Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Pipeline from Fox Hill WTW
to the south of Birch Way
Haywards Heath
East and West Sussex

NGR: TQ 333 216 to 342 227

Project No: 5081
Site Code: FHP 11

ASE Report No: 2012007
OASIS id: archaeol6-118777

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by 4Delivery Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during works associated with the construction of a pipeline between Fox Hill and Haywards Heath.

Several archaeological features were identified, mostly ditches concentrated in the low-lying land of the southern sections of the pipeline. Evidence for Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity on or near site was seen along the length of the pipeline in the form of residual worked flint and two small flint scatters were observed.

Medieval pottery was recovered from a feature close to Lunces Hill in the southern section and late post-medieval pottery was recovered from the trackway in the northern section although the track may be older.

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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), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), was commissioned by 4Delivery Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during excavations associated with a water pipeline between a water treatment works (WTW) at Fox Hill and to the south of Birch Way, Haywards Heath, hereafter referred to as 'the site', (Figure1, centred on NGR TQ 333 216 to TQ 342 227).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2012) the site's geology is comprised of Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Although the excavations were not subject to standard planning regulations, 4D (as a responsible contractor and following their own code of best practise) and ASE consulted with East Sussex and West Sussex County Council's (ESCC and WSCC) Archaeologists over the potential archaeological impact of the scheme. Although the pipeline is located in East and West Sussex, Greg Chuter, ESCC Archaeologist, was the principal contact.

1.3.2 Following discussions it was decided to maintain a watching brief during ground reduction for 3 compounds, easement strips along and on the route of the pipeline, the trackway between fields 5 and 6, the new treatment plant; and the excavation of launch pits.

1.3.3 Initially, a watching brief on topsoil stripping associated with a temporary compound and easement and the excavation of drill pits was conducted. Upon completion of the easement strip, or parts thereof, further discussions were held with Greg Chuter and it was decided that it would be prudent to maintain the watching brief on the trenching works.

1.3.4 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2011) was produced for the proposed archaeological works. All work was carried out in accordance with this and the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

General

1.4.1 In general, the aim of the watching brief was to record, interpret and report on any archaeological remains exposed during the groundworks (including artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest) to appropriate archaeological standards.

1.4.2 The watching brief was also to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.

Specific

1.4.3 The pipeline passed through an area of farmland not previously investigated by archaeological field work, and the hope was that the watching brief could inform on this little understood area of the Sussex Weald.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken between the 24th of August 2011 and the 13th of October 2011 by Dylan Hopkinson, Chris Russel (Archaeologist) and Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist) with the assistance of Liz Chambers, Cameron Ross, Gary Webster and Ben Sharp (Assistant Archaeologists). The site was surveyed by John Cook and Rob Cole. The fieldwork was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and post-excavation managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following information is drawn from a 500m buffer around the pipeline route in the Historic Environment Records (HER) of both ESCC and WSCC. The results of the HER searches are summarised in Table 1 with locations plotted on Figure 1. The HER records highlight the considerable archaeological context of the site. Important archaeological remains are present within a 1km radius of the site ranging from the prehistoric through to the modern era, with almost all periods represented.

2.3 Prehistoric

The only evidence of prehistoric activity is two find-spots of flintwork: a Neolithic axe (MES2082; MWS5500) and a Bronze Age flint scatter (MES2083; MWS6823).

2.4 Roman

The majority of HER monuments from the search are Roman find-spots although no cut features or structures have been identified. The find-spots include coins (MES18033; MES12268; MES14007), tweezers (MES7325) and pottery (MES2083).

2.5 Medieval

A medieval hall is located at Clevewaters Farm (MES2090) and a possible medieval house platform to the south-east (MES7330).

2.6 Post-medieval

Other than find-spots, the only known monument is a post-medieval park (MWS139) to the north of the pipeline.

2.7 Recent archaeological investigations

A watching brief and evaluation were carried out to the north of the site in the grounds of the former St Francis Hospital by ASE in 2008. These uncovered evidence for post-medieval activity as well as several undated cut features.

Number on Figure 1	MonUID	Record Type	Name	MonType	Period
1	MWS139	MON	Beechmont	Park	Post-medieval
2	MWS6823	FS	Hurstwood Park Hospital	Flint scatter	Prehistoric
3	MWS980 MES2083	FS	Furze Wood	Roman pottery	Roman
4	MWS5500 MES2082	FS	Kiln Wood	Neolithic polished axe	Prehistoric
5	MES2090	MON	Wealden Hall	Building	Medieval
6	MES7324	FS	-	Roman finds	Roman
7	MES7325	FS	-	Roman tweezers	Roman
8	MES7330	MON	-	Earthwork; ?house platform	Medieval
9	MES12266	FS	-	Roman coin	Roman
10	MES12267	FS	-	Coin	Post-medieval
11	MES12268	FS	-	Spur	Post-medieval
12	MES12269	FS	-	Musket ball	Post-medieval
13	MES13002	FS	-	Thimble	Post-medieval
14	MES14007	FS	-	Roman coin	Roman
15	MES15232	FS	-	Coin	Post-medieval
16	MES15233	FS	-	Coin	Post-medieval
17	MES18033	FS	-	Roman	Roman

Table 1: Summary of ESCC & WSCC HER records within 1km of the site

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 An archaeologist was in constant attendance during all intrusive works. All ground reduction was undertaken by hand or by machine fitted with a toothless bucket.

3.2 The ground works on site consisted of:

- Ground reduction for three compound areas
- Excavation of launch/reception pits associated with directionally drilled sections of the pipeline
- Ground reduction for easement strips along the route of the pipeline
- Ground reduction to the geological substrate 1.8m wide along the route of the pipeline
- Ground reduction through the trackway between Fields 5 & 6 to the geological substrate
- Ground reduction of the footprint of the new treatment plant

3.3 The fieldwork methodology followed that laid out in the WSI (ASE 2011).

3.4 Surfaces and spoil from the excavations were inspected for archaeological finds and/or features. All encountered deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards (IfA 2008) and in accordance with standard ASE working practise on *pro-forma* recording sheets. Drawings were made on plastic drafting film. Where practicable, all features were planned at 1:20 and section drawings at 1:10. All remains were surveyed in relation to the British National Grid. All remains have been levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum.

3.5 A digital photographic record was maintained. This includes general records of site groundwork, in addition to specific archaeological photographic records.

3.6 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with Lewes Castle and Museum in due course. They do not issue accession numbers until an archive is physically deposited. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 2).

Number of Contexts	92
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	2
Photographs	261 (digital)
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	1 item
Environmental flots/residue	2

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

3.0 RESULTS

4.0.1 The excavations along the Fox Hill to Haywards Heath pipeline consisted of ground reduction for three site compounds, the excavation of eight launch/reception chambers associated with mechanical tunnelling and ground reduction associated along the length of the 'cut and cover' sections of the pipeline. An initial easement strip approximately 7m wide was undertaken.. An additional 1.8m wide reduction was then undertaken for the pipeline to the depth of geological substrate. Ground reduction through the trackway between Fields 5 & 6 to the geological substrate

4.1 Easement

4.1.1 Initially, mechanical stripping along the easement for the pipeline was monitored. The easement was *c*. 7-8m wide and *c*. 0.20m deep. No archaeological finds or features were recorded as the easement strip was too shallow to reach the level at which features became apparent in the pipeline trenches.

4.2 The Compounds (Figure 2)

4.2.1 Compound 1

Width: 22.3m Length: 27.10m Max depth: 0.25m

Compound 1 was excavated to the east of Lunces Hill and south of Clevewaters Barn. Subsoil [003] was encountered roughly 0.25m below ground level (BGL). This consisted of a friable, mid orange brown fine silt. Above this was topsoil [001] of 0.25m depth consisting of friable mid brown fine silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Excavations were not of sufficient depth to reveal the geological horizon. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

4.2.2 Compound 2

Width: 15.0m Length: 29.3m Max Depth: 0.55m

Compound 2 was excavated to the west of Lunces Hill in the field opposite 'Gamblemead'. Subsoil [003] was encountered at a maximum depth of 0.30m BGL and observed to a maximum depth of 0.33m. This was overlain by topsoil [001] to a maximum depth of 0.30m. These contexts were identical to those described above for Compound 1. Excavations did not reveal the geological substrate and no finds or features were observed.

4.2.3 Compound 3

Width: 10.0m Length: 40.0m Max Depth: 0.40m

This was excavated to the west of Compound 2 to house the main site facilities. Again the excavations were not of a sufficient depth to encounter undisturbed geology. Subsoil [003] was seen to the limit of excavation with a

maximum depth of 0.15m. Above this was approximately 0.25m of topsoil [001]. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

4.3 The Launch/Reception Pits (Figures 2, 3, 4 and 7)

4.3.1 Introduction

These pits were dig to facilitate the launch and reception of directional drilling equipment and were dug in areas that had already been subject to a limited mechanical ground reduction during stripping of the easement and further reduction was undertaken to the level of the geological substrate. The pits measured approximately 2.5m wide and 4.0m long and were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m. Each pair of pits was numbered to indicate the field in which they were situated.

4.3.2 TP 1a and 1b

These pits were dug in the south of Field 1 and encountered geology [002] at approximately 35.6m AOD. The geological layer consisted of mid-yellow brown fine silt. Above this was subsoil [003] to a depth of 0.12m. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

4.3.3 TP 2a and 2b

These pits were dug in the extreme north of Field 2 This area had already been subject to a limited topsoil strip and the footprint of the two pits was further reduced to the level of the geological substrate [002] which was encountered at around 35.89m AOD. This was overlain by 0.12m of subsoil [003]. No finds or features were observed.

4.3.4 TP 3a and 3b

Excavated in the north of Field 3 these pits encountered the geological substrate [002] at around 34.0m AOD. This was overlain by subsoil [003] to a maximum depth of 0.20m. No finds or features were observed.

4.3.5 TP 5a and 5b

Pits 5a and 5b were dug in the south of Field 5. The geological substrate [002] was encountered at 43.47m AOD. Outcrops of yellow sandstone were noted within the geology of this area. Above this was subsoil [003] noted to a maximum depth of 0.35m and topsoil [001] of maximum a depth of 0.46m. No finds or features were observed.

