

Historic Environment Record Consultation Report

Appendix 1

Please see **further information** at the end of this document which covers the requirements for this report and what your next steps are.

HER Search No.

202425-057

Date completed

24/09/2024

Address of site

Twinham, 34 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex,
BN6 9NL

Grid Reference

TQ 29570 115669

Development type

Householder

1. Scheduled Monument (SM)

The site is: Please see below

Description of the Scheduled Monument

There are no Scheduled Monuments within 250m of the site.

Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required for any works that are within the boundary of a Scheduled Monument. Before submitting an application for SMC the applicant should seek the advice of Historic England. Where the application site is adjacent to or within 100m of a Scheduled Monument or is further than 100m from a Scheduled Monument, but could be considered to be within its setting, the applicant should visit the Historic England website to establish when to seek pre-application advice from them:

www.historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/

2. Listed Building

Please choose the most appropriate option: Please see below

Description of the Listed Building(s)

There are no listed buildings within 250m of the site.

Where a listed building has been identified (above) the applicant should familiarise themselves with any information the LPA may hold, and seek the advice* of the local planning authority before submitting a planning application or listed building consent (LBC) application.

Where a listed building has been identified outside the boundaries to the site, the impact of the proposal on the setting of the listed building should be considered.

Where works will affect a Grade I or II* listed building or its setting the applicant should visit the Historic England website to establish when to seek pre-application advice from them:

www.historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/

*Please note that some Local Planning Authorities charge for pre-application advice and information can be found on the relevant planning websites.

3. Conservation Area

The site is: Please see below

Description of the Conservation Area

The site is not within a Conservation Area.

Where a Conservation Area has been identified (above) the applicant should familiarise themselves with any Conservation Area Appraisal or other information the LPA may hold*, in order to consider any impact on the Conservation Area or its setting, prior to submitting the application. Historic England should be consulted on proposals that affect the character or appearance of a Conservation Area and which involves the erection of a new building or the extension to an existing building where the area of land in respect of which the application is made is more than 1000 square metres. Please see: www.historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/

*Information can be found on the relevant planning websites

4. Registered Park and/or Garden (RP&G)

The site is: Please see below

Description of the Registered Park and / or Garden

There are no Registered Parks and / or Gardens within 250m of the site.

Where a Registered Park and / or Garden has been identified (above) the applicant should familiarise themselves with any information the LPA may hold*, in order to consider any impact on the Registered Park and / or Garden or its setting, prior to submitting the application.

Where the works are within or could affect the setting of a Grade I or II* Registered Park and / or Garden the applicant should visit the Historic England website to establish when to seek pre-application advice from them: www.historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/

*Information can be found on the relevant planning websites

5. Archaeological Notification Area (ANA)

The site is: Inside an ANA

Description of and reason for the ANA

The site is located within an Archaeological Notification Area:

Archaeological Notification Area **SDNPA 069 Multi-Period Features, Hassocks**. This has been defined due to potential remains of use and occupation of the area from all periods of human activity, including a number of Prehistoric flint working sites, a Bronze Age urnfield and a Roman settlement and cemetery

There are two ANAs within 50m of the site:

Archaeological Notification Area **Horsham 078; Mid Sussex 044 section of the Hardham to Barcombe Mills Roman Road**. This has been defined due to the potential remains of the Hardham to Barcombe Mills Roman road route through Horsham and Mid Sussex as evidence by excavations along sections of this route.

Archaeological Notification Area **Mid Sussex 004 Route of the Roman Road from Ham Farm to New Close Farm, Hassocks**. This has been defined due to the potential remains of a Roman road route from Ham Farm to New Close Farm, Hassocks.

For further information about the ANA please contact the West Sussex HER Team: HER@westsussex.gov.uk.

