

APPENDIX 1

**(Heritage Impact Assessment - Archaeology -
West Sussex Archeology)**



**Heritage Statement for Proposed Works at Knepp Castle,
West Grinstead, West Sussex**

September 2019

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Heritage Statement sets out the archaeological background, impact of the proposed works and suggested archaeological mitigation to be followed for proposed re-landscaping works at Knepp Castle, West Grinstead, West Sussex.

The site lies within an area that contains remains associated with Late Iron Age/Romano-British activity. It is therefore proposed to carry out a post-determination archaeological evaluation of the development site in order to establish the nature and extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and inform a decision over the need for any further archaeological mitigation.

BACKGROUND

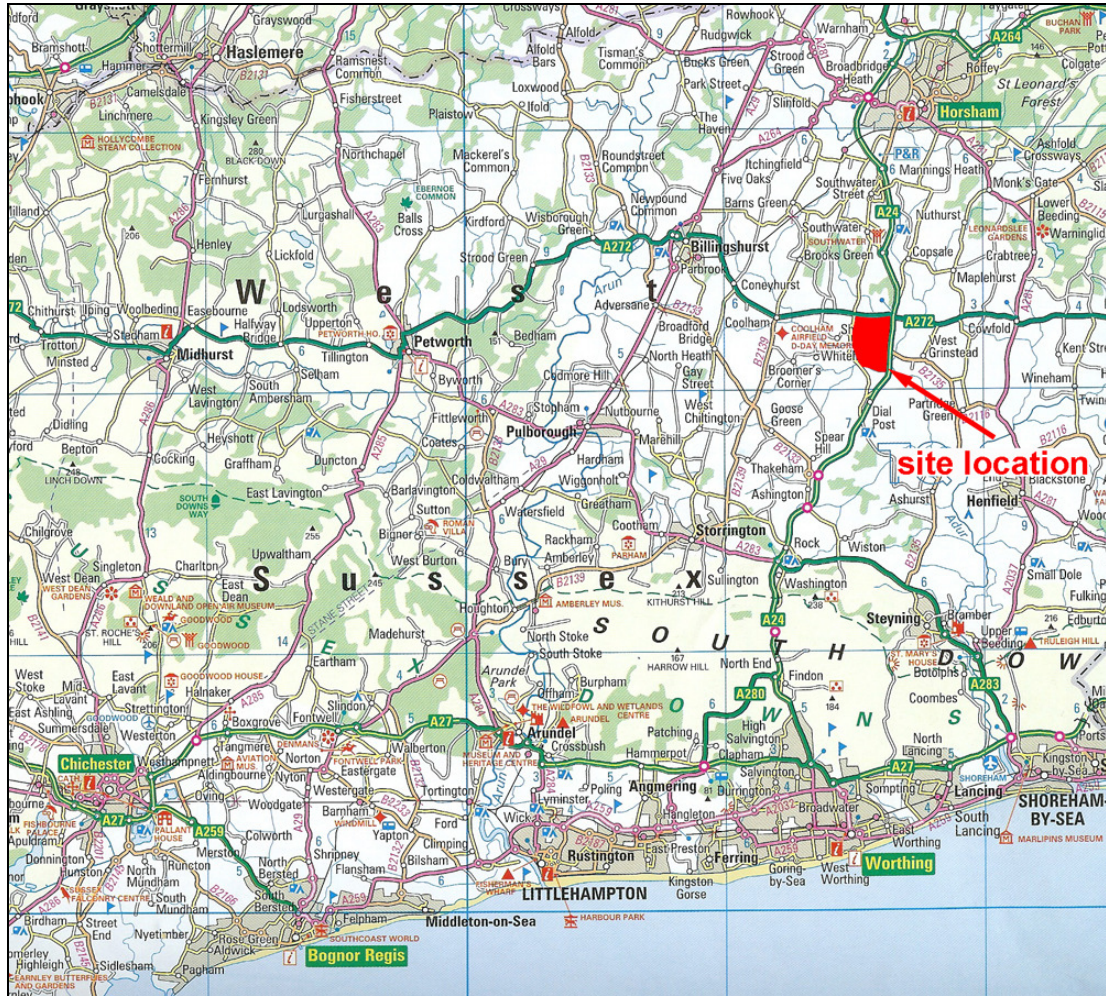


Figure 1 Site location. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number: AL100036068

1. Knepp Castle lies in the angle formed by the crossing of the A272 and A24, c.4.5km south of the large village of Southwater, in the Horsham District of West Sussex (Fig.1). The Castle sits within its own park, set within which is the Mill Pond. The park as a whole covers a topography which ranges from 10m to 25m aOD with an overall southward slope towards the River Adur. Knepp Castle is situated at OS grid reference TQ 1562 2172. The underlying geology of the site is Weald clay.
2. The landowner is intending to submit a planning application for further re-landscaping of the site. In order to inform both themselves and the Local Planning Authority of any potential archaeological issues relating to the development of the site, they have commissioned West Sussex Archaeology Ltd (WSA) to draw up this Heritage Statement (HS) relating to the proposed works, to accompany any planning application. The HS proposes the methodology to be used to initiate the process of mitigating the impact of the development upon any archaeological remains.

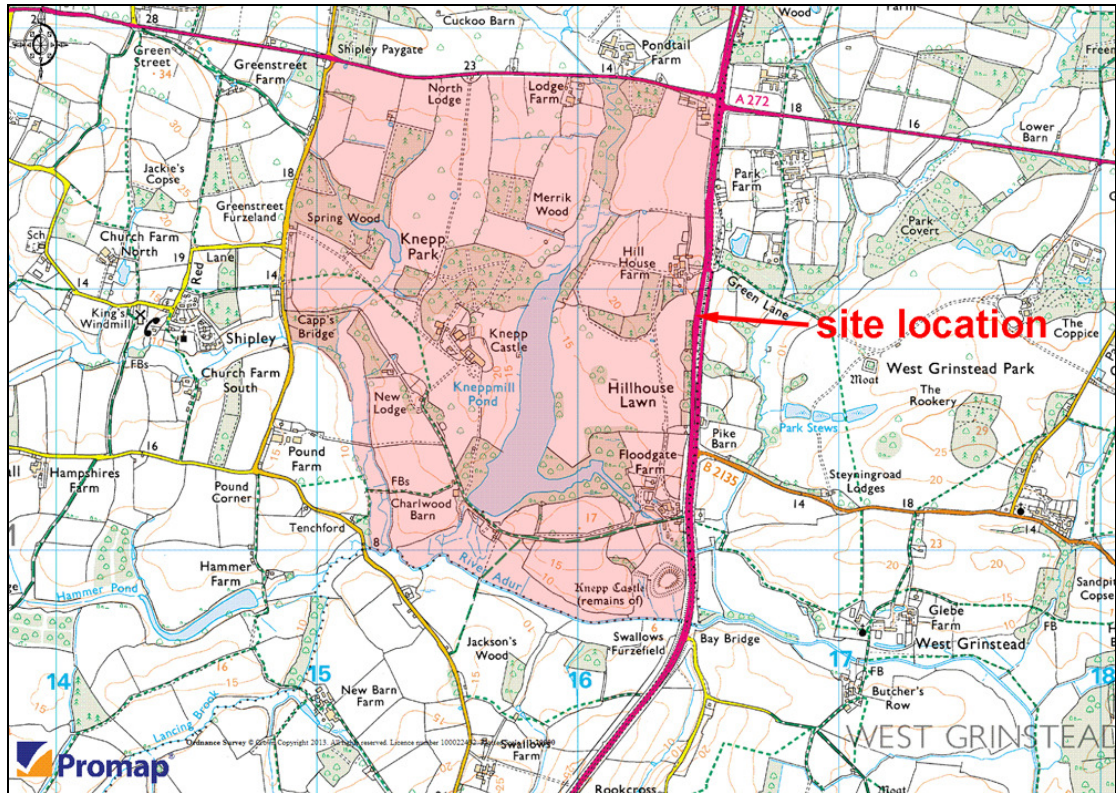


Figure 2 Site location (in red). © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number: AL100036068

3. It is not the purpose of this Heritage Statement to rehearse the clauses of the various publicly available planning legislation, guidance and policy documents, suffice it to say that these provide the framework within which the heritage issues relevant to this site will be discussed. With reference to this project these are: the National Planning Policy Framework (2018 revision); West Sussex County Council's *West Sussex Waste Local Plan* (2014); and Horsham District Council's *Horsham District Planning Framework* (2015).

THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

1. Planning permission (WSCC/028/11/SP) was granted in October 2012 for restoration works to Knepp Mill Pond by dredging and the construction of landscape enhancement features using imported inert materials, together with the provision of public access and amenity. Conditions 32 – 34 of this permission covered the archaeological aspects of this work, and specifically required that a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) be agreed that would set out the methodology for archaeological mitigation. A WSI was accordingly drawn up by WSA in July 2013, Part I covering the drilling of paleo-environmental boreholes (WSA 2013a) and Part II detailing a programme of evaluation trenching (WSA 2013b).
2. Six boreholes were put down at the site in August 2012 (QUEST 2013), with the programme of evaluation trenching commencing in November 2013; to-date, of the original seven-five trenches, four remain to be excavated, all in the area of Floodgate Farm.
3. A second planning permission (WSCC/029/18/SP), relating to the same scheme, was granted in October 2018. This permitted a change in the agreed method for the dredging of the Mill Pond together with the omission of a borrow pit, with consequential changes to the location for silt deposition and to the quantity of imported inert waste. Condition 18 of this permission required that a Written Scheme of Investigation be agreed to cover the archaeological mitigation. This was drawn up by WSA as Part III of the earlier agreed WSI (WSA 2019).
4. The present proposals relate to a further revision of the original scheme involving changes to the landscaping of the berm which runs down the east side of the Knepp Estate. In the northern section, in Buck Barn field, this will result in an increase in its footprint to the west and south, while to the south, in the area of Floodgate Farm, there will be a smaller increase to the west. The footprint of the central section, around Hill House Farm, will remain unchanged.
5. In September 2019, in response to a request from the planning authority, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken within the Buck Barn field in order to gain further information concerning Iron Age/Romano-British features revealed as part of the programme of trial trenching undertaken under the 2012 permission. This was done in order to inform the determination of the current planning proposals.

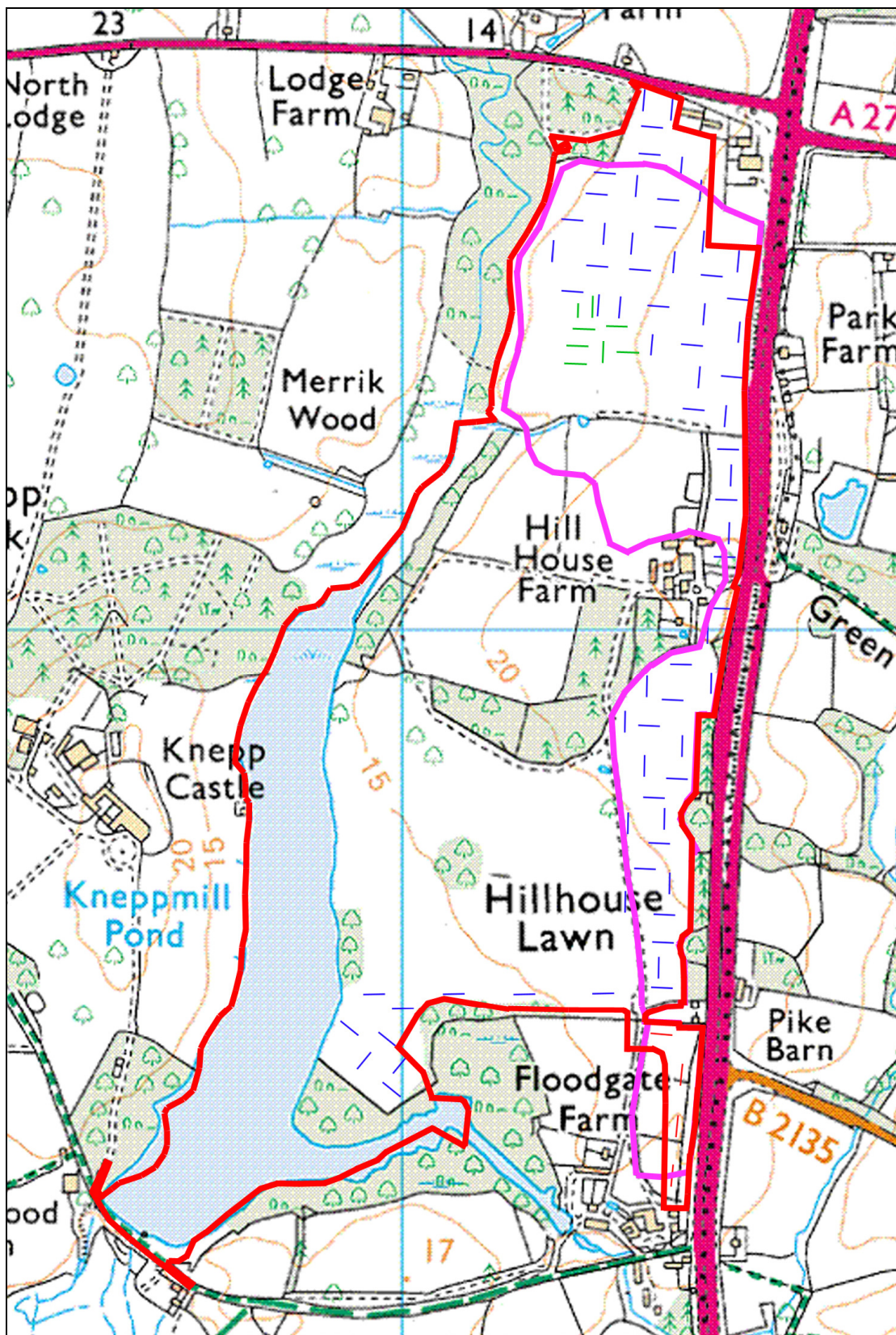


Figure 3 The Knepp Estate, showing the area of the 2012 scheme outlined in red, and the current proposed scheme in purple. The completed trial trenches, undertaken as part of the 2012 scheme, are shown in blue, those still to be excavated in red, and those of the 2019 evaluation within the Buck Barn field in green

THE HERITAGE ASSETS

Historical Background

1. A comprehensive Cultural Heritage Assessment, covering the entire Knepp Estate, was drawn up by Andrew Josephs in April 2011 (Josephs 2011), and this included the area covered by the current proposals. In summary this document states that the Knepp Castle Estate has its origins in a Norman motte & bailey castle, which became the hunting lodge for a medieval deer park. In the later medieval and post-medieval period it gradually changed in use to becoming primarily agricultural land, with the deer park being disemparked in the 16th century. The original Norman castle had been abandoned and was largely demolished in the 18th century. It was not until the early 19th century that the current Knepp Castle was built, set within a landscaped park which shared similar boundaries to its medieval predecessor. The mill pond is of uncertain origin, but was certainly, at least in part, in existence by the 16th century when it was used to power an iron works. Following the abandonment of these works the pond became increasingly silted up, it now being of considerably smaller size than when first created. The only record of archaeological activity within the park and its immediate vicinity prior to the medieval period, and predating any of the results obtained from the current archaeological works, is that of the recovery of some Roman pottery found in a drainage ditch at Pike Barn, on the east side of the A24.
2. Other archaeological/heritage assessments, which have included parts of the Knepp Estate, have been undertaken by Archaeology South-East (2003), Nexus Heritage (2009) and West Sussex Archaeology (WSA) (2013c & 2014), but have added nothing significant to the Josephs' assessment. No further West Sussex County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) entries of relevance within a 1km radius of the site have been added since the latest of these archaeological/heritage assessments.

