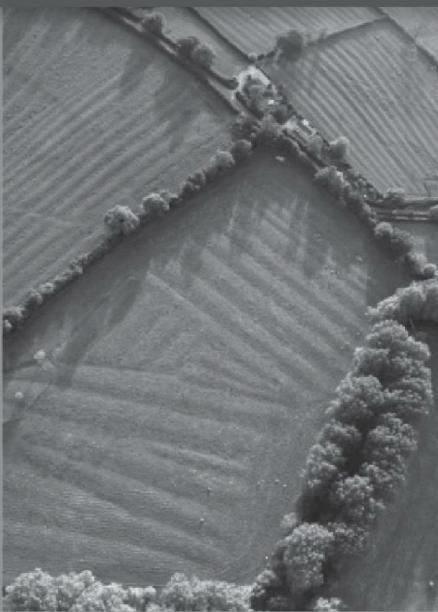




ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING
solutions



The Paddock, Hassocks,
Sussex

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Colin Brace

11th November 2016



archaeology & heritage

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SUSSEX

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Archaeology and Planning Solutions
Eversley House
Wheatsheaf Lane
Oaksey
WILTSHIRE
SN16 9TB

T 01666 577709
E info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



APS 16/555

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SUMMARY

Introduction

This report presents the results of an archaeological assessment of land (the Application Site) located on the eastern frontage of the A273 London Road, Hassocks in Sussex where a residential development is proposed on the site of two existing houses known as Evergreen and The Paddock with fields to the north and south.

Archaeological Background and Potential

Although no archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Application Site others in the area have identified significant archaeology. Notably, archaeological investigations approximately 400-500m to the south-west have identified Mesolithic flintwork; Bronze Age activity; remains associated with a possible late Iron Age and Roman settlement; a Roman road the course of which, if extrapolated to the north-east, would cross the northern portion of the Application Site; and a Saxon settlement. In addition, further Mesolithic flintwork, a Bronze Age settlement, Roman buildings and a Roman field system have been found in archaeological investigations approximately 900m to the east. The site of a possible barn is also shown on the western frontage of the Application Site on a map of 1841.

It is therefore possible that significant buried archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon date could also be located within the Application Site, especially given its location close to the Herring Stream. Any such archaeological remains, including the potential route of the Roman road within the northern field, are likely to be relatively undisturbed within both fields although the impact of any medieval or later ploughing activity upon them is unknown. However, the construction of Evergreen and The Paddock is likely to have damaged or destroyed any archaeological resource within the central part of the Application Site. The proposed development could therefore adversely affect an archaeological resource through the construction of foundation groundworks, services and landscaping.

Recommendation

It is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation be carried out within both fields in order to establish whether any buried archaeological remains of significance, notably the Roman road which potentially crosses the northern field, are present. This

evaluation could consist of a geophysical survey to be followed by trial trenching and the scope and details of this investigation would need to be agreed in advance with the archaeological advisor to Mid Sussex District Council. Should the archaeological evaluation identify significant archaeological remains, mitigation works in the form of a watching brief during construction groundworks or a controlled archaeological excavation or strip and record strategy could be implemented. Again, the scope and details of this work would need to be agreed in advance with the archaeological advisor to Mid Sussex District Council.

It is considered that this work can be carried out as a condition of planning consent. This would be in line with a recommendation by the archaeological advisor to Mid Sussex District Council for a recent planning application for a larger site directly to the east (planning application no. DM/15/0626).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report presents the results of an assessment of the potential archaeological resource on land (the Application Site) at Hassocks in Mid Sussex where it is proposed to construct a linear residential development over an area of approximately 1.1 hectares, centred on NGR TQ 3027 1661.

1.2 The Application Site presently consists of the following (see Figure 1):

- a grassed field to the north (field A);
- two large houses known as The Paddock and Evergreen with associated gardens to the rear and driveways to the front. Both houses had been built by 1969.
- a further field to the south (field B). This field consists of tussocky grassland with scrub and self-seeded sapling and early mature trees including ash, oak and sycamore. In addition, the northern part of the field is covered by a dense area of hawthorn and blackthorn scrub.

1.3 The Application Site is bounded to the north by a field; to the west by the A273 with Friars Oak House, a former barn, fields and a golf course beyond; to the south by the Friars Oak Hotel; and to the east by part of the same fields and gardens within the Application Site with the Herring Stream beyond (Figure 1).

1.4 Topographically the Application Site is located on level ground at around 40m AOD. The underlying geology is recorded as the Weald Clay Formation of Mudstone overlain by River Terrace Deposits of Sand and Gravel (www.bgs.ac.uk).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 This report has been produced in accordance with guidelines in the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014). These guidelines provide a national standard for the completion of desk-based assessments. In this regard the assessment comprised consultation of readily available information from documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources. The major repositories of information comprised:

- the on-line National Heritage List for England database maintained by Historic England for details of designated heritage assets close to the Application Site. Relevant details are listed in Appendix A;
- the Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) for details of recorded archaeological sites within an approximate distance of 1km of the Application Site. Relevant details are also listed in Appendix A;
- Sussex Record Office for historic maps. The consulted maps are listed in Appendix B;
- the Historic England Archive Service for aerial photographic records. The consulted aerial photographs are also listed in Appendix B; and
- the results of a walkover of the Application Site conducted on the 2nd November 2016.

2.2 It should be noted that this report cannot be viewed as a definitive statement on whether archaeological remains are present within the Application Site. It is intended as an indication of the archaeological potential based on consulted desk-based sources only.

2.3 Section 3 of this report summarises relevant planning guidance. Section 4 summarises recorded heritage assets close to the Application Site with designated sites shown on Figure 2, other recorded heritage assets shown on Figures 3-4 and historic maps shown on Figures 5-7. Photographs of the Application Site are shown on Figures 8-13. An assessment of the effects of the proposed development on archaeological assets is presented in Section 5.

3 PLANNING GUIDANCE

National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1 The most relevant planning guidance concerning archaeology and other heritage assets is to be found in paragraphs 126-141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012). These advise on planning procedures covering designated heritage assets (e.g. world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks & gardens and registered battlefields) and also non-designated heritage assets which are of heritage interest and therefore a material planning consideration.
- 3.2 Paragraph 128 addresses planning applications stating that "*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*".
- 3.3 Paragraph 129 states that "*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 assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*"
- 3.4 Designated heritage assets are addressed in Paragraph 132 which states that "*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. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require*

clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional".

- 3.5 Undesignated heritage assets are addressed in Paragraph 135 which states that "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 affect directly or indirectly 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".
- 3.6 Advice on enhancing and conserving the historic environment is also published in the Planning Practice Guidance (DCLG 2014) which expands on how development proposals affecting the historic environment should be assessed within the National Planning Policy Framework.

Mid Sussex Local Plan (2004)

- 3.7 Archaeology is protected under policy B18 in the Mid Sussex Local Plan (2004) which has been saved until adoption of the forthcoming Mid Sussex Local Development Framework. Policy B18 is as follows:

"Sites of archaeological interest and their settings will be protected and enhanced where possible. In particular, the fabric and setting of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites should be preserved intact.

