

**Staplefield Wetland Creation**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation**

**NGR: 528069 127450**

**ASE Project no. 240007  
Site Code: SWZ24**

**January 2024**

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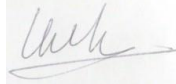
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Prepared by:	Pip Stephenson	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Paul Mason	Project Manager	
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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) have been commissioned by Southern Water to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological mitigation on land adjacent to Staplefield WWTW, West Sussex, RH17 6ES in advance of groundworks for wetland creation (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The site lies approximately 500m of the south of the village of Staplefield, immediately north of the River Ouse. It occupies farmland to the east of the B2114 Cuckfield Road. The site is predominantly flat, lying at an elevation of approximately 53m AOD (Mott MacDonald 2023b).
- 1.3 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale online geological mapping, the substrate comprises Upper Tonbridge Wells sand consisting of interbedded sandstone and siltstone (BGS 2024). Superficial alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel are recorded adjacent to the river. Previous ground investigation works within the site record topsoil overlying weald clay at a depth of c. 0.3m in the north of the site (Mott MacDonald Ltd 2023a). These alluvial deposits are not considered to have high potential for paleoenvironmental remains, due to the high gravel, silt and sand content (Mott MacDonald 2023b).
- 1.4 A geophysical survey and desk-based assessment for the site have been undertaken. These have identified potential archaeological remains in the southern part of the site associated with a medieval bloomery forge (Mott MacDonald Ltd 2023; SUMO 2023).
- 1.5 The site is subject to proposals for the creation of an area of Integrated Constructed Wetland adjacent to the existing Southern Water treatment works (Fig. 2). This Written Scheme of Investigation will accompany the planning application for the scheme.
- 1.6 Initial dialogue with the WSCC Archaeologist has identified a requirement for archaeological mitigation in the southern part of the site.
- 1.7 The proposed investigation comprises a Strip Map and Sample excavation targeting anomalies identified by geophysical survey in the south-east of the site, and an evaluation trench in the south-west of the site (Figs. 2-3). There is contingency for mitigation by SMS if any archaeological remains are identified by the evaluation trench.
- 1.8 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by ASE for an archaeological trial trench evaluation and SMS excavation. All work will be carried out in accordance with this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standards and guidance (ClfA 2023a-d) and the Sussex Archaeological Standards (WSCC, ESCC, CDC 2019), which outlines the methodology to be used in the field, and in reporting and archiving of the results. All work will be reported upon in line with guidelines set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; Historic England 2015). This WSI will be submitted to all parties for approval prior to the commencement of work at the site.
- 1.9 The project will be managed by Paul Mason (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

- 1.10 The archaeological work will be undertaken by suitably experienced and skilled ASE staff.

## 2.0 Archaeological Background

2.1 An Historic Environment Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) (Mott MacDonald Ltd 2023) and a geophysical survey (SUMO 2023) have been prepared and should be referred to for a detailed archaeological background to the site. All staff engaged in the project will be given time to read and understand these reports.

2.2 Specific areas of the site are considered to have a good potential for the survival of archaeological remains. The key findings of the HEDBA (2023) within the study area are summarised as follows:

- Alluvium is not anticipated across the northern half of the development area, but borehole investigation has proven alluvium to be present in the southern half of the field, closest to the River Ouse. The alluvium is described as firm orangish brown slightly gravelly slightly sandy/clayey silt, with no inclusions of plant remains, and therefore the presence of pollen and mollusc evidence is considered to be **low**.
- There is a **medium** potential for background flint flakes within the ploughsoil, dating to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods, as indicated by remains discovered during a watching brief to the south of the site.
- The potential for remains dating to the Roman period is assessed as **low** as there is no known activity recorded within the site or immediate surrounding area, but this may reflect a low level of archaeological investigation rather than a genuine absence. This area of the High Weald was used by Iron Age and Romano British industrialists to produce iron using bloomeries.
- The potential for agricultural remains and the rural landscape dating to the early medieval period is **low**. Little is known about the site prior to the medieval period.
- There is **high** potential for remains associated with the medieval rural landscape and likely agricultural use of the site, and, notably for remains associated with the use of Hammer Hill Bridge Forge, the site a medieval iron works (MM20) located beyond the site boundary, south of the River Ouse. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping of 1879 shows an elongated mound within the southern part of this site, that is likely associated with iron working activity. The magnetometry survey has identified anomalies interpreted as slag dumps or slag-filled pits or ditches associated with the nearby ironworks (see below).
- It is likely that the site was agricultural land during the post-medieval period. As such there is **medium** potential for remains relating to agricultural practices within the site and **medium** potential for waste products associated with a post medieval forge such as slag and charcoal.
- Second World War Anti-Tank Blocks (MM19) are located 20m south east and a Second World War Pillbox (MM18) is located 20m south west of the site, although there is no obvious evidence relating to these structures within the site. There is **low** potential for WW2 remains within the development area.