6. Other Non-Designated Heritage Asset

(including buildings, structures, parks and gardens identified from the HER and/or associated sources such as historic mapping or documentary records)

Please choose the most appropriate option: A Non-Designated Heritage Asset has been identified within 100m from the site

Description of non-designated heritage assets

There are no recorded non-designated heritage assets within the site boundary. There has been no recorded below ground archaeological investigation of this site. [1]

Historic mapping for the Site records it as a field, probably associated with Ham Farm, from the mid and late-19th to the early-20th century. In the late 19th and into the early 20th century, Stonepound sand pit (to the south east of the site) is expanding and by the mid-20th century it has increased in size to the south of Hurst Road. From the mid-20th century, a number of properties have been built, although the site of 34 Hurst Road is still depicted as a field. Whilst this building is not currently recorded on the Historic Environment Record, above and below ground remains of this buildings may be considered to be a non-designated heritage asset. [2]

An archaeological evaluation was conducted at 36 Hurst Road, which shares a boundary with the Site. A possible quarry pit was found which extended out of the excavation trench. Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of the pit, dating to the late 3rd to early 4th century AD. An adjacent ditch may also be of Roman date. Further excavation at the site revealed more of the quarry pit and some other associated features. A small assemblage of Roman pottery, again dating to the late 3rd to early 4th century AD, was recovered from the fill of the pit. The presence of the quarry suggests some industrial activity was being undertaken. Approximately 250m north east of the site, an archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of development. Multiple features of archaeological interest were encountered in a small number of trenches across the area. A ditch produced a small quantity of Mesolithic – early flintwork which may represent prehistoric activity. Two Roman features consisting of a large shallow pit and a shallow ditch were identified, containing Roman Samian ware, 4th century pottery and, possibly intrusive, 13th century pottery; a ditch, running northeast-southwest, was cut by medieval activity. These two features are thought to indicate the presence of Roman divisions of land and areas of infrequent pitting. Early medieval features were present in the form of field systems, postholes and pits, two possible connecting medieval enclosure ditches and a contemporary dated pit and postholes located within this enclosure. Pottery recovered from both ditches date to 12th-14th century, and it is probable that nearby features are contemporary with this field layout. Multiple medieval ditches were identified, a small boundary ditch and two

further enclosure ditches. Most were similar in profile, and it is thought they formed a large field system splitting into multiple separate enclosures. Within the north of the site a further east-west aligned medieval ditch suggests another field boundary away from the collection of field systems. It was similarly dated and most likely to be part of the same phase of medieval landscape development.

Approximately 200m south-west of the Site, a Romano-British settlement site was found at Crossways. Occupation spread across the site with various pits, postholes, wall footings and ditches recorded. Most of the features appear to have been of structural use, and a layer of flint rubble could have formed the base of a structure. The finds are of domestic purposes (e.g. querns, pottery, bones, etc). [3]

Approximately, 75m south of the site lies the probable route of a Roman road (part of the Greensand Way Roman Road). The Greensand Way (identified as Margery's route 140) extends for about 25 miles from Barcombe Mills in the east to Hardham on Stane Street to the west. Sections of the road are traceable as earthworks or following field boundaries or tracks. An additional potential Roman Roads has also been identified approximately 175m west of the site. Approximately 75m to the east of the Site, another Roman Road, running northeast – southwest, was discovered during groundworks for a golf course at Friar's Oak. [4]

A Roman building, evidenced by foundations of loose boulders, is recorded approximately 125m south-west of the Site. It is a small building, lying between a Roman Road and a Roman cemetery, and is possibly associated with the cemetery. A ditch about 3ft deep led in the direction of a 1st century well, south-east of the foundations.

The Roman cemetery was excavated on the site of the current 23 Hurst Road. The site yielded a large quantity of Roman pottery, mostly cremation urns, with fragments of domestic vessels, querns, mortars, and mealing stones, indicating occupation. The urnfield was used c.70-190AD, with the period of greatest activity, judging from the coins, potters' stamps and datable pottery, being c.140-190AD. Further occupation of the site from the 3rd to the end of the 4th century was evidenced by pottery and a substantial quantity of coins. An additional six large urns and cups of Middle Bronze Age date were found in the Roman urnfield and adjoining areas, along with a dozen Saxon urns. In the later part of the 20th century, the area of the burial ground was partly developed, with the remainder lying within long disused and overgrown sandpits.