Development proposals or changes of use or management which would have a detrimental impact on sites of archaeological importance and their settings will not normally be permitted. An exception may be made only where the benefits of the proposal (which cannot reasonably be located elsewhere) are so great as to outweigh the possible effects on the archaeological importance of the site.

Where it appears that a proposed development may affect the archaeological or historic interest of a known or potential site of archaeological importance, the applicant will be required to carry out an archaeological assessment and field evaluation. A statement of the findings will be required to accompany the planning application.

There will be preference for preservation in-situ in preference to excavation recording and publication of findings.

Where approved development will affect a site of archaeological interest, the developer will be required either by agreement or by conditions of planning permission to have undertaken a full investigation and recording by excavation and the publication of findings."

4 RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Introduction

4.1 This section summarises the recorded heritage resource within and around the Application Site. It initially lists designated heritage assets and then goes on to list the known archaeological resource. This information is supplemented by an analysis of historic maps dating back to 1780, aerial photographs dating back to 1947 and the results of a site walkover.

Designated Heritage Assets

4.2 The following grade II listed buildings are located close to the Application Site:

- Friar's Oak House, which was built in the early 19th century, directly to the west (Figure 2, no. 1);
- Hammond's Mill Farmhouse, which was built in the 18th century or earlier, approximately 475m to the north (Figure 2, no. 2); and
- New Close Farmhouse, which was built in the early 17th century, approximately 675m to the north (Figure 2, no. 3).

Other Recorded Heritage Assets on the Sussex HER

4.3 Several non-designated heritage assets, in the form of archaeological/historic sites, are recorded on the Sussex HER within the vicinity of the Application Site and these are summarised below. However, it is important to note that the HER database is constantly being updated as new discoveries are made and therefore must not be interpreted as a definitive list of all surviving archaeological remains.

Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC), Neolithic (4,000 – 2350 BC), Bronze Age (2350 – 800 BC), Iron Age (800 BC – AD 42), Roman (AD 42 – 410) and Saxon (AD 410-1066)

4.4 An archaeological investigation in the form of a watching brief was carried out during the construction of the southern portion of the golf course approximately 500m to the south-west of the Application Site in 1994 (Figure 3, no. 4A). During the course of this watching brief the work became confined to three small areas where significant archaeological remains were identified. The precise locations of these

three areas are unclear but they were located in the southern part of the golf course, south of a public footpath. Due to a lack of resources work outside these three areas was confined to the recovery of artefacts from the ground surface after topsoil stripping and from spoilheaps. Very little archaeological monitoring was carried out during construction of the northern half of the golf course (Butler 2000, 1-3 & 72-3). However, the following phases of archaeological activity were identified:

- Mesolithic flintwork recovered around a watercourse;
- during the Bronze Age the watercourse appears to have stagnated resulting in the accumulation of a peaty deposit. However, activity was still taking place as evidenced by the recovery of wooden stakes, flint cores anddebitage;
- during the latter half of the 1st century AD a wooden trackway was constructed over the marshy area around the watercourse. A more substantial metalled 7.6m wide road overlay these timbers and the route of the road was extrapolated to run from a known Roman settlement to the south of the golf course north-eastwards across the northern portion of the Application Site (Figure 3, no. 4B). This road may continue to form a junction with another Roman Road, known as Vines Lane, approximately 125m to the east (Figure 3, no. 5). However, the precise route of Vines Lane through this part of Hassocks is not fully recorded and it may be that this road veers further to the west to form the same road as found on the golf course. It was noted that the watercourse may have been navigable during the Roman period thus enabling its use as a supply route down the River Adur to the coast. Coin evidence indicates activity between the 1st and the early 3rd centuries AD; and
- a Saxon posthole-built building and a sunken-featured building which dated to around AD 600-650. These may belong to a more substantial settlement and the posthole-built building was interpreted as a possible ritual structure or shrine. Continued Saxon occupation is suggested by pottery dated to AD 750-900 recovered from the backfill of the sunken-featured building and associated pits. The economy of the settlement was interpreted as based on a mixed farming (arable and pasture) regime although hand-made pottery was also produced on the site and there was also evidence for iron forging.

4.5 In 2009 an archaeological watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping on the 14th fairway approximately 400m to the south-west of the Application Site

immediately north of the public footpath (Figure 3, no. 6). This investigation identified the following (ASE 2009):

- two prehistoric flints one of which was of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date;
- a small number of ditches, pits and gullies which contained late Iron Age and Roman pottery, suggesting the presence of a late Iron Age and Roman settlement in the immediate vicinity;
- three potential sunken-featured buildings. These were not excavated and remain in-situ. One contained pottery of late 4th-5th century AD date and the others were dated to the 7th-9th centuries AD. Slag derived from iron-forging was also found. In addition a possible Saxon post-in-trench hall-type building was discovered along with a group of unexcavated postholes; and
- medieval pottery possibly suggestive of a farmstead in the vicinity.

4.6 In addition, the following archaeological sites and artefact findspots of prehistoric and Roman date have been identified close to the Application Site:

- findspot of a Palaeolithic handaxe fragment approximately 800m to the south (Figure 3, no. 7);
- findspot of a Neolithic flint scatter approximately 475m to the south-east (Figure 3, no. 8);
- former stream channels, a Mesolithic flint pick and sherds of Roman and medieval pottery found in archaeological investigations approximately 850m to the north. In addition a small pit filled with fire-fractured flint which contained a sherd of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery was sealed by a burnt flint mound. A small number of worked flints and a few potsherds also of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date were found in the soil immediately above the mound. A second burnt flint mound was also found along with ditches and other features (Figure 3, no. 9);
- Mesolithic flintwork, a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pit and three Bronze Age roundhouses associated with a series of pits and possible field boundaries found in archaeological investigations between 2005 and 2007 approximately 900m to the east. In addition a Roman rectangular structure was found and this was associated with a field system and a possible shrine (Figure 3, no. 10).

4.7 The following archaeological sites and artefact findspots of medieval (AD 1066-1540) and post medieval (AD 1540-1900) date have been identified close to the

Application Site:

- medieval or later ridge and furrow earthworks approximately 225m to the north (Figure 4, no. 11);
- a dwelling recorded in 1690 at Friars Oak approximately 75m to the south on the site of a 19th century farmstead (Figure 4, no. 12);
- New Barn, a 19th century farmstead approximately 450m to the north-east (Figure 4, no. 13);
- Clayton Wickham Farm, a 19th century farmstead approximately 625m to the west (Figure 4, no. 14);
- Archway Dairy Farm, a 19th century farmstead approximately 625m to the south (Figure 4, no. 15);
- the site of a 19th century outfarm approximately 650m to the north-west (Figure 4, no. 16);
- New Close Farm, a 19th century farmstead approximately 675m to the north (Figure 4, no. 17);
- Hassocks Farm, a 19th century farmstead approximately 850m to the south (Figure 4, no. 18);
- a brickworks shown on an Ordnance Survey map of 1872-4 approximately 525m to the south-east (Figure 4, no. 19); and
- artefacts recovered from fields approximately 500m to the west including belt and buckle fittings, mounts, thimbles, lead weights, coins, buttons, medals and badges of likely post medieval date. A Roman glass fragment was also found along with Saxon to post medieval pottery and prehistoric flintwork (Figure 4, no. 20).