- 2.3 The Weald is recognised as having significant potential for bloomery sites (SERF) and the potential for archaeology associated with a medieval bloomery forge to be present is considered to have local (moderate) significance.

*Previous work*

- 2.4 Archaeology South-East undertook an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the Staplefield Water Treatment Works in 2011 (ASE 2011). Groundwork excavations for the installation of a service trench and a compound area were monitored. Residual worked flint of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date was recovered from the plough soil and an iron-working deposit was identified at the eastern edge of the site relating to Holmstead Forge. Extracts from the report are included below as follows:

*At the far eastern end of the site the natural substrate was directly overlain by a compact c. 0.20m thick deposit of iron-working waste with slag and charcoal extending for c. 15m from the eastern edge of the field. The fact that the iron-working deposit [005] immediately overlay the natural substrate [004] here suggests that the area may have been stripped or quarried prior to deposition. At its western edge this deposit [005] was seen to rise up and then taper out below the subsoil [002] and was overlain by plough soil [001]. At its eastern edge, the plough soil [001] was overlain by dredged material [003] from the neighbouring field drain. The extent of the iron-working deposit was suggested by dark staining in the surrounding plough soil....The form of the slag suggests the area may in part have formed a smithing floor.*

- 2.5 Geophysical survey has revealed anomalies in the southern part of the site that can be interpreted as slag dumps or slag-filled pits or ditches associated with the nearby ironworks (SUMO 2023; Fig. 3). These may be associated with a linear earthwork feature that was present on historic maps until the early 20th century. This is likely to have been a loading mound and is no longer present, having been ploughed away. From the available evidence it is suggested that this area was used to discard the smithing waste products from the forge located south of the River Ouse (ibid).

### **3.0 Research Aims and Objectives**

- 3.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigation are summarised as follows:

- To define, insofar as possible, the nature, significance date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site;
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains;
- To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site;
- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site; and
- To define what, if any, archaeological mitigation should be considered in advance of or during construction of the new pipeline.

- Mitigation should entail strip, map and sample and in order to reduce risk of delays during construction avoid any requirement for a watching brief.

3.2 Site specific research aims are:

- To establish the extent and nature of the features identified by the geophysical survey.
- To determine the type of activity undertaken on the north bank of the Ouse and its association with the nearby forge site

3.3 Results of the project may contribute to the following specific research aims as set out by the South East Research Framework [SERF]:

**Medieval**

- [Industry and Trade] is still under-researched on a regional and synthetic level and is a priority in itself: study should focus not merely on technical developments but on social and cultural context, in tandem/comparison with other aspects of medieval life in the region [SERF Medieval, 42]
- Research at a regional level into iron, glass, ceramics, extractive and processing industries and trade, as well as secondary industries utilising raw materials: interdisciplinary research including programmes of archaeological science such as metallurgy and fabric analyses (i.e. regional type series) in order to trace technical change and distributions of such materials [SERF Medieval, 42]
- A broader understanding of industrial landscapes and of the lives and experiences of workers as well as owners via documentary sources, survey, excavation, material culture, environmental analyses etc., particularly in relation to migrant and itinerant workers as well as diasporic sub-cultures and immigrants [SERF Medieval, 42]
- Beyond economic matters of production and distribution, the research interest in materials and particularly the artefacts produced by such industries extends to the way in which they were used to form a socially and culturally symbolic dialectic in public and private spheres, reflected in turn by levels and targeting of production and distribution [SERF Medieval, 42]
- The role of industry and trade in shaping settlement, including village change/decline/formation and the development and maintenance of towns and roads systems, as well as organisation of industrial and non-industrial space, concepts of 'place' and 'landscape', and social differentiation [SERF Medieval, 42]