An extensive post medieval and 20th century sand pit, visible as earthworks on historic air photographs and lidar, lies approximately 80m south of the Site. Covering a total area of over 1ha, the sand pit was multi-phased and named as 'Stonepound Sand Pit' on the 1910 edition Ordnance Survey map. Although now largely built upon or within, or plough levelled in places, many of the earthworks remain extant on the latest 2019 Environment Agency lidar. It was mapped as part of the Changing Chalk: Downs from Above Aerial Survey project.

Just encroaching into the search area, to the north of the Site (approximately 230m), is one of a group of post medieval field boundaries

and associated ridge and furrow, visible as earthworks on 2019 Environment Agency lidar. They were mapped as part of the Changing Chalk: Downs from Above Aerial Survey project.

Within Talbot field Mesolithic and prehistoric worked flints have been found, sealed by a layer of Roman occupation debris, and a later Iron Age linch pin with an ornamental bronze top, believed to belong to a chariot, was found with Roman pottery within a rubbish pit. [5]

Ham Farm, an extant c.19th century dispersed multi-yard farmstead, lies approximately 60m east of the Site. It has been identified through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project which represents all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895. To the immediate north east of Ham Farm, Butting Hill was excavated and shown to be a natural mound. When the adjacent farm yard was enlarged, in c.1856, part of the mound was cut away and revealed an urn and fragments of others, together with bones and the teeth of animals. Part of a quern was also found near the spot, and a piece of sandstone perforated with holes.[6]

7. HER data sources

[1] West Sussex Historic Environment Record database

[2] Tithe map and OS historic mapping (WSRO)

[3] a) Butler, Chris (2024) An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at 36 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex (Chris Butler Archaeological Services) Project No. CBAS 1493

b) Butler, Chris (2024) Archaeological Investigations at 36 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex (Chris Butler Archaeological Services) Project No. CBAS 1493

c) CgMs Consulting (2018) Land at London Road, Hassocks, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation CgMs Report Number: 2018195

d) Wood, W. (1993) Crossways, Ham Far, Clayton: Watching Brief South Eastern Archaeological Services Project No. 1993/69

[4] a) Shields, G. (1999) The London to Brighton Road: Sussex Archaeological Collections Volume 137, page 81-90

b) West Sussex Historic Environment Record database

[5] a) West Sussex Historic Environment Record database

b) Changing Chalk: Downs from Above Aerial Survey of the South Downs north of Brighton (2023) Historic England Research Report 16/2023

- [6] a) Edwards, R. (2004) West Sussex Farmstead Characterisation Project
b) West Sussex Historic Environment Record database

