

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment – Dumbrells, Somners and The Friary, Cuckfield

Project ref: 805

November 2024



Dumbrells, Church Platt, Cuckfield, West Sussex, RH17 5LA

Somners, South Street, Cuckfield, West Sussex, RH17 5LB

The Friary, South Street, Cuckfield, West Sussex, RH17 5LB

Ecotecture Ecological Design Ltd 2018
Registered in England and Wales
Company Registration Number: 11114542
Registered Address: Basepoint Business Centre,
Suite 43, Little High Street,
Shoreham by Sea,
West Sussex,
BN43 5EG

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1. Introduction & Executive Summary

This Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (“DBA”) has been produced to accompany applications for Listed Building Consent and Planning Permission. It should be read in conjunction with the Heritage Statement and Design and Access Statement.

The subject site (“Site”) is located in the village of Cuckfield, in West Sussex. The Site comprises two historic houses (i.e. The Friary and Somners, separately Grade II listed) which address South Street, a modern house adjoining the rear of Somners (i.e. Dumbrells, currently being rebuilt [*Figure 2*]) which is accessed from Church Platt, a rear garden, and some outbuildings within the garden. The rear and side (north) boundary treatment comprises brickwork, whereas the side (south) boundary treatment comprises a mixture of brickwork, modern timber fencing, and the wall of the modern garage. There is also a modern brick boundary wall set back from South Street with a timber gate.

The proposed scheme includes the provision of a new house in the garden to the rear of Somners and The Friary, and associated landscaping. The proposed groundwork would involve depths of 1 metre, plus an additional 450-550mm. If the foundations comprise a ground-bearing slab the additional depth would be up to 450mm, and if the foundations comprise a beam and block floor, it would be up to 550mm.

It is considered that the proposed scheme would have a moderate impact on any existing archaeological remains beneath the Site. Such remains may include Medieval horticultural soil, building remains, domestic find-spots and/or human remains; Post-Medieval horticultural soil, building remains and/or domestic find-spots; and Modern horticultural soil, building remains, find-spots relating to the school, industrial find-spots relating to the former commercial use of Dumbrells, and/or domestic find-spots. However, this below-ground archaeology is likely to have already been compromised by the various different phases of groundwork to the rear of The Friary and Somners – most notably that involved in the creation of the existing garden in the late 1970s, and in the provision of the existing garage and outbuilding in the late 20th to 21st century.

Given the Site’s location in an ANA, the West Sussex County Archaeologist may request for some early evaluation work to be carried out prior to the commencement of any groundworks, in order to mitigate any harm being caused by the groundworks to existing buried remains or sequential deposits. This evaluation work would also provide an understanding of the ground conditions. Subject to the outcome of the evaluation, further assessment may then be required – possibly involving a watching brief during the excavation of the Site. The details of this assessment would be set out by a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (“WSI”). The WSI and any subsequent assessment would need to be carried out by appropriately qualified archaeologists, in accordance with the Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014).

