

**Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report
Land at Jane Murray Way
Burgess Hill
West Sussex**

**NGR 529824 118405
(TQ 298 184)**

Planning ref: 11/03924/FUL

**ASE Project No: 5851
Site Code: JMW12**

**ASE Report No: 2013034
OASIS ID: archaeol6-136241**

**By Diccon Hart and Philippa Stephenson
With contributions by
Luke Barber, Trista Clifford and Anna Doherty**

February 2013

**Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report
Land at Jane Murray Way
Burgess Hill
West Sussex**

**NGR 529824 118405
(TQ 298 184)**

Planning ref: 11/03924/FUL

**ASE Project No: 5851
Site Code: JMW12**

**ASE Report No: 2013034
OASIS ID: archaeol6-136241**

**By Diccon Hart and Philippa Stephenson
With contributions by
Luke Barber, Trista Clifford and Anna Doherty**

February 2013

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Planning and Development on behalf of Location 3 Properties to undertake an archaeological evaluation and small scale excavation, on land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex in advance of the redevelopment of the site.

Fourteen trenches, totalling some 546 of trenching, were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural Weald Clay between 34.18m OD in the west of the site and 32.11m OD to the east.

Several features of Late Iron Age or Roman date were recorded in the far west of the site, including two ditches on a northeast-southwest orientation and the heavily truncated traces of at least two phases of a possible eaves-drip gully for a Late Iron Age or Romano-British round-house. Two small pits and two pits or possible post-hole bases were identified within the extrapolated arc of the curvilinear gullies. Finds recovered include an assemblage of relatively unabraded Late Iron Age/Early roman pottery and fragments of a loom weight.

Elsewhere on the site, features recorded include a possible ditch (undated) to the north of the site and a series of modern ditches and a modern tree throw in the southeast of the site. Overburden on the site generally consisted of a sequence of subsoil and topsoil measuring up to 0.55m deep, though in the southeast corner of the site a layer of recent made ground was also noted.

CONTENTS

- 1 Introduction**
- 2 Archaeological Background**
- 3 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4 Results**
- 5 Finds**
- 6 Discussion and Conclusions**

References

Acknowledgements

HER Summary Sheet

OASIS Form

Tables

Table 1	HER data for the site
Table 2	Quantification of site archive
Table 3	List of recorded contexts, Trench 1
Table 4	List of recorded contexts, Trench 2
Table 5	List of recorded contexts, Trench 3
Table 6	List of recorded contexts, Trench 3b
Table 7	List of recorded contexts, Trench 4
Table 8	List of recorded contexts, Trench 11
Table 9	List of recorded contexts, Trench 12
Table 10	Details of trenches devoid of archaeological features
Table 11	List of recorded contexts, trenches devoid of archaeological features
Table 12	Quantification of bulk finds from the site
Table 13	Registered finds from the site

Figures

Figure 1:	Site Location
Figure 2:	Trench Location
Figure 3:	Trench 1 plan, sections and photographs
Figure 4:	Trench 2 plan and photographs
Figure 5:	Trench 3 plan, sections and photographs
Figure 6:	Trench 7 plan, section and photographs
Figure 7:	Trench 11 plan, sections and photographs
Figure 8:	Trench 12 plan sections and photographs
Figure 9:	Trench 3 extension
Figure 10:	Trench 3 extension, plan and photographs
Figure 11:	Trench 3 extension, sections

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London (UCL) Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) was commissioned by RPS Planning and Development on behalf of Location 3 Properties to undertake an archaeological evaluation and subsequent small scale excavation on land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 529824 118405 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the latest data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology of the site consists of Weald Clay Formation – Mudstone (BGS 2012).
- 1.2.2 Topographically, the site is broadly level at between c. 33.70m OD in the northwest corner of the site and 34.30m OD in the southeast corner. However, a large earthen bund exists along the eastern boundary of the site. The site is bounded to the north by a public footpath, to the south and west by Jane Murray Way and to the east by the Honeywell premises. At the time of the fieldwork, much of the site comprised scrub, though several mature trees exist towards the west of the site.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by Mid Sussex District Council for the development of the site with the erection of two retail warehouses with associated car parking and landscaping (Planning Ref. 11/03924/FUL). A *Historic Environment Assessment* prepared by RPS Planning and Development in support of the planning application (RPS P & D 2012a) outlined the archaeological potential of the site and consequently a condition was attached to the consent that stated that:

‘No development shall be carried out on the land until the applicant, or their agents or successor in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.’