Designated Assets

1. The central part of the site, to the south of Hill House Farm, lies within the Knepp Castle Designated Park and Garden (No. 1000519), laid out from the early 19th century. Hill House Farm itself, while outside the designated area, is a Grade II Listed Building (No. 1026957) dating to the 17th century. To the south of Floodgate Farm, but outside the proposed development area, lies the remains of the medieval Knepp Castle, which is both a Scheduled Monument (No.1010765) and a Grade II Listed Building (No. 1180576). The 19th century Knepp Castle, which also lies outside the development area and across the Mill Pond, is a Grade II* Listed Building (No.1354214) and Kneppmill House, at the southern end of the pond, is Grade II Listed (No.102660) and of 16th century date.

Archaeological Investigations

1. Previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the Knepp Estate has included two geophysical surveys: the first undertaken by Stratascan (2004), covering fields to the east of Floodgate Farm, and the second by Northamptonshire Archaeology (2008), covering Buck Barn field, Hill House Lawn, and an area between the lake and Floodgate Farm. An archaeological watching brief has also been undertaken by ADAS (2018) during the digging of a cable trench to the north of Floodgate Farm, but which failed to reveal any significant archaeological remains.

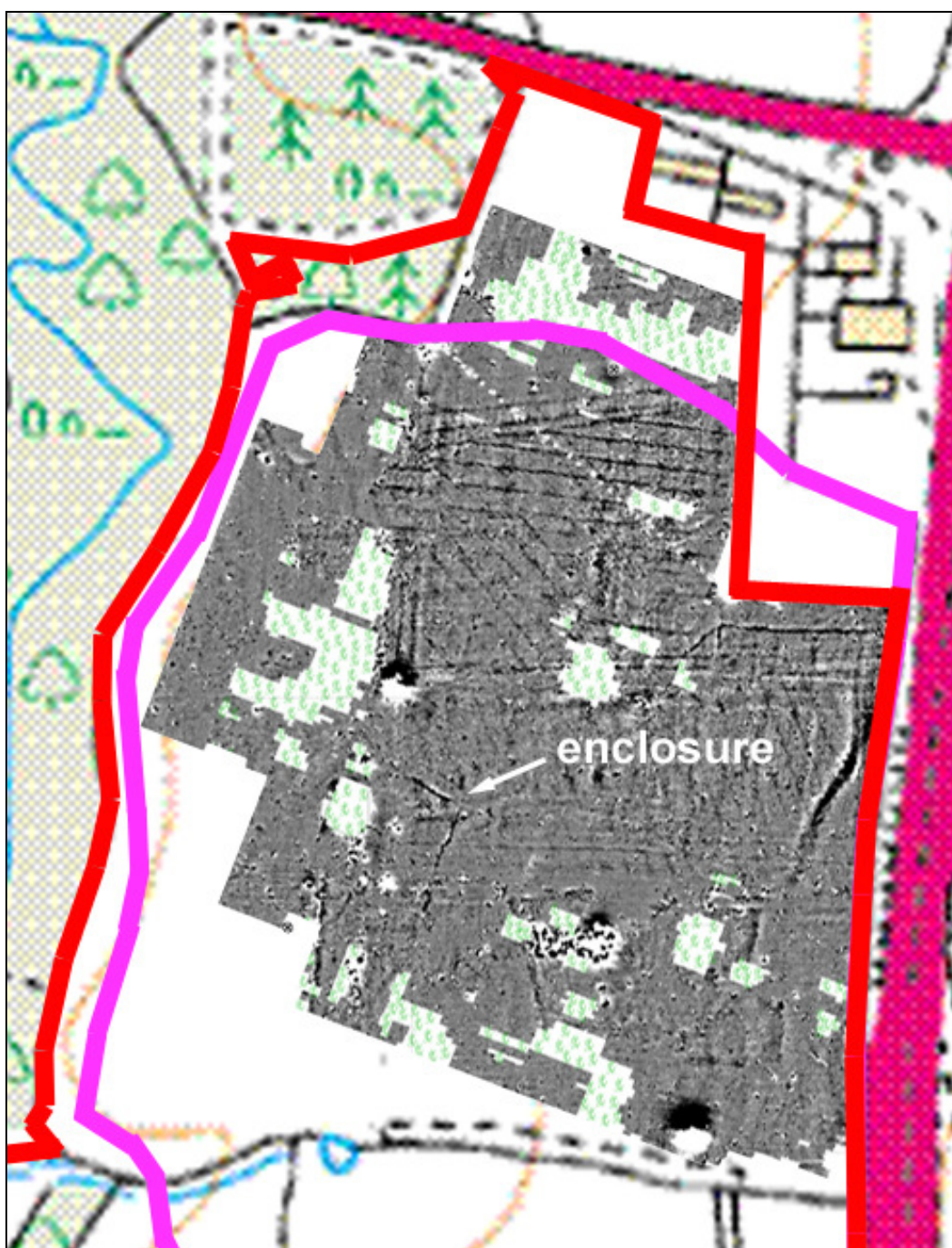


Figure 4 Buck Barn field showing the possible enclosure on the 2008 geophysical survey

2. The results of the 2008 geophysical survey had recorded a number of magnetic anomalies within Buck Barn Field, the majority of which, when investigated as part of the 2012 planning permission trial trenching, turned out to be associated with post-medieval or modern drainage. However, towards the south-west edge of the field, what appeared to be part of a small enclosure was noted, which proved to be of greater significance.

3. The programme of trial trenching following on from the 2012 permission, undertaken by WSA, has been ongoing since November 2013 within the fields immediately to the west of the A24. It was in two of these trial trenches (Nos. 68 & 69), over the possible enclosure noted on the geophysical survey within the Buck Barn Field, that features of an Iron Age and/or Romano-British date were found. This has now been supplemented by the results from an additional eight trial trenches excavated in September 2019 to the south and west (Nos 1a, 1b & 2-7).