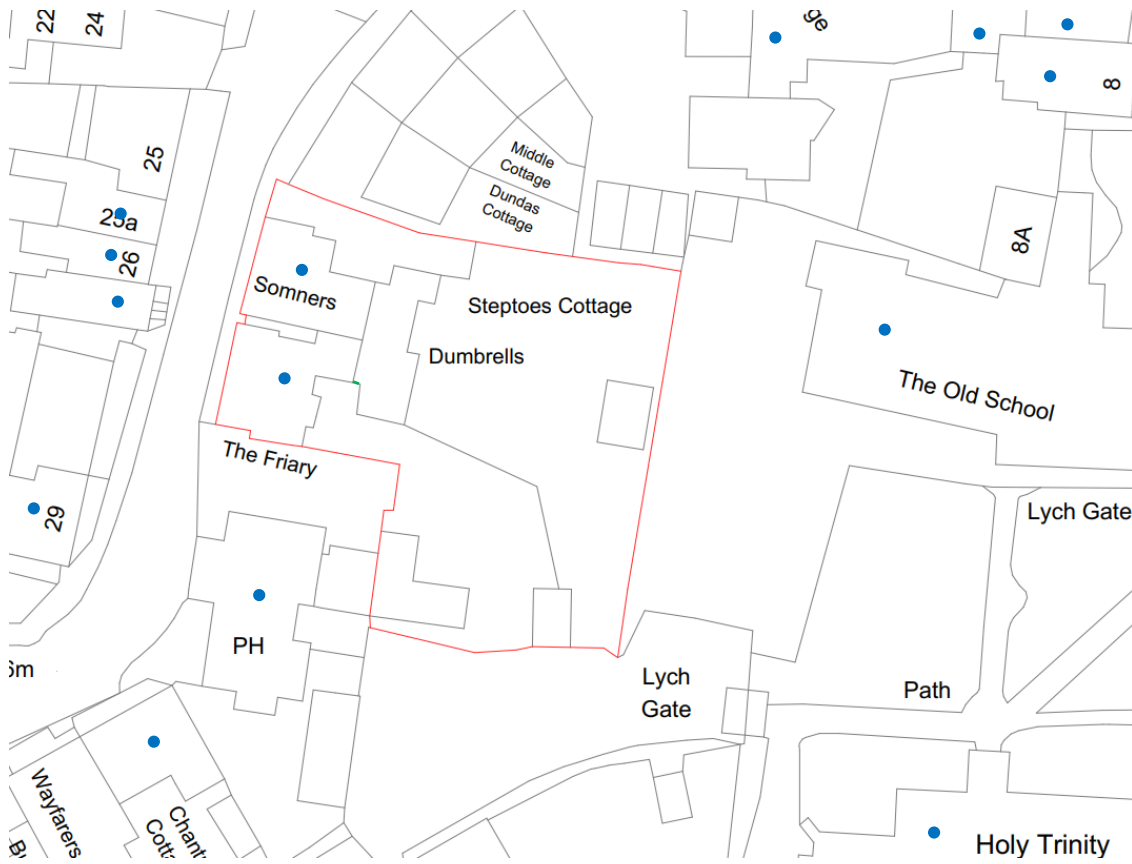


Figure 1: Extract from site plan, prior to consented scheme being built. Subject site is outlined in red. Statutorily listed buildings are indicated by blue dots.

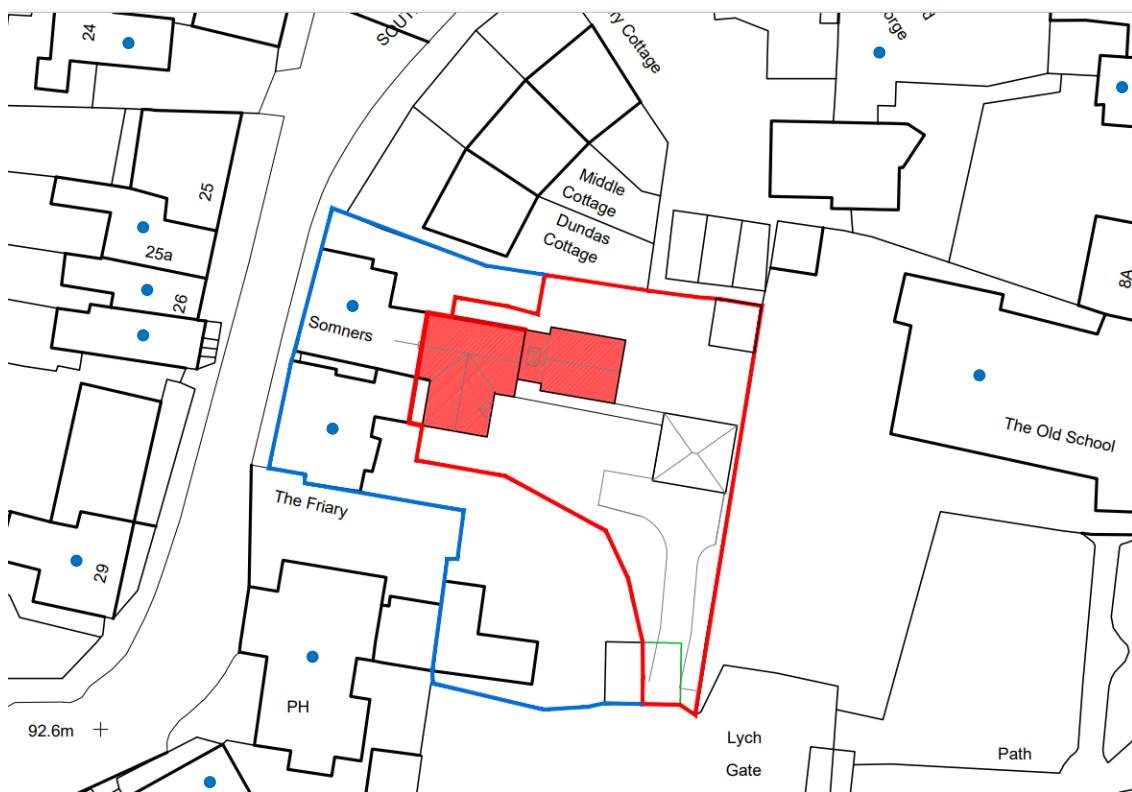


Figure 2: Extract from site plan, once consented scheme has been constructed – i.e. “as existing”. Subject site is outlined in red and blue. Statutorily listed buildings are indicated by blue dots.