- 1.3.2 Accordingly, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* outlining the scope of a trial trench evaluation was prepared by RPS Planning and Development (RPS P & D 2012b) and submitted to and approved by the WSCC Archaeologist in his capacity as archaeological advisor to Mid Sussex District Council. All work was undertaken in accordance with this document and with the relevant standard and guidance documents of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2009) and the WSCC *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions* (WSCC 2007)

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of the programme of trial trenching were outlined in the WSI (RPS P & D 2012b) and are reproduced in full below:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits
- To enable the archaeology advisor to the Mid Sussex District Council, to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation

1.4.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were defined as being:

- Determine the presence of any prehistoric evidence on site and vulnerability to construction impact
- Determine the presence of any Romano-British activity on site and vulnerability to construction impact
- To identify any evidence that may relate to the early medieval-medieval activities on site and vulnerability to construction impact
- To make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions

1.5 Scope of report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation and small scale excavation of the site, carried out in September 2012 and January 2013 by Diccon Hart (Senior Archaeologist), Rob Cole and John Cook and Philippa Stephenson (Archaeologists) The project was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and Dan Swift (Post-excavation Manager).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background to the site was outlined in the Historic Environment Assessment (RPS P & D 2012a) for the site and is summarised below with due acknowledgement.

2.1.2 A 1km radius search of the West Sussex Historic Environment Record produced 36 entries, summarised in Table 1 below

RPS P & D no.	HER no.	Record type	Site name
1	DWS7446	Listed Building (LB)	Grasmere
2	DWS7548	LB	Clayton Priory
3	DWS6957	LB	Hammond's Mill Farmhouse
4	DWS6882	LB	Ruckford Mill
5	DWS7242	LB	Ruckford Mill Cottages
6	DWS7587	LB	Kent's Farmhouse
7	DWS7048	LB	Hammonds Place
8	DWS7049	LB	Barn at Hammonds Farm to the east of the farmhouse
9	DWS7051	LB	Little Hammond's Farmhouse
10	4127-MWS736	Find Spot (FS)	Neolithic axe – St John's Common
11	8398-MWS8525	Monument (MON)	Burnt mounds and later activity, Burgess Hill
12	4117-MWS729	FS	Bronze Age axe – St John's Common
13	5771-MWS4452	MON	Bronze Age activity – Maltings Farm
14	6646-MWS6343	MON	Romano-British site at Burgess Hill.
15	6653-MWS6339	FS	Romano-British site Burgess Hill – Saxon Finds
16	4121-MWS969	FS	Saxon shield boss – Hammond's Farm
17	5772-MWS4453	FS	Saxon Pottery – Maltings Farm
18	2819-MWS119	MON	Parkscape – Clayton Priory
19	6230-MWS6704	MON	Medieval Pottery –Watching brief near Grasmere, Burgess Hill
20	5773-MWS4454	MON	Undetermined features at Maltings Farm
21	5948-MWS5559	FS	High Vacuum Development, Burgess Hill
22	5947-MWS5778	MON	High Vacuum Development, Burgess Hill
23	7868-MWS7961	MON	Sand and clay pits – Burgess Hill
24	7476-MWS7549	MON	Circular Drop Weir
25	7221-MWS7281		Archaeological Intervention –Hammonds Mill Farm
26	6798-MWS6827	MON	Land adjacent to Hammonds Place, Burgess Hill –archaeological monitoring