Map and Aerial Photographic Regression

4.8 In order to supplement the HER data summarised above, historic maps and aerial photographs were studied in order to gain an understanding of the land use within the Application Site and its environs since the late 18th century.

1780 Yeakell & Gardner map and the 1841 Clayton tithe map

4.9 The earliest consulted map of the Application Site was the Yeakell and Gardner map of 1780 (not illustrated) which shows the Application Site under the western portion of three fields. A similar situation is shown on the Clayton tithe map of 1841 (Figure 5). This map also shows that the Application Site was then part of three large fields (407,

410 and 425) with a presumably agricultural building/barn in the southern part of field 425. The fieldnames of these and the neighbouring fields are described in the accompanying tithe apportionment as follows, although some of the field numbers on the map were illegible:

1841 tithe map descriptions

Field no.	Description
404	Nine Acres (arable)
405	Brook Field (arable)
406	Near Friars Oak (pasture)
407	Near Friars Oak (arable)
408	House and garden
409	Yard and buildings
410	Moorcroft (arable)
411	Part of Moorcroft (arable)
412	Seven Acres (arable)
422	Six Acres (arable)
424	Barn Field (pasture)
425	Barn Mead (pasture)
430	Rough by Old Road
431	Malthouse Plot (pasture)
432	Barn and yard

1872-4 and 1897 Ordnance Survey maps

4.10 By the time of the Ordnance Survey maps of 1872-4 (Figure 6) and 1897 (Figure 7) there had been no change within the Application Site although, to the west, there had been minor changes including the abandonment of a curved trackway which is shown on the preceding tithe map leading south from close to Friarsoak Villa to agricultural buildings at Friars Oak farmstead opposite the Friarsoak Inn.

Aerial photographs taken between 1947 and 1994

4.11 The barn shown in the southernmost field on earlier maps was still present on an aerial photograph taken in 1947 but had been demolished by the time of another taken in 1969. Both Evergreen and The Paddock are also shown on the same 1969 photograph. No cropmarks or earthworks which could be interpreted as being of

archaeological origin were observed in any of the consulted aerial photographs.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

4.12 The Application Site lies within land recorded as being the result of medieval to post medieval enclosure and modern settlement in the Sussex County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Site Walkover

4.13 The Application Site was the subject of a walkover on 2nd November 2016 and site photographs are shown on Figures 8-13. In summary the following was observed:

- field A consists of a grassed field with a derelict outbuilding along its northern boundary (Figure 8, plates 1 & 2);
- the rear and south gardens of Evergreen are under grass and planting (Figures 9-10, plates 3-5);
- to the front of Evergreen and The Paddock are extensive driveways and parking areas (Figures 10 & 11, plates 6-7) although there is also a small area of lawn to the front of The Paddock (Figure 11, plate 8);
- the rear garden of The Paddock is under grass (Figure 12, plates 9 & 10); and
- field B consists of a tussocky grassland with numerous trees and saplings and is separated from The Paddock by a dense belt of scrub (Figure 13, plates 11 & 12).

4.14 No earthworks of archaeological interest were identified within the Application Site and there was no sign of any earthworks associated with the Roman road which potentially crosses field A.

5 ASSESSMENT

Archaeological Background and Potential

5.1 Although no archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Application Site others in the area have identified significant archaeology. Notably, archaeological investigations approximately 400-500m to the south-west have identified Mesolithic flintwork; Bronze Age activity; remains associated with a possible late Iron Age and Roman settlement; a Roman road the course of which, if extrapolated to the north-east, would cross the northern portion of the Application Site; and a Saxon settlement. In addition, further Mesolithic flintwork, a Bronze Age settlement, Roman buildings and a Roman field system have been found in archaeological investigations approximately 900m to the east. The site of a possible barn is also shown on the western frontage of the Application Site on a map of 1841.

5.2 It is therefore possible that significant buried archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon date could also be located within the Application Site, especially given its location close to the Herring Stream. Any such archaeological remains, including the potential route of the Roman road within the northern field, are likely to be relatively undisturbed within both fields although the impact of any medieval or later ploughing activity upon them is unknown. However, the construction of Evergreen and The Paddock is likely to have damaged or destroyed any archaeological resource within the central part of the Application Site. The proposed development could therefore adversely affect an archaeological resource through the construction of foundation groundworks, services and landscaping.

Recommendation

5.3 It is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation be carried out within both fields in order to establish whether any buried archaeological remains of significance, notably the Roman road which potentially crosses the northern field, are present. This evaluation could consist of a geophysical survey to be followed by trial trenching and the scope and details of this investigation would need to be agreed in advance with the archaeological advisor to Mid Sussex District Council. Should the archaeological evaluation identify significant archaeological remains, mitigation works in the form of a watching brief during construction groundworks or a controlled archaeological excavation or strip and record strategy could be implemented. Again, the scope and details of this work would need to be agreed in advance with

the archaeological advisor to Mid Sussex District Council.

5.4 It is considered that this work can be carried out as a condition of planning consent. This would be in line with a recommendation by the archaeological advisor to Mid Sussex District Council for a recent planning application for a larger site directly to the east (planning application no. DM/15/0626).

6

REFERENCES

ASE 2009 *Archaeological Investigations at Hassocks Golf Club, London Road, Hassocks, West Sussex.* Archaeology South-East.

Butler C 2000 *Saxon Settlement and Earlier Remains at Friars Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex.* British Archaeological Report Series 295.

CIfA 2014 *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework.* Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012.

DCLG 2014 *Planning Practice Guidance.* Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014.

HER Historic Environment Record.

APPENDIX A: Recorded relevant heritage assets (from the National Heritage List for England and the Sussex HER)

