

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Former Highways Depot, London Road
Hassocks, West Sussex**

**NGR 530236 116282
(TQ 30236 16282)**

**Project No: 5111
Site Code: HDH11**

**ASE Report No: 2011221
OASIS id: archaeol6-110706**

**By Nick Garland
With contributions from
Dr Matt Pope, Dylan Hopkinson**

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Abstract

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the Former Highways Depot, London Road, Hassocks, West Sussex, in advance of proposed redevelopment.

The work was undertaken between the 7th and 8th of September 2011 on behalf of Matthew Homes Ltd. Eight evaluation trenches measuring between 10 and 22.5 metres in length sampled the archaeology across the site. The surface of the natural substrate varied in height from 34.53m OD in the north of the site to 36.02 OD in the south-east of the site.

The evaluation trenches revealed no archaeological remains and appeared in Trenches 1 to 6 to have been truncated by modern development. Further stratum was revealed in two geoarchaeological test pits which revealed alluvial deposits containing organic material and discrete seams of weathered flint.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), was commissioned by Matthew Homes Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on land at the Former Highways Depot, London Road, Hassocks, West Sussex, henceforth referred to as the 'site' (NGR: 530236 116282; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located on the northern edge of Hassocks to the west of the A273. It is bounded by a small wooded area to the northwest, beyond which lies Hassocks Golf Club. Residential housing bounds the site to the southeast along Belmont Close and Pavilion Close.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2011) the site lies within the confluence of the Weald Clay formation and Lower Greensand, over which lies river terrace deposits and alluvium.

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 Planning permission for the construction of 20 dwellings, parking and access roads was granted (Reference HA/08/02181/OUT). Due the potential for archaeological remains on the site the WSCC Senior Archaeologist, John Mills, as archaeology advisor to Arun District Council, recommended that a condition be placed on the planning permission. Condition 10 states:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that archaeological features on the site are properly investigated and recorded.

1.3.2 Consultation between the client and John Mills, Senior Archaeologist WSCC, established the need for an initial phase (Stage 1) archaeological evaluation be undertaken across the site to determine the potential for archaeological remains. Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation was produced by ASE in August 2011 (ASE 2011), and was submitted to and approved by John Mills prior to evaluation. This detailed the aims and objectives of the project and the methods to be used during the archaeological evaluation.

1.4 Aims and objectives

1.4.1 The WSI (*ibid*) highlighted the following general aims:

- to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development
- to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance

1.4.2 The specific objectives (*ibid*) were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, especially those identified above.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development. The aims of the archaeological works are to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological features and to inform as the need for any further mitigation as necessary.
- Identify whether any alluvial deposits extend into the site from the ancient stream located north and west of the site.

1.5 Scope of report

1.5.1 This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Nick Garland, Liz Chambers and Rob Cole (Surveyor) between the 7th and 8th September 2011. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Dan Swift (Project Manager, Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A search of the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER) as part of this assessment revealed a number of references to archaeology in close proximity to the site. Those sites identified within 1km of the site are summarised in Appendix 1, located on Figure 1 and summarised below.

2.2 Summary

2.2.1 Palaeolithic/Mesolithic/Neolithic (520,000 BP - 2,000 BC)

Evidence of Paleolithic to Neolithic activity has been noted in study area surrounding the site and is in the majority represented by fragments of flint tools, such as Paleolithic hand axes and Mesolithic and Neolithic flint implements. During the construction of Hassocks Golf Course, immediately to the north of the sites, wood dating to the Mesolithic (6020 +/- 100 BP) and Neolithic (4370 +/- 60 BP) were recovered from alluvial deposits.

2.2.2 Bronze Age (2,000 - 700 BC)

Bronze Age activity was prolific in this area and a large amount of evidence is located within the study area. A series of pits, postholes and ditches excavated at Land West of Mackie Avenue, to the east of the site, revealed evidence of Middle Bronze Age habitation and associated agricultural activities, illustrated by field enclosures. Six large cinerary urns and several cups were uncovered during excavation to the south-east. Finally peat deposits were sampled during works at Hassocks Golf club, as described above, and dated to the Bronze Age.

