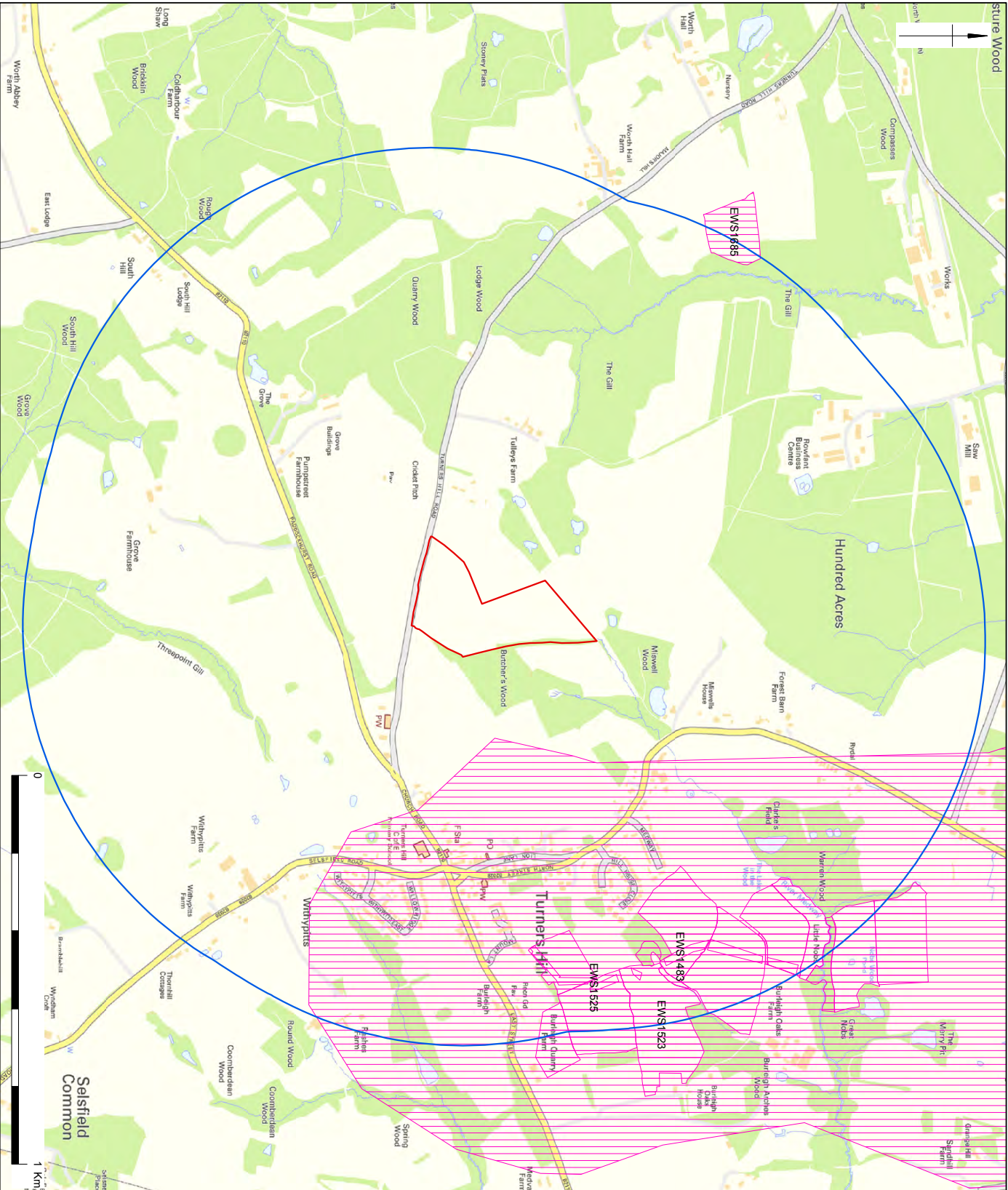
Figure 2



	
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Site, Study Area and non-designated heritage assets based on WSHER