Figure 2 no.	HER no.	Description
<i>Listed buildings</i>		
1	DWS7547	Grade II listed Friar's Oak House which dates back to the early 19 th century.
2	DWS6957	Grade II listed Hammond's Mill Farmhouse which dates back to the 18 th century or earlier.
3	DWS7074	Grade II listed New Close Farmhouse which dates back to the early 17 th century.
<i>Other recorded heritage assets</i>		
Figure 3 no.	HER no.	Description
4A and 4B	MWS3821 MWS3822 MWS7278 MWS7279 MWS7280 MWS7283 MWS7284 MWS7285 MWS7622 MWS11061	A piece of wood, radiocarbon dated to 6020 +/- 100 BP (4230-4720 cal BC) was recovered in 1994 during construction of the golf course. The wood was derived from alluvial deposits associated with a stream. Some Mesolithic flintwork was also recovered. Another piece of wood was radiocarbon dated to 4370 +/- 60 BP (3310-2890 cal BC) and derived from a probable 'old land surface' formed during a hiatus in sediment deposition in alluvial deposits associated with a stream. The alluvial deposits themselves underlay a Roman trackway and road (4B). Some Neolithic flintwork was also recovered. A sample from a Bronze Age peat layer consisted mainly of small fragments of decaying wood, twigs, stems and leaf litter, the dominant species being elder. Worked wood (stakes) were also found from an early Bronze Age context. In addition a trackway was found underneath a Roman road and this was probably constructed to continue the route of a trackway across a marshy area adjacent to a stream. It then appears to have been destroyed by fire possibly to make space for a more substantial Roman road. Building material and fired clay were also encountered. An east-west aligned oval shaped sunken-featured building was also found with 43 internal stakeholes. Two pits were found in the area around the sunken building and contained Saxon pottery, some glass fragments, animal bone and some human bone. A ditch was also found which contained Bronze Age/Iron Age, Roman and Saxon pottery. Another possible structure was encountered when a series of postholes were unearthed, which produced early Saxon pottery. A flint feature, containing middle Saxon pottery was interpreted as part of a building or pathway.
5	MWS7477	Possible Roman Road (Vine's Lane).
6	-	An archaeological watching brief in 2009 identified two prehistoric flints one of which was of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date; a small number of ditches, pits and gullies which contained late Iron Age and Roman pottery; and three potential sunken-featured buildings which remain in-situ. One contained pottery of late 4 th -5 th century AD date and the others were dated to the 7 th -9 th centuries AD. Slag derived from iron-forging was also found. In addition a possible Anglo-Saxon post-in-trench hall-type building was discovered along with a group of unexcavated postholes. In addition medieval pottery, possibly suggestive of a farmstead in the vicinity, was found.
7	MWS745	Findspot of a fragment of a Palaeolithic handaxe.
8	MWS4540	A flint scatter comprising of a polished axe, 2 roughout axes, 2 tranchets, 3 convex scrapers, a scraper/borer, a fabricator, 3 unretouched axes, sharpening flakes and a few cores.
9	MWS8525	In 2000 an archaeological evaluation in advance of the

		excavation of a lake at Hammonds Mill Farm established the presence of old stream channels, but did not locate any archaeological deposits or finds. A later watching brief identified a spread of fire-fractured flint at the western end of the excavated lake, a Mesolithic flint pick and sherds of Roman and medieval pottery. A subsequent excavation identified a slight mound consisting of a spread of burnt flint which survived as a layer of burnt flint. A small number of worked flints and a few sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery came from the soil immediately above it. Below the mound a small oval pit was filled with small fire-fractured flint pieces and a sherd of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery and a single flint flake. A further burnt flint mound covering an area of approximately 13 x 5m was also found and a few pieces of worked flint recovered. To the north topsoil stripping revealed four shallow circular and oval features and two sherds of medieval pottery and five small pieces of fired clay were recovered. To the west of these features a broad linear ditch measuring 1.86m wide and running north-south was located. A second linear feature running east-west produced part of a Roman pot from its upper fill.
10	MWS8232 MWS8233 MWS8234 MWS8235	Archaeological investigations between 2005 and 2007 identified Mesolithic flintwork, a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pit and three post-built Bronze Age roundhouses associated with a series of pits and possible field boundaries. A Roman rectangular structure was also found and this was associated with a field system. A ring gully enclosing several pits was also found and the interpretation of this is difficult although it could possibly represent a small shrine or religious enclosure. A pit appears to have contained the deliberate burial of a disarticulated cattle skeleton, with the skull placed within the back half of the ribcage, probably of the same animal. None of the other pits contained any significant material with the exception of a pit which contained large amounts of box and plain tile. The enclosure was surrounded by postholes and the presence of tile from the enclosure ditch may suggest that these postholes supported a roof.
Figure 4 no.	HER no.	Description
11	MWS4495	Ridge and furrow earthworks. There are two banks and a bank/ditch plus miscellaneous disturbances running roughly north-south parallel to the road.
12	MWS737 MWS10684 MWS 10713	A dwelling is recorded in 1690 at Friars Oak which has also been identified as a historic farmstead dating to the 19 th century.
13	MWS12467	New Barn, Hassocks, has been identified as a historic farmstead dating to the 19 th century.
14	MWS9829	Clayton Wickham Farm has been identified as a historic farmstead dating to the 19 th century.
15	MWS9293	Archway Dairy Farm has been identified as a historic farmstead dating to the 19 th century.
16	MWS13125	Site of an outfarm which has been identified as a historic outfarm dating to the 19 th century.
17	MWS12568	New Close Farm, Hassocks, has been identified as a historic farmstead dating to the 19 th century.
18	MWS11190	Hassocks Farm has been identified as a historic farmstead dating to the 19 th century.
19	MWS5131	Brickworks shown on an Ordnance Survey map of 1872-4.
20	MWS7292	Artefacts recovered from fields lying immediately north of Clayton Wickham Farm included belt and buckle fittings, mounts, thimbles, lead weights, coins, buttons, medals and badges of likely post medieval date. A Roman glass fragment was also found along with Saxon to post medieval pottery. Prehistoric flintwork was also recovered.