4.4 The Pipeline Trenches (Figures 2-8)

4.4.1 Introduction

Trenches of varying lengths were dug in six fields within the easement along the course of the pipeline. The pipeline trench was 1.8m wide and between 0.32m and 0.68m deep. The total overburden was recorded at each end of the trench and at the mid-point. The fields were numbered in the sequence in which they were monitored.

4.4.2 Field 1 (Figure 3)

Width: 1.8m Length: 116m Max Depth: 0.47m

Orientation: south-west to north-east

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. Height (mOD)
001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m	34.78m
002	Layer	Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	34.38m
003	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m	34.66m
004	Cut	Cut of Pit	1.00m	0.75m	0.50m	34.10m
005	Fill	Fill of [004]	1.00m	0.75m	0.50m	34.10m
006	Cut	Cut of Ditch	2.5m	0.54m	0.24m	34.08m
007	Fill	Fill of [007]	2.5m	0.54m	0.24m	34.08m
008	Cut	Re-cut of Ditch [006]	2.5m	1.10m	0.32m	34.08m
009	Fill	Fill of [008]	2.5m	1.10m	0.32m	34.08m
010	Cut	Cut of Ditch Terminus	1.84m	0.63m	0.19m	34.32m
011	Fill	Fill of [010]	1.84m	0.63m	0.19m	34.32m
012	Cut	Cut of Pit/ Terminus	0.80m	0.55m	0.15m	33.87m
013	Fill	Fill of [012]	0.80m	0.55m	0.15m	33.87m
014	Cut	Cut of Posthole	0.35m	0.15m	0.35m	33.98m
015	Fill	Fill of [014]	0.35m	0.15m	0.35m	33.98m

Table 3: List of recorded contexts Field 1

Overburden

The geological substrate [002] was encountered at 34.42m AOD in the south-west of Field 1 and at 33.97m AOD in the north-east. Above this was subsoil [003] with a maximum depth of 0.32m with the sequence capped by topsoil [001] with a maximum depth of 0.15m. Finds were recovered from the top and sub soils and several features were observed cutting into the geological horizon. A discrete concentration of worked flint was noted low down in the subsoil of Field 1 and its location is shown on Figure 3. A selection of other finds was retained from the overburden deposits.

Ditches

Ditch 1.1

Ditch 1 was seen to run north-east to south-west in the south-western part of Field 1. This consisted of a shallow 'D' shaped cut [010] with moderate, concave sides and a rounded base. This was filled by a single light yellow brown silty clay fill [011] with occasional small manganese or charcoal flecks. This feature was truncated by the limit of excavation (LOE) in the north. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 1.2

Ditch 2 was observed running north-west to south-east towards the north-eastern extent of Field 1. This consisted of cut [006] which had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. This contained a single orange grey silty clay [007] with occasional sandstone inclusions. This feature was truncated along its eastern edge by an apparent re-cut [008]. This had irregular moderately sloping sides and a rounded concave base. This re-cut contained a single light orange brown silty clay fill [009] and may have been designed to redefine the ditch after a period of silting or to widen it into a more substantial feature. No finds were recovered.

Pits and Postholes

Pit 1.3

Located in the north-east of Field 1 this feature was ovoid in plan and made up of cut [004] which had steep sides and an irregular base which had been disturbed by bioturbation. It was filled by a light grey, fine silt [005] which was rich in charcoal and contained a visible tip line In the east of the section. A sample of this (<1>) was retained for environmental analysis. This feature was fully excavated but no finds were recovered from the fill.

Posthole 1.4

To the north-east of Ditch 1.2 a small posthole was recorded. This consisted of cut [014] which had almost vertical sides and a rounded, concave base. This was filled by context [015] made up of a friable, light grey silt. No finds were recovered.

Pit 1.5

This was located at the extreme north east of Field 1 and was partly beneath the northern baulk of the trench. The cut for this feature [012] was shallow and 'D' shaped in plan with a rounded, concave base. It was filled by fill [013], friable, light grey, fine silt with manganese inclusions noted at the top. The exact form of this feature could not be discerned and it is equally likely that it is a ditch terminus. No finds were recovered.

4.4.3 Field 2 (Figure 4)

Width: 1.8m Length: 136m Max Depth: 0.40m

Orientation: south-west to north-east

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m	36.29m
002	Layer	Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	35.89m
003	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m	35.49m
016	Cut	Cut of Ditch	5.59m	0.79m	0.16m	34.95m
017	Fill	Fill of [016]	5.59m	0.79m	0.16m	34.95m
018	Cut	Cut of Ditch	8.52m	0.55m	0.10m	35.74m
019	Fill	Fill of [018]	8.52m	0.55m	0.10m	35.74m

Table 4: List of recorded contexts Field 2

Overburden

The underlying geology [002] was encountered at 33.76m AOD in the south-west of Field 2 and at 35.89m in the north-east. The geology had a higher clay content than noted elsewhere on site. A high concentration of land drains were noted cut into the geological horizon in Field 2 (a sample of which are shown in Figure 4). Above this was a silty subsoil [003] with a maximum depth of 0.32m and a topsoil [001] seen to a maximum depth of 0.15m. These deposits were identical to those described above. A selection of finds was retained from the overburden deposits.

Ditches

Ditch 2.1

This was seen running south-west to north-east towards the north-eastern extent of Field 2. It was made up of a shallow cut [016] and filled by a single, light grey, fine clay silt fill [017]. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 2.2

Seen running south-west to north-east at the very northern extent of Field 2, Ditch 2.2 consisted of cut [018] which had moderately steep sides and a rounded, concave base. It was filled by alight to mid grey clay silt context [019] and the feature was seen to be truncated by land drains.

4.4.4 Field 3 (Figure 5)

Width: 1.8m Length: 94.00m Max Depth: 0.68m

Orientation: east to west

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m	34.70m
002	Layer	Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	34.01m
003	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.53m	34.50m
038	Cut	Cut of Shallow Pit	1.07m	1.00m	0.20m	33.86m
039	Fill	Fill of [038]	1.07m	1.00m	0.20m	33.86m
043	Cut	Cut of Ditch	1.97m	3.00m	0.35m	33.99m
044	Fill	Fill of [043]	1.97m	3.00m	0.35m	33.99m
047	Cut	Cut of Ditch	2.16m	2.00m	0.55m	33.99m
048	Fill	Fill of [047]	2.16m	2.00m	0.55m	33.99m
051	Cut	Cut of Ditch Terminus	4.50m	1.21m	0.33m	34.20m
052	Fill	Fill of [051]	4.50m	1.21m	0.33m	34.20m
053	Cut	Cut of Shallow Ditch	1.92m	0.57m	0.13m	34.11m
054	Fill	Fill of [053]	1.92m	0.57m	0.13m	34.11m

Table 5: List of recorded contexts Field 3

Overburden

Geological deposits [002] were encountered at 33.72m AOD in the west of Field 3 and 34.01m in the east. Above this was subsoil [003] seen to a maximum depth of 0.53m and topsoil [001] of a maximum depth of 0.34m. A discrete collection of struck flint was noted at the interface of contexts [003] and [002] and its position is shown on Figure 5. A selection of other finds was retained from the overburden deposits.

Ditches

Ditch 3.1

This was located to the west of Field 3 and was wide but relatively shallow. The cut [043] had moderately sloping sides and a flat, slightly concave base and was filled by [044] mid yellow brown sandy silt with sub angular flint inclusions. This feature was seen to run approximately north/south. Two sherds of medieval pottery dated *c*. 1250 – 1350 were recovered.

Ditch 3.2

Located to the east of Ditch 3.1 and in close physical proximity to it Ditch 3.2 was recorded on a more north-east to south-west alignment. The cut for the ditch [047] had steeply sloping sides and a rounded concave base and was notably deeper than the cut of Ditch 3.1. It contained a single fill [048] which was mid grey brown in colour and consisted of a sandy silt with flint and manganese inclusions. It contained a single worked flint.

Ditch 3.3

Was located further east still and was seen to terminate mid trench. It was made up of a curving 'D' shaped cut [051] with a rounded, concave base that became shallower towards its terminus. The single fill [052] was made up of light yellow, grey brown fine silt. It contained a single worked flint.

Ditch 3.4

Located at the eastern extent of Field 3 this feature was shallow in nature with the cut [053] being steeply sided with a rounded base and filled by a single context [054] which was mid grey brown in colour and silty in nature. No finds were recovered.

Pits and Postholes

Pit 3.5

Pit 3.1 was located at the western extent of Field 3 and was the only discrete feature identified in this area. The cut [038] was shallow and ill-defined as was the base and the fill [039] contained a high percentage of sub angular flint. It is thought highly probable that this feature is natural in origin.

4.4.5 Field 4 (Figure 6)

Width: 1.8m Length: 160m Max Depth: 0.68m

Orientation: east to west

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m	33.77m
002	Layer	Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	33.09m
003	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.53m	33.06m
020	Cut	Cut of Shallow Ditch	2.86m	0.60m	0.15m	31.30m
021	Fill	Fill of [021]	2.86m	0.60m	0.15m	31.30m
022	Cut	Cut of Posthole	0.35m	0.31m	0.10m	31.34m
023	Fill	Fill of [022]	0.35m	0.31m	0.10m	31.34m
024	Cut	Cut of Ditch	1.80m	2.53m	0.26m	31.50m
025	Fill	Fill of [024]	1.80m	2.53m	0.26m	31.50m
026	Cut	Cut of Posthole	0.35m	0.31m	0.21m	31.63m
027	Fill	Fill of [026]	0.35m	0.31m	0.21m	31.63m
028	Cut	Cut of Ditch	1.85m	1.35m	0.43m	32.70m
029	Fill	Fill of [028]	1.85m	1.35m	0.43m	32.70m
030	Cut	Cut of Ditch Terminus	1.82m	0.73m	0.20m	31.95m
031	Fill	Fill of [030]	1.82m	0.73m	0.20m	31.95m
032	Cut	Cut of Pit/Terminus	0.76m	0.77m	0.20m	31.77m
033	Fill	Fill of [032]	0.76m	0.77m	0.20m	31.77m
034	Cut	Cut of Ditch	2.00m	1.00m	0.23m	32.90m
035	Fill	Fill of [034]	2.00m	1.00m	0.23m	32.90m
036	Cut	Cut of Pit/terminus	1.37m	0.85m	0.37m	33.09m
037	Fill	Fill of [036]	1.37m	0.85m	0.37m	33.09m
040	Cut	Cut of Pit/Tree Bole	2.80m	1.40m	0.83m	32.19m
041	Fill	Fill of [040]	2.80m	1.40m	0.83m	32.19m
042	Fill	Burnt Fill of [049]	0.65m	0.30m	0.05m	32.19m
045	Cut	Cut of Ditch Terminus	1.5m	0.50m	0.13m	32.76m
046	Fill	Fill of [045]	1.5m	0.50m	0.13m	32.76m
049	Cut	Cut of Pit	0.65m	0.65m	0.15m	32.19m
050	Fill	Upper Fill of [049]	0.25m	0.25m	0.10m	32.19m

Table 6: List of recorded contexts Field 4

Overburden

The geological layer [002] was encountered at 31.42m in the west of Field 4 and at 33.30m at the eastern end. This was overlain by subsoil [003] seen to a maximum depth of 0.36m and above this was topsoil [001] with a maximum depth of 0.15m. These contexts were identical to those described above although [002] was siltier in this area and lacked any outcrops of sandstone. A selection of finds was retained from the overburden deposits.