**Post-Medieval**

- No work has been undertaken on late medieval Wealden water-powered bloomery furnaces, some of which continued into the post-medieval period [SERF Post-medieval, 62]
- The changing nature of the markets for the iron industry [SERF Post-medieval, 62]

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## 4.0 Methodology

### Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

- 4.1 The archaeological evaluation comprises one evaluation trench measuring 20m x 1.8m as shown in Figs. 2-3 and will target geophysical anomalies in the south-west corner of the site.
- 4.2 Should the evaluation identify archaeological remains, contingency for mitigation will automatically be triggered (see below).
- 4.3 The archaeological trial trench evaluation will be undertaken to the standards set out in the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standards and guidance for *Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2023c).
- 4.4 The location of the trench will be accurately established using survey grade differential global positioning system (DGPS). Some slight variation of the trench location may be required.
- 4.5 The trench will be scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool.
- 4.6 The trial trench will be excavated using a suitable mechanical tracked excavator. Only undifferentiated topsoil/ploughsoil, subsoil and/or overburden of recent origin will be removed by machine and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separately. The trench will be excavated in spits of no more than 0.20m with artefact recovery taking place every scrape until archaeological deposits are encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments reached. The excavator will be fitted with a smooth grading bucket and care will be taken that archaeological deposits are not damaged due to over machining. All machining will stop if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. It is not anticipated that trench depth will greatly exceed 0.6m. In the unlikely event that trenches exceed a safe working depth (generally c.1.2m) or the sides appear to be particularly unstable, suitable precautions such as stepping or battering of trench edges shall be implemented via discussions with the client should it be necessary for personnel to enter.
- 4.7 On completion of the trial-trench evaluation, and following dialogue with WSCC Archaeologist, the trench will either be backfilled or expanded as required under a SMS excavation methodology (see below).

### Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

- 4.8 Initial mitigation will take the form of a SMS excavation in the south-east corner of the site, across an area measuring c. 2890 sq m (Figs. 2-3).
- 4.9 Also, where archaeological features are revealed by the evaluation trench, provision has been made to expand the trench to allow mitigation by SMS excavation. The extent of the mitigation will be agreed with the WSCC Archaeologist, but a likely contingency mitigation area would comprise a buffer of 5m around any identified remains stripped without encountering further archaeological features.
- 4.10 The archaeological trial trench evaluation will be undertaken to the standards set out in the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standards and guidance for *Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2023a).

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- 4.11 On cessation of machine stripping, hand cleaning of features/deposits will be undertaken in order to define them. Care will be taken to avoid disturbing in situ industrial deposits during this process.
- 4.12 On completion of the hand cleaning, pre-excavation plans will be prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This will be distributed to all parties. This pre-excavation plan will be available in AutoCAD or PDF format and will be printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan will be updated by regular visits to site by the Archaeology South-East Surveyor who will plot excavated features and record levels in close consultation with the Supervisor and/or the excavators. Where it is deemed necessary (for example detailed structural features) features will be hand planned at a scale of 1:20 from the grid and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.
- 4.13 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, shall be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer. Should the find's status as treasure be confirmed the Coroner, the landowner and the LPA Archaeological Officer will also be informed. A record shall be provided to the Coroner and to the LPA Archaeological Officer of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).
- 4.14 If human remains are found, work will cease and all necessary statutory provisions followed.
- 4.15 Once the excavation areas have been excavated and recorded they will be handed back to the client.

## **5.0 Excavation and Recording**

- 5.1 On completion of the machine strip and hand cleaning the excavation strategy will proceed with reference to Annex E of the Sussex Archaeological Standards (2019):
- All archaeological features on the site will be comprehensively excavated by hand. "Comprehensive" excavation will normally involve (as a minimum):
    - excavation by hand of sections across all junctions or intersections of cut features;
    - excavation by hand of 1 metre to 2 metre-wide sections through linear cut datable and ancient features, and linear features manifestly rich in ancient palaeo-environmental remains, at 10-metre intervals or up to a total of 25% of the length of the linear cut feature (whichever is the greater) with sampling of termini of linear features;
    - complete excavation (100%) of all discrete datable and significant cut features of less than two sq. metres plan area, and discrete features manifestly rich in artefacts and/or ancient palaeo-environmental remains. Excavation may involve more rapid collection of all artefacts and samples from the second half of discrete features by context or spit where appropriate and following standard recoding of the section and first 50% of the feature;