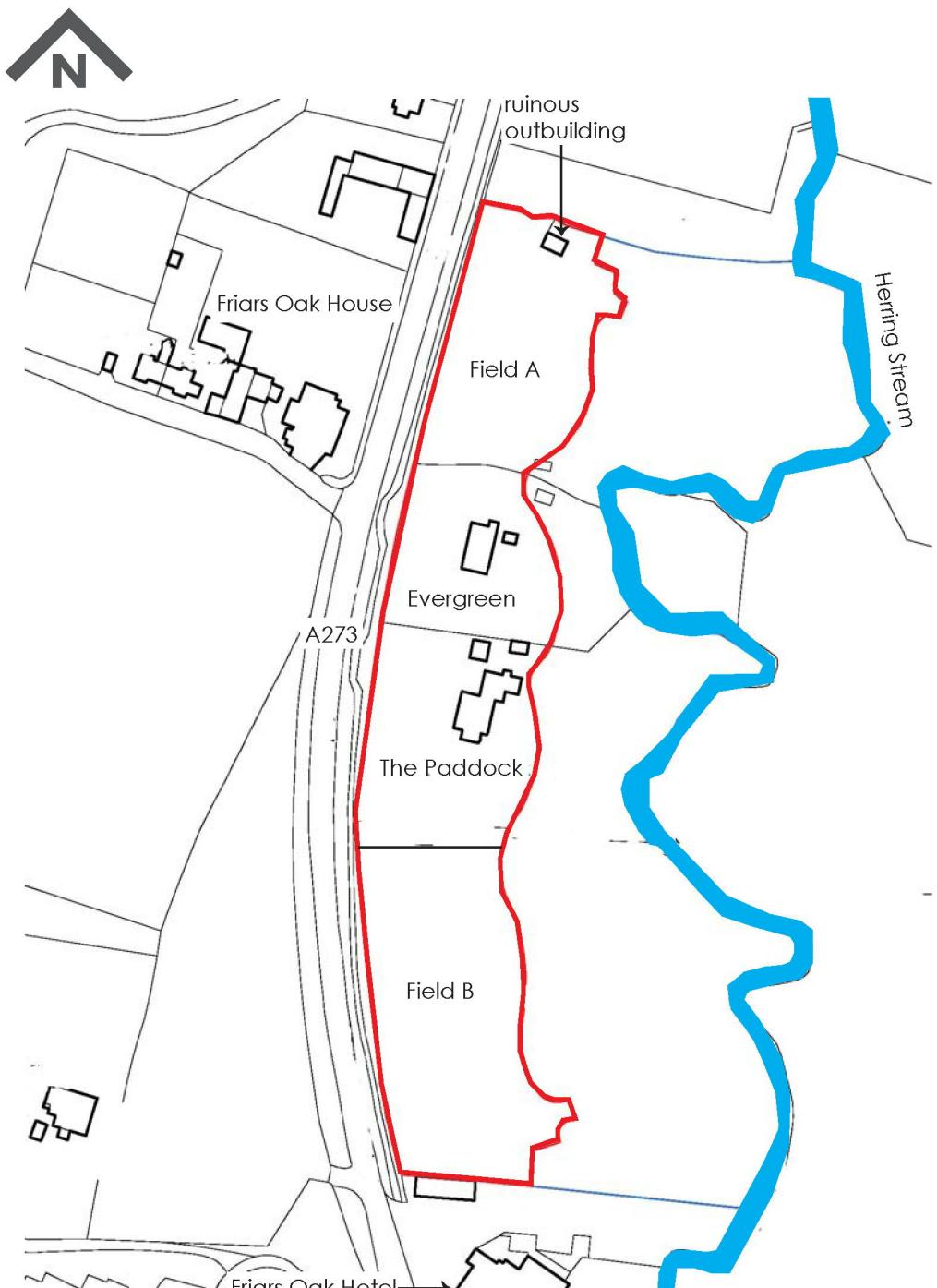
Appendix B: Consulted historic maps and aerial photographs (from the Sussex Record Office and the Historic England Archives Section)

Historic maps

1780	Yeakell & Gardner
1841	Clayton tithe map
1873-4	Ordnance Survey (25 inch)
1897	Ordnance Survey (25 inch)
1910	Ordnance Survey (25 inch)
1912	Ordnance Survey (6 inch)
1937	Ordnance Survey (25 inch)

Aerial photographs

7.5.1947	RAF/CPE/UK/2051
8.7.1959	RAF/543/626
30.9.1969	MAL/69080
19.2.1975	MAL/75008
11.8.1981	MAL/81038
15.6.1994	OS/94177



ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatsheaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk

■ Site boundary
— Watercourse

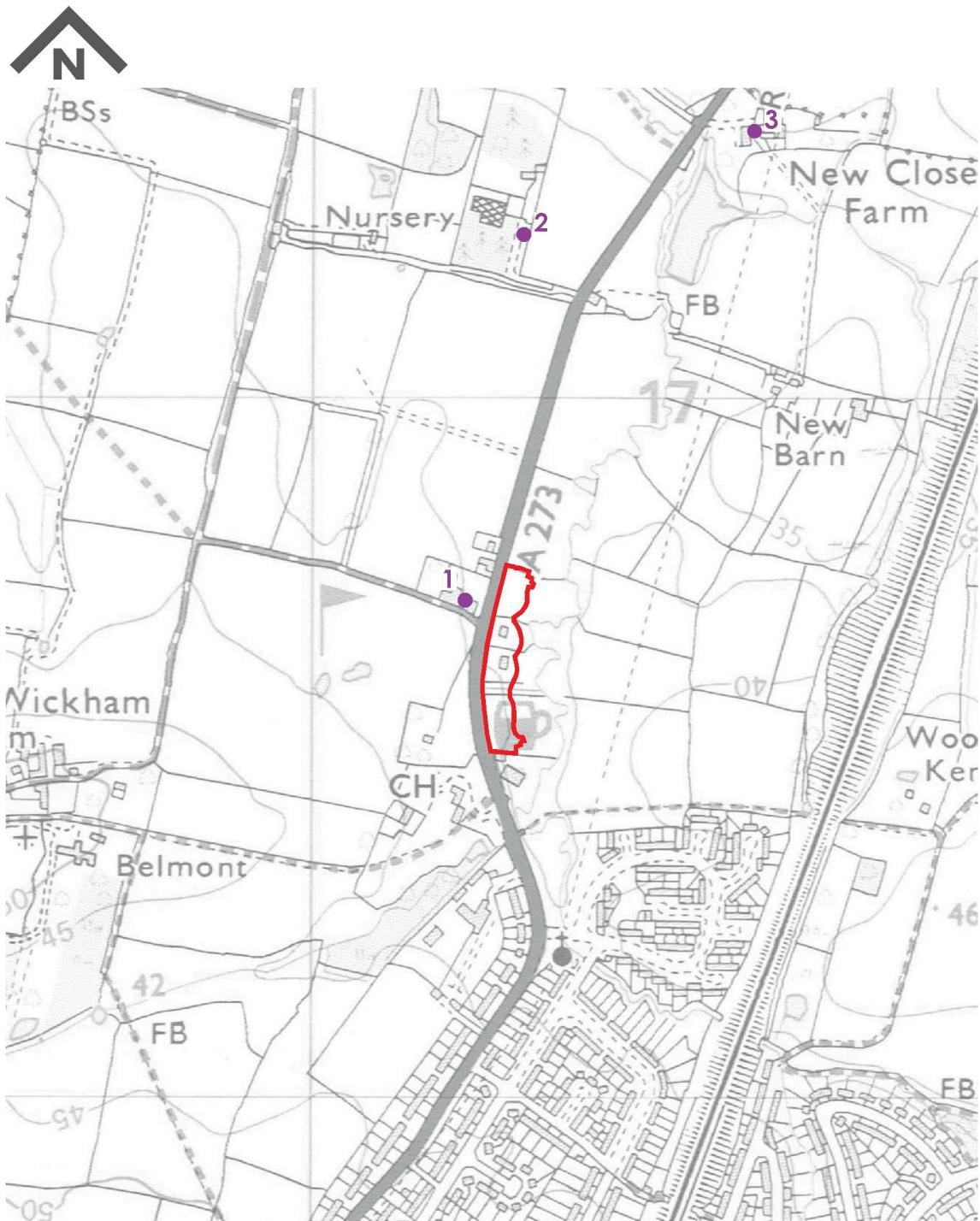
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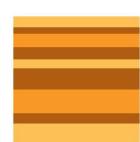
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Figure 1: Site location