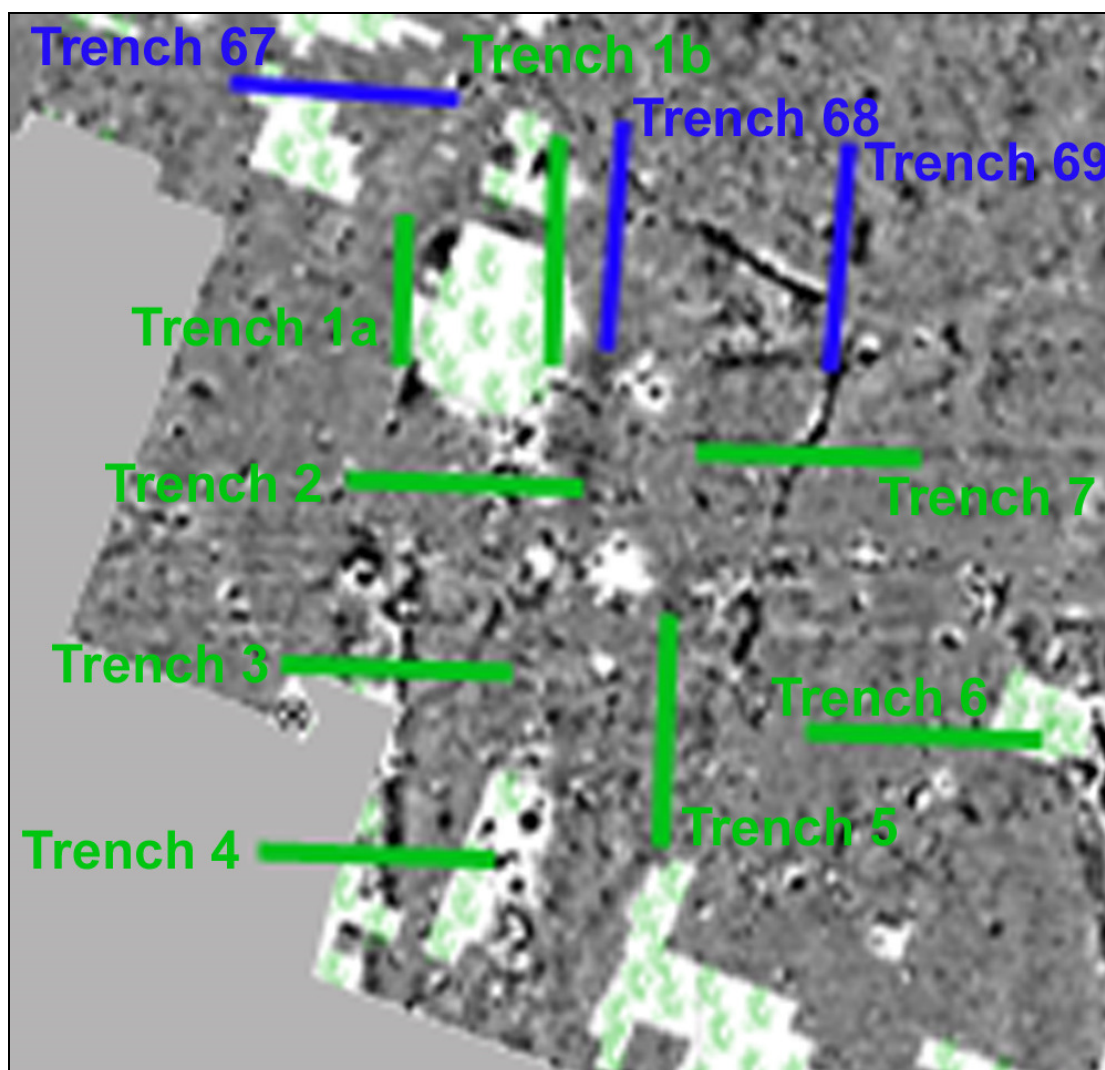


Figure 5 Extract from the 2008 geophysical survey showing the position of the trenches excavated in 2014 (Nos. 67 – 69) and 2019 (Nos. 1a, 1b & 2–7)

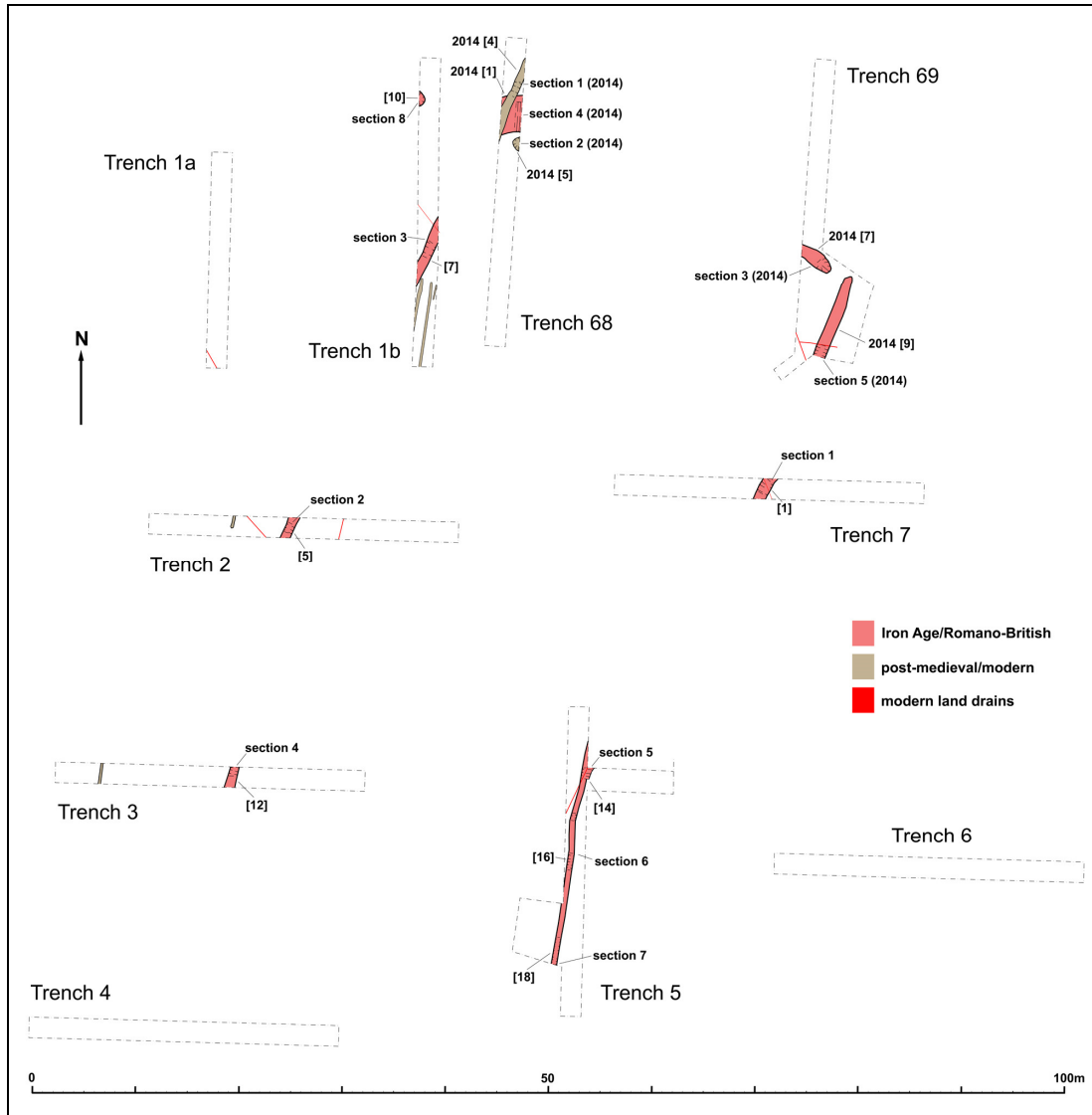


Figure 6 Plan of Trenches 1a, 1b, 2-7, 68 & 69



Figure 7 Section 4 (2014) across Ditch 2014 [1] in Trench 68, looking south-east

4. In Trench 68 a substantial curving ditch (2014 [1]) was recorded, c.3.5m wide and c.1m deep, with rounded base and sides sloping at c. 50° externally and c.30° internally. It was filled with mottled yellow and grey silty clay (2014 (2)) containing two sherds of Roman pottery, three fragments of fired clay, and a single burnt flint. Within Trench 68 there were also two other features, one a north-east to south-west running ditch (2014 [3]) and the other a small pit (2014 [5]). The former cut across the in-filled Ditch2014 [1], and is therefore clearly later in date, while the latter contained post-medieval/modern brick and post-medieval/modern pottery within its fill (2014 (6)). The ditch is likely to be linked to a medieval or later field boundary.