- complete (100%) excavation of all post holes, hearths, beam slots, ring gullies, pits internal to structures, where part of a structure;
  - complete (100%) excavation of the ditches of small mortuary enclosures of less than 25 sq. m enclosed area, with a sliding scale of reduced sampling of larger enclosures;
  - 100% excavation of graves and pits containing urned or unurned burial remains (cremation urns to be lifted wherever practicable for micro excavation in laboratory environment), and pits or immediate environments of structured/ placed deposits;
  - Discrete cut features containing "special" deposits or finds of locally/ nationally unusual character or date will normally be completely excavated. On sites with complex stratigraphy, all horizontal deposits will be recorded and removed by hand, using heavy or small tools as appropriate, down to the natural subsoil, unless otherwise stated.
- 5.2 All archaeological features will be recorded according to standard ASE practice. Where complex and/or stratified remains are encountered, these will be hand-planned at no less than 1:20 and section drawings drawn at 1:10, unless this is impractical in which case an alternative will be determined. Such drawings will be on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits will be described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE. All remains will be levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum. A photographic record of all features will be made in digital format with publication shots also taken on B&W and colour film.
- 5.3 General excavation strategy will be in accordance with the relevant sections of the *CIfA Standards and Conditions* and the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. A copy of these documents will be maintained on site by ASE throughout the fieldwork.
- 5.4 Excavation and recording of industrial features will be informed by the Historic England guidelines published in *Science for Historic Industries: Guidelines for the investigation of 17<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century industries* (English Heritage 2006).
- 5.5 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits encountered during any stage of archaeological fieldwork, and specifically industrial deposits associated with the kiln, will be developed with reference to Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2006, 2011). If necessary, the advice of the Historic England regional science advisor and ASE/external specialists will be sought. Provision will be made for scientific dating (e.g. archaeomagnetic dating) if deemed appropriate.
- 5.6 Bulk soil samples (of 40 litres where possible or 100% of the context if smaller) will be taken to target the recovery of plant remains (including wood charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Specialist samples may also be taken to target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), fish and small bone, molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects (in small <20 litre samples) or large mammal bones and marine molluscs (in large samples of ~80-100 litres). When taken, large samples will be extracted wholesale from deposits to maximise the range of bone recovered. As a general rule waterlogged wood specimens will be photographed and recorded in detail in their original location prior to being lifted or sampled for more detailed assessment. Other scientific dating and geoarchaeological techniques will be considered and employed where appropriate.

## **6.0 Treatment of artefacts and ecofacts**

- 6.1 All pottery, bone and worked flint recovered from the excavations will be washed and marked with the site code to identify the site and context.
- 6.2 The sampling strategy for bulk metal-working remains and other material present in quantity will be informed by Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2006). If necessary specialist advice will be sought. Retained samples will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.
- 6.3 The lithic and ceramic finds will be identified by specialists within Archaeology South-East, and preliminary identification of faunal remains may be undertaken if the nature of the deposits justifies such study. All finds in an unstable condition will be stabilised using passive conservation techniques where appropriate before being deposited with the receiving museum.
- 6.4 Environmental samples will be processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Bulk samples will target recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains. Specialist samples may also be taken from dry or waterlogged contexts. Such samples will target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects. Larger samples (80-100 litres) will be extracted wholesale from deposits rich in marine molluscs and large mammal bones. As a general rule waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail in their original location. If removed they will be cleaned, photographed and a thin section sample will be taken for identification. Specimens will either be stored in wet cool conditions or dried if considered appropriate for the material. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.
- 6.5 In addition to the provision for archaeomagnetic dating (if deemed appropriate), provision will be made for obtaining charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating from such archaeological features as structural features (e.g. post holes), hearths, kilns or features that contain good artefactual or ecofactual assemblages.