8. Further Information

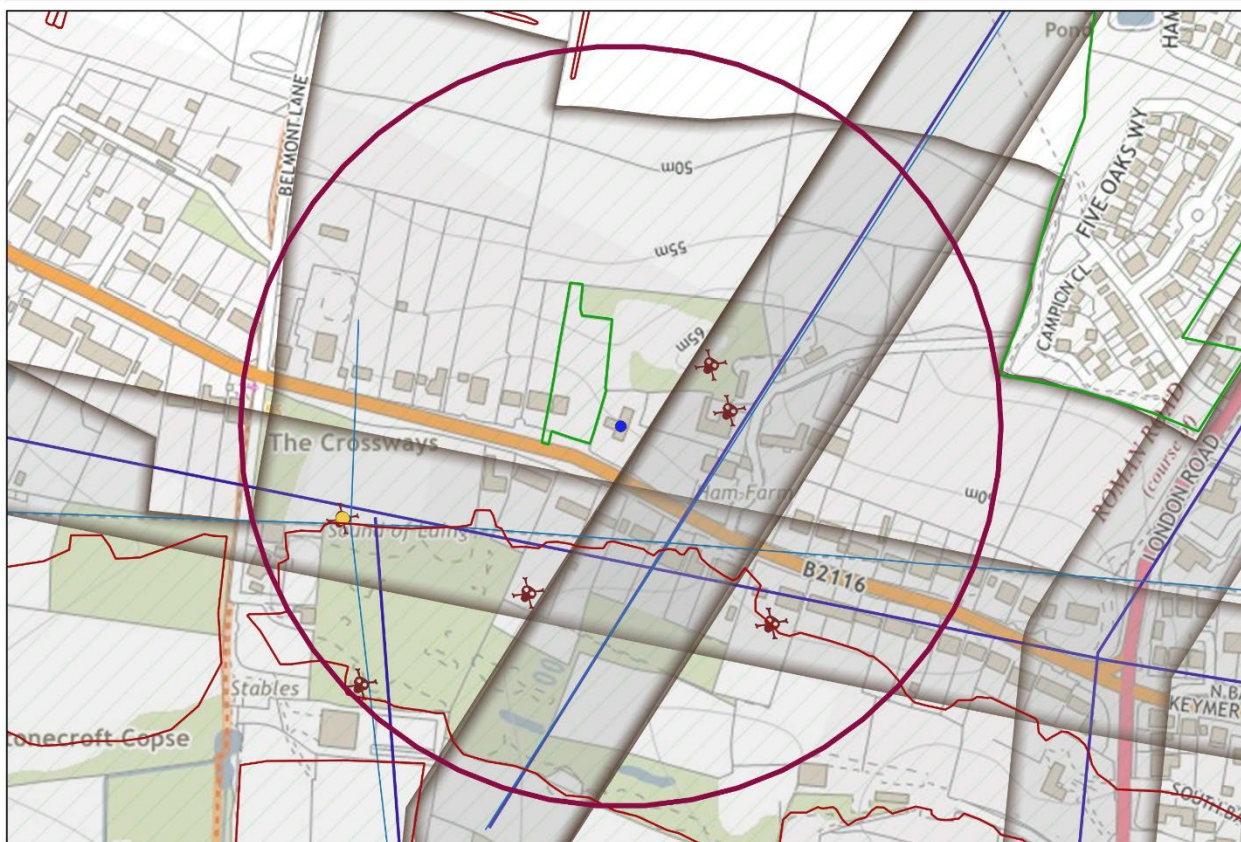
The local planning authority may apply conditions on any forthcoming planning permission to require appropriate mitigation surveys and recording before and/or during development

Guidance with regard to development and historic farmsteads can be found at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/south-east-farmsteads-character-statement/> and also by discussion with the LPA.

The information in this report will need to be attached as Appendix 1 to the Heritage Statement. You may be required by the Local Planning Authority to provide additional information or undertake further research to complete the Heritage Statement.