2.2.3 Iron Age/Roman (700 BC to AD 410)

While there is sparse evidence for the Iron Age in this area, limited to the find of a chariot linchpin and a possible trackway, the Roman period is well represented and the study area contains three potential Roman roads. One of these roads lies to the south while the remaining two, run either side of the site, although they may represent just one line, of which multiple positions have been postulated. The proximity of the roads is linked to the high levels of Roman occupation in the area, including structural remains and a substantial Roman cemetery at Stonepound sandpit, to the south-east, and evidence of field systems, rectangular structure and a possible shrine or religious enclosure at Mackie Avenue to the east.

2.2.4 Anglo-Saxon/Medieval (AD 410 – 1550)

Anglo-Saxon settlement has been uncovered during the works at Hassocks Golf club including the discovery of sunken feature buildings, associated pits, posthole and ditches (Butler 2000). Square buildings were also uncovered on this site including burnt planks preserved in the alluvium. Later medieval occupation in the surrounding area includes an iron working site adjacent to the site to the south-east. and evidence of ridge and furrow to the north.

2.2.5 *Post-Medieval (AD 1550 – to date)*

Evidence for post-medieval archaeology in the study area includes several buildings, some demolished, as well as Grade II listed building at Friars Oak House. Further evidence includes an ice house, a brickworks and a lime kiln to the south of the site.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** Eight trenches varying in length from 10m to 22.5m and 1.8m in width were excavated. These were machine excavated across the area of proposed development under archaeological supervision (Figure 2). This comprised of 3 x 20m x 1.8m wide trenches, 1 x 15m x 1.8m trench, 2 x 22.5m x 1.8m trenches and 2 x 10m x 1.8m trenches. All trenches were located as specified in the WSI (ASE2011) with the exception of Trench 7 which was moved 2.5 metres to the south to avoid unexpected services.
- 3.2** The location of the trenches was established a survey grade Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS).
- 3.3** The trial trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). All of the trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a 15 tonne 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify any archaeological deposits or features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned visually for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.4** Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and kept separately. The excavation was taken down in spits of no more than 0.1m to the top or any archaeological deposits, or the natural substrate, whichever occurred first.
- 3.5** All surfaces and deposits were scanned with a metal detector. A concise log was kept of which deposits, features and arisings were scanned.
- 3.6** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved WSI (*ibid*) using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections generally drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 3.7** A photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept, and forms part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex and will be deposited with Lewes Museum in due course.

Number of Contexts	28 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	1 sheet
Bulk Samples	9 samples
Photographs	10 colour slides, 10 B+W, 42 digital

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1/001	Layer	Modern Crush	Tr.	Tr.	0.18 m	35.86
1/004	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.50 m	35.68
1/005	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.2 m	35.18
1/006	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.13 m	34.98
1/007	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	34.85

Table 2: Recorded contexts within Trench 1

Summary

- 4.1.1 The natural horizon [1/004], a mid orange / green clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions, was observed between 35.41m OD in the north-east of the trench and 35.48m OD in the south-west of the trench. Overlying this was a layer of modern crush material [1/001]. No artefacts, archaeological features or deposits were present.
- 4.1.2 A test pit was excavated in the south-western end of this trench to test the alluvial sequence. The sequence revealed up to 1.5m of fine-grained silty clay alluvium [1/004] – [1/007] with a distinct weathered horizon and, below 0.5m, sealed anaerobic deposits containing organic remains in the form of macroscopic plant remains.

4.2 Trench 2

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
2/001	Layer	Modern Crush	Tr.	Tr.	0.18 m	36.20
2/002	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	36.02

Table 3: Recorded contexts within Trench 2

Summary

- 4.2.1 The natural [2/002], a mid orange / green clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions, was observed between 35.58m OD in the north-east of the trench and 35.93m OD in the south-west of the trench. Overlying this was a layer of modern crush material [2/001].
- 4.2.2 No artefacts or archaeological features or deposits were present.