## **7.0 Post-excavation analysis**

- 7.1 All finds will be cleaned, labelled, sorted and analysed in accordance with the practices and standards outlined in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2: Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). Most ceramic and other building material and burnt flint will be identified, counted, weighed and discarded. Samples will be retained as appropriate. Finds will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.
- 7.2 Suitable arrangements will be made for the conservation of artefacts where appropriate in consultation and with the agreement of the recipient museum.

All finds in an unstable condition will be stabilised using passive conservation techniques where appropriate before being deposited with the local museum.

7.3 The majority of finds will be identified by in-house specialists within Archaeology South-East (as listed below). Any external specialists utilised work regularly with ASE and are regional specialists in their field. All material will be examined with particular attention to datable artefacts, such as lithics, pottery, building material, coins and other metalwork.

7.4 The following specialists will be used if necessary and where appropriate:

Prehistoric pottery	Louise Rayner (ASE)
Roman pottery	Anna Doherty (ASE)
Medieval/post medieval pottery	Luke Barber (freelance)
Slag, metalworking debris	Luke Barber (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Rae Regensberg (ASE)
Animal bone	Emily Johnson (ASE)
Human remains	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Environmental samples	Dr. Lucy Allott (ASE))
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation	UCL Institute of Archaeology

7.5 A post-excavation report including plans, digital photographs and drawings for the excavations will be prepared within ten months of completion of the site work, subject to the production of any necessary specialist reports. It will include a record of all materials recovered and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

7.6 The report will be in line with guidelines set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015).

7.7 An Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> following the completion of the Assessment report and included as an appendix.

7.8 A draft copy of the report will be sent to Southern Water and the WSCC Archaeologist. Once the report has been approved further copies and one electronic copy in PDF format will be sent to the WSCC Archaeologist and the client as appropriate.

7.9 A copy of the approved report will be supplied to the West Sussex County Council Historical Environment Record (ESHER) on CD in PDF/A format on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time not exceeding six months.

7.10 Agreement shall be reached with the client regarding the format and destination of any subsequent publication(s) arising from the investigations. Proposals for publication, if appropriate, will be detailed in the post-excavation assessment report and timescales and costs for a publication programme will be agreed at that stage.

- 7.11 Upon completion of the final report for publication, the archive will be prepared for deposition in accordance with the guidelines set out in: 'Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice' (AAF 2011); 'A Standard and Guide to best practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe' (EAC 2013); and 'Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections' (SMA 2020).
- 7.12 Permission will be sought for the deposition of the site archive and finds at the local museum. An accession number will be obtained as necessary. In the event that the museum cannot receive the archive it will be stored in ASE's offices until this becomes possible or an alternative repository is identified.

## **8.0 Health and safety**

- 8.1 Health and Safety must take priority over archaeological requirements. It is essential that all projects be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under a defined Health and Safety Policy. A Method Statement and Risk Assessment (RAMS) for the project will be approved by RPS prior to the commencement of work and all relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to.
- 8.2 Health and Safety measures for volunteers working on the kiln site will be set out in a bespoke RAMS which will be verbally communicated via tool box talks to all participating volunteers.

## **9.0 General**

- 9.1 Archaeology South-East is a Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Archaeological Organisation and conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the CIfA Code of Conduct and the CIfA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.
- 9.2 Archaeology South-East will liaise with local archaeological bodies (both professional and amateur) in order that information about particular sites is disseminated (subject to client confidentiality).

## **10.0 Insurance**

- 10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000, any one occurrence; public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence, professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one claim / aggregate any one period of insurance.

## **11.0 Project management**

- 11.1 This project will be managed by Paul Mason (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-fieldwork reporting).

## References

ASE 2011 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Hammer Hill Bridge, Staplefield, West Sussex*, ASE Report No. 2011050, Project No. 4841

BGS, 2023. British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer, <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk>, accessed 15/01/2024

ClfA 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

ClfA 2014b, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*

ClfA 2023a, *Standard for archaeological excavation*

ClfA 2023b *Universal guidance for archaeological excavation*

ClfA 2023c, *Standard for archaeological field evaluation*

ClfA 2023d, *Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

Historic England 2011: *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (second ed.)*. English Heritage

Historic England 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

Museums and Galleries Commission 1994, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

Mott MacDonald Ltd 2023a *Southern Water AMP7 Staplefield Wetland Ground Investigation Report*