RPS P & D no.	HER no.	Record type	Site name
27	4136-MWS743	MON	Hammond's Mill
28	4122-MWS732	MON	Hammond's Farm
28	3798-MWS570	MON	Ruckford Mill
30	4958-MWS3521	MON	Lime working –London Road
31	5348-MWS4019	MON	Meeds Brickworks – Burgess Hill
32	4969-MWS3609	MON	Yard surface – Hammonds Farm
33	6245-MWS4904	MON	Brickyard N. of Victoria Way
34	6196-MWS4856	MON	Brickyard N. bank of river
35	6195-MWS4855	MON	Brickworks S. of Poveys Fm
36	7993-MWS8111	MON	Kiddi Caru Day Nursery – Evaluation

Table 1: HER data for the site (reproduced from RPS P & D 2012a)

2.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 2.2.1 A single Upper Palaeolithic burin and a small assemblage of Mesolithic worked flint was recovered during an archaeological excavation southeast of Eastlands Farm (Sawyer 1999) and attests to some activity of these periods in the vicinity of the site.

2.3 Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 2.3.1 Evidence for Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of the site has been found to the north of the site, in the form of an unstratified assemblage of worked flint (Sawyer 1999) and immediately to the east of the site, at Maltings Farm, where a number of tree throws dated to the Neolithic and Early Bronze age were identified. Find spots of Neolithic and Bronze Age axes (e.g. Table 1 nos. 10 and 12) provide further evidence for activity of these periods in the wider area.
- 2.3.2 There is no evidence for Iron Age activity within the area.

2.4 Roman

- 2.4.1 Roman activity has been recorded to the north of the subject site, in the form of a corn drying kiln, six hearths and two ditches (Sawyer 1999; RPS P & D nos. 14 and 15), with associated dating evidence spanning the 1st-5th centuries.

2.5 Anglo-Saxon

- 2.5.1 Possible Saxon activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is suggested by a small assemblage of unstratified Saxon pottery and part of a bone comb plate recovered during archaeological work at Maltings Farm, directly to the east of the subject site (Table 1 no. 17; Butler 1998). A Saxon shield boss

was also found during an archaeological watching brief at Hammonds Farm to the south of the subject site (Table 1 no. 16) and Saxon pottery was also recovered during excavations to the north of the site (Sawyer 1999)

2.6 Medieval

- 2.6.1 A small assemblage of unstratified medieval pottery recovered during work at the Maltings Farm site immediately east of the site suggests continued activity here during the medieval period. Medieval pottery was also recovered during a watching brief to the north of the site (Table 1 no. 19).

2.7 Post-medieval

- 2.7.1 Evidence for post-medieval activity in the vicinity includes a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery recovered from Malting Farm immediately to the east of the subject site. Further afield, there is evidence for activity associated with brick-making and lime production (e.g. Table 1 nos. 30, 31, 33, 34, 35), as well as a number of listed buildings.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of thirteen trenches across the site, as shown in Figure 2. The trenches measured 2.00m wide and totalled some 462.40m trenching, amounting to 924sqm. The trenches were excavated under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist by a 21 tonne tracked excavator fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket.
- 3.2 The results of the evaluation prompted a second phase of work, restricted to a single 10m x 10m trench at the extreme west of the site to further investigate a short segment of curvilinear gully [3/007] identified in Trench 3. The results are integrated with the results of the evaluation in the present report (Trench 3B). The new features are numbered in continuous sequence following on from the contexts recorded during evaluation.
- 3.3 The trench locations were surveyed using GDPS. Site constraints such as Tree Preservation Orders necessitated the revision of some trench locations, though every effort was made to place trenches as close to their intended locations as possible. Any significant variations were agreed in advance with RPS Planning and Development and WSCC.
- 3.4 All excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with the WSI (RPS P & D 2012b). All encountered deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East record sheets.
- 3.5 The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.6 A photographic record of the work, comprising digital images, was maintained throughout the fieldwork and will form part of the site archive. The archive, which is quantified in the table below, is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade and has been offered to Burgess Hill and Lewes Museums by email on 18/7/12, we await a reply from either facility before depositing the archive with the relevant museum.