4.3 Trench 3

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
3/001	Layer	Modern Crush	Tr.	Tr.	0.30 m	35.42
3/002	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	35.12

Table 4: Recorded contexts within Trench 3

Summary

4.3.1 The natural [3/002], a mid orange / green clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions, was observed between 34.77m OD in the north-east of the trench and 35.08m OD in the south-west of the trench. Overlying this was a layer of modern crush material [3/001].

4.3.2 No artefacts or archaeological features or deposits were present.

4.4 Trench 4

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
4/001	Layer	Modern Crush	Tr.	Tr.	0.27 m	35.43
4/002	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	35.16

Table 5: Recorded contexts within Trench 4

Summary

4.4.1 The natural [4/002], a mid orange / green clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions, was observed between 34.68m OD in the north-east of the trench and 35.35m OD in the south-west of the trench. Overlying this was a layer of modern crush material [4/001].

4.4.2 No artefacts or archaeological features or deposits were present.

4.5 Trench 5 (Figure 4)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
5/001	Layer	Modern Crush	Tr.	Tr.	0.32 m	35.03
5/004	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.1 m	34.71
5/005	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.36 m	34.61
5/006	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.25 m	34.25
5/007	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.14 m	33.83
5/008	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	33.69
5/009	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.17 m	34.01

Table 6: Recorded contexts within Trench 5

Summary

4.5.1 The natural horizon [5/004], a mid orange / green clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions, was observed between 34.78m OD in the south-east of the trench and 34.61m OD in the north-west of the trench. Overlying this was a layer of modern crush material [5/001]. No artefacts or archaeological features or deposits were present.

4.5.2 A test pit was excavated in the south-western end of this trench to test the alluvial sequence. The sequence [5/004] – [5/009] revealed up to 1.5m of fine-grained silty clay alluvium with a distinct weathered horizon and, below 0.6m, sealed anaerobic deposits containing organic remains in the form of macroscopic plant remains. The sequence revealed a basal seam of flint gravel derived clearly from solifluction fans deposited by melting periglacial ice at the end of the Devensian.

4.6 Trench 6

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
6/001	Layer	Modern Crush	Tr.	Tr.	0.35 m	34.88
6/002	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	34.53

Table 7: Recorded contexts within Trench 6

Summary

4.6.1 The natural [6/002], a mid orange / green clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions, was observed between 33.38m OD in the north-east of the trench and 34.46m OD in the south-west of the trench. Overlying this was a layer of modern crush material [6/001].

4.6.2 No artefacts or archaeological features or deposits were present.

4.7 Trench 7

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25 m	36.87
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20 m	36.20
7/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	36.09
7/004	Layer	Demolition rubble	Tr.	Tr.	0.55 m	36.62

Table 8: Recorded contexts within Trench 7

Summary

4.7.1 The natural [7/003], a light orange clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint inclusions, was observed between 36.09m OD in the north-east of the trench and 35.95m OD in the south-west of the trench. Overlying this was a subsoil layer [7/002], a mid orangish brown clayey silt with moderate small and medium sub-angular stone inclusions. A layer of demolition rubble and made ground [7/004] sealed the subsoil across the majority of the trench and was in turn sealed by the topsoil, [7/001].

4.7.2 No artefacts or archaeological features or deposits were present.

4.8 Trench 8

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.3 m	36.77
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.62 m	36.47
8/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	35.85

Table 9: Recorded contexts within Trench 8

Summary

4.8.1 The natural [8/003], a light orange clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint inclusions, was observed between 35.85m OD in the north-east of the trench and 35.94m OD in the south-west of the trench. Overlying this was a subsoil layer [8/002], a mid orangish brown clayey silt with moderate small and medium sub-angular stone inclusions. Topsoil, [8/001], sealed the subsoil.