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Site boundary



Listed buildings

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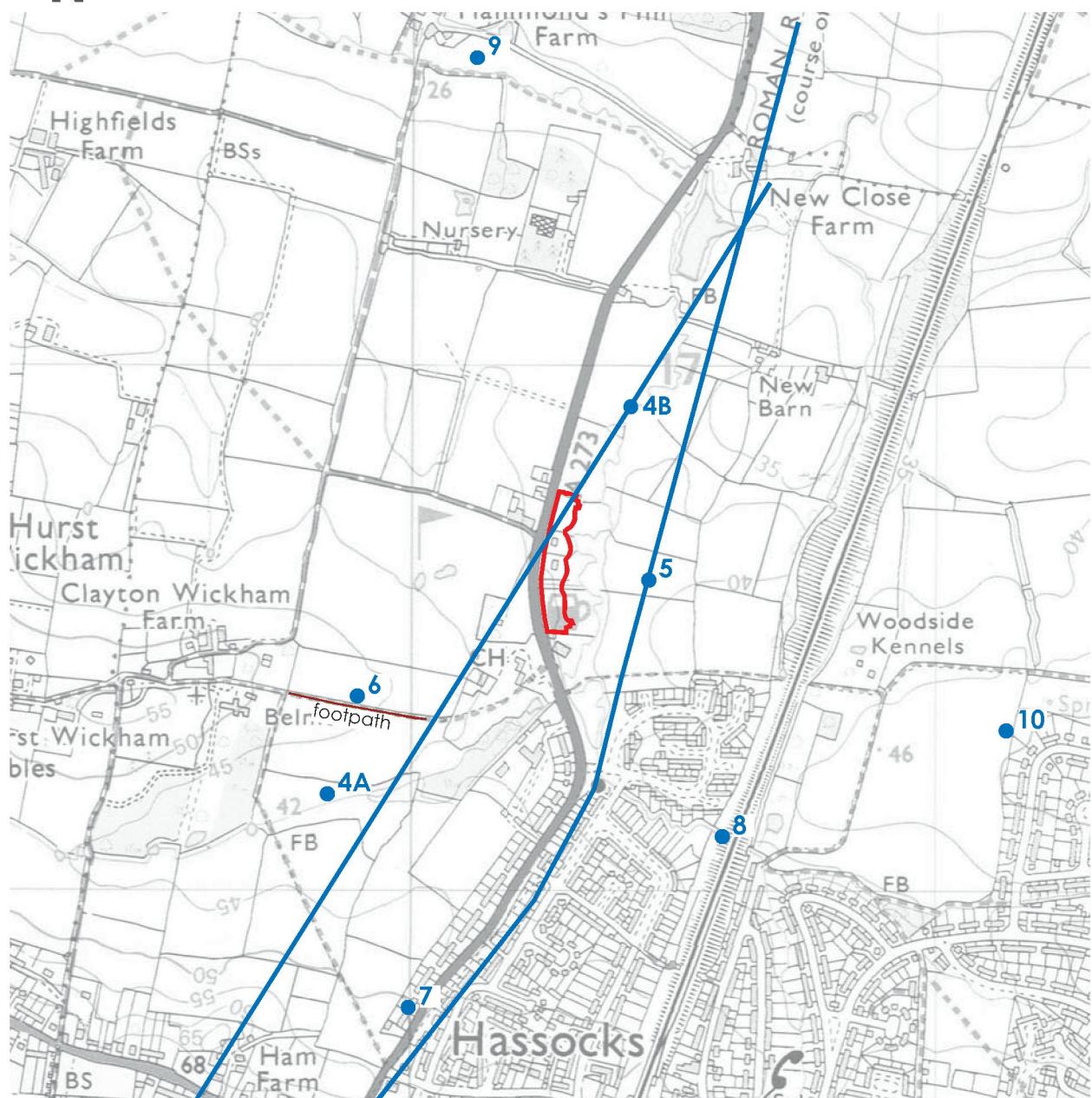
Figure 2: Listed buildings

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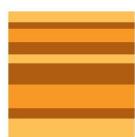
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Site boundary



HER entries



Roman roads

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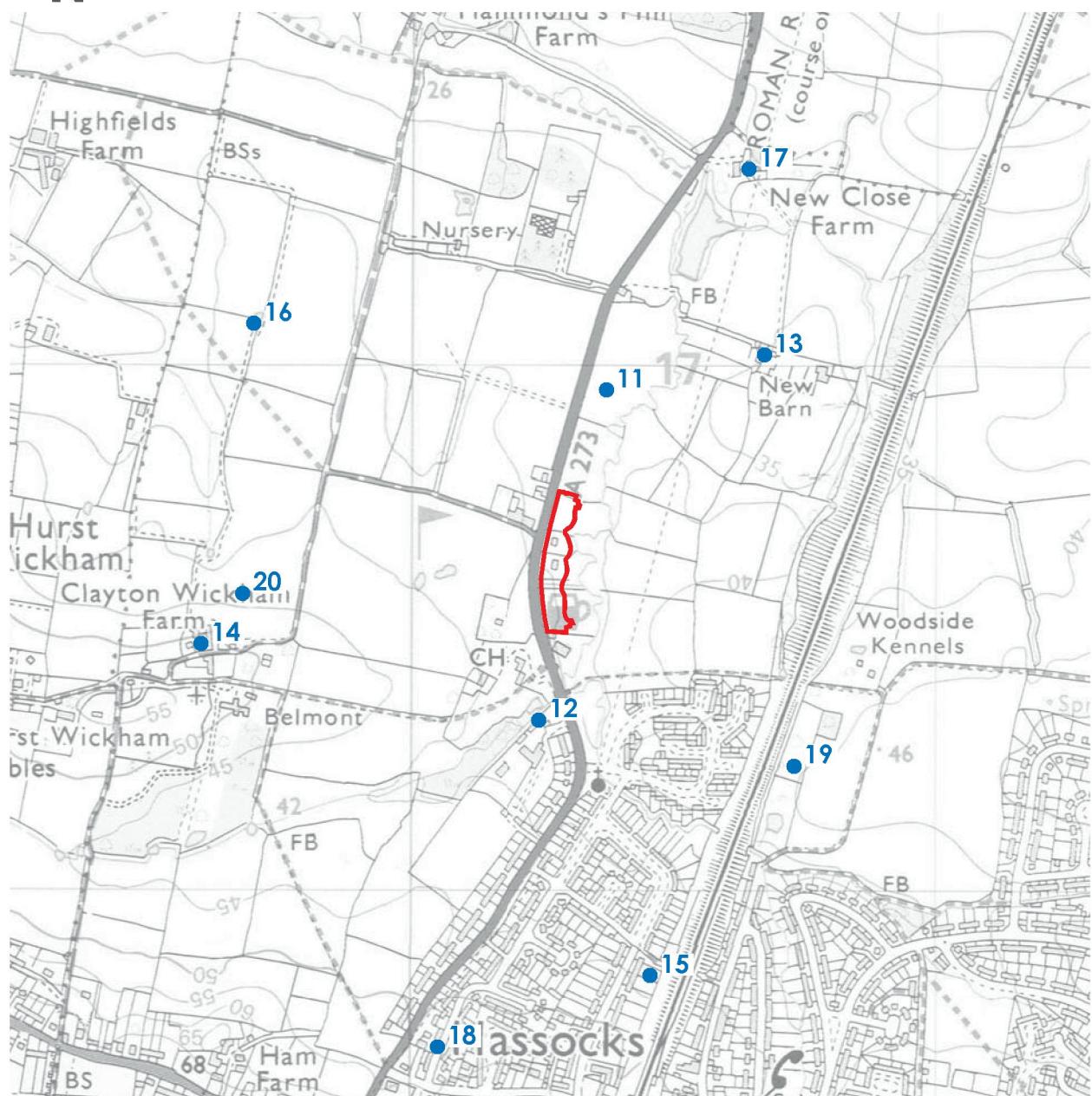
Figure 3: Other recorded heritage assets (prehistoric to medieval)