Ditches

Ditch 4.1

Noted at the western extent of Field 4 this ditch was a vaguely sinuous course from north-west to south-east. The cut [020] had moderate sides with good integrity although the base was irregular and ill defined. The fill [021] was a friable mid orange brown, fine silt which became less homogenous towards the base. This feature may be of natural origin or possibly a remnant hedge line. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 4.2

More substantial was Ditch 4.2 which ran on an approximately north/south course. The cut [024] was 2.5m wide but relatively shallow with moderate sides and a relatively flat base. It was filled by a friable light brown silty clay [025]. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 4.3

This feature ran from north-east to south-west and was observed to terminate roughly 2.0m from the northern trench edge. The cut [030] became shallower towards terminus and the single fill [031] was a mid orange brown in colour fine silt with manganese inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 4.4

Ditch 4.4 ran on a similar course to Ditch 4.2 although the cut [028] was narrower and its profile more 'V' shaped. The single fill [029] was a light brown silt which produced no finds.

Ditch 4.5

Terminating in a similar way to Ditch 4.3 this feature ran on a converse course (north-west to south-east). The cut [045] was of similar size and form to [030] and the fill [046] was an orange-grey-brown fine silt with manganese inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 4.6

This ditch was the eastern most of the linear features noted in Field 4 and had an approximately north/south course. The cut [034] had sharply sloping sides and a shallow 'V' shaped profile filled by a light brown fine silt [035]. A single piece of worked flint was recovered from the fill.

Pits and Postholes

Posthole 4.7

The western most of the discrete features the cut [022] for this feature was ovoid in plan with almost vertical sides and a concave base that had been subject to root disturbance. It contained a single mid grey brown fine silt fill [023]. No finds were recovered.

Posthole 4.8

This was situated to the east of Posthole 4.7 and in close physical association with Ditch 4.2. The cut [026] had steep/ almost vertical sides and a rounded, concave base which was filled by an orange brown fine silt [027]. No finds were recovered.

Pit 4.9

This feature was partly beneath by the northern baulk of the trench in Field 4. The cut [032] had moderately sloping sides and a rounded, concave base and was filled by mid brown fine silt [033]. No finds were recovered.

Pit 4.10

This was by far the largest discrete feature in Field 4 and was made up of cut [040] which was irregular in plan and showed signs of trampling and/or bioturbation on its north-eastern edge. It was filled by mid yellow grey brown silty clay which contained struck and fire-cracked flint.

Pit 4.11

Pit 4.11 appeared to have been cut into the top of Pit 4.10 and its cut [049] was ovoid or sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish, irregular base. It contained two fills the lowest of which [042] contained a high percentage of charcoal and burnt clay and formed a distinct lining to the pit although no evidence of in-situ burning was observed. The upper fill [050] consisted of a yellow grey fine silt with no evidence of burnt material but containing manganese inclusions. It is possible that this fill represents the silting up of Pit 4.11 after the deposition of context [042]. A sample <2> of [042] was retained for environmental analysis. The sample contained a single piece of flint debitage characteristic of the Mesolithic period.

Pit 4.12

The eastern most of the discrete features in Field 4, this pit was obscured beneath the northern baulk of the trench in Field 4. The cut for the feature [036] had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base and was filled by a light grey brown silty clay [037] with manganese inclusions. A single worked flint was recovered.

4.4.6 Field 5 (Figure 7)

Width: 1.8m Length: 265.7m Max Depth: 0.40m

Orientation north-west to south-east

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27m	58.17m
002	Layer	Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	57.39m
003	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.13m	57.49m
055	Cut	Cut of Ditch	23.0m	0.93m	0.20m	43.61m
056	Fill	Fill of [055]	23.0m	0.93m	0.20m	43.61m
057	Cut	Cut of Ditch	23.0m	0.95m	0.15m	44.13m
058	Fill	Fill of [057]	23.0m	0.95m	0.15m	44.13m
059	Cut	Cut of Gully	2.15m	0.25m	0.07m	44.13m
060	Fill	Fill of [059]	2.15m	0.25m	0.07m	44.13m
061	Cut	Cut of Shallow Ditch	1.90m	1.35m	0.18m	45.10m
062	Fill	Fill of [061]	1.90m	1.35m	0.18m	45.10m
063	Cut	Cut of Ditch	2.30m	1.00m	0.16m	49.61m
064	Fill	Fill of Ditch	2.30m	1.00m	0.16m	49.61m
067	Cut	Cut of Ditch	23.0m	0.57m	0.30m	44.45m
068	Fill	Fill of [067]	23.0m	0.57m	0.30m	44.45m
065	Cut	Cut of Land Drain	1.70m	2.80m	0.15m	44.64m
066	Fill	Fill of [065]	1.70m	2.80m	0.15m	44.64m
069	Cut	Cut of Ditch Terminus	1.50m	0.58m	0.22m	48.27m
070	Fill	Fill of [069]	1.50m	0.58m	0.22m	48.27m
071	Cut	Cut of Ditch	2.60m	0.87m	0.16m	48.98m
072	Fill	Fill of [071]	2.60m	0.87m	0.16m	48.98m
073	Cut	Cut of Pit/Tree Bole	0.81m	0.60m	0.14m	48.70
074	Fill	Fill of [073]	0.81m	0.60m	0.14m	48.70

Table 7: List of recorded contexts in Field 5

Overburden

The geological substrate [002] was encountered at 43.47m AOD in the south-east of the trench in Field 5 and at 57.39m in the north-west. Inclusions of iron rich sandstone blocks became more prevalent towards the north and the matrix became more clay rich. Above this was subsoil [003] with a maximum depth of 0.13m and the sequence was capped by topsoil seen to a maximum depth of 0.27m. Some worked flint was recovered from the subsoil.

Ditches

Ditch 5.1

This was seen running north-west to south-east in the southern portion of the trench in Field 5. Three interventions were undertaken into this feature consisting of cut numbers [055], [057] and [067] which moderately sided and 'U' shaped in profile. The feature retained the same approximate depth along its length becoming slightly deeper at its northern extent. The fill at each intervention was made up of mid yellow grey brown silty clay with small sub-angular inclusions. Ditch 5.1 was truncated at intervention [057] by a shallow gully (Ditch 5.2 below) and at intervention [067] by a land drain (Ditch 5.3 also below). No finds were recovered.

Ditch 5.2

This shallow feature was observed cut into the northern edge of Ditch 5.1 at intervention [057]. Its cut [059] had moderately steep sides and a rounded base and it was filled by [60] mid brown grey silty clay. The course of this feature appeared to mirror that of Ditch 5.1 although its exact course could not be traced in plan. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 5.3

This feature (cut number [065], fill [66]) contained a fired clay land drain and was seen to truncate Ditch 5.1 at its northern extent. It was almost certainly relatively modern in date. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 5.4

This feature was observed on a north-west/south-east course and terminated mid-trench. The profile of the cut [069] was steep sided with a rounded, concave base. The fill [070] consisted of a light grey silty clay with manganese inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 5.5

Ditch 5.5 was irregular in plan and was noted running from north-east to south-west. The cut [071] was shallow with a flat base and was filled by silty clay fill [072] from which a single worked flint was recovered. Ditch 5.5 had been truncated by a land drain.

Ditch 5.6

This feature was the northernmost noted in Field 5 and ran on a similar alignment to Ditch 5.5 (see above). The cut [063] was irregular in section and was filled by a mid orange brown fine silt [064] and contained a single worked flint.

Ditch 5.7

This feature was noted to the north of Ditches 5.1 and 5.3 and was made up of a shallow, irregular cut [061] which was filled by an orange grey silty sand [62] which had been visibly root disturbed. No finds were recovered.

Pits and Postholes

Pit 5.8

This was partly beneath the western baulk of the trench in Field 5. The profile of the cut [073] was irregular and shallow and the fill [074] was a mid orange brown silty clay with manganese inclusions. No finds were recovered.

4.4.7 Field 6 (Figure 8)

Width: 1.8m Length: 348.0m Max Depth: 0.32m

Orientation north-east to south-west

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m	34.70m
002	Layer	Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	34.01m
075	Cut	Cut of Ditch/Hedge	1.65m	0.35m	0.12m	69.79m
076	Fill	Fill of [075]	1.65m	0.35m	0.12m	69.79m
077	Cut	Cut of Ditch	1.86m	0.45m	0.50m	59.42m
078	Fill	Fill of [077]	1.86m	0.45m	0.50m	59.42m
079	Cut	Cut of Ditch	4.25m	0.50m	0.08m	59.28m
080	Fill	Fill of [079]	4.25m	0.50m	0.08m	59.28m
081	Cut	Cut of Ditch	4.25m	0.45m	0.50m	59.28m
082	Fill	Fill of [081]	4.25m	0.45m	0.50m	59.28m

Table 8: List of recorded contexts for Field 6

Overburden

The geological substrate [002] was encountered at 58.33m AOD in the south-west of Field 6 and at 76.94m in the north-east. Grey variations were noted within the deposit here and a high clay content was also noted. There were also outcroppings of blocky sandstone and discrete areas of dark mineralisation. This was overlain by topsoil [001] with a maximum depth of 0.32m. No subsoil was noted in Field 6. One pot sherd was recovered from the overburden.