2. Authorship

This DBA has been prepared by Melisa Thomas, heritage consultant, on behalf of Ecotecture Ecological Design.

Before completing her MSc in Conservation of the Historic Environment (for which she was awarded Distinction), Melisa pursued a career in the law while also working as a specialist guide, researcher and lecturer at Strawberry Hill House, Richmond-upon-Thames.

Melisa has now been working as a Heritage Consultant for a number of years on a variety of different projects involving heritage planning, design and townscape matters (including Appeals). She works on a freelance basis, principally for Heritage Information Ltd. and Ecotecture Ecological Design. She is accredited with the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC).

3. Scope and methodology

This DBA has been written in accordance with the guidance and standards published by Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), particularly *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014). It is based upon archaeological data sourced from a 250-metre radius of the Site, by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record. It has also been informed by evidence from the British Geological Survey website, British History Online, Historic England's archives, Old Maps Online, the West Sussex Record Office, the Cuckfield Museum, Historic National Library of Scotland Ordnance Survey Maps archive and Old Maps Online.

4. Brief description of the site

The subject site ("Site") [Figure 3, Figure 4 & Figure 5] comprises the following:

- Dumbrells, Church Platt, RH17 5LA: an unlisted two-storey building which has not yet been constructed, but the consented scheme (refs: DM/18/3863, DM/19/0585 & DM/21/3938) has been enacted. Therefore, it is deemed as existing.
- Somners, South Street, RH17 5LB: a Grade II listed two-storey building, originally built in c. late 17th to early 18th century, and much altered over time.
- The garden to the rear of the Grade II listed Somners, the Grade II listed The Friary, and the unlisted Dumbrells.

As concluded by the Heritage Statement, the Site possesses medium archaeological interest, medium historic interest, and medium architectural/artistic interest.



Figure 3: Rear elevation of The Friary, Somners and Dumbrells, and the rear garden (westward view).



Figure 4: The rear garden within the Site (northward view from the south-east corner of the garden).



Figure 5: The rear garden within the Site, and a glimpse of The Old School beyond (eastward view).



Figure 6: West elevation of the garage in the rear garden of the Site.

5. Location, geology and topography

5.1 Location of the site

The subject site ("Site") is located within the village of Cuckfield, in the Cuckfield Conservation Area and within the settings of a number of statutorily listed buildings. The front elevations of Somners and The Friary both address South Street (i.e. the east side of the street), whereas the front elevation of Dumbrells (i.e. as consented) addresses Church Platt to the south.

The Site comprises the buildings at Somners, Dumbrells, and the rear garden to these buildings. The proposals involve groundworks in the rear garden with the centred grid reference TQ 30317 24524.

It is located within the Historic Core of Cuckfield Archaeological Notification Area ("ANA"), which is north of the Cuckfield Medieval Park and Park Pale ANA.