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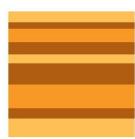
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11

Site boundary
HER entries

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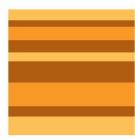
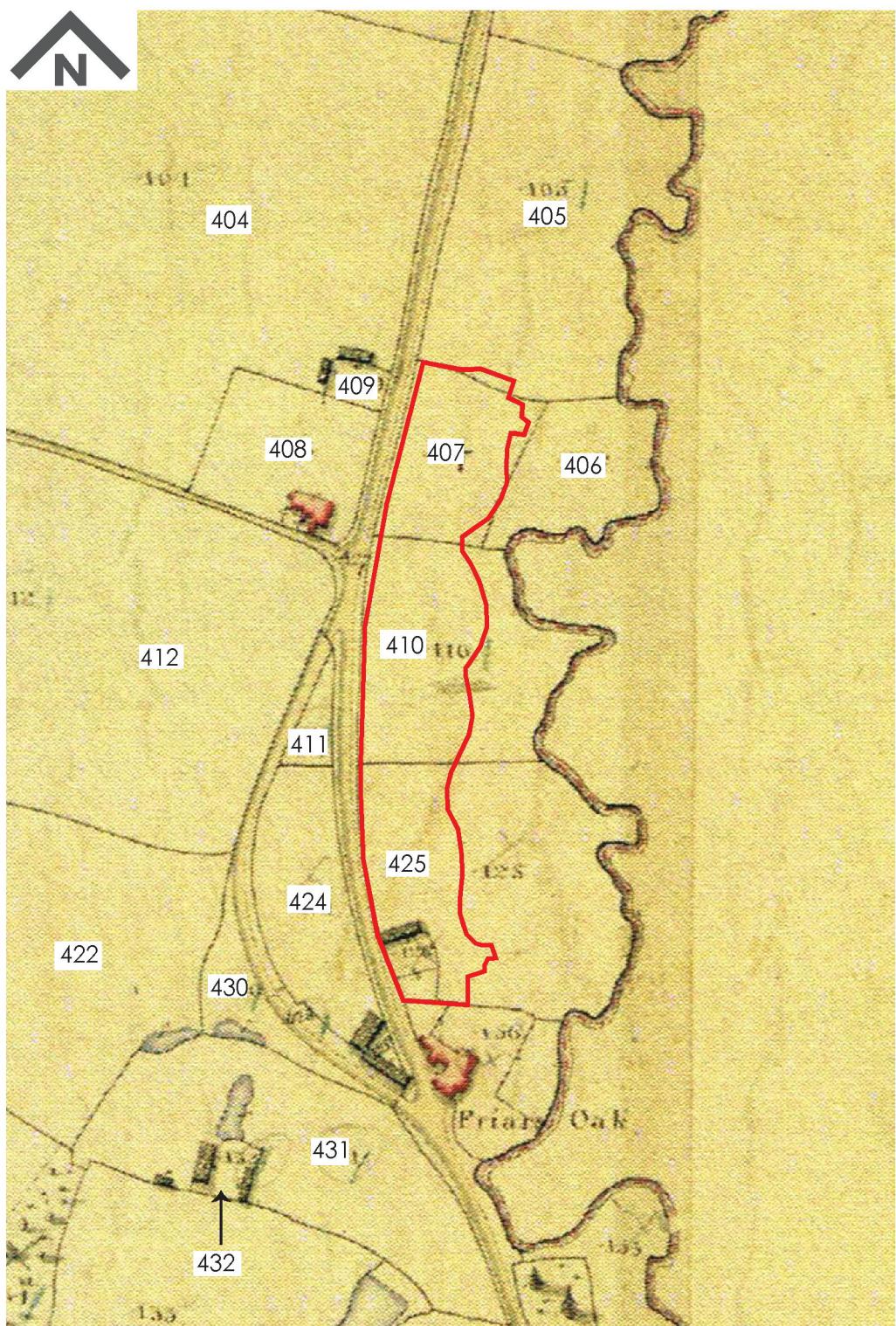
Figure 4: Other recorded heritage assets (medieval and post medieval)

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Site boundary
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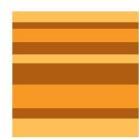
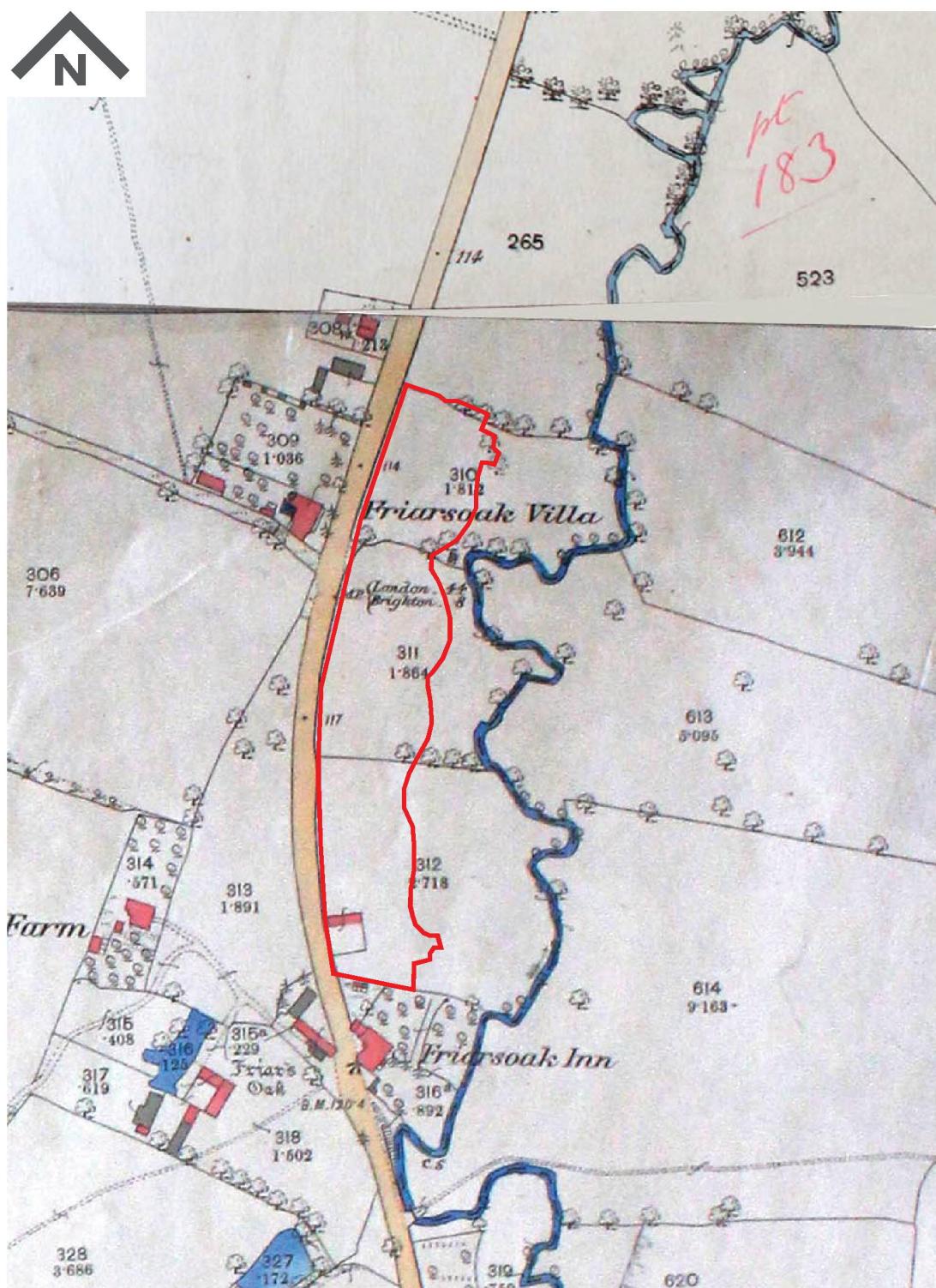
Figure 5: Extract from the Clayton tithe map of 1841