Ditches

Ditch 6.1

This feature was identified running south-west to north-east at the southern end of Field 6 and was indistinct in plan so an intervention was undertaken at its south-western extent (cut [081]) to better understand its form and course. It was seen to intersect another ditch (Ditch 6.2 below) and an intervention was undertaken at this junction to determine the relationship between the two (cut [079]). Cut [081] had sharply sloping sides and a flat, slightly concave base and cut [079] at the intersection with Ditch 6.2 showed a similar profile. The intervention at the intersection of the two features revealed that Ditch 6.1 cut Ditch 6.2. The fill of this feature at both interventions (contexts [081] and [082] respectively) consisted of a friable, light brown silty clay. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 6.2

Ditch 6.2 was seen running approximately north-west to south-east and intersected with Ditch 6.1 as noted above. It consisted of cut number [077] which had gently sloping sides and an irregular base which was seen to be cut by Ditch 6.1. The feature was filled by a friable light brown silty clay [078]. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 6.3

The northern most of the features excavated along the pipeline route this was made up of a shallow cut with an irregular base [075] which was filled [076] by a light brown grey silty clay with occasional manganese inclusions. The irregularity of the cut of this feature strongly suggests it is natural in origin. No finds were recovered.

4.5 The Trackway between Fields 5 and 6 (Figure 9)

4.5.1 Introduction

The course of the Fox Hill to Haywards Heath pipeline took it through an east/west trackway dividing Fields 5 & 6. This was reduced to the level of the geological substrate by machine and the west facing section was recorded. The track consisted of a rough metalled surface bounded in the north and in the south by shallow ditches.

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
083	Cut	Cut of Southern Ditch	Tr.	0.45m	0.24m	57.48m
084	Fill	Fill of [083]	Tr.	0.45m	0.24m	57.48m
085	Cut	Cut of Northern Ditch	Tr.	0.50m	0.20m	58.11m
086	Fill	Fill of [085]	Tr.	0.50m	0.20m	58.11m
087	Layer	Northern Lynchett	Tr.	1.60m	0.15m	58.56m
088	Layer	Colluvium in North	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	58.41m
089	Surface	Track Surface	Tr.	1.80m	0.20m	58.13m
090	Layer	Base of Track	Tr.	2.60m	0.04m	57.89m
091	Layer	Topsoil South of Track	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	57.35m
092	Layer	Colluvium in South	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m	57.15m

Table 9: List of Recorded Contexts for the Trackway Dividing Fields 5 & 6

Trackway

The geological substrate [002] beneath the trackway was observed at approximately 58.39m AOD. Above this was a thin, compacted layer [090] made up of a light grey yellow silty clay with occasional manganese inclusions. Above this was an informal metalling [089] which consisted of a dark brown silty clay with faced stone and gravel inclusions. This deposit was relatively loose at the top becoming firmer further down presumably as the result of compaction.

Ditches

Ditch T1

Ditch T1 ran along the southern edge of the trackway and was made up of a 'V' shaped cut [083] which was filled by a friable dark brown silty clay [084] which produced post-medieval pottery from the top 0.10m, a single bone fragment and a single piece of worked flint.

Ditch T2

This feature ran along the northern edge of the trackway and had a similar 'V' shaped cut [085] to Ditch T1. It was filled by a dark brown silty clay [086] and contained four fired clay land drains. No finds were recovered.

Bank/Colluvial Deposits

Southern Sequence

At the southern end of the section through the trackway the geological substrate [002] was encountered at approximately 57.14m AOD. Above this was a layer of colluvium [092] made up of mid brown grey silty clay with occasional flint pebble inclusions. Above this was a topsoil deposit [091] which consisted of dark brown friable fine silt. Along the northern edge of Ditch T1 a similar sequence was observed with geology [002] overlain by colluvium [094] with the sequence capped by topsoil [093] which appeared to form a slight bank. No finds were recovered.

Northern Sequence

North of the trackway the geological horizon was encountered at approximately 58.28m AOD. This was overlain by colluvium [088] and topsoil [087] that formed a distinct bank. These deposits were identical to those described above. No finds were recovered.

4.6 Other Monitored areas

4.6.1 A section of the pipeline was monitored through the main site compound linking Fields 3 & 4. This was not subject to an easement strip as the area had previously been monitored. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

4.6.2 Mechanical stripping within the footprint of the new treatment plant was also monitored at the western end of Field 3. This produced identical overburden to that noted for the rest of Field 3. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

5.0 The Finds

5.1 Summary

A small collection of finds was recovered during the watching brief at Foxhill Pipeline, Haywards Heath. A summary of the assemblage is given below.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
1	3	14	3	56											1	2
35							1	4								
37							1	4								
41							7	18	7	130						
44	2	2														
48							1	28								
52							1	8								
64							1	58								
72							1	36								
84	2	34			1	18	1	14								
003 F1	10	78	2	62			9	126					3	8	3	172
003 F2	5	58					1	4							3	18
003 F3	3	52	3	84			3	198					2	4		
003 F4	4	38					5	64	3	54			1	4		
003 F5							4	354								
u/s F6	1	66														
u/s	3	90	2	122			4	34			1	20				
Total	**33**	**432**	**10**	**324**	**1**	**18**	**40**	**950**	**10**	**184**	**1**	**20**	**6**	**16**	**7**	**192**

Table 10: Quantification of finds

5.2 **The Pottery** by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of pottery from the route of the pipeline. The earliest material came from context [44] and dates to between *c*. 1250 and 1350. The sherds, both small and slightly abraded bodysherds, are from oxidised medium sand tempered cooking pots.

5.2.2 Context [003] F1 produced a small group of early post-medieval sherds suggesting activity at this point between c. 1650 and 1750. Certainly the lower fired wares exhibit signs of moderate abrasion suggesting the material may have been spread on the field during manuring. The source of the pottery is however, likely to be quite close by. The pottery includes two bodysherds (10g) of reduced unglazed high-fired earthenware, two sandy glazed red earthenware bodysherds with internal green glaze (32g) four sherds (36g) of London stoneware and two sherds (4g) of probable Westerwald stoneware.

5.2.3 The remaining pottery from the pipeline route is all of 19th- century date and where more diagnostic, later in that century. A typical range of domestic wares is represented. A little transfer-printed pearlware is present (contexts

[001], a teabowl with Chinese landscape and [003] F3, an undiagnostic sherd). Although this suggests an early 19th- century date the vessels could easily still be in use after the 1840s. The remaining sherds consist of a mix of unglazed earthenware (flower pots), glazed red earthenware (bowls/jars), English stoneware (preserve jar and tan-topped bottle with Bristol glaze), transfer-printed ware (a grey floral vessel from [003] F3) and several pieces of plain refined white earthenware. The latter were the only sherds recovered from context [84] and included fragments from an Ironstone bowl of later 19th-century date. The material as a whole probable represents sporadic spreading of night-soil on the fields from the 1850s/60s onward during occasional periods of arable cultivation.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A total of eight fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 208g were recovered from two contexts. Context [001] contained a fragment of brick and peg tile in fabric B1, a fine sandy fabric with cream silt marbling, both of probable 18th or 19th century date. A fragment of peg tile in fabric B1 was also recovered from context [003] in field 1. From context [003] in field 3 a fragment of 18th or 19th century brick in fabric B1 and a fragment of 20th century peg tile in a red fabric with abundant fine quartz were recovered. Also recovered from context [001] was a fragment of what appeared to be green glazed stone, this may be a fragment of late post-medieval kiln waste but this is uncertain.

5.4 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 A small assemblage of seven green glass wine bottle fragments was recovered from three individually numbered contexts. The earliest consist of three shaft-and-globe wine bottle fragments, all recovered from context [003 F1] and including two body pieces and part of a neck. They probably derive from a single bottle and date to the mid 17th to early 18th century. The remainder of fragments, recovered from [003 F2] and topsoil [001], are all of 19th-century date.

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 An assemblage consisting of four clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem and two bowl fragments was recovered from three different contexts. The two bowl fragments, both very abraded, date to c. 1660 to 1680. A severely abraded plain stem fragment from the same context ([003 F1]) is of later 17th to mid 18th-century date. A fragment of similar date was recovered from [003 F4]. Finally, [003 F3] contained two stem fragments, both of which are of mid 18th- to 19th-century date. Included is a fragment with moulded leaf decoration, probably dated c. 1780-1840.

5.6 The Metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 A single iron object (RF<1>; wt 96g) was recovered from context [F4 003], in good condition. The object is Y-shaped with a rectangular section and probably derives from a tool or agricultural implement of late post-medieval date.

5.7 **The Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.7.1 A small assemblage of struck flints totalling 40 pieces weighing 950g has been retrieved through hand collection and from a sample residue during the archaeological watching brief at the site. Over half of the total of struck flints came from subsoil and unstratified contexts. The remaining fifteen pieces were recovered from archaeological features: nine from pit fill contexts and six from ditch fill contexts. In addition ten burnt unworked flint weighing 184g were retrieved from two numbered contexts. The flintwork was quantified by piece count and weight and was directly catalogued into a spreadsheet table. Table 10 provides a summary of the struck flint assemblage by context.

5.7.2 No typologically diagnostic pieces were recovered, but much of the assemblage displays technological traits characteristic of the Mesolithic and/or early Neolithic, although some pieces could be of later prehistoric date.

5.7.3 Two main raw materials were observed. A large proportion of the artefacts were manufactured from a light grey to light brown flint with infrequent inclusions and an off-white cortex often abraded to a smooth surface indicating collection from flint gravel deposits. The other raw material consisted of fine grained dark brown to almost black flint with a thicker cortex. This material appeared to be of a better flaking quality and could derive from superficial deposits on the chalk.

5.7.4 The majority of the struck flints display significant signs of weathering. Evidence of edge abrasion from surface rolling which is expected in subsoil deposits was surprisingly infrequent. Instead the material exhibit deeper edge nicks which are typical of plough damage.

5.7.5 A large proportion of the struck flints was recorded as broken (57.5%, n=23). Rust marks also associated with ploughing activities were recorded on several artefacts. Although the significant post-depositional plough damage suggests some movement of the material and redeposition, it might not be far from its original location of deposition. Thermal/frost fractures were only visible on one artefact from context [003] F5 and recortication was infrequent.

5.7.6 The assemblage was composed almost entirely of pieces of flint debitage (33 pieces or 82.5% of the total assemblage of struck flints), although a potential tested nodule, four cores and a single retouched piece were also present.