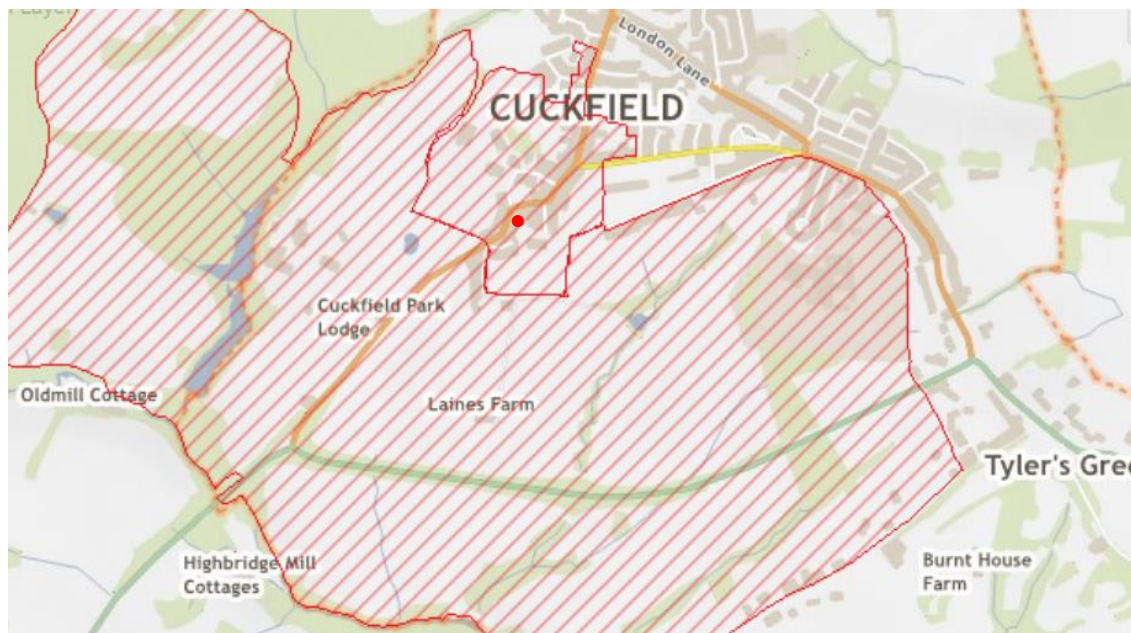


Figure 7: Map with the Historic Core of Cuckfield ANA outlined in red and shaded (north), and the Cuckfield Medieval Park and Park Pale ANA outlined in red and shaded (south). Site location is indicated by a red dot.

5.2 Geology

The bedrock geology [Figure 8] beneath the Site comprises Cuckfield Stone Bed – i.e. calcareous sandstone. The sedimentary bedrock was formed between 139.4 and 133.9 million years ago, during the Cretaceous period.

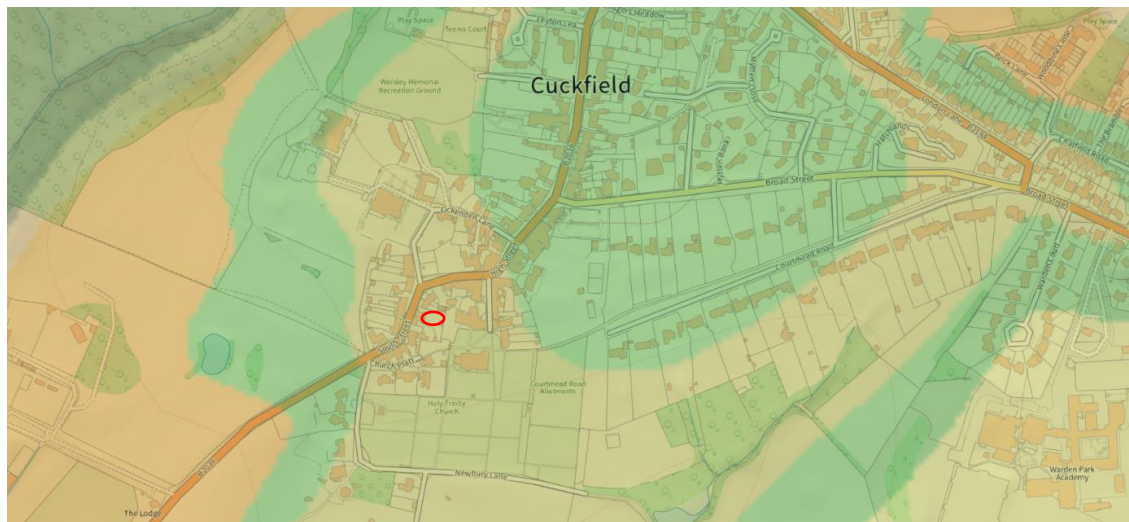


Figure 8: Map showing the geology of the area surrounding the Site. Site location is indicated by a red oval. (Image source: British Geological Survey.)

5.3 Topography

The Site is located on gently sloping land, south of a hill, and to the north and east of a valley [Figure 9].



Figure 9: Map showing the topography of the area surrounding the Site. Site location is indicated by a red dot. (Image source: TessaDEM topographic map website.)

6. Planning policy

6.1. National policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (“NPPF”) was first published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government in 2012, and it was later updated in February 2019, July 2021, September 2023 and December 2023.

Section 16 (paragraphs 195 to 214) covers “Conserving and enhancing the historic environment”. The following paragraphs are of relevance to heritage assets of archaeological interest:

200. 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.

205. 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.

209. 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.

211. 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. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

6.2. Regional & local policy

The **Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031** was adopted in March 2018, with the aim of “providing a framework for new development, employment growth, infrastructure, and measures to ensure the protection of the countryside”.

Policy DP34 covers Listed Buildings and Other Heritage Assets. It states:

The Council will seek to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the character and quality of life of the District. Significance can be defined as the special interest of a heritage asset, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.