Number of Contexts	38
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	6
Bulk Samples	4
Photographs	121 digital images
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	1 box
Environmental flots/residue	4

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

4 RESULTS

4.1 Geology and overburden

4.1.1 The underlying natural geology observed in all excavated trenches consisted of Weald Clay, a stiff clay that varied from mid yellow to light grey in colour. This was recorded at a maximum height of 34.18m OD in the west of the site (Trench 2), with a minimum elevation of 32.11m OD recorded in the east of the site (Trench 9a). The overburden generally consisted of a sequence of mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil measuring between 0.10m and 0.25m thick, overlain by a horizon of mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil that varied in thickness from 0.20m to 0.35m in depth.

4.1.2 In the south-eastern corner of the site, in the vicinity of Trenches 10, 11 and 12, some variation to this sequence was noted. Here there was some evidence for the machine stripping of the topsoil horizon, particularly in Trench 11 and a layer of modern made ground capped the sequence in all three trenches. This measured up to 0.65m deep in Trench 11, thinning out to the west. It seems probable that this is related to the construction of the earthen bund that forms the eastern boundary to the site.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 Length: 37.00m Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.65m max
Orientation: E-W

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth	Height m. OD
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	34.37m
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	34.07m
1/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	33.82m
1/004	Fill	Ditch fill	1.90m	0.95m	0.20m	33.30m
1/005	Cut	Ditch cut	2.50m	1.90m	0.20m	33.30m
1/006	Fill	Ditch fill	0.95m	1.60m	0.28m	33.05m

Table 3: List of recorded contexts, Trench 1

Summary

4.2.2 Natural Weald Clay [1/003] was encountered at a maximum height of 33.82m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 33.25 OD to the west.

4.2.3 A single ditch on a NNE-SSW alignment [1/005] was recorded within this trench. The ditch had a broadly rounded profile, with a primary fill of mid yellowish brown clay with frequent flecks of manganese [1/006] overlain by a similar fill of mid yellowish brown silty clay with somewhat less manganese mineralisation [1/004]. Pottery recovered from both fills of this ditch is dated broadly to the 1st-4th centuries AD, though it seems probable that they are post-conquest in date (see Section 5.1 below). Other finds recovered from this feature include a handful of slag fragments that may represent smithing waste.

- 4.2.4 This feature was overlain by the subsoil horizon of the site [1/002], in turn sealed by topsoil horizon [1/001].

4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

- 4.3.1 Length: 27.80m Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.45m max
 Orientation: E-W

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth	Height m. OD
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	34.23m
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	33.93m
2/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	33.83m
2/004	Fill	Ditch fill	2.00m	2.00m	Unknown	33.90m
2/005	Cut	Ditch cut	2.00m	2.00m	Unknown	33.90m

Table 4: List of recorded contexts, Trench 2

Summary

- 4.3.2 Natural Weald Clay [2/003] was recorded at 33.83m OD at the eastern end of the trench falling away to 33.26m OD to the west.
- 4.3.3 Following an on-site meeting it was agreed between Simon Blatherwick and Mark Taylor that the trench would be extended to the west to confirm whether ditch [1/004] / [3/004] extended through the western end of Trench 2 and could therefore be considered parts of the same feature. Accordingly, Trench 2 was extended by 3m at the west end and the ditch was seen to exist. The ditch which was [2/005] was planned but not excavated.
- 4.3.4 Two shallow linear features on an east west orientation were investigated at the eastern end of the trench but these proved to represent little more than wheel ruts, with fragments of modern brick found pressed into the surface of the underlying natural clay.
- 4.3.5 Ditch [2/005] was sealed by the subsoil horizon of the site [2/002], in turn overlain by topsoil horizon [2/001].