5.7.7 Cores were in a moderate to poor condition, including two cores on flakes weighing 112g and 58g respectively, a multi-platform core weighing 36g and a fragmentary core (102g). The latter displays parallel ridges and is indicative of Mesolithic or early Neolithic activities. Two cores were well maintained and well prepared with platform abrasion and may therefore also be of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. Core maintenance was represented by a rejuvenation flake tablet fragment in a poor state of preservation ([052]).

5.7.8 The assemblage comprised also 19 flake/flake fragments, 3 blade-like flake/flake fragments and five blade/blade fragments.

5.7.9 Technological traits of this material can provide some limited dating evidence. Flake scar removals on the dorsal surface of the majority of the pieces as well as the presence of edge-abrasion, narrow buts and diffuse bulb of percussion on several artefacts is indicative of a Mesolithic - early Neolithic date. However, a small amount of flakes struck with a hard hammer might indicate a later Neolithic - Bronze Age date.

5.7.10 The flint assemblage recovered from the site revealed limited evidence of prehistoric activities in the area. Although it contains no typologically diagnostic pieces, the lithic material is mainly characteristic of Mesolithic / early Neolithic. The presence of cores and core preparation flake indicates that the activity undertaken might have included tool manufacture and maintenance.

5.7.11 Nonetheless, although knapping activity may have been performed, none of the pieces of flint debitage could be refitted and only 2 chips were recovered. The small assemblages found in Fields 1 and 3 might indicate 2 low density scatters. The remaining struck flints are likely to represent re-deposited finds within later features and layers across the site.

6.0 **The Environmental Samples** by Karine Le Hégarat

					Flot								*Residue*		
Sample Number	**Context**	**Context / deposit type**	**Sample Volume litres**	**Sub-Sample Volume litres**	**Weight g**	**Flot volume ml**	**Volume scanned**	**Uncharred %**	**Sediment %**	**Charcoal >4mm**	**Charcoal <4mm**	**Charcoal <2mm**	**Charcoal >4mm**	**Weight (g)**	**Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)**
1	[005]	Fill of pit [004]	40	40	160	480	100	20	-	***	***	****	***	172	
2	[042]	Fill of pit [049]	15	15	46	200	100	20	-	***	***	****	***	42	Flint */<2g

Table 11: Quantification of environmental samples

6.1 Two pit fill contexts ([005] and [042]) were sampled during the archaeological work at Fox Hill, Haywards Heath. Samples <1> and <2> were processed in a flotation tank (residues and flots retained on 500 and 250µm meshes respectively) and an overview of their contents are presented in Table 1. Both samples produced large flots measuring 480ml and 200ml respectively and although no uncharred seeds were recorded, both flots contained a moderate amount of modern fine rootlets.

6.2 The flots and residues produced large assemblages of wood charcoal fragments including large-sized pieces >20mm. These were in a relatively poor state of preservation with a large quantity of fragments displaying sediment/iron concretion. Oak (Quercus sp.) was identified in both assemblages. Due to its potential longevity, oak is not considered suitable for radiocarbon dating.

6.3 No other environmental remains were recorded within these samples but sample <2> (fill [042]) contained a single piece of flint debitage characteristic of the Mesolithic period.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The nature of the work undertaken of the Fox Hill to Haywards Heath Pipeline meant that only fragmentary archaeological evidence was available for the areas monitored making interpretation of features speculative. It also appeared that most of the finds recovered from the features were found in a secondary context making dating equally speculative and the scarcity of these finds indicates a low level of human activity in the past.

7.2 Geology and Overburden

7.2.1 The geological substrate was observed in all monitored areas. It was encountered at 31.40m AOD at the western extent of the pipeline and at 76.94m at the northern end. Sandstone outcrops were noted in Fields 5, 7 and 6 and a high clay content recorded in Field 2. Overburden deposits remained uniform across the site except Field 6 where no subsoil was observed.

7.3 Archaeological Overview

7.3.1 A number of features were recorded along the route of the pipeline with the largest concentration, perhaps surprisingly, being concentrated in the low lying southern sections rather than the better drained high ground to the north.

7.4 Fields 1 & 2

7.4.1 The excavations in Field 1 revealed two ditches. Ditch 1.1 appeared to reach a terminus mid trench and Ditch 1.2 had been re-cut either to widen the feature or to redefine it. The ditches survive in a relatively shallow form and probably represent a pattern of land division pre-dating that visible today. The cluster of discrete features (Pits 1.3-1.5) towards the north-east of the field may be related to this land division in some way.

7.4.2 Two relatively shallow ditches were noted in Field 2 both of which were truncated by post-medieval field drains. A high concentration of these field drains was noted in Field 2 and the geological substrate was rich in poorly draining clay. It may be that Ditches 2.1 and 2.2 represent early attempts to drain this area for agriculture.

7.5 Fields 3 & 4

7.5.1 These fields produced further evidence for an earlier system of land division in the shape of Ditches 4.2 and 3.1 which had very similar wide, shallow profiles and were on a similar alignment. Ditch 3.2 shared this alignment but had a markedly different profile and may represent a separate phase of division. On the same approximately north/south alignment is Ditch 3.4 although this feature is far less substantial. Ditches 4.4 and 4.6 appear roughly parallel and are in close physical association. These features may constitute a track or droveway. Alternatively they may represent a shift in field

boundaries. The alignment of this group of linear features appears to mirror the alignment of the road to the east to a greater or lesser degree. Ditches 4.3 and 4.5 appear on an altogether different alignment to those discussed above and may represent a separate phase of land division or alternatively may be drainage features. With the limited evidence available it is hard to put Ditch 3.3 into a wider context although it does appear to be some kind of ditch terminus.

7.5.2 Pit 4.10 was relatively deep with disturbed edges suggesting that it had been a focus of activity. This is further strengthened by the fact that Pit 4.11 had been cut into the top of it. The lower fill of this secondary feature contained burnt material but no evidence was found for in-situ burning. This suggests that this pit had been used to bury hearth waste, possibly from low level industrial or domestic activity nearby. Other discrete features were chiefly confined to the western end of Field 3 hinting at a focus of low level activity in this area possibly clustered close to Ditch 4.2.

7.6 Fields 5 & 6

7.6.1 These upland fields yielded comparatively little in the way of archaeological evidence. Ditch 5.1 ran approximately north/south and appears to mirror the extant western field boundary. It is entirely possible that this feature represents an early post-medieval field boundary. Ditches 5.5 and 5.6 appear to run down slope towards the western field boundary and may be drainage features. Ditches 6.1 and 6.2 further north may be intended to provide a similar function. Other features in these fields were shallow and appeared disturbed and may well represent natural geological features or very low level activity.

7.7 Material Culture and Environmental Remains

7.7.1 Artefacts recovered from overburden deposits along the length of the generally represented 18th or 19th century manuring with three notable exceptions. Concentrations of struck flint noted in Fields 1 and 3 may represent low density scatters which may be more or less *in-situ*. A scatter of similar date is noted on the ESCC HER just to the north of the pipeline which was recorded in the former grounds of Hurstwood Park Hospital. A cluster of artefacts of mid 17th century date is noted in Field 1 close to the house at Clevewaters.

7.7.2 Ditch 3.1 is the only feature recorded that contained dateable pottery and this was medieval in date. The sherds were small and abraded and almost certainly washed into the feature by natural processes. The house at Clevewaters is medieval in origin and these sherds may be linked to the activity there. The other features contained struck flint of Mesolithic/Neolithic date which had almost certainly been deposited in the features as a result natural silting processes.

7.7.3 Interventions in the ditches bounding the trackway between Fields 5 & 6 produced pottery of late 19th Century. It is possible that this trackway is much earlier in date but that successive ditch clearances and the laying of field drains have destroyed ant evidence for this.

7.7.4 The environmental samples produced no uncharred seeds but did produce a large assemblage of wood charcoal fragments. Unfortunately these were poorly preserved and the only species that could be identified was Oak which is considered unsuitable for dating. A single piece of struck flint was recovered from the sample taken from the burnt fill of Pit 4.11 which was Mesolithic in date.

7.7 Conclusions

7.7.1 The evidence collected was fragmentary in nature and the small quantity of finds recovered appeared to be in a secondary context making the dating of features problematic. Evidence for Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity in the form of struck flint was seen across most of the site (with Fields 1 and 3 producing low level scatters) coinciding neatly with similar archaeological evidence noted on the ESCC HER further to the north. Evidence of past field boundaries (some of which appeared to respect the road at Lunces Hill) and drainage was seen to the south of the pipeline and medieval and early post-medieval finds were recovered close to the house at Clevewaters. Clevewaters House is medieval in origin with early post-medieval additions and provides an obvious focus of activity for these periods. Some evidence of low level domestic or industrial activity was also noted to the south in Field 4 (Pit 4.11) although the nature of this is unclear.

7.7.2 There was less archaeological evidence from the northern sections of the pipeline. A possible field boundary and further drainage features were noted in these areas and it the low level of past activity here may suggest that until relatively recently these areas were either heavily wooded or set aside as upland pasture. The trackway between Fields 5 and 6 only produced finds of a late post-medieval date although it is possible that the track is earlier than this suggests.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank 4Delivery for commissioning the work and in particular Bernard Bosman and Colm Ward for their help during the watching brief. The guidance of Greg Chuter of ESCC throughout the project is also gratefully acknowledged. Illustrations for this report are by Justin Russell.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	FHP 11					
Identification Name and Address	Fox Hill to Hywards Heath Pipeline					
County, District &/or Borough	East &West Sussex,					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 333 216 to 342 227					
Geology	Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5081					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	**Watching Brief X**	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	**Green Field**	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	**WB.** 24/08/2011-13/10/2011	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Burpham Cricket Club					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin and Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Chris Russel					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	**Meso.**	**Neo.**	BA	IA	RB
	AS	**MED**	**PM**	Other		

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by 4Delivery Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during works associated with the construction of a pipeline between Fox Hill and Haywards Heath.

Several archaeological features were identified, mostly ditches concentrated in the low-lying land of the southern sections of the pipeline. Evidence for Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity on or near site was seen along the length of the pipeline in the form of residual worked flint and two small flint scatters were observed.