7. History and archaeology of the site

7.1. Prehistoric (to 43 AD)

Although there is evidence that parts of the former woodland within the wider area of the High Weald had already been cleared for cultivation by the Bronze Age, it is likely that the subject site ("Site") was located within dense forestland during Prehistoric times. The Site may also have also been relatively unfavourable for settlement during the Prehistoric era, given that it was not located within close proximity of any water sources, and given its location on a gentle slope which may not have provided the strategic advantages of hill-top locations.

The 250-metre radius search carried out by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record in March 2024, did not reveal any recorded archaeological finds from the Prehistoric era. This does not necessarily mean that there is no potential for Prehistoric archaeology within the subject site, however.

Based upon an understanding of the history of the subject site, the Cuckfield area, and the West Sussex region, the potential for Prehistoric archaeology is considered to be low. Any remains are likely to be of local significance.

7.2. Roman (43 – 409 AD)

By the Roman occupation of Britannia, the High Weald region remained forested, and was thus entitled *Anderida Silva* ("silva" meaning "forest"). During that time the region was the premier iron producing district in Britannia. Iron production and transportation was concentrated in the east of Anderida Silva, because that was where the navigable waterways of the Brede and Rother were located, as well as the highways which provided links both to the London market and to the wealthy villas and cornlands of the South Downs). The Site was located in the less industrious western part of the region. However, it was also located some 1.3km westward of the Roman road which ran north/southward between today's London and Brighton via Hassocks, and which enabled the movement of the military as well as facilitating the production and transport of iron.

The 250-metre radius search carried out by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record in March 2024, did not reveal any recorded archaeological finds from the Roman era. This does not necessarily mean that there is no potential for Roman archaeology within the subject site, however.

Based upon an understanding of the history of the subject site, the Cuckfield area, and the West Sussex region, the potential for Roman archaeology is considered to be low to medium. Any remains are likely to be of local significance.

7.3. Anglo-Saxon / Early Medieval (410 – 1065 AD)

The wider region was referred to in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as *Andredesleah* ("leah" meaning "wood pasture"), and later as *Andredesweald* (i.e. the high forest of Andred) – until it was shortened to *Weald*. Today, the region is known as the High Weald. During the Anglo-Saxon era, the land within the Weald was sub-divided into territorial units, and parishes were formed from the 8th and 9th centuries. The Medieval era saw the establishment of various permanent farmsteads in the Weald, as more of the previously forested areas were cleared.

The Site is likely to have remained undeveloped during the Anglo-Saxon era. If there were any nearby farmsteads it may have provided pasture land, but this is mere conjecture.

The 250-metre radius search carried out by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record in March 2024, did not reveal any recorded archaeological finds from the Anglo-Saxon era. This does not necessarily mean that there is no potential for Anglo-Saxon archaeology within the subject site, however.

Based upon an understanding of the history of the subject site, the Cuckfield area, and the West Sussex region, the potential for Anglo-Saxon archaeology is considered to be low to medium. Any remains (which may be confined to agricultural soil) are likely to be of local significance.

7.4. Medieval (1066 – 1539 AD)

The earliest documentary record of Cuckfield dates from the late 11th century, in regard to its parish church (i.e. today's Holy Trinity Church, located south-east of the Site). By the mid-13th century, Cuckfield was a thriving village with a weekly market and an annual fair. It was likely during this period that the village of Cuckfield was first laid out – including South Street, which appears to have been constructed around the Holy Trinity Church and its churchyard.

The Friary may well date from as early as the late 15th or early 16th century (as suggested by Historic England's National Heritage List Description, based on the building's timber framing). However, Joe Thompson concludes in his assessment that The Friary is more likely to have been built in the mid-16th to mid-17th century as an open hall, or with a smoke bay. If indeed there was a building (or buildings) along the south-east side of South Street, the east part of Site may well have been within a rear garden associated with The Friary and/or Somners – in which case there may be some potential for Medieval horticultural soil and/or domestic find-spots.

Alternatively, the east part of the Site may have formerly been associated with the Holy Trinity Church – in which case it may even have been part of the burial ground. There may therefore be some potential for buried human remains from the Medieval era.

The 250-metre radius search carried out by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record in March 2024, did not reveal any recorded archaeological finds from the Medieval era. This does not necessarily mean that there is no potential for Medieval archaeology within the subject site, however.

Based upon an understanding of the history of the subject site, the Cuckfield area, and the West Sussex region, the potential for Medieval archaeology is considered to be medium. Any remains are likely to be of local significance – likely confined to horticultural soil, domestic find-spots, and/or human remains.

7.5. Post-Medieval (1540 – 1749 AD)

It is likely that **The Friary** was built in the mid-16th to mid-17th century as an open hall, or with a smoke bay. It has also been speculated (by Historic England) that the building may have previously been larger, extending further northward – but it was reduced and remodelled in the late 17th or early 18th century.