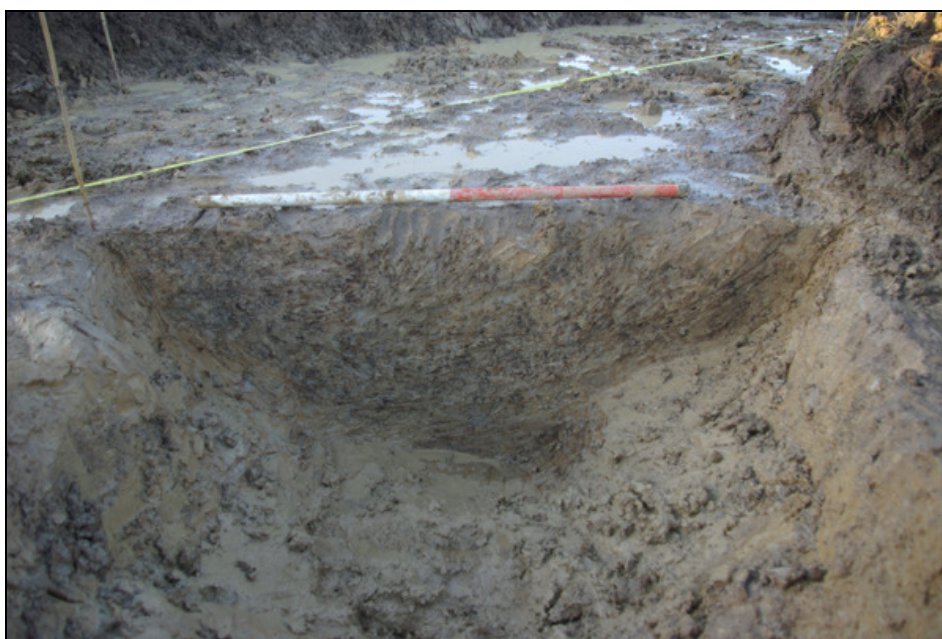


Figure 8 Section 3 (2014) across Ditch 2014 [7] in Trench 69, looking north-west



Figure 9 Section 5 (2014) across Ditch 2014 [9] in Trench 69, looking south-west

5. In Trench 69, two lengths of ditch were exposed, one running approximately north-south (2014 [9]), and the other east-west (2014 [7]). The latter stopped just shy of the former, leaving a gap of c.1.5m. Ditch 2014 [7], within the excavated section, was c.1.35m wide and c.0.6m deep, with rounded base and sides sloping at c.45°. It contained six sherds of Late Iron Age or early Roman pottery. Ditch 2014 [9], within its excavated section, was c.1.4m wide and c.0.55m deep, with rounded base and sides sloping at c. 50° externally and c.30° internally. It contained five sherds of Roman pottery.

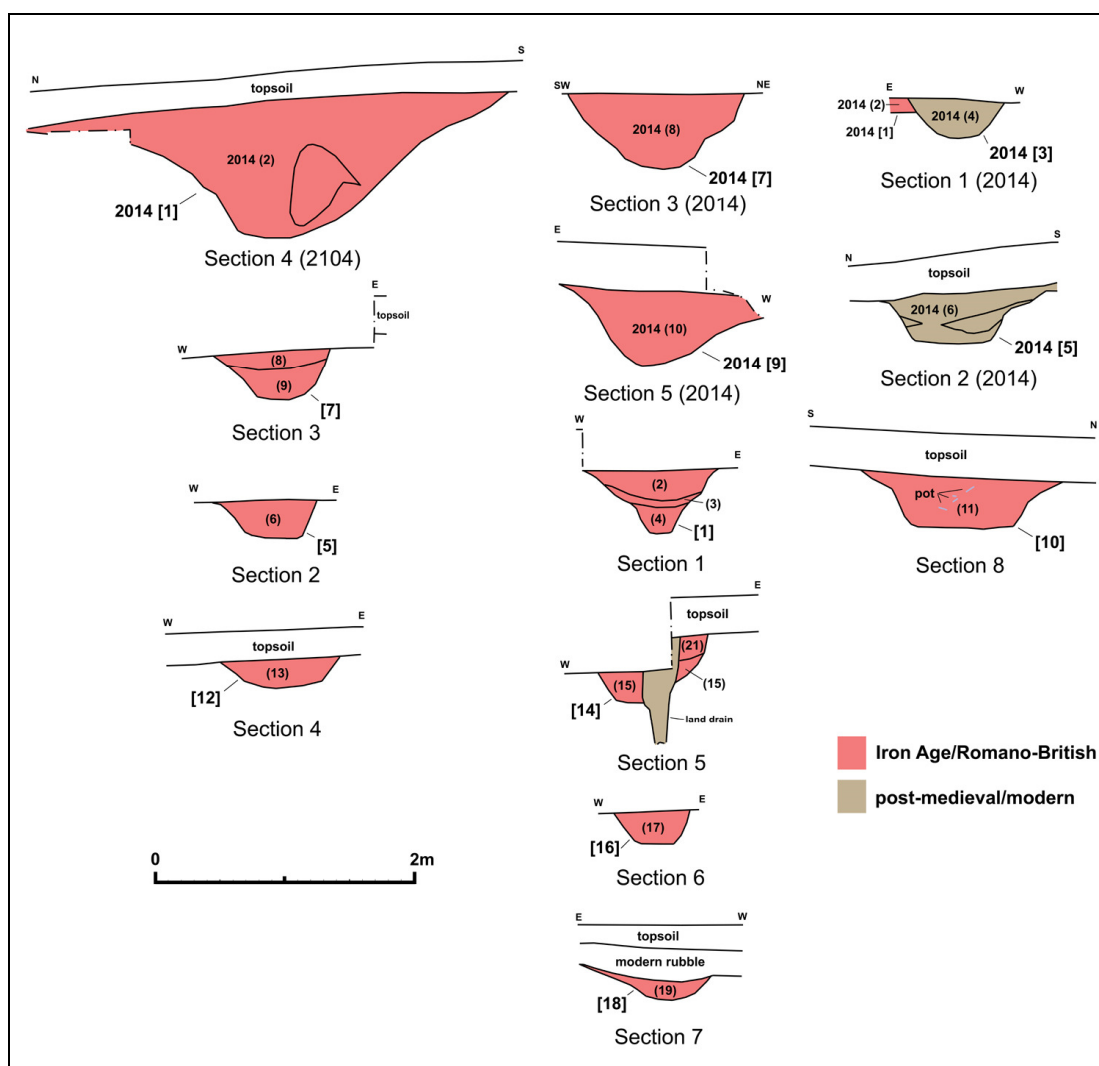


Figure 10 Sections across the excavated features. The column to the left shows all those from the western side of the enclosure, from north to south, while those in the central column are from the eastern side, again from north to south.

6. Trench 1b contained a stretch of ditch running approximately north-east to south-west ([7]), and to the north a probable pit ([10]), only part of which lay within the trench. Ditch [7], within the excavated section, was c.0.9m wide and c.0.4m deep, with rounded base and western side sloping at c.50° and eastern at c.60°. It was filled with an upper layer (8), c.0.15m deep, composed of grey brown silty clay and a lower layer (9), c.0.25m deep, of yellow/orange/grey clay. Layer (8) contained a

single sherd of early Roman pottery and a large black pebble (231g). Pit [10], within its excavated section, was c.1.5m in diameter and c.0.4m deep, with a flat base and sides sloping at c. 60°. It was filled by a grey/brown/orange silty clay (11) and contained 74 sherds of early Roman pottery, the majority from one vessel, two fragments of Roman tile (23g) and a grey oval pebble (33g). At the south end of the trench were three narrow slots cut into the natural clay, partially filled with crushed chalk and brick. These are considered to be post-medieval or modern cart or machine tracks.



Figure 11 Section 3 across Ditch [7] in Trench 1b, looking south-west



Figure 12 Section 8 across Pit [10] in Trench 1b, looking west

- Trench 2 contained a stretch of ditch running approximately north-east to south-west ([5]) which, within the excavated section, was c.0.75m wide and c.0.3m deep, with rounded base and western side sloping at c.50° and eastern at c.70°. It was filled with a single layer (6) composed of grey/yellow/orange silty clay, with occasional flecks of fired clay and charcoal. To the west of this ditch was another narrow slot cut into the natural clay filled with crushed chalk, and the cuts of two land drains were visible to both the east and west.



Figure 13 Section 3 across Ditch [5] in Trench 2, looking north-east

- Trench 3 contained a stretch of ditch running approximately north-east to south-west ([12]) which, within the excavated section, was c.0.9m wide and c.0.2m deep, with rounded base and western side sloping at c.40° and eastern at c.55°. It was filled with a single layer (13) composed of grey/orange silty clay, with occasional flecks of charcoal and two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. Towards the western end of the trench there was another of the narrow slots cut into the natural clay filled with crushed chalk.