Figure 3






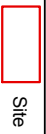
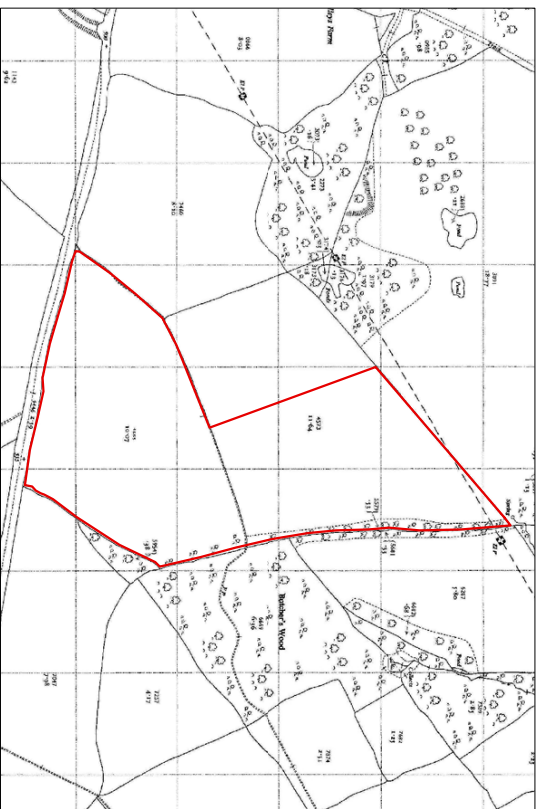
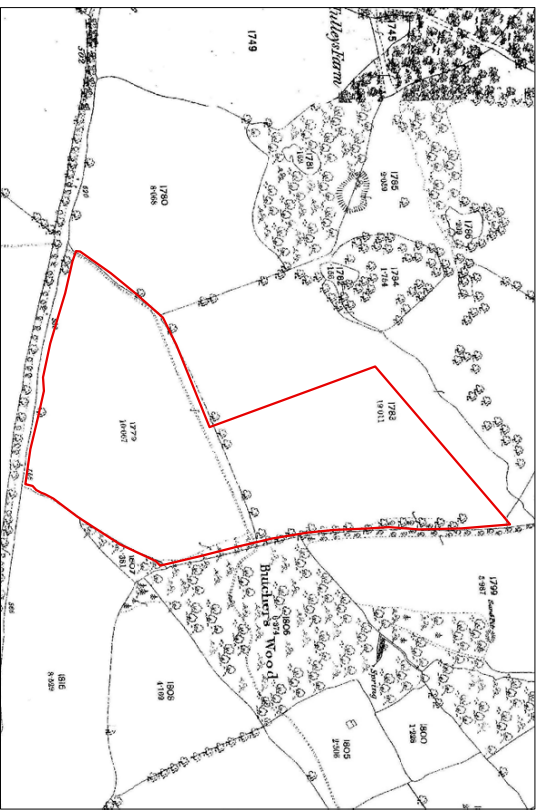
	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Site  Study area  Events
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Figure 4 Site, Study Area and Past Archaeological Events based on WSHER

Figure 4



A) 1839 Parish of Worth Tithing map



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Plate 1) View from south-east corner of the southern field looking south-west. The main entrance and area of gravel hardstanding is visible.



Plate 2) View from the north-eastern corner of the Site looking north east. Overhead power lines are visible.


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Plate 3) View from the south-east of the Site looking north -east towards Butchers Wood and the encroaching saplings.



Plate 4) View from the southern border of the Site looking east along the gravel path towards Butchers Wood.


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Plate 5) Spoil heap located to the south-east of the Site.



Plate 6) View from the main entrance looking north-west, the area of hardstanding and hoarding is visible.


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Plate 7) View of the shallow rectangular trench reinforced with crushed gravel.



Plate 8) View of the north of the Site from the west. The raised bank of the central historic boundary is visible on the right.


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Plate 9) View of the deeply cut ditch which runs parallel with the central bank.



Plate 10) View looking south at the northern boundary of the Site and the drainage ditch



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Plate 11) View of possible quarrying activity indicated by vegetation growth, looking south



Plate 12) View of the north-western border of the Site visible in a strip of grass between a ploughed area to the west and the meadow to the east, looking south.

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