4.8.2 No artefacts or archaeological features or deposits were present.

5.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1** The evaluation of the site uncovered no surviving archaeological remains within any of the excavated trenches.
- 7.2** Trenches 1 to 6 appear from the relevant stratigraphic sequences to have been disturbed during the construction of the highways depot, with all of the overburden being removed. This may have destroyed any archaeological remains that once lay in these areas.
- 7.3** Trenches 7 and 8 appear to have been well preserved to the north of the site, with some evidence of imported material, overlying the preserved deposits underneath. Despite this, some modern services were noted in both trenches, which would have impacted on any potential archaeological remains.
- 7.4** The evaluation trenches and deeper geoarchaeological test pits revealed that a complex and potentially continuous coverage of alluvium exists across the site. The alluvial sequences contains both high energy gravels (both basal and within the main body of the alluvium) as well as a lower, grey anaerobic clay containing macroscopic plant remains and an upper silty clay of a more oxidised, weathered character. The sequence now needs to be properly defined, assessed and dated.
- 7.5** Given the nature of the deposits uncovered in the test pits, there is scope for further consideration of the alluvial deposits at this site that the evaluation phase has not yet established. A further, limited phase of purposive geoarchaeological work could achieve the following:
- Define the limits of the alluvial sequence laterally across the site;
 - Recovery of pollen sequence and bulk samples for datable material;
 - Determination of the presence of deeper archaeological horizons or occupation layers.

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Appendix 1: Summary of WSCC HER Data within 1km radius of the site

No.	WSCC HER ref	NGR (TQ)	Site Description	Period
1.	4140-MWS745	30010 15800	Fragment of handaxe found in garden of 2 London Road	Palaeolithic
2.	5064-MWS3807	30050 15420	10 flint implements found in garden of 'Sandbanks' in 1978	Mesolithic
3.	5075-MWS3821	29970 16190	Wood C14 dated to 6020 +/- 100 BP (4230-4720 cal. BC) recovered from alluvial deposits during rescue excavations during construction at Hassocks Golf Course	Mesolithic
4.	3780-MWS4561	29600 15400	A large number of flint implements recovered from Stonepound sandpit	Mesolithic
5.	5949-MWS5198	29660 15270	Approx. 40 pieces of worked flint (various forms) found during a watching brief at Kings Garden Centre	Mesolithic
6.	7855-MWS7948	30500 15200	Collection of mostly Mesolithic flintwork with some later material found mostly between A273 London Road and Downlands School	Early Mesolithic and later
7.	4120-MWS731	30510 15460	Microliths and fossils found during building works in 1975	Mesolithic
8.	7255-MWS7317	29388 15609	Worked flint sealed by a Roman occupation layer in Talbot Field	Mesolithic & Roman
9.	5076-MWS3822	29970 16190	Wood C14 dated to 4370 +/- 60 BP (3310-2890 cal. BC) recovered from alluvial deposits during rescue excavations during construction at Hassocks Golf Course	Neolithic
10.	5822-MWS4540	30600 16100	A scatter of worked flints collected from Hassocks Lake (Crossways Farm)	Neolithic
11.	3781-MWS4560	29600 15400	Flint axe found in Stonepound sandpit	Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
12.	3799-MWS891	29670 15540	Six large prehistoric cinerary urns and roughly the same number of cup found during excavation of Roman cemetery site	Bronze Age
13.	3782-MWS5556	29600 15400	3 flint implements and abraded quartz pebble found in Stonepound sandpit	Bronze Age
14.	7219-MWS7279	29970 16190	Environmental sample taken from layer of peat during landscaping works during creation of Hassocks Golf Course	Bronze Age