4.4 Trench 3 (Figure 5)

4.4.1 Length: 39.00m Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.60m
Orientation: NW-SE

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth	Height m. OD
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m	34.64m
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	34.29m
3/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	34.18m
3/004	Cut	Ditch cut	2.00m	1.00m	0.32m	33.20m
3/005	Fill	Ditch fill	0.74m	0.98m	0.15m	33.03m
3/006	Fill	Ditch fill	2.20m	0.40m	0.14m	34.09m
3/007	Cut	Ditch cut	2.20m	0.40m	0.14m	34.09m
3/008	Fill	Pit fill	0.65m	0.50m	0.10m	34.03m
3/009	Cut	Pit cut	0.65m	0.50m	0.10m	34.03m
3/010	Fill	Pit fill	0.55m	0.38m	0.18m	34.09m
3/011	Cut	Pit cut	0.55m	0.38m	0.18m	34.09m
3/012	Fill	Ditch fill	2.00m	1.10m	0.20m	33.20m

Table 5: List of recorded contexts, Trench 3

Summary

- 4.4.2 Natural Weald Clay [3/003] was recorded at 34.18 OD at the western end of the trench and 34.09m OD at the eastern end. Several archaeological features were recorded within this trench, including two ditches and two small pits.
- 4.4.3 The larger of the two ditches comprised the southerly continuation of the feature observed to the north in Trenches 1 and 2 ([1/004] and 2/005]). Here, the feature proved similar to [1/004], consisting of a ditch cut with rounded profile [3/004] on a NNE-SSW orientation, with primary fill of mid yellowish brown silty clay [3/005], overlain by a secondary fill of mid greyish brown silty clay [3/012].
- 4.4.4 A further, smaller ditch or gully on a similar NNE-SSW orientation lay some 8.70m to the west of ditch [3/005] this consisted of a shallow gully with rounded profile [3/007], filled with mid yellowish brown silty clay [3/006].
- 4.4.5 Gully [3/007] was truncated by a shallow pit [3/009], filled with light yellowish brown silty clay [3/008].
- 4.4.6 These features did not produce any finds, despite full excavation within the confines of the trench.
- 4.4.7 A second small pit was investigated at the far north-western end of the trench, consisting of a vertical sided sub-circular cut [3/011], filled with dark greyish brown silty clay [3/010]. Two conjoining fragments of a probable triangular loom weight of possible late Iron Age date were recovered from this feature. A 1st-4th century date for ditch [3/004] can be assumed on the basis of the dating evidence recovered from the northerly continuation

[1/004].

- 4.4.8 The features were sealed by subsoil horizon [2/002] and the sequence was capped with topsoil [1/001].

4.5 Trench 3B (Figures 9-11)

- 4.5.1 Length: 10.00m Width: 10.00m Depth: 0.50m

Number	Type	Description	Max. length (m)	Max. Width (m)	Depth (m)
3/013	Fill	Fill of 3/014	0.56	0.56	0.22
3/014	Cut	Pit cut	0.56	0.56	0.22
3/015	Pit	Pit cut	0.50	>0.24	>0.12
3/016	Fill	Fill of 3/015	0.50	>0.24	>0.12
3/017	Cut	Cut Grp: 3/027, 3/029, 3/031, 3/033, 3/036	4.0	2.0	0.17
3/018	Cut	Modern disturbance	0.46	0.40	0.03
3/019	Fill	Fill of 3/018	0.46	0.40	0.03
3/020	Cut	Gully cut	2.0	0.30	0.08
3/021	Fill	Fill of 3/020	2.0	0.30	0.08
3/022	Natural substrate	Stiff yellow/light grey clay	Tr.	Tr.	-
3/023	Cut	Gully cut	2.60	0.25	0.08
3/024	Fill	Fill of 3/023	2.60	0.25	0.08
3/025	Cut	Gully cut	1.05	0.30	0.04
3/026	Fill	Fill of 3/025	1.05	0.30	0.04
3/027	Cut	Pit or modern disturbance	0.88	0.70	0.08
3/028	Fill	Fill of 3/027	0.88	0.70	0.08
3/029	Cut	Gully	2.0	0.25	0.13-0.15
3/030	Fill	Fill of 3/029	2.0	0.25	0.13-0.15
3/031	Cut	Gully	2.0	0.45	0.17
3/032	Fill	Fill of 3/031	2.0	0.45	0.17
3/033	Cut	Cut – gully?	-	0.43	0.20
3/034	Fill	Fill of 3/033	-	0.40	0.20