The Heritage Statement for application DM/18/3863 suggests that a previous building on the current site of **Somners** is likely to have been constructed in the late 16th or early 17th century with a lower roof-line – only to be reconstructed in the 17th century. Joe Thompson concurs to the extent that the building appears to date from the late 17th or early 18th century. The listing entry for Somners states that the building is likely to date from the early 18th century (using earlier, pre-18th century timbers which may have come from The Friary if indeed it had been reduced in size).

In any case, it is known that there were buildings along the south-east side of South Street. The east part of Site may well have been within a rear garden associated with The Friary and/or Somners – in which case there may be some potential for Post-Medieval horticultural soil and/or domestic find-spots. Alternatively, the east part of the Site may have formerly been associated with the 16th century grammar school located further eastward, or the Holy Trinity Church.

The 250-metre radius search carried out by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record in March 2024, did not reveal any recorded archaeological finds from the Post-Medieval era. This does not necessarily mean that there is no potential for Post-Medieval archaeology within the subject site, however.

Based upon an understanding of the history of the subject site, the Cuckfield area, and the West Sussex region, the potential for Post-Medieval archaeology is considered to be medium. Any remains are likely to be of local significance – likely confined to horticultural soil and/or domestic find-spots.

7.6. Modern (1750 – present day)

The Friary may have been extended northward in the mid to late 18th century, and westward in the late 18th to early 19th century, at around the time it was re-fronted with a more “polite” rendered front elevation. The two-storey extension to the south of the building was likely constructed in the early 19th century, and the single-storey extensions to the rear were likely built in the mid to late 19th century.

In the mid to late 18th century, **Somners** was likely extended to the rear (east) with two or three bays attached to the stair tower, with ancillary services. Somners was probably re-fronted during this period too, with a more “polite” rendered front elevation. Somners acquired a further rear (i.e. eastward) extension in the late 19th to early 20th century, which was initially used for commercial/industrial purposes. According to the Heritage Statement for application DM/18/3863, this extension may have been built in the period between 1911 and 1937, involving some reconfiguration and re-use of existing fabric. The rear “lean-to” element to the north-east was later added around the mid-20th century.

The residential dwelling at **Dumbrells** dates from the 20th century, located within the former commercial/industrial extension to the rear of Somners. It was likely during the second half of the 20th century that the former commercial/industrial extension to the rear of Somners was converted into a residential dwelling, with new partitions creating rooms and corridors – and this dwelling was named “Dumbrells”.

The 1874 map [Figure 10] indicates that The Friary and Somners had by then been extended to the rear – the former with what may have been a coach house or a workshop (since demolished), and the latter with the building which became known as Dumbrells. It appears that those two rear extensions were accessed from Church Platt, whereas the residential dwellings at Somners and The Friars were accessed from South Street. It is believed that Dumbrells then provided a workshop. There was a garden located immediately adjacent to (i.e. west of) the school, some of which is now within the boundaries of the Site.



Figure 10: 1874 map (OS) – closer view. Approximate location of Site is circled in red.

The 1880 map [Figure 11] shows The Friary and Somners as two separate buildings (shaded in pink), with what appears to be a single rear extension (shaded in grey) which has a larger footprint to today's Dumbrells, and it appears that there was an enclosed courtyard adjacent to the rear of The Friary. The rear building line of The Friary is shown as exceeding that of Somners.



Figure 11: 1880 map. Approximate location of Site is circled in red.

The 1909 map [Figure 12] shows the combined footprint of The Friary, Somners and Dumbrells as being approximately the same as that shown in the 1880 map, only the boundaries between the three different sites have been shifted so that the rear building line of Somners extends further than it had previously. Cartological evidence indicates the notable changes which took place to Dumbrells between 1909 and 1937 [Figure 12 & Figure 13]. The part of Dumbrells adjoining Somners appears to have acquired a small northward extension (or it may have been rebuilt with a slightly larger footprint), and the part of Dumbrells adjoining The Friary had been reduced in footprint, so that there was no longer an enclosed courtyard to the rear of The Friary. In addition, the slender rear extension to The Friary further southward had been removed. It also appears that the boundaries between Somners and The Friary had been altered, so that more massing was allocated to The Friary than previously. By 1937, Dumbrells appeared to have comprised two separate workshops. The footprints of Somners, The Friary and Dumbrells appear to have been retained during the period between 1937 and 1955 [Figure 13 & Figure 14], and into the 1970s [Figure 15]. It appears that in 1909, the school had retained its garden, which was located adjacent to some outbuildings located further westward of the principal school building. By 1937, however, the school's outbuildings had been demolished, and the garden is no longer shown.