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Site boundary
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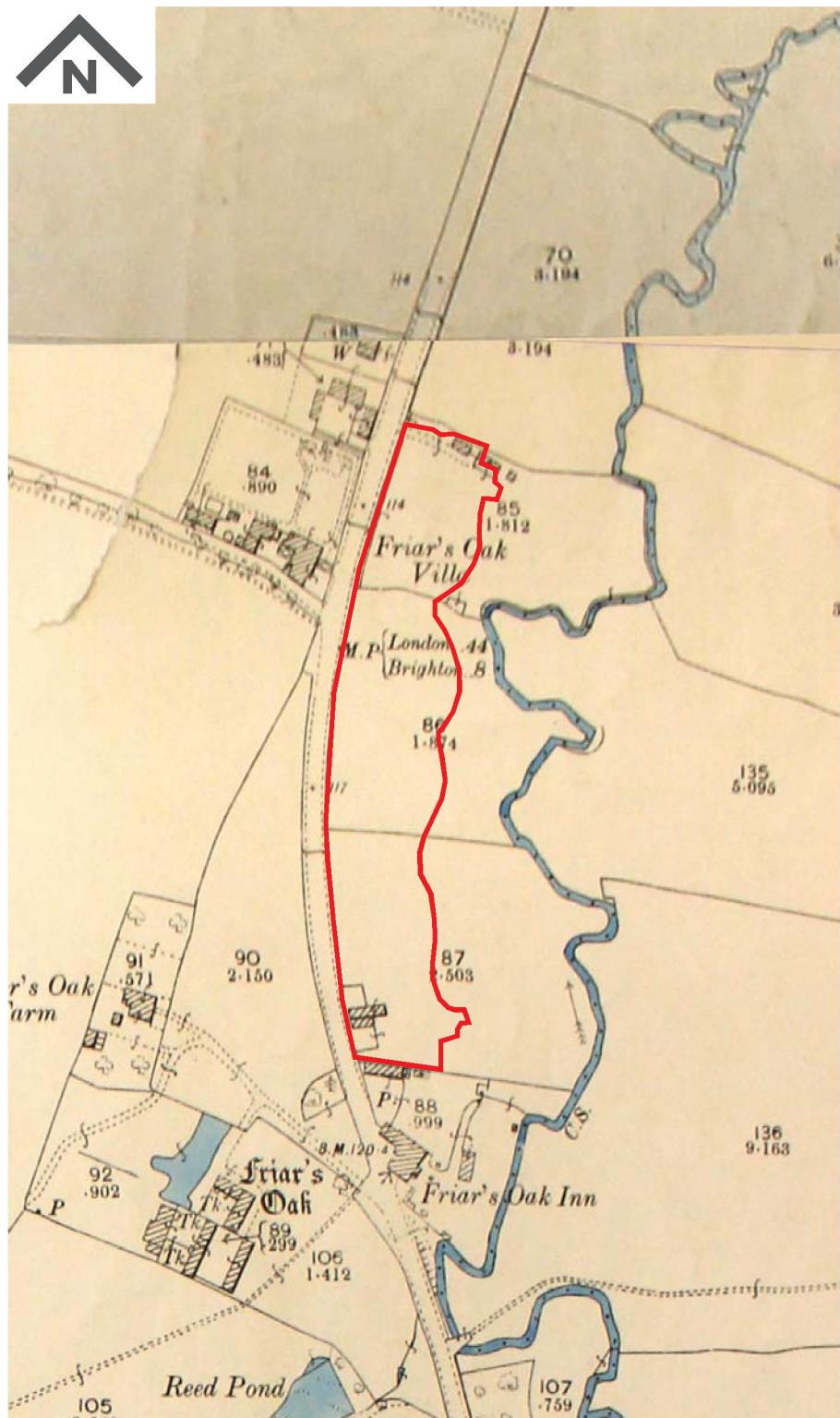
**Figure 6: Extract from an
Ordnance Survey map of 1872-4**

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Site boundary
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**Figure 7: Extract from an
Ordnance Survey map of 1897**

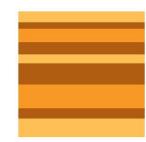
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Plate 1: View of field A from northern boundary looking south



Plate 2: View of field A from southern boundary looking north



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Figure 8: Plates 1 & 2

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Plate 3: View of the rear garden of Evergreen (shown on the right) looking south



Plate 4: View of the rear garden of Evergreen looking north



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Figure 9: Plates 3 & 4

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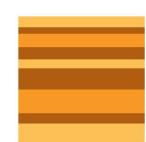
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Plate 5: View to the south of Evergreen looking west



Plate 6: View of the front driveway of Evergreen looking north



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Figure 10: Plates 5 & 6

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Plate 7: View from the north-western boundary of The Paddock looking south-east showing the driveway at the front of the house



Plate 8: View from the southern boundary looking north showing the garden and driveway in front of The Paddock



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Figure 11: Plates 7 & 8

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Plate 9: View looking south showing part of the rear garden of The Paddock



Plate 10: View looking north showing part of the rear garden of The Paddock



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Figure 12: Plates 9 & 10

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Plate 11: View looking south across field B



Plate 12: View looking north across field B



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Figure 13: Plates 11 & 12

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