Figure 14 Section 4 across Ditch [12] in Trench 3, looking north-east

9. Trench 5, which was extended to both the east and west, contained a single long stretch of ditch running approximately north-east to south-west ([14], [16] & [18]). A slight, but clear, deviation in the course of the ditch towards the northern end of the trench might suggest the presence of some fixed object to the east, such as a large tree. At its northern end, in Section [14], the ditch was c.1m wide and c.0.5m deep, with rounded base and western side sloping at c.60° and eastern at c.50°. It was filled with an upper layer (21), c.0.2m deep, of grey brown silty clay and a lower layer (15), c.0.3m deep, of grey/brown clay silt. Layer (15) contained a block of Wealden sandstone (450g) which shows indications of use, possibly for crushing or hammering. The ditch at this point was crossed by a modern land drain. In Section [16] the ditch was c.0.6m wide and c.0.25m deep, with a flat base and western side sloping at c.55° and eastern at c.65°. It was filled with a layer (17) composed of grey brown clay silt with frequent Wealden sandstone fragments. At its southern end, in Section [18] the ditch was c.0.75m wide and c.0.15m deep, with rounded base and sides sloping at c.40°. It was filled with a single layer (19) of grey brown clay silt.



Figure 15 Section 5 across Ditch [14] in Trench 5, looking north-east



Figure 16 Section 7 across Ditch [18] in Trench 5, looking south-west



Figure 17 Section 6 across Ditch [16] in Trench 5, looking north-east. The deviation in the line of the ditch can be seen between this section and the one visible in the background

10. Trench 7 contained a stretch of ditch running approximately north-east to south-west ([1]) which, within the excavated section, was c.1m wide and c.0.5m deep, with a flat base and sides sloping at c.60°. It was filled with three layers: an upper (2), c.0.25m thick, composed of grey/orange silty clay, with occasional flecks of fired clay; a middle (3) composed of the same clay, c.0.05m thick, with abundant charcoal and frequent fired clay flecks; and a lower, c.0.20m deep, again of grey/orange silty clay. Layer (2) contained 19 sherds of Late Iron Age – early Roman pottery and three fragments of Roman tile (34g), Layer 3 contained 17 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and Layer (4), 14 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and a small white pebble (38g).



Figure 18 Section 1 across Ditch [1] in Trench 7, looking north-east

11. Trenches 67, 1a, 4 & 6 contained no significant archaeological artefacts or features, save for modern land drains. Overall the condition of all the recovered artefacts was very poor, due to the ground conditions, and it is likely that more fragile material, such as bone, has been completely dissolved.
12. The evidence from all the trenches would appear to indicate that a rectangular enclosure of a Late Iron Age to early Roman date once existed within the south-western part of Buck Barn field. Its northern boundary is marked by the ditch sections excavated within Trenches 68 and 69, while its western and eastern sides have been traced through Trenches 1b, 2 and 3 for the former, and Trenches 7 and 5 for the latter. Its southern limit was not identified within the excavated trenches, with its absence in Trench 4 suggesting either that it might lie between this trench and Trenches 3 and 5, although it is possible that it deviates or has a break in it. The recorded sections show a clear diminution in the dimensions of the enclosure ditch as it extends to the south. It is suggested that this is probably a result of cultivation erosion down the slope towards the stream that runs along the south side of the Buck Barn field.
13. The function of this ditched enclosure is not clear. The comparative scarcity of domestic artefacts or internal features would argue against a settlement, certainly one of any density, as does its elongated shape, as it descends the slope to the south. It is suggested therefore that it might have been a stock enclosure, with perhaps some seasonal or occasional occupation by the stockmen. The presence of streams to

the south and west would have made this an attractive location, particularly as it lies itself on a slight ridge above the lower ground.

Historic Maps

1. The earliest historic map of the Knepp Estate, drawn up in 1754 by James Crow (currently located in the hall of Knepp Castle), shows what is now Buck Barn field divided into ten smaller fields, of which nine lie wholly or in part within the proposed scheme, and are named as: “Great Mow Platt”, “Great Hilly Field”, “Platt Field”, “Two Acre By Further Barn”, “Further Little Hilly Field”, “New Furze Field”, “Old Furze Field”, “Nearer Little Hilly Field” and “Hilly Field by the Road”.



Figure 19 Extract from the 1754 Crow map of the Knepp Estate showing the Buck Barn area. The proposed scheme area is outlined in purple.

2. The building that on subsequent maps is to be called “Buck Barn” lies outside the site boundary, under the forecourt of the current service station, but on the 1754 map it sits within a field named “Old House Platt”, suggesting either that a house once occupied this site, or that the building changed its use.

3. The three fields that are presently to the south of Buck Barn field have not changed their boundaries since the 1754 map, save that the central one has been divided into two, and these are named then as: "Spring Field", Old Mead/Barn Field" and "Hovall Field". Hill House Farm is marked in its current position to the south-east of these, with a small field between the farm and the road named "Lime Kiln Platt", the lime kiln itself being depicted at its northern end, now under the A24. To the south of Hill House Farm, what is now one long field, was once divided into two, named: "House Field" (presumably with reference to the Hill House) and "Lickfield Field". To the east of the latter, and fronting the A24, three buildings are depicted, within two plots.



Figure 20 Extract from the 1754 Crow map of the Knepp Estate showing the Floodgate Farm area. The proposed scheme area is outlined in purple.

4. To the south, and adjacent to Floodgate Farm, now lie three fields, which were once two, the northern being named “Lime Kiln Field”, with the kiln depicted about half way up its eastern edge and now under the A24, the southern, still one field, named “Barn Field”, presumably from one of the adjacent farm buildings. Floodgate Farm itself is named “The Furnace Farm” on the 1754 map, perhaps providing some corroborative evidence that this was once the site of the post-medieval iron works. Aside from the principal dwelling, surrounded by gardens, a yard and an orchard, four buildings are shown, three to the east and one alongside the pond to the west. The south-east arm of the Mill Pond runs to a bridge adjacent to “Furnace Farm”, after which it narrows to a stream. If a furnace were to have once existed in this location, it is likely that it would have been positioned at this point, just below the bridge. There is a suggestion of a relief stream running around the north-east side of the Farm, which appears at this date to have been infilled or covered.

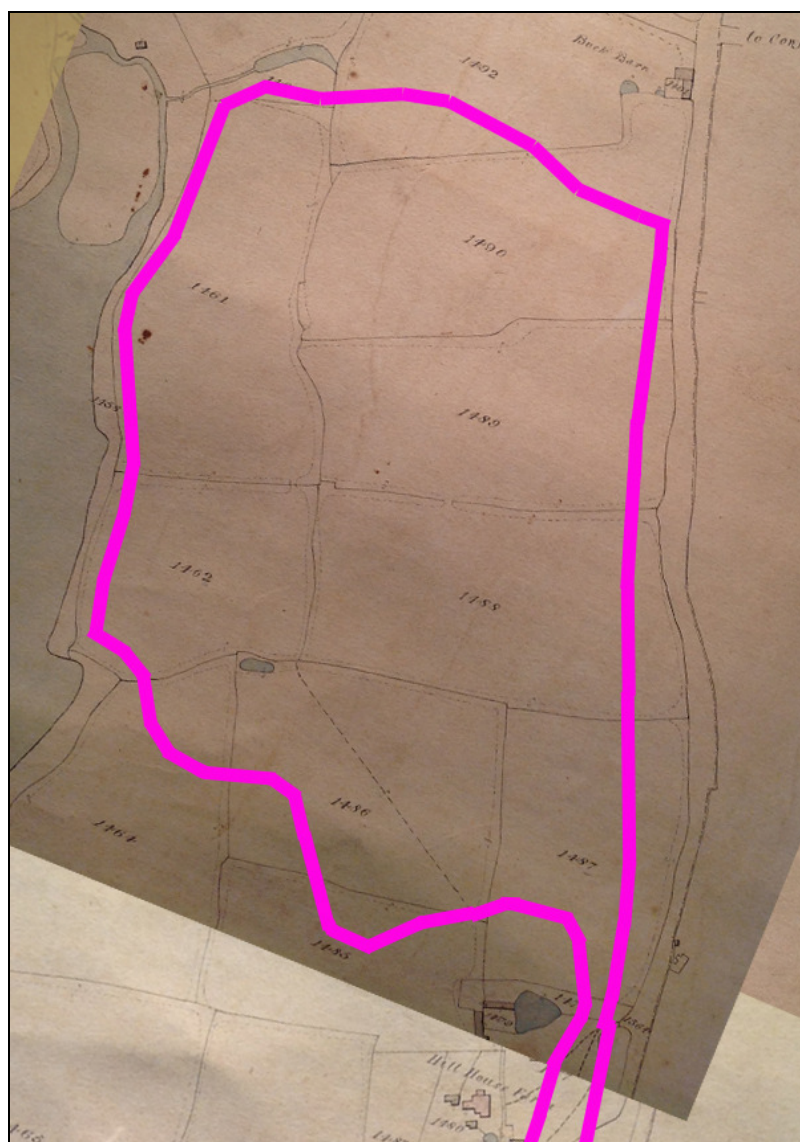


Figure 21 Extract from the c.1847 Tithe map of the Knepp Estate showing the Buck Barn area. The proposed scheme area is outlined in purple.