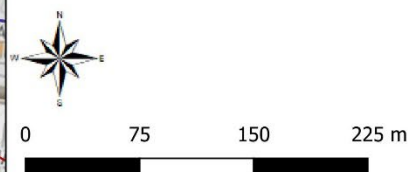
Map of HER Data

250m Radial Search centred on Twinham, 34 Hurst Road, Hassocks



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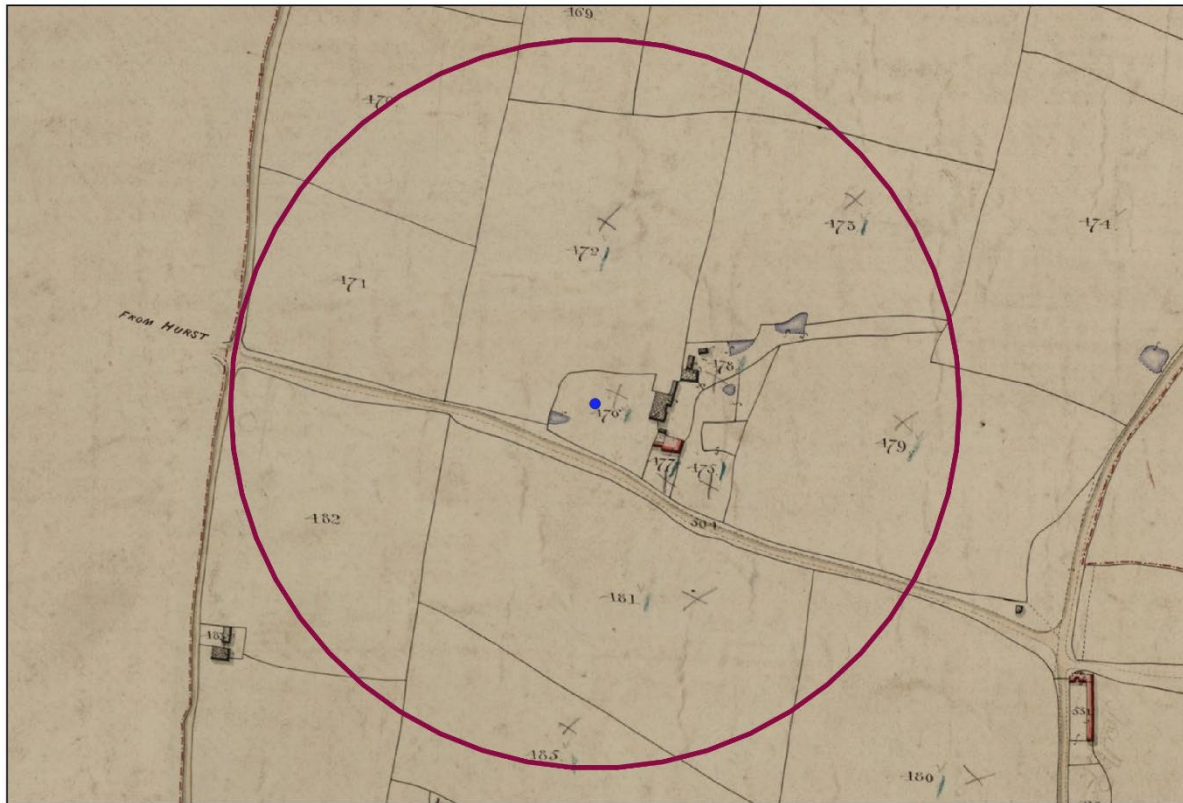


Legend

250m Study Area	CAN [N/A]	LND [N/A]	NEG [N/A]	Mon (Poly) [3]	Roman_Roads	Changing Chalk Detailed Mapping
Centre Point	FS [N/A]	MAR [N/A]	PLA [N/A]	DesigLB (Point)	Conservation Areas	
Mon (Point) [11]	LB [N/A]	MON [N/A]	[N/A]	DesigANA (Poly)	Registered Park and Gardens	
BLD [N/A]			Mon (Line) [3]	Scheduled Monuments	Historic_Parkscapes	

Clayton Tithe Map dated 1838

250m Radial Search centred on Twinham, 34 Hurst Road, Hassocks



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0 75 150 225 m

Legend

 250m Study Area  Centre Point

Further information

The **Historic Environment Record Consultation report (Appendix 1)** provides information about designated and non-designated heritage assets on and adjacent to a proposed development site. This information is taken from information recorded in the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER), including historic maps.

The **Historic Environment Record Consultation report (Appendix 1)** will be completed by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record Team. This report identifies heritage assets recorded in WSHER that are located within the development site or within 250m of the development site.* This information should inform proposals and the production of a **Heritage Statement** required by the Local Planning Authority in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

The **National Planning Policy Framework** (Department for Communities and Local Government, July 2018) **Section 194** states that: *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.*

Please use the information provided in the **Historic Environment Record Consultation report (Appendix 1)** to aid the completion of the **Heritage Statement**. Both of these documents will need to be completed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority with the planning application.

Description of the term **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. Heritage Asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

**The information in the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record although verified as far as possible, is not definitive and WSHER cannot be held responsible for any inaccuracies in the data. The 100m and 250m distances indicated are given as a guide in order to identify heritage assets that may be affected by the proposal. The Local Planning Authority may identify further designated and/or non-designated heritage assets that require further research to determine the impact of the proposed development on these assets and/or their setting*