No.	WSSC HER ref	NGR (TQ)	Site Description	Period
15.	8107-MWS8232	30919 16181	Fieldwork carried out in advance of development identified dispersed area of settlement activity spanning a wide period. Finds include Deverel Rimbury cremation urn, possible round houses, boundary/enclosure ditches, pits, postholes, possible shrine, substantial and extensive scatter of burnt and worked flint	Bronze Age, Roman, medieval & post-medieval
16.	8108-MWS8233	30955 16213	Undated postholes likely to represent a roundhouse with associated pits and a dated ditch	Middle Bronze Age
17.	3784-MWS885	29400 15500	Chariot linch pin and pottery found in pit	Iron Age & Roman
18.	7220-MWS7280	29970 16190	Earlier trackway located beneath Roman Road (7218-MWS7278), crossing former marshy area	Late Iron Age/Roman
19.	5712-MWS4257	29400 15500	Large quantity of flint and some pottery indicating occupation activity	Prehistoric
20.	5718-MWS4271	29900 15400	Archaeological watching brief located six pieces of worked flint	Prehistoric
21.	3779-MWS883	29510 15560	Structural remains, ditch and well between Roman road and Roman cemetery	Roman
22.	3797-MWS890	29880 15470	Coin of Antoninus Pius found whilst digging foundations of house on SW corner of Stonepound Crossroads	Roman
23.	4375-MWS3204	29670 15540	Substantial Roman cemetery in use between AD70-190 located at Stonepound Sandpit	Roman
24.	5713-MWS4415	39400 15500	Watching brief at Ham Farm identified over 70 features (pits, postholes, ditches and possible remains of flint masonry structure). Likely to be evidence of settlement	Roman
25.	7218-MWS7278	30084 16395	Previously unknown Roman road identified during landscaping works during creation of Hassocks Golf Course	Roman
26.	7254-MWS7216	29388 15609	Large amounts of building material, pits and pottery indicative of settlement found during tree planting in Talbot Field	Roman
27.	7418-MWS7476	31941 15482	'Greensand Way' London-	Roman

No.	WSCC HER ref	NGR (TQ)	Site Description	Period
			Brighton Roman road	
28.	7419-MWS7477	29894 15570	Possible Roman road (Vines Lane)	?Roman
29.	7420-MWS7479	29896 15569	Possible Roman Road alignment postulated by Ivan Margary	Roman
30.	8109-MWS8234	31109 16276	Rectangular structure located on land west of Mackie Avenue within a ditched enclosure and with associated field boundaries. Possible evidence of another structure with hypocaust in close proximity	Roman
31.	8110-MWS8235	31119 16286	Small enclosure c. 6m x 6m may represent a small shrine or religious enclosure to NW of Roman building described above (8109-MWS8234)	Roman
32.	3800-MWS892	29670 15540	Approx. 12 Anglo-Saxon cremation urns found during excavation of Roman cemetery	Anglo Saxon
33.	7223-MWS7283	29970 16190	Pottery, quern stone, etc recovered from a series of features and layers	Anglo-Saxon
34.	7224-MWS7284	29947 16261	Grubenhau, two associated pits, a number of postholes and ditch identified during landscaping works during creation of Hassocks Golf Course	Anglo-Saxon
35.	7225-MWS7285	29747 16292	Burnt planks and postholes of square building identified during landscaping works during creation of Hassocks Golf Course	Anglo-Saxon
36.	7547-MWS7622	30000 16200	Location of iron working site (bloom forge)	Early medieval
37.	4131-MWS4495	30400 17000	Ridge and furrow earthworks surviving as at 1995 north of Friar's Oak	?medieval
38.	7232-MWS7292	29635 16562	A wide range of artefacts including clothing buckles, belt and buckle fittings, mounts, thimbles, lead weights, coins, medals, buttons, glass, pottery, worked flint, alabaster and gaming piece recovered from fields lying north of Clayton Wickham Farm	Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval, post-medieval
39.	5950-MWS5199	29960 15270	3 sherds of pottery found during a watching brief at Kings Garden Centre	Late medieval
40.	4128-MWS737	30260 16420	Postulated location of former dwelling based on place name	Post-medieval

No.	WSCC HER ref	NGR (TQ)	Site Description	Period
41.	5266-MWS3966	30532 15642	Ice house in grounds of 'Crown Point House'	Post-medieval
42.	4143-MWS5131	30750 16250	Brickworks shown on 1873-4 OS	Post-medieval
43.	5951-MWS5200	29960 15270	3 sherds of pottery and 1 tile found during a watching brief at Kings Garden Centre	Post-medieval
44.	8428-MWS8557	30180 15520	Site of lime kiln	Post-medieval
45.	8429-MWS8558	29900 15480	Stonepound Toll House and gate shown on OS maps and tithe map. Now demolished.	Post-medieval
46.	8430-MWS8559	30200 15500	Site of Hassocks Gate. Now demolished	Post-medieval
47.	302427-DWS7547	30231 16704	Grade II Listed building. Friar's Oak House, early 19 th century (1800-1832)	Post-medieval
48.	3789-MWS887	29630 15710	Urn, pottery and animal bone and teeth found in association with a natural outcrop (mound) of sandstone	Undated
49.	5952-MWS5201	29960 15270	Small sandstone sharpening stone tile found during a watching brief at Kings Garden Centre	Undated