Table 6: List of recorded contexts, Trench 3b

- 4.5.2 A 10m x 10m trench was opened around the western extremity of evaluation Trench 3 in order to further investigate the shallow gully [3/007]. Pits [3/009] and [3/011] were also re-exposed.
- 4.5.3 The new trench extended the study area by 3.35m to the north-east of the evaluation trench, 4.40m to the south-west and 2.25m beyond the end of the original evaluation trench. Rapid flooding by ground-water prevented clear observation of the junction between the evaluation trench and the new areas, excavated to a slightly higher level than the original trench. Natural weald clay [3/022] was encountered at an altitude of 34.34mOD in the west

of the trench falling away to 34.17mOD to the north, approximately 0.40m - 0.50m below the present ground level. Unless otherwise stated below, the fills of all features in this trench comprised a light-mid grey clay silt with frequent manganese inclusions.

- 4.5.4 In the north-east, a curvilinear feature with a maximum width of 1.60m continued to the north of gully [3/007] (See Figure 10). It comprised several features in-filled with a near uniform sediment: a gully [3/031] in continuation of gully [3/007], a second probable outer concentric gully [3/029], a pit or post-hole [3/015] and another possible pit or disturbance [3/027]. The feature narrowed to the dimensions of a single narrow gulley [3/020] towards the north. Another possible feature was observed where the gully [3/020] passed beneath the baulk. These features were grouped under the feature group number Grp. [3/017]. The fills remained almost impossible to distinguish from each other or the surrounding natural, both in section and in plan.
- 4.5.5 Gulley [3/031] occupied the central part of Grp [3017] and appeared to be a continuation of the original gully [3/007] (Sections 21, 22: Figure 11). It was a shallow, flat-based cut measuring 0.45m wide and 0.17m deep and corresponds to the inner most of two gullies, with outer gully [3/029] to the east. The single fill [3/032] was differentiated from near-identical fills of adjacent features with a slightly higher concentration of manganese. Four sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were retrieved from this feature.
- 4.5.6 Curvilinear feature [3/029] was a narrow gully identified on the eastern extremity of the feature group Grp. [3/017], present for a short distance towards the northern limit of the evaluation trench (Sections 21, 22, Figure 11). It was visible as a shallow, rounded-base cut, 0.25m wide and 0.13m deep and is the outer most of a double gulley (with [3/031]). The horizontally truncated trace of a possible terminal was identified in plan, adjacent to the north facing section, suggesting several possible phases of activity for this feature but no dating evidence was recovered from the fill [3/030].
- 4.5.7 Either [3/031] or [3/029] appeared to continue northwards as single gully [3/020]. This was a short segment of a curvilinear gully, 2.0m long, 0.30m wide and 0.08m deep with a concave profile (Section 24, Figure 11) and filled with [3/021]. It emerged from the north of feature Grp. [3/017] and continued under the northern baulk of the trench. It was not possible to establish a clear stratigraphic relationship between the gullies but it is likely that they represent successive phases of activity.
- 4.5.8 Half of a probable pit [3/015] was identified at the south-west extent of feature group Grp. [3/017]. This was a semi-circular cut 0.50m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.10m, but its full depth was not attained below rising ground water levels. The fill [3/016] produced a single fragment of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery.
- 4.5.9 A second sub-circular depression [3/027] was situated on the western edge of feature group Grp. [3/017]. This proved to be a shallow scrape with a flat base sloping eastwards, measuring 0.05-0.10m deep and containing a

single fill [3/028]. It is thought that this probably constitutes a later disturbance.