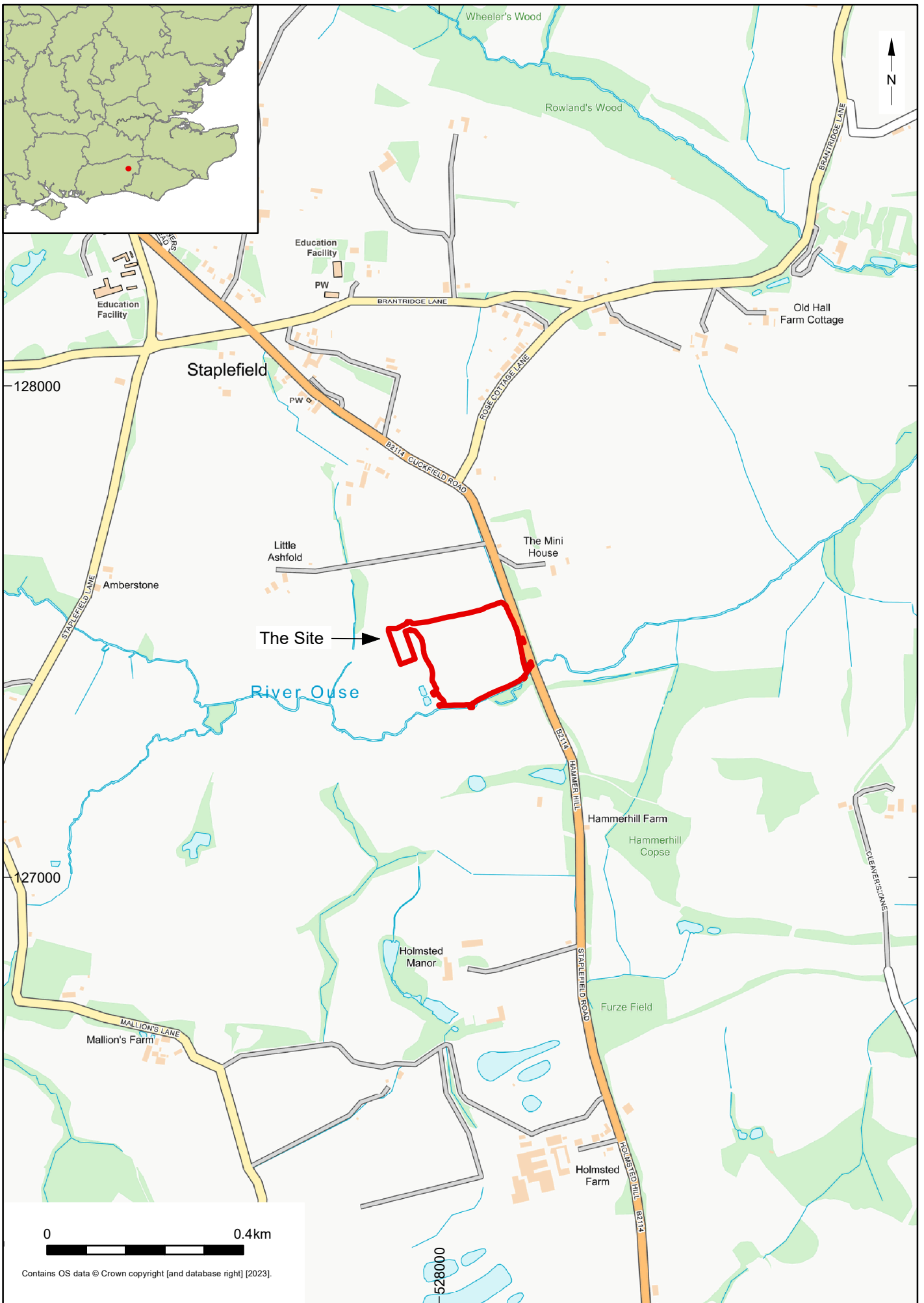
Mott MacDonald Ltd 2023b *Staplefield Wetland Creation Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment*