Medieval pottery was recovered from a feature close to Lunces Hill in the southern section and late post-medieval pottery was recovered from the trackway in the northern section although the track may be older.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-118777

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief on the Fox Hill to Haywards Heath Pipeline
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by 4Delivery Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during works associated with the construction of a pipeline between Fox Hill and Haywards Heath. Several archaeological features were identified, mostly ditches concentrated in the low-lying land of the southern sections of the pipeline. Evidence for Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity on or near site was seen along the length of the pipeline in the form of residual worked flint and two small flint scatters were observed. Medieval pottery was recovered from a feature close to Lunces Hill in the southern section and late post-medieval pottery was recovered from the trackway in the northern section although the track may be older.
Project dates	Start: 24-08-2011 End: 13-10-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FHP 11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	PIS Uncertain
Monument type	DITCHS Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'

Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX HAYWARDS HEATH Pipeline from Fox Hill WTW
Postcode	RH17
Study area	1.50 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TQ 3417 2214 50.9824533376 -0.08838149086090 50 58 56 N 000 05 18 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	4 Delivery Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Chris Russel
Type of sponsor/funding body	4D Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Physical Archive ID	FHP11
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Digital Archive ID	FHP11
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum

Paper Archive ID	FHP11
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Miscellaneous Material','Photograph','Plan','Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Watching Brief at Pipeline from Fox Hill WTW to the south of Birch Way, Haywards Heath,
Author(s)/Editor(s)	russel, c
Other bibliographic details	ASE report no: 2012007
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	ase
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	grey lit bound report

Entered by	Dan Swift (d.swift@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	3 February 2012

© Archaeology South-East		Foxhill Pipeline	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5081	Jan 2012	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012007	Drawn by: JLR		

123100
123000
122900
122800
122700
122600
122500
122400
122300
122200
122100
122000
121900
121800
121700
121600
121500
121400

N

Field 6

Trackway

Field 5

Field 2

Field 1

B2112

Field 3

Field 4

Compound 2

Compound 3

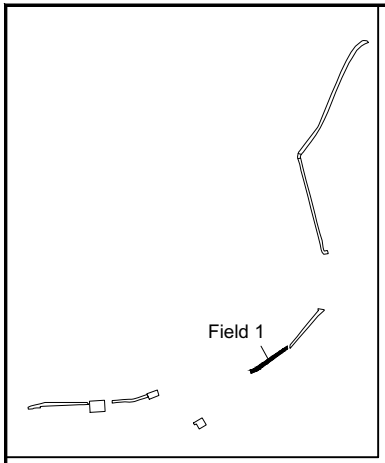
Compound 1

Monitored area
Projected feature

0 100m

533300 533400 533500 533600 533700 533800 533900 534000 534100 534200 534300 534400 534500

© **Archaeology South-East**		Foxhill Pipeline	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5081	Sept 2011	Plan of pipeline route	
Report Ref: 2012007	Drawn by: JLR		



N

1.5

1.4

1.2

1.3

Section 2

Section 1

TP1b

TP1a

1.1

Concentration of struck flint

0 10m

004 facing south

006 and 008 facing west

Section 1

34.26mOD

E

005

W

004

1.3

Section 2

33.93mOD

W

007

009

E

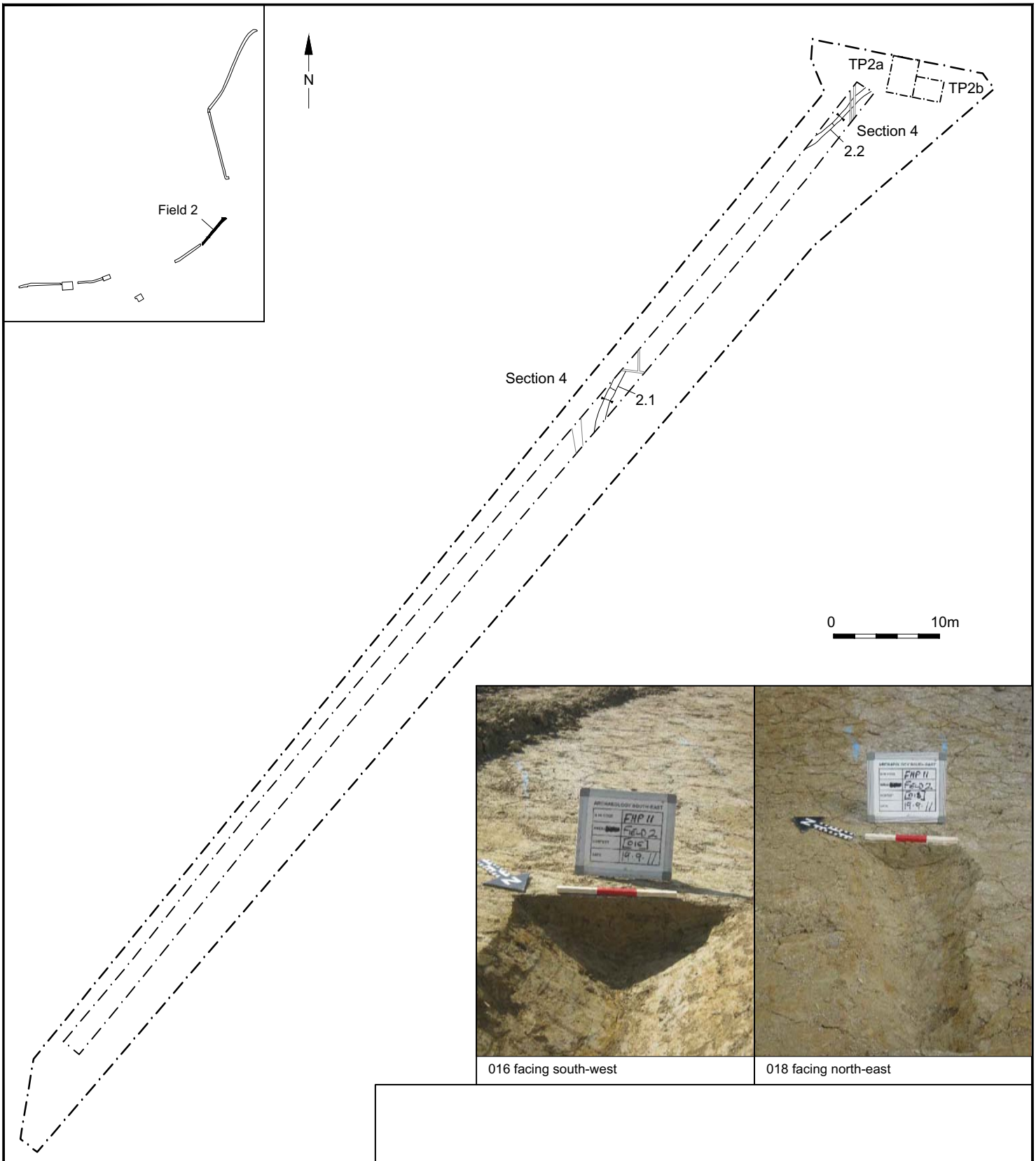
006

008

1.2

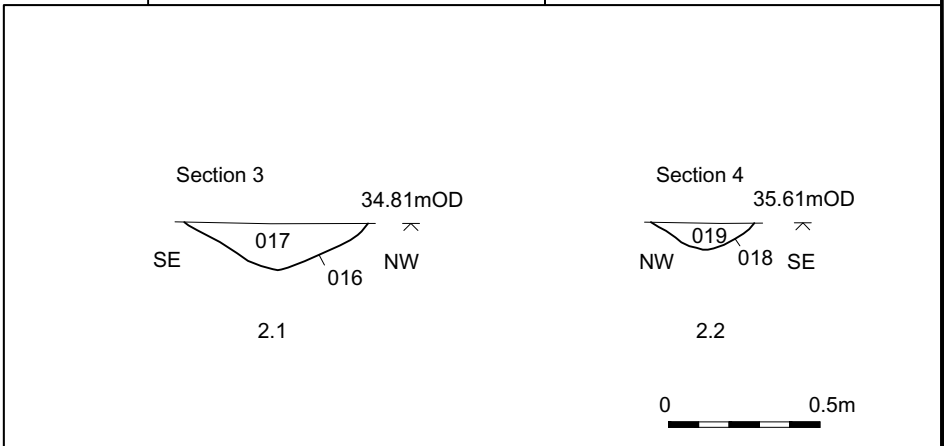
0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Foxhill Pipeline	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5081	Sept 2011	Field 1: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012007	Drawn by: JLR		