The OS map for 1955 seems to suggest that the two adjoining buildings comprising Dumbrells were associated with the school, as the boundary lines have been reallocated. The same site boundaries are shown in the 1970 map [Figure 15]. It was not until later in the second half of the 20th century (or perhaps at the beginning of the 21st century) that Dumbrells was converted into a single residential dwelling with its own garden.



Figure 12 (left): 1909 map (OS).

Figure 13 (centre): 1937 map (OS).

Figure 14 (right): 1955 map (OS).

An aerial photograph which likely dates from the 1970-80s appears to show the Site after it had been allocated its own garden, possibly after Dumbrells had been converted into a single residential dwelling [Figure 16]. It looks as though the garden to the rear of The Friary comprised a lawn, whereas that to the rear of Somners was crowded with structures and planting – perhaps the layout of a vegetable patch.

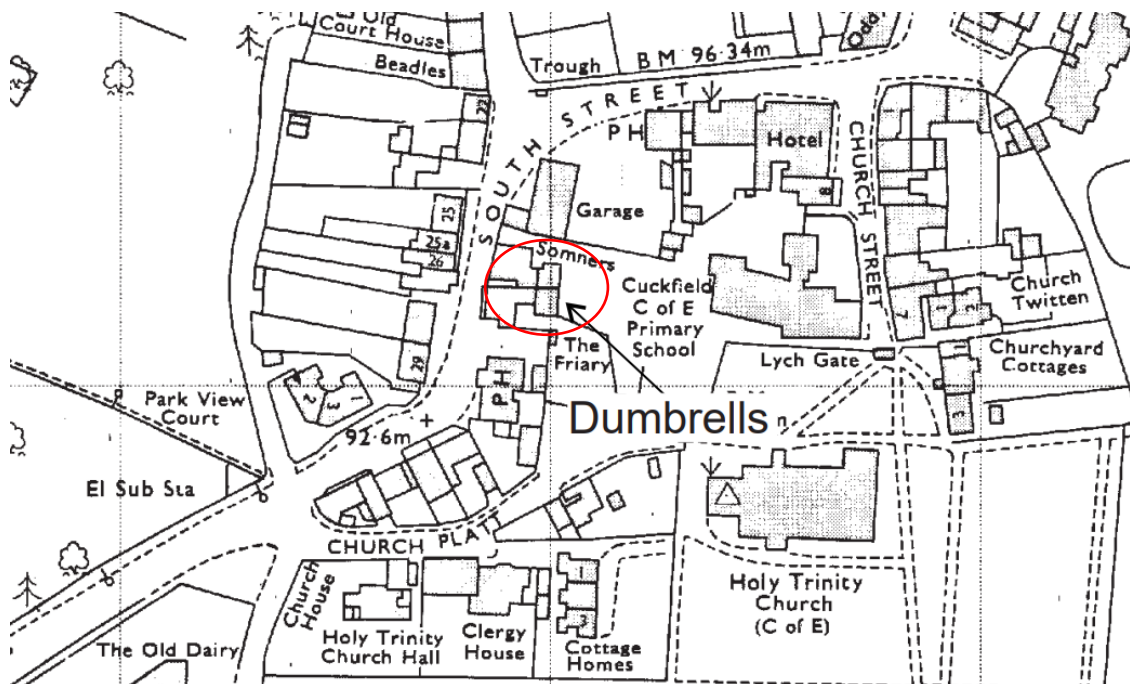


Figure 15: 1970 map (OS). Approximate location of Site is circled in red.



Figure 16: Undated (but likely post 1970) aerial photograph, with the approximate location of the Site indicated by a red oval.

The 250-metre radius search carried out by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record in March 2024, did not reveal any recorded archaeological finds from the Modern era. This does not necessarily mean that there is no potential for Modern archaeology within the subject site, however.

Based upon an understanding of the history of the subject site, the Cuckfield area, and the West Sussex region, the potential for Modern archaeology is considered to be medium to high. Any remains are likely to be of local significance – likely confined to industrial and domestic find-spots within the Site, horticultural soil, and/or remains of former outbuildings.

7. Impact Assessment

7.1 Past impacts

The Site is likely to have first been developed in the Medieval era, with a building (or buildings) addressing South Street. Since the construction of The Friary (in the Medieval or Post-Medieval era) and Somners (in the Post-Medieval era), both buildings have been subject to various phases of development, with extensions and rebuilt elements – including the construction of Dumbrells in the 20th century. There may therefore be some potential for Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern building remains beneath The Friary, Somners and Dumbrells – although these remains may well have been compromised by the various building phases.