SUMO Geophysics Ltd, 2023, *Staplefield Southern Water Wetland Creation*

UKIC 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*

WSCC, ESCC, CDC 2019, *Sussex Archaeological Standards*

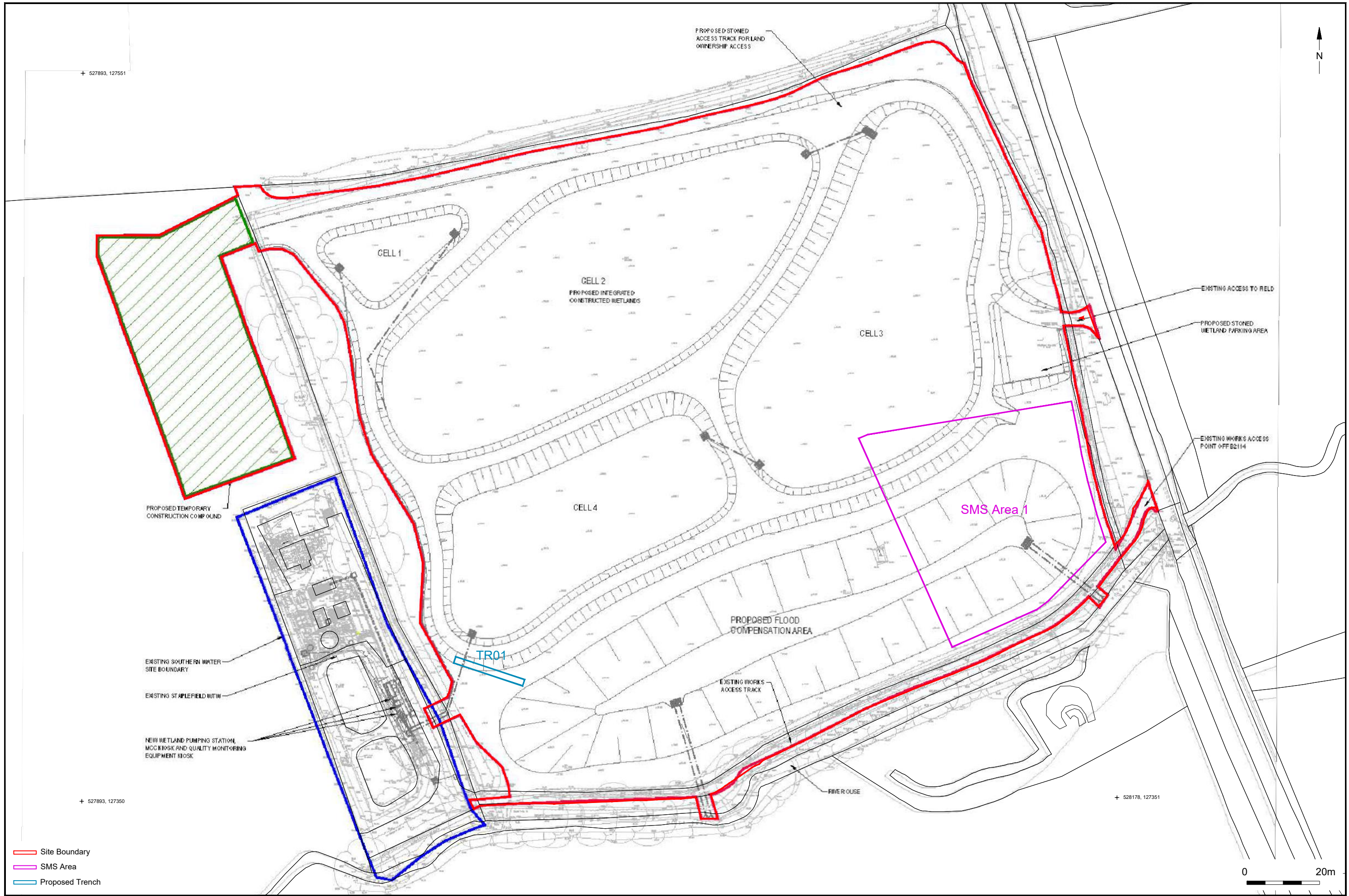
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January 2024***



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© Archaeology South-East		Staplefield Wetland Creation	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 240007	January 2024	Site Location	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: CM		





- Site Boundary
- SMS Area
- Proposed Trench

<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Staplefield Wetland Creation	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 240007	January 2024	Development Plan with Proposed SMS Area and Evaluation Trench	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: CM		