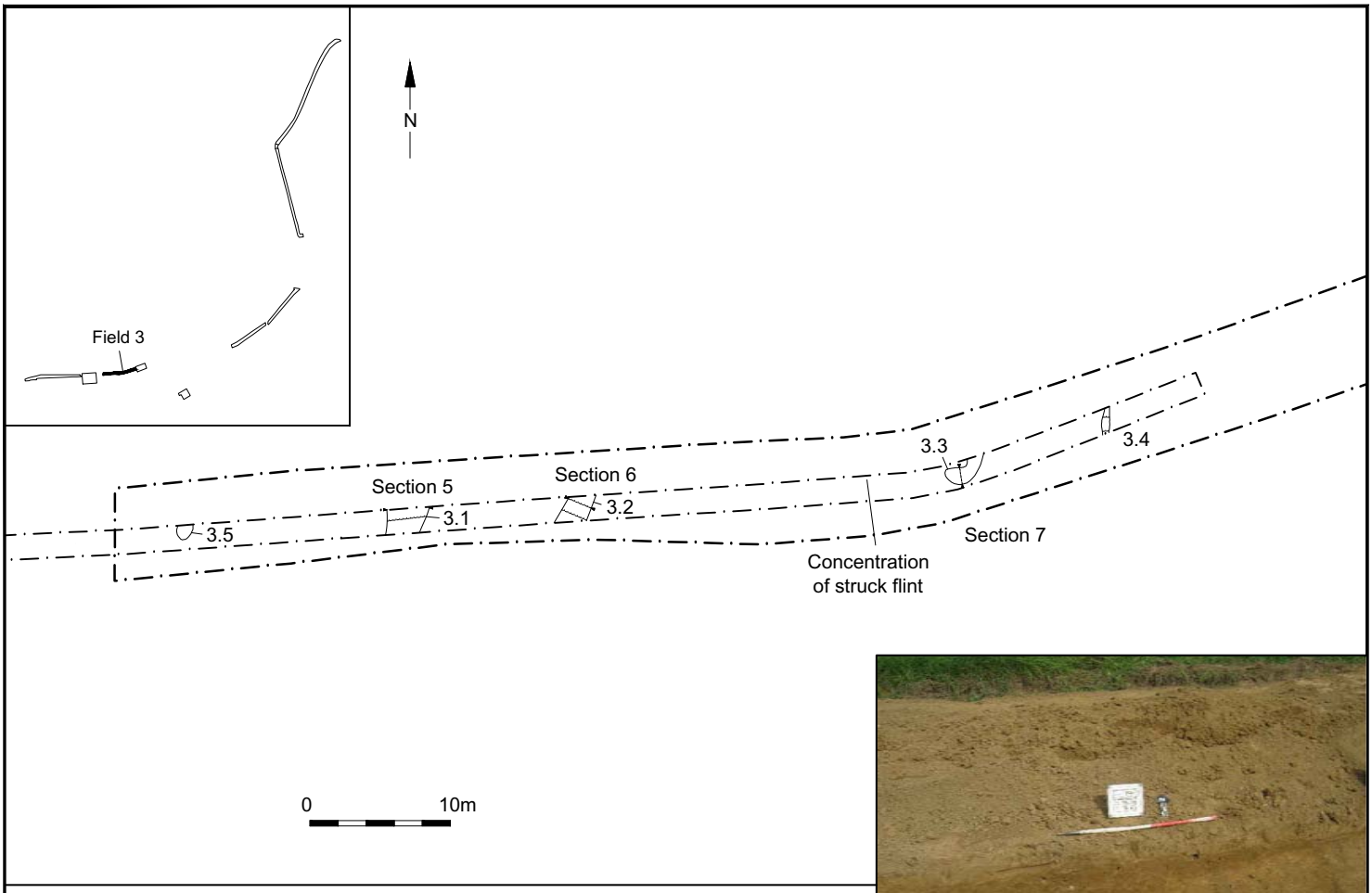


016 facing south-west

018 facing north-east



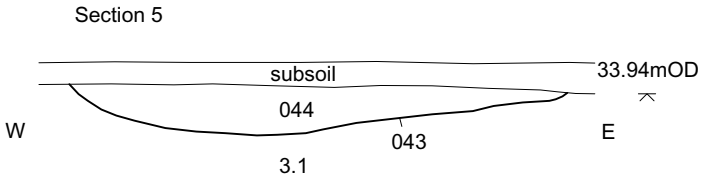
© **Archaeology South-East**		Foxhill Pipeline	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5081	Sept 2011	Field 2: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012007	Drawn by: JLR		

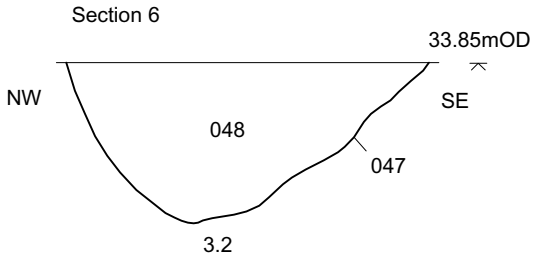


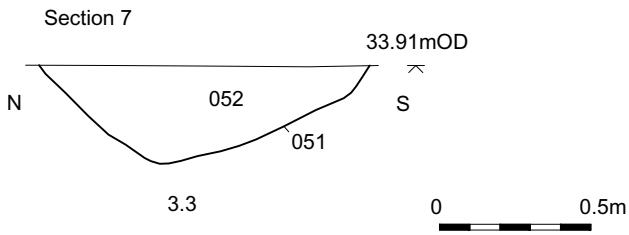
043 facing north

047 facing north-east

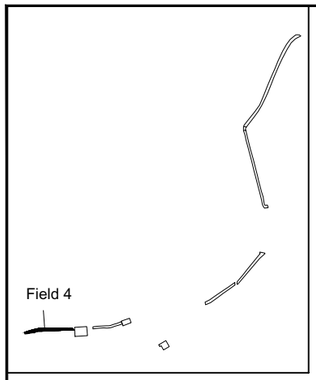
051 facing east

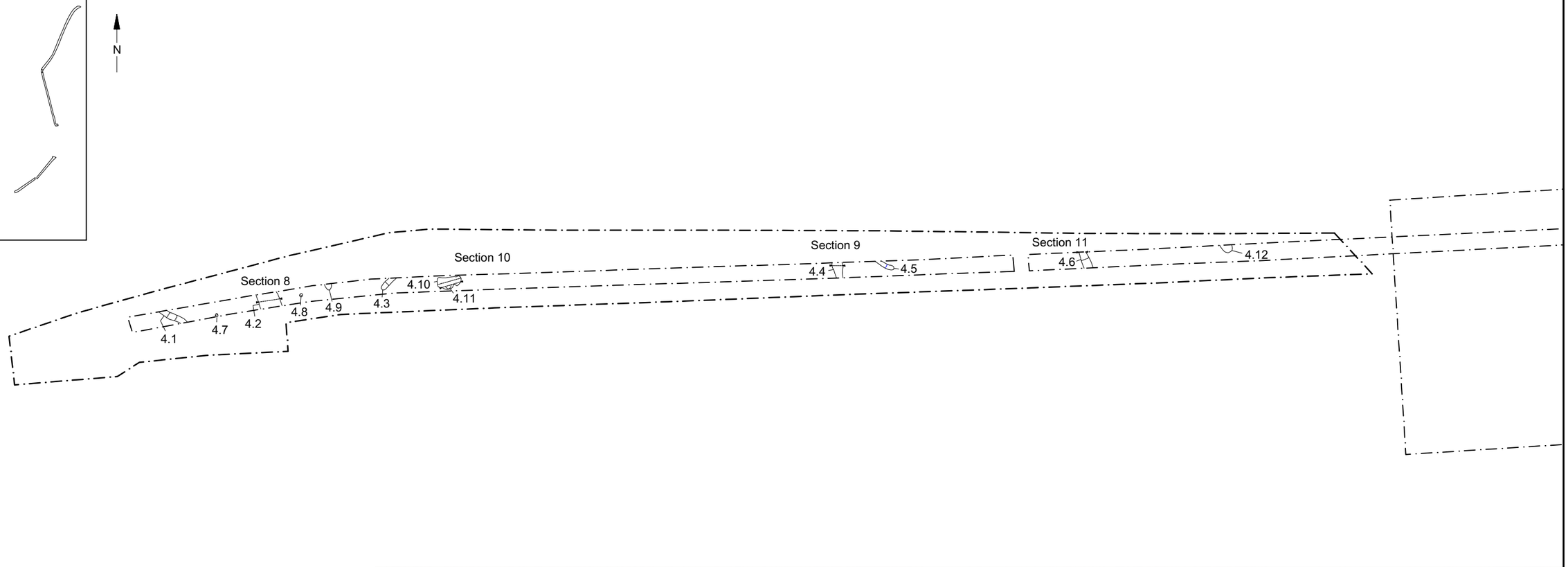






© Archaeology South-East		Foxhill Pipeline	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5081	Sept 2011	Field 3: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012007	Drawn by: JLR		