- The c.1847 Tithe map (WSRO TD/W108) is the next detailed map to record the Knepp Estate. Buck Barn field is still subdivided, but three boundaries have been removed, resulting in only six fields within the area of the proposed scheme. To the south, the fields to the immediate north of Hill House Farm remains the same, although the existing pond is now marked at the north-west corner of the central one. Hill House Farm is shown as little changed, but the fields to the south have now lost all their boundaries with their incorporation into the park of the recently built “Nep Castle” on the western side of Knepp Pond. The two building plots adjacent to the A24 remain.

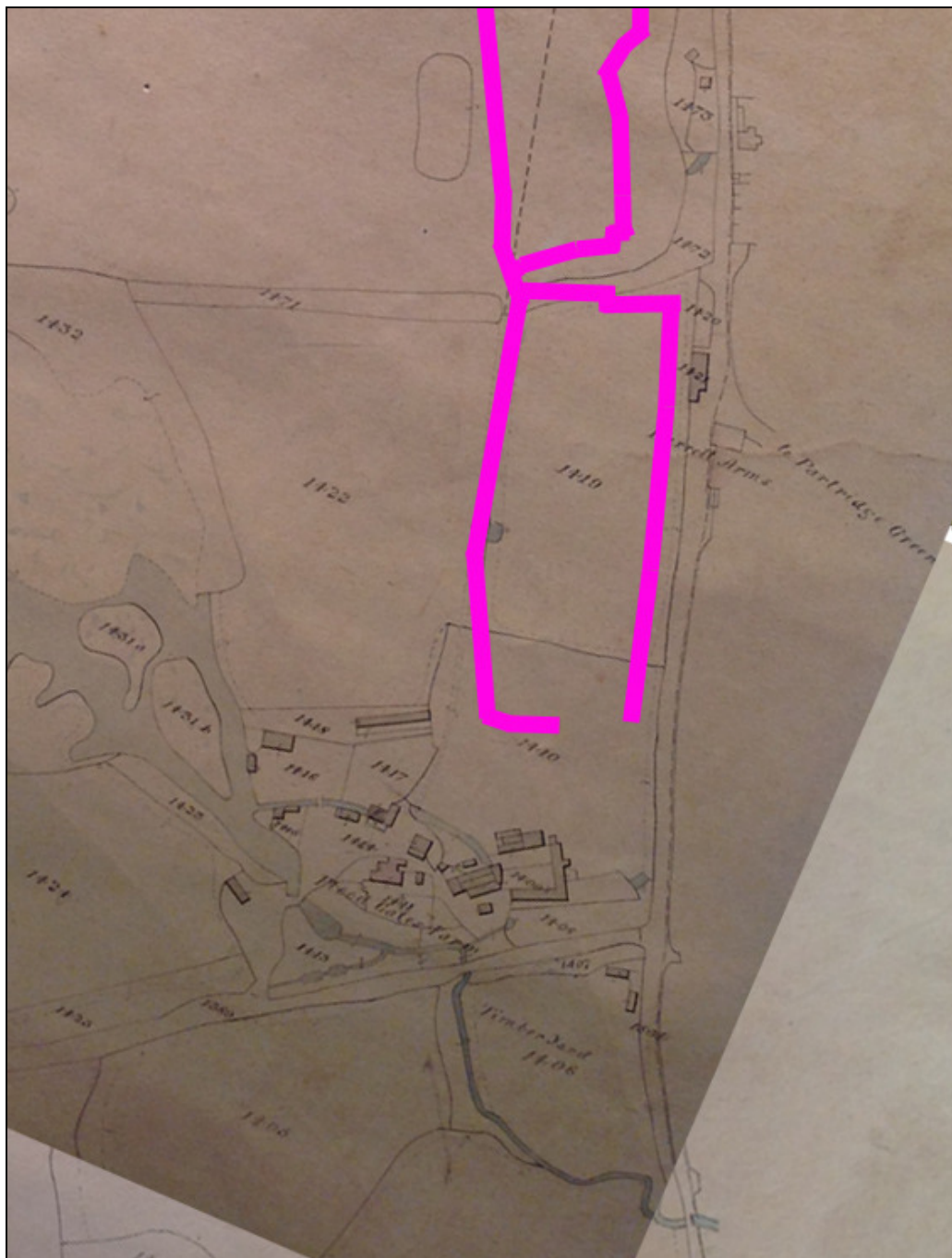


Figure 22 Extract from the c.1847 Tithe map of the Knepp Estate showing the Floodgate Farm area. The proposed scheme area is outlined in purple.

6. The two fields to the south, next to Floodgate Farm, which is labelled as such, are unchanged in outline from 1754, save that a new track has been laid across the northern, running east-west from the A24, cutting off its top end, which has been included within the park. In addition a pond is marked against its western boundary, and the lime kiln depicted in 1754 against its eastern side has been replaced with a building, opposite which, on the corner of the road to Partridge Green, another new structure appears, labelled “Burrell Arms”. The number of buildings forming “Flood Gates Farm” has increased considerably. The Tithe map also shows the possible relief stream, shown on the 1754 map, as an intermittently open leat running up to the eastern end of one of the Farm buildings. It is likely that this once held a water-wheel, possibly powering a mill, but perhaps more likely farm machinery.