HER Summary Form

Site Code	HDH 11					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Former Highways Depot, London Road, Hassocks, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Hassocks, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	530236 116282					
Geology	Wealden Clay / Lower Greensand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5111					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 7/9/11 to 8/9/11	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Matthew Homes Ltd					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Nick Garland					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other X		
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OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-110706

Project details

Project name	Former Highways Depot, Hassocks, West Sussex
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the Former Highways Depot, London Road, Hassocks, West Sussex, in advance of proposed redevelopment. The work was undertaken between the 7 th and 8 th of September 2011 on behalf of Matthew Homes Ltd. Eight evaluation trenches measuring between 10 and 22.5 metres in length sampled the archaeology across the site. The surface of the natural substrate varied in height from 34.53m OD in the north of the site to 36.02 OD in the south-east of the site. The evaluation trenches revealed no archaeological remains and appeared in Trenches 1 to 6 to have been truncated by modern development. Further stratum was revealed in two geoarchaeological test pits which revealed alluvial deposits containing organic material and discrete seams of weathered flint.
Project dates	Start: 07-09-2011 End: 08-09-2011
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	HDH11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
Site location WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX HAYWARDS HEATH
Former Highways Depot, London Road, Hassocks
Postcode BN6 9DQ
Study area 6321.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 30236 16282 50.9307033328 -0.146496815406 50
55 50 N 000 08 47 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 34.53m Max: 36.02m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator West Sussex County Council
Project design originator Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager Neil Griffin
Project supervisor Nick Garland
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

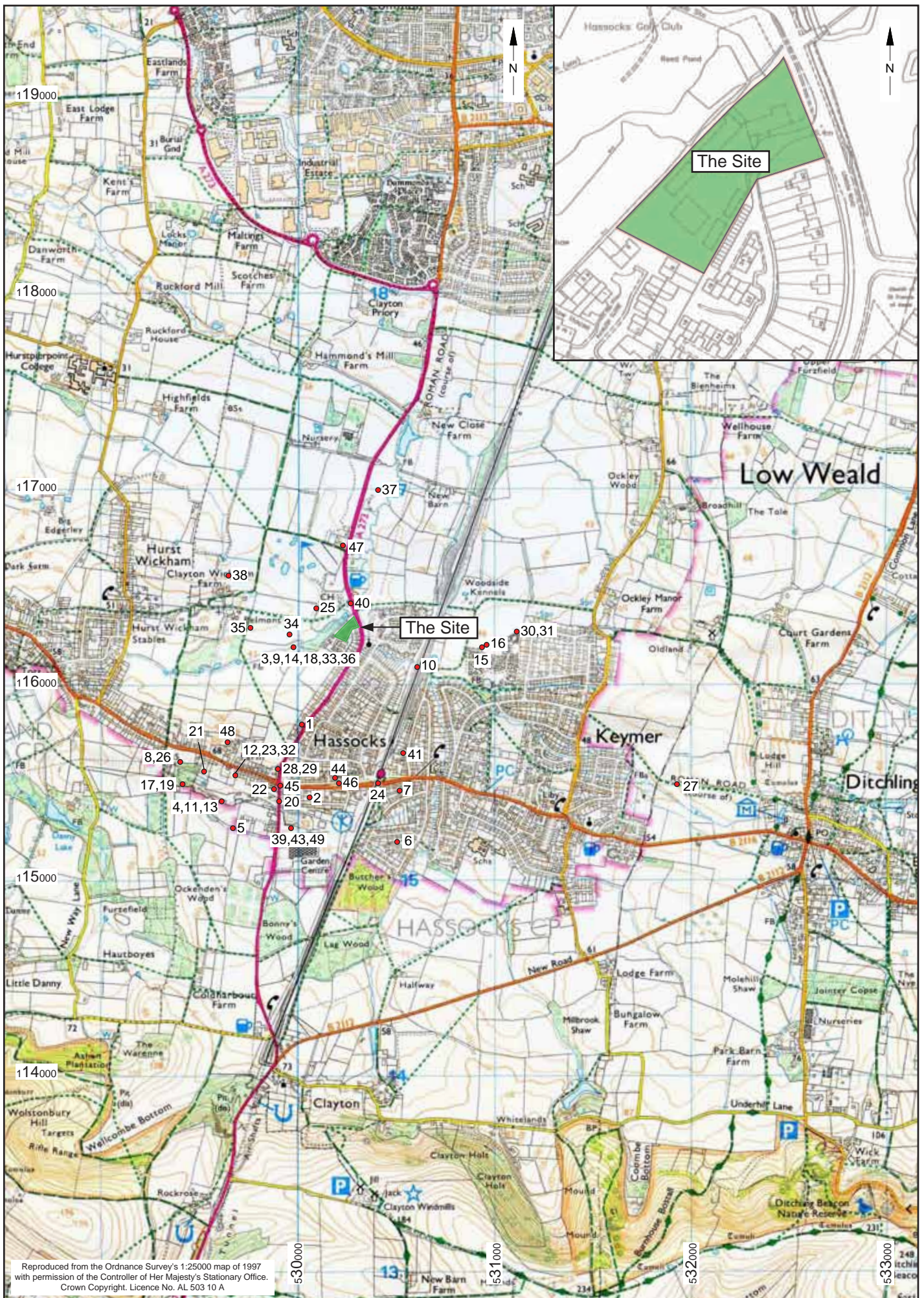
Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Local Museum
Digital Contents 'other'
Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'

Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Drawing', 'Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General Notes', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Unpublished Text'

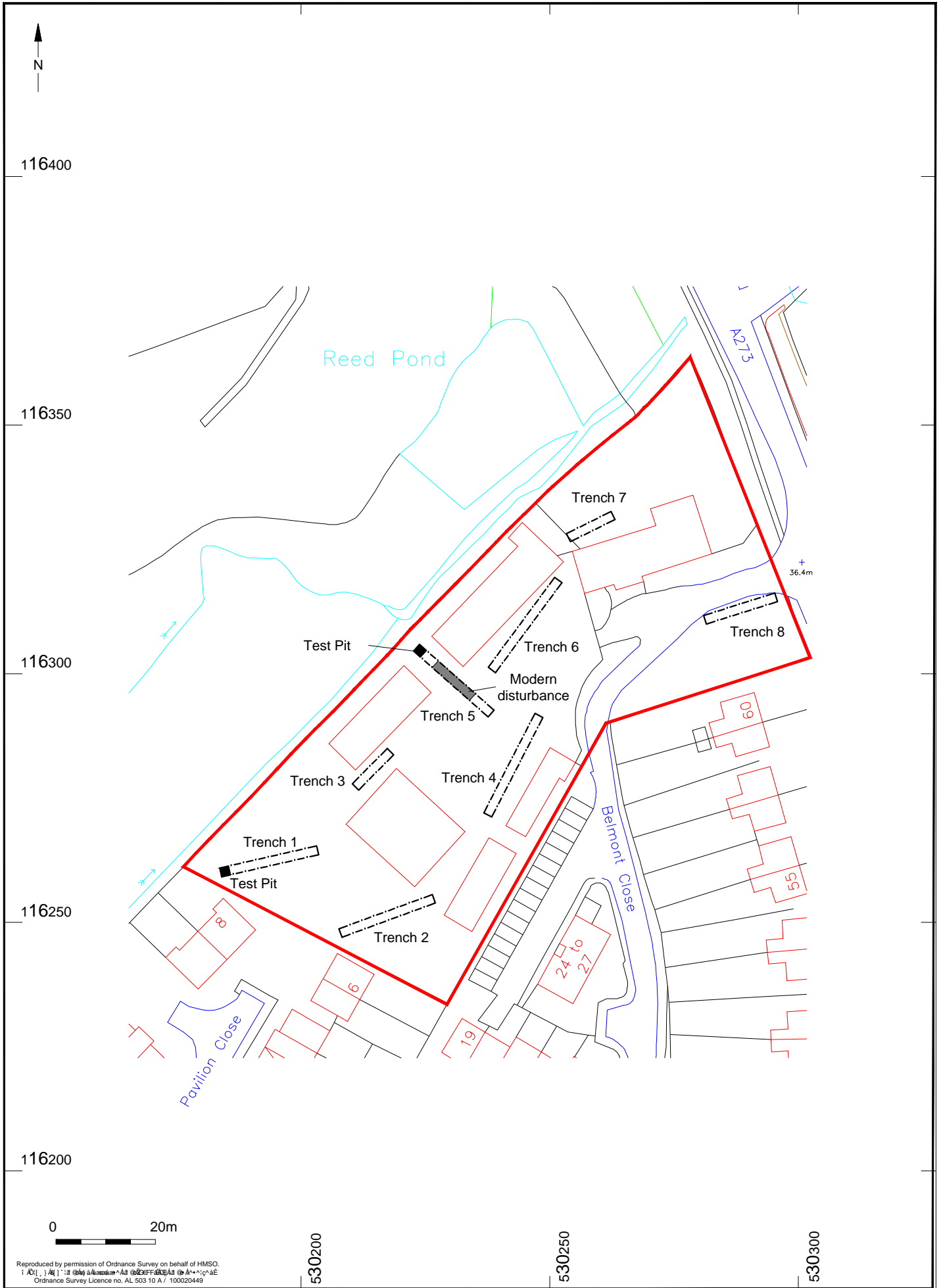
Project
bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation of Former Highways Depot, London Road, Hassocks, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Garland, N
Other bibliographic details	2011221
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade

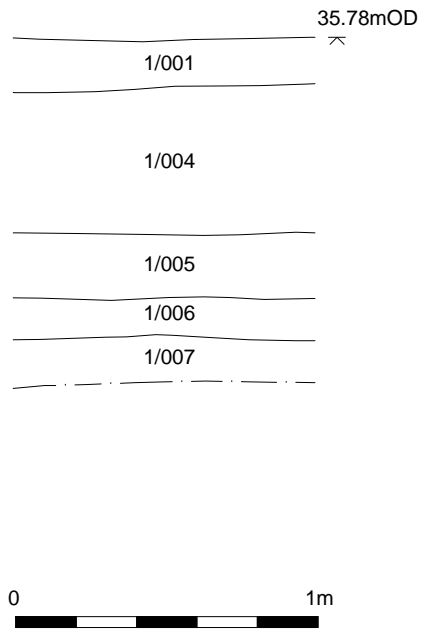
Entered by	Nick Garland (n.garland@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	23 September 2011



© Archaeology South-East		Former Highways Depot, London Road, Hassocks	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5111	September 2011	Site location and HER data	
Report Ref: 2011221	Drawn by: DJH		

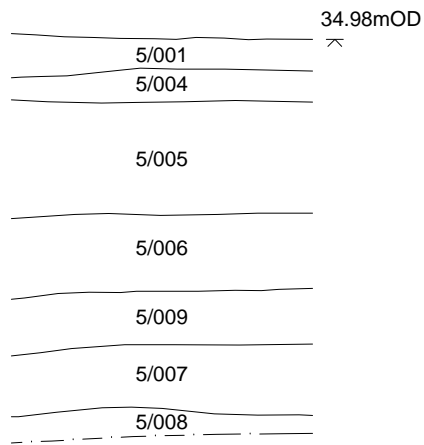


Archaeology South-East		Former Highways Depot, London Road, Hassocks		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5111	September 2011	Trench location		
Report Ref: 2011221	Drawn by: DJH			



Northwest facing sample section of trench 1 test pit

Archaeology South-East		Former Highways Depot, London Road, Hassocks	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5111	September 2011	Trench 1 Test Pit, photograph and section	
Report Ref: 2011221	Drawn by: DJH		



Southeast facing sample section of trench 5 test pit

Archaeology South-East		Former Highways Depot, London Road, Hassocks	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5111 Report Ref: 2011221	September 2011 Drawn by: DJH	Trench 5 Test Pit, photograph and section	

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