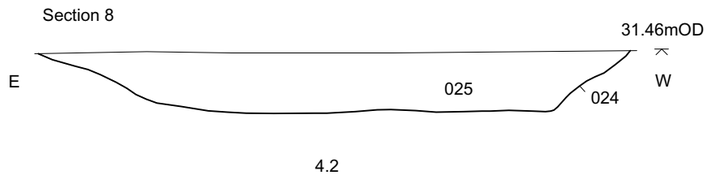
0 10m

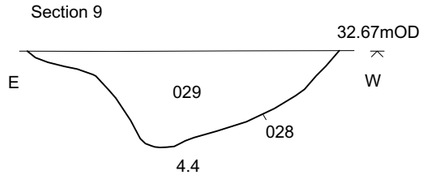
023 facing north

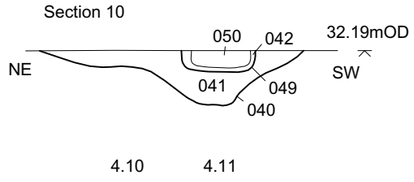
028 facing north

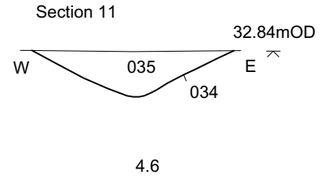
034 facing north

040 facing south



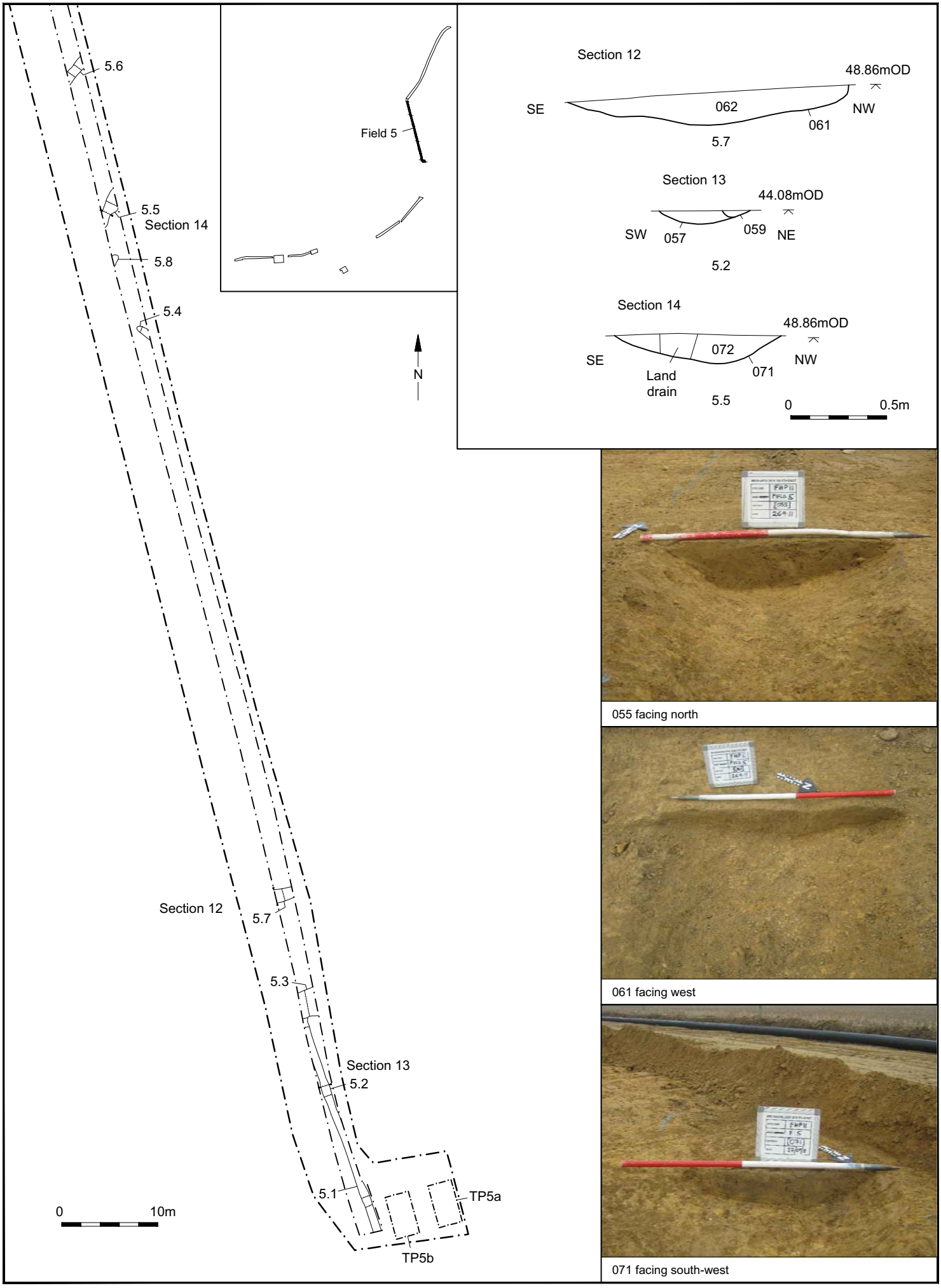






0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Foxhill Pipeline	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 5081	Sept 2011	Field 4: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012007	Drawn by: JLR		



055 facing north

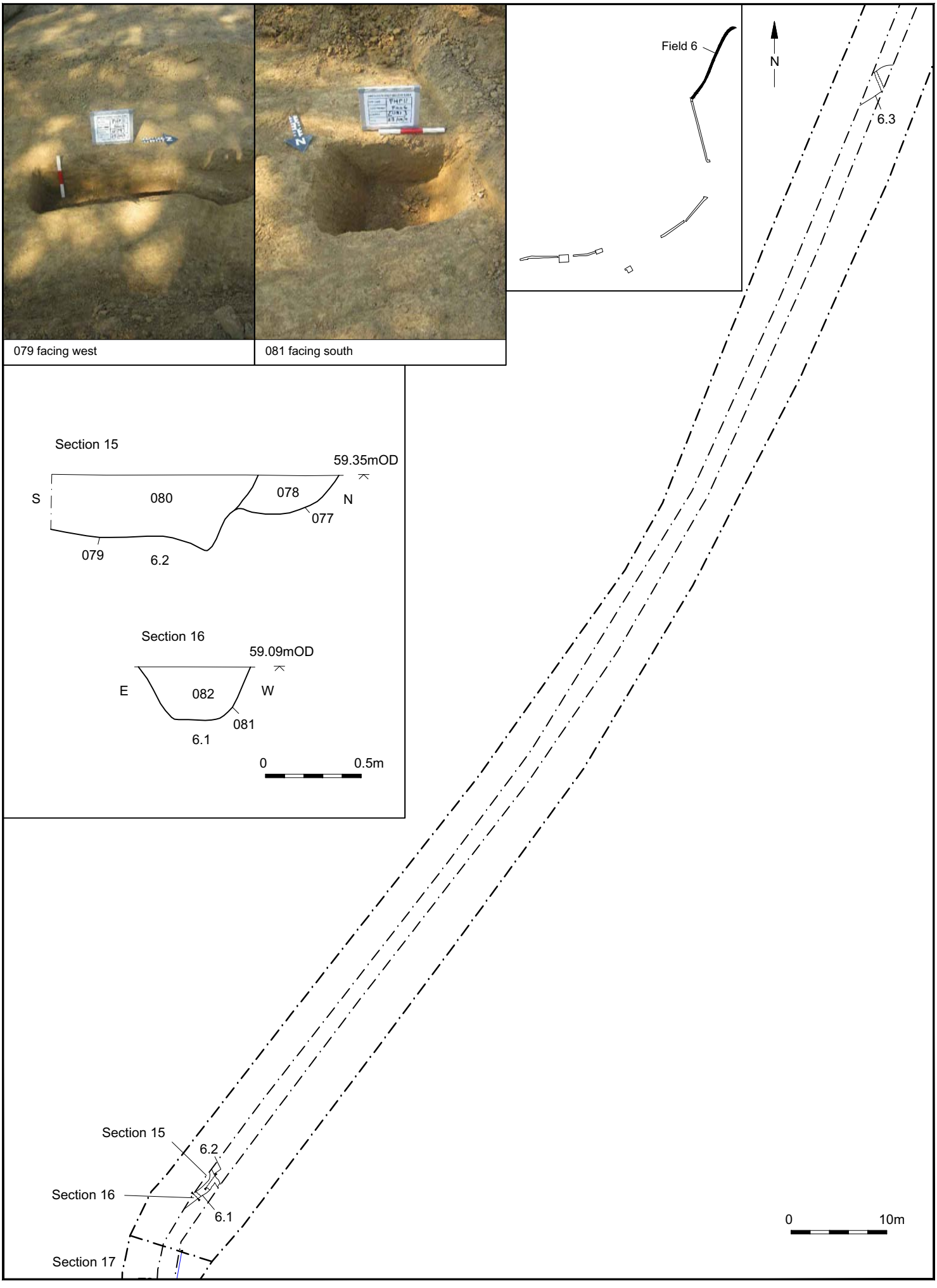
061 facing west

071 facing south-west

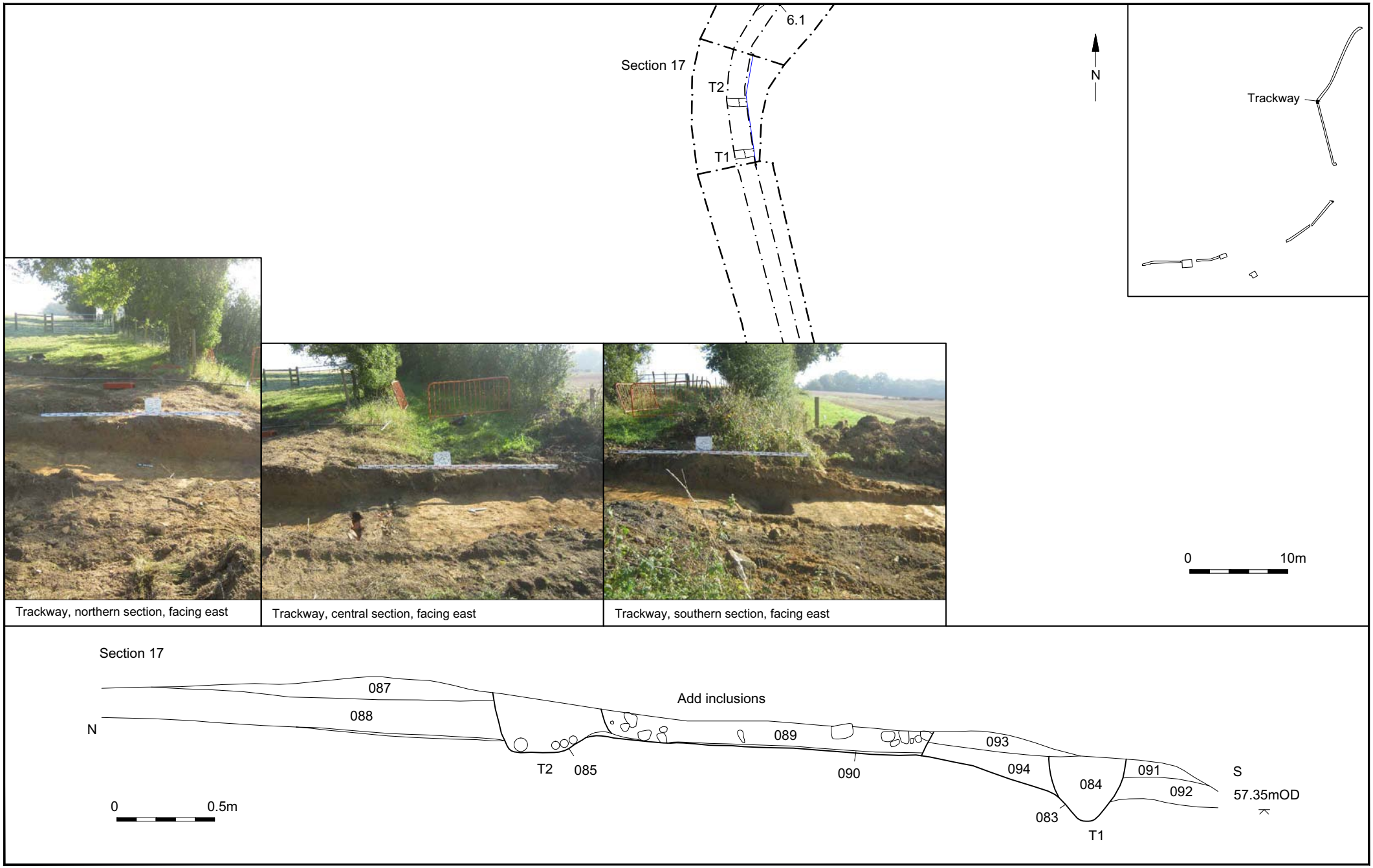
© Archaeology South-East		Foxhill Pipeline	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 5081	Sept 2011	Field 5: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012007	Drawn by: JLR		

079 facing west

081 facing south



© **Archaeology South-East**		Foxhill Pipeline	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 5081	Sept 2011	Field 6: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012007	Drawn by: JLR		



Trackway, northern section, facing east

Trackway, central section, facing east

Trackway, southern section, facing east

© Archaeology South-East		Foxhill Pipeline	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 5081	Sept 2011	Trackway: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012007	Drawn by: JLR		

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