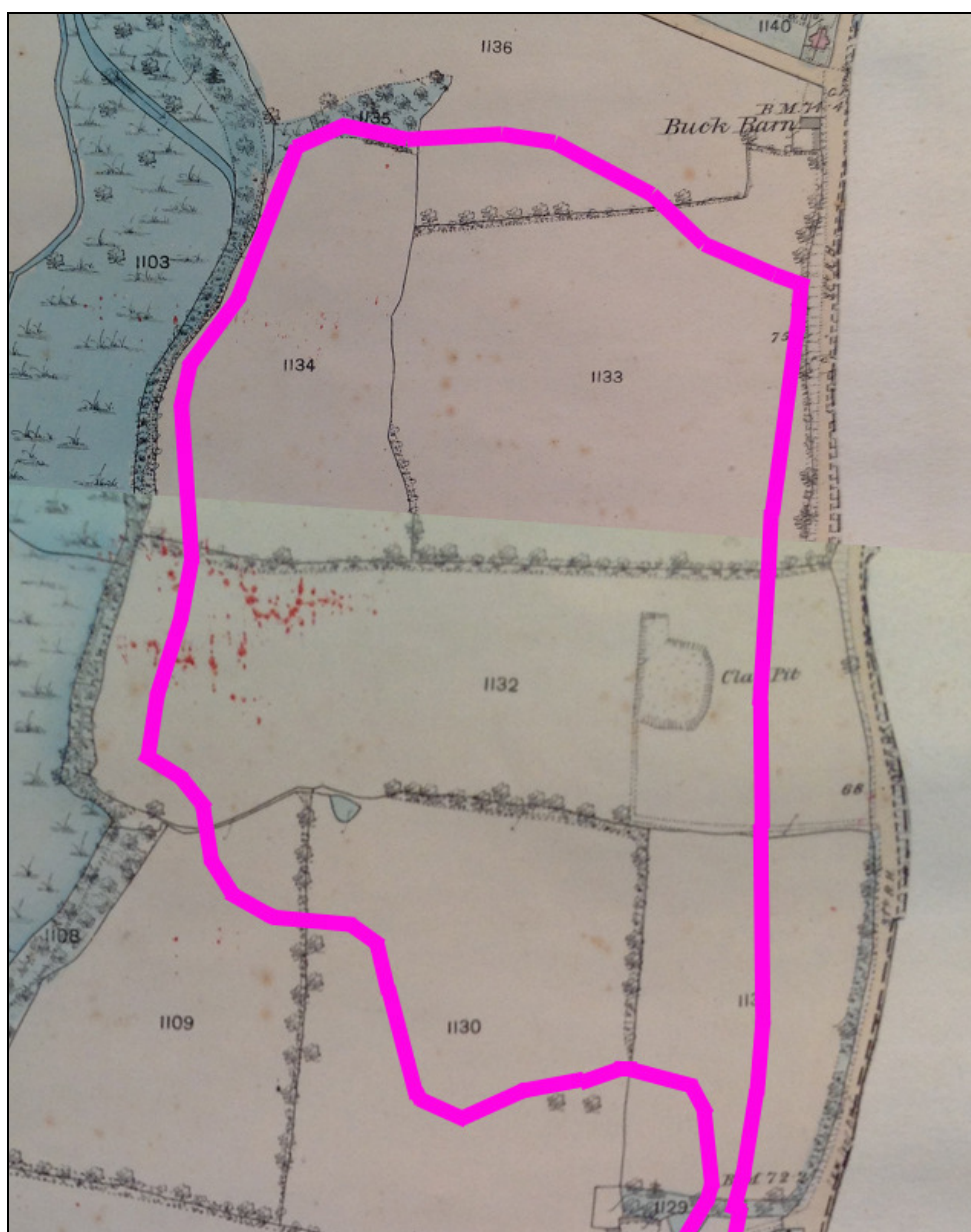


Figure 23 Extract from the 1875 OS 1st edition 1:2500 map showing the Buck Barn area. The proposed scheme area is outlined in purple.

7. The 1875 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows the loss of a further two boundaries within Buck Barn field and the appearance of a “Clay Pit” close to its south-eastern corner, linked to the A24 by a trackway. It is probable that this clay pit is associated with the “Waterloo Brick Works” marked on the east side of the A24 on a map of 1862 (WSRO Add Mss 2009). The fields to the south are unchanged, save for the loss of the dividing boundary within the central field. Hill House Farm is largely unchanged, as is the parkland to the south and the two building plots adjacent to the A24, save that the southern now has an enlarged curtilage to the west. The two fields next to Floodgate Farm are unchanged, as is the building in their north-east corner.
8. The 1897 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows just one field boundary remaining within Buck Barn field and the clay pit disused and covered by rough grass. A second smaller pit is shown next to the A24 at the end of the trackway leading from its predecessor. The remaining fields and buildings to the south are unchanged. The 1911 3rd edition 1:2500 map shows the smaller pit disused, and a slight western extension to the earlier larger pit. No other change is marked within the area of the proposed scheme, save that two new structures have appeared at the north-east corner of the northern of the two fields to the east of Floodgate Farm, and a small barn is marked within the parkland to the north-west. Subsequent changes visible on historic mapping include the removal of the final boundary in Buck Barn field and alterations to the A24 in the 1960’s which saw the loss of Buck Barn and a narrow strip of land down the east side of the Estate.

Aerial Photographs

1. The 2003 desk-based assessment included an examination of aerial photographs held by Historic England (Archaeology South-East, p.8). This found no evidence, in the form of crop or parchmarks, for archaeological remains within the bounds of the proposed scheme. An examination of GoogleEarth images from 2001, 2005, 2012, 2013, 2015 & 2018 also failed to reveal any evidence for such remains

Site Visit

1. A site visit was undertaken on 7th December 2018. The fields in the Buck Barn area, as stated above, have already been the subject of re-landscaping works, with a bund now extending along the eastern side of the field and round its north-eastern corner. Those parts of the field, and its neighbours to the south, which have not been covered with this new bund, still lie under pasture, with no discernible earthworks. The Late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure sits upon a slight westwards running spur projecting from the main north-south ridge that forms the eastern side of the shallow valley in which the Knepp pond is located. This spur is currently topped by a small clump of mature trees which span the enclosure. The fields to the east and north-east of Floodgate

Farm were found to be smooth pasture, with no discernable earthworks.



Figure 24 The Buck Barn field area, looking north-west from the top of the existing bund. The site of the Late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure is on the ridge just to the right of the orange digger arm



Figure 25 The site of the Late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure, looking north-east from the south-west corner of Buck Barn field.



Figure 26 The Floodgate fields, looking north

STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

1. It should be stated at the outset that this statement of potential deals only with the known archaeological remains. It is entirely possible that significant archaeological remains, dating to any period, may lie within the bounds of the proposed scheme, for which no evidence currently exists.
2. **Prehistoric–Romano-British** –Archaeological fieldwork within the bounds of the proposed scheme has clearly demonstrated the presence of a ditched enclosure within Buck Barn field, almost certainly dating to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period. While its exact nature is still uncertain, it is suggested that it is likely to be a broadly rectangular stock enclosure, set upon a low ridge within the field. No other evidence for activity within this period has been revealed, either as a result of the evaluation trenching or the geophysical surveys, save for a single Romano-British pit lying just outside the north-west corner of the enclosure. It is considered that there is a **high** potential for further archaeological remains associated with this enclosure in Buck Barn field, but a low potential for remains associated with these periods elsewhere within the scheme’s boundary.
3. **Medieval to modern** – The previous archaeological work, together with the historic map and aerial photographic evidence set out above, has found evidence for past field boundary ditches and field drains, but for no other significant remains of these periods within the scheme’s boundary. The possible site of an ironworking furnace at Floodgate

Farm is likely to lie too far to the south for it to be affected by the proposed scheme. It is therefore considered that there is a **low** potential for remains associated with the medieval – modern periods within the site.

IMPACT & MITIGATION

1. The proposed development will involve the expansion of re-landscaping works within, and to the south of, Buck Barn field and to the east and north-east of Floodgate Farm, with some more minor alterations elsewhere within scheme boundary. These works involve the stripping of existing topsoil, for later re-use, and the importation and distribution of inert waste.
2. The geophysical surveys and evaluation trenching already undertaken have covered a large part of the area of the proposed scheme (see Figure 3). As a result, the central part of this area (that to the immediate north-east of, and to the south of, Hill House Farm) has been signed off by West Sussex County Council's County Archaeologist, John Mills, as being devoid of significant archaeological deposits. As such, no further archaeological work will be required within this section of the proposed scheme.
3. At the northern end of the site, within the south-west corner of Buck Barn field, and the northern ends of the two fields to the south, a significant increase in the area of topsoil stripping is proposed. This area has been only partially covered by the previous geophysical surveys. It is therefore proposed to extend the coverage of the evaluation trenching to include all the proposed extent of topsoil stripping, and, for all those parts of this area that have not been covered by a geophysical survey, the density of trenching will increase from 2.5% to 5%.
4. To the south, within the three small fields immediately to the east and north-east of Floodgate Farm, whilst a geophysical survey has been undertaken, albeit with negative results, no evaluation trenching has yet been undertaken. The proposed scheme sees an expansion of the area to be stripped of topsoil in these fields. In the light of this, it is proposed to add a further two trenches to the already agreed four within these field, to cover this increased area.
5. This evaluation trenching within the Buck Barn and Floodgate Farm areas will allow the opportunity not only to assess these areas for as yet unknown archaeological remains, but also to determine the exact extent of the known Late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure, particularly to the south, where its limits have not yet been established. Any such evaluation will be undertaken over the area to be topsoil-stripped before any works commence. The results from this evaluation will inform a decision over whether any further archaeological mitigation is required in relation to this development,

including the exclusion of areas from topsoil-stripping to allow for the preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains. Both the initial evaluation and any necessary further archaeological mitigation will be carried out in accordance with a methodology set out in one or more WSIs, as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

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