The land to the rear (i.e. east) of The Friary and Somners may have been allocated as a rear garden associated with The Friary and/or Somners in the Medieval period, until it was acquired by the 16th century grammar school to the east of the Site. Cartological evidence indicates that by the Modern era, some of this land provided a garden for the school with two small storage buildings adjacent to it, and some provided a pathway/carriageway to the rear extensions to The Friary and Somners [Figure 10]. It appears that the school's garden was later removed [Figure 12]. In the late 20th century, The Friary, Somners and Dumbrells were allocated the existing garden within the Site [Figure 16]. The existing

garden within the Site has some late 20th to 21st century buildings within it, including a brick garage [Figure 6] and a timber outbuilding on a concrete plinth [Figure 4 & Figure 5]. There may thus be some potential beneath the existing garden for Medieval horticultural soil, building remains and domestic find-spots; Post-Medieval horticultural soil, building remains and domestic find-spots; and Modern horticultural soil, building remains, find-spots relating to the school, industrial find-spots relating to the former commercial use of Dumbrells, and domestic find-spots. However, this below-ground archaeology is likely to have already been compromised by the various different phases of groundwork to the rear of The Friary and Somners – most notably that involved in the creation of the existing garden in the late 1970s, and in the provision of the existing garage and outbuilding in the late 20th to 21st century.

7.2 Potential impact of the proposals

The proposed scheme includes the provision of a new house in the garden to the rear of Somners and The Friary, and associated landscaping. The proposed groundwork would involve depths of 1 metre, plus an additional 450-550mm. If the foundations comprise a ground-bearing slab the additional depth would be up to 450mm, and if the foundations comprise a beam and block floor, it would be up to 550mm.

It is considered that the proposed scheme would have a moderate impact on any existing archaeological remains beneath the Site. However, as stated above, any pre-existing below-ground archaeology may have already been compromised by previous groundworks, notably those which took place in the late 20th to 21st century.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

The Site is likely to have first been developed in the Medieval era, with a building (or buildings) addressing South Street. Since the construction of The Friary (in the Medieval or Post-Medieval era) and Somners (in the Post-Medieval era), both buildings have been subject to various phases of development, with extensions and rebuilt elements – including the construction of Dumbrells in the 20th century. The land to the rear (i.e. east) of The Friary and Somners may have been allocated as a rear garden associated with The Friary and/or Somners in the Medieval period, until it was acquired by the 16th century grammar school to the east of the Site. By the Modern era, some of this land provided a garden for the school with two small storage buildings adjacent to it, and some provided a pathway/carriageway to the rear extensions to The Friary and Somners. It appears that the school's garden was later removed, and in the late 20th century, The Friary, Somners and Dumbrells were allocated the existing garden within the Site. The existing garden within the Site has some late 20th to 21st century buildings within it, including a brick garage and a timber outbuilding on a concrete plinth.

The proposed scheme includes the provision of a new house in the garden to the rear of Somners and The Friary, and associated landscaping. The proposed groundwork would involve depths of 1 metre, plus an additional 450-550mm. If the foundations comprise a ground-bearing slab the additional depth would be up to 450mm, and if the foundations comprise a beam and block floor, it would be up to 550mm.

It is considered that the proposed scheme would have a moderate impact on any existing archaeological remains beneath the Site. Such remains may include Medieval horticultural soil, building remains, domestic find-spots and/or human remains; Post-Medieval horticultural soil, building remains and/or

domestic find-spots; and Modern horticultural soil, building remains, find-spots relating to the school, industrial find-spots relating to the former commercial use of Dumbrells, and/or domestic find-spots. However, this below-ground archaeology is likely to have already been compromised by the various different phases of groundwork to the rear of The Friary and Somners – most notably that involved in the creation of the existing garden in the late 1970s, and in the provision of the existing garage and outbuilding in the late 20th to 21st century.

Given the Site's location in an ANA, the West Sussex County Archaeologist may request for some early evaluation work to be carried out prior to the commencement of any groundworks, in order to mitigate any harm being caused by the groundworks to existing buried remains or sequential deposits. This evaluation work would also provide an understanding of the ground conditions. Subject to the outcome of the evaluation, further assessment may then be required – possibly involving a watching brief during the excavation of the Site. The details of this assessment would be set out by a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation ("WSI"). The WSI and any subsequent assessment would need to be carried out by appropriately qualified archaeologists, in accordance with the Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014).

Appendix 1 – Copyright and disclaimer

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