- 4.5.10 Two segments of a narrow, curvilinear gully [3/023] and [3/025] were identified to the south-west of feature Grp 3/017 and appeared to form the continuity of the outer gully [3/029], with the intervening section having been truncated or ploughed out. The longer segment [3/023], orientated east-west, was 2.60m in length and 0.24m wide and comprised a shallow cut with a flat or concave base, present to a maximum depth of 0.08m (Sections 18-20, Figure 11). It had been truncated by ploughing at either end. The alignment of a short segment of gully [3/025] orientated north-east to south-west and measuring 1.05m in length and 0.30m wide was consistent with a continuation of [3/023] with an identical profile, 0.04m deep (Section 23, Figure 11). A single fragment of 18th to 19th century brick was retrieved from the fill of [3/023] ([3/024]) but this is likely to be intrusive. No trace of a possible continuation of the inner gully [3/031] could be found in the south of the trench.
- 4.5.11 A single, circular pit [3/014] was identified in the north of the trench, measuring 0.56m in diameter and 0.23m deep (Section 17, Figure 11). It had near vertical sides and a slightly concave base and was filled with [3/013]. Several fragments of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were retrieved from this feature.
- 4.5.12 A shallow depression [3/018] (not illustrated) with a light grey fill [3/019] with frequent manganese inclusions was situated immediately to the south of the gully [3/007] identified during the evaluation. Although this was thought to form a possible terminal, it contained a residual 13th century sherd as well as an 18th to 19th century sherd and was discounted as modern.
- 4.5.13 Feature [3/033] was observed to the north of pit [3/015] (Section 22, Figure 11) and was a flat-based depression 0.43m wide and 0.21m deep. In plan it appeared to merge with feature [3/027], but whether it was a pit, short linear or modern feature could not be established. It contained single fill [3/044].

4.6 Trench 7 (Figure 6)

- 4.6.1 Length: 39.60m Width: 2.00m. Depth: 0.37m max
Orientation: E-W

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth	Height m. OD
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	32.26m
7/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	32.08m
7/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	31.98m
7/004	Fill	Ditch fill	0.65m	2.55m	0.07m	31.32m
7/005	Cut	Ditch cut	0.65m	2.55m	0.07m	31.32m

Table 7: List of recorded contexts, Trench 4

Summary

- 4.6.2 Natural Weald Clay [7/003] was recorded at 31.98m OD at the western end of the trench falling away to 31.39m OD to the east.
- 4.6.3 A possible ditch was investigated in this trench, comprising a shallow cut with rounded profile on a northeast-southwest orientation [7/005]. The feature was filled with stiff light grey clay [7/004], similar to some areas of Weald Clay seen elsewhere on the site, however, it is possible that this feature represents little more than variation in the natural geology. No finds were retrieved from this possible feature.
- 4.6.4 The feature was sealed by a subsoil horizon [7/002], in turn overlain by the topsoil of the site [7/001].

4.7 Trench 11 (Figure 7)

- 4.7.1 Length: 42.00m Width: 2.00m. Depth: 0.37m max
Orientation: E-W

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth	Height m. OD
11/001	Deposit	Made ground	30.00m	2.00m	0.65m	34.08m
11/002	Deposit	Topsoil	10.00m	Tr.	0.20m	32.08m
11/003	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	33.53m
11/004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	33.43m
11/005	Cut	Probable tree throw	2.98m	0.50m	0.26m	33.20m
11/006	Fill	Fill of probable tree throw	2.98m	0.50m	0.26m	33.20m

Table 8: List of recorded contexts, Trench 11

Summary

- 4.7.2 Natural Weald Clay [11/003] was recorded at 33.43m OD at the southern end of the trench, falling away to 32.00m OD to the north. This was overlain by the subsoil horizon of the site [11/002], through which a probable tree throw was cut, consisting of an irregular cut [11/005], filled with mottled mid greyish brown silty clay [11/005].
- 4.7.3 A small lead disc, possibly a button (RF<2>), was recovered from this fill. This feature was sealed by the subsoil horizon [11/003], overlain by a topsoil horizon that survived only at the northern end of the trench; across the majority of the trench, the topsoil appears to have been stripped and the subsoil horizon is directly overlain by a thick layer of recent made ground [11/001].

4.8 Trench 12 (Figure 8)

- 4.8.1 Length: 41.20m Width: 2.00m. Depth: 0.83m max
Orientation: WNW-ESE

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth	Height m. OD
12/001	Deposit	Made ground	30.00m	2.00m	0.60m	34.01m
12/002	Deposit	Topsoil	10.00m	Tr.	0.25m	33.41m
12/003	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m	33.36m
12/004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	33.21m
12/005	Cut	Ditch cut	3.78m	1.45m	0.43m	33.28m
12/006	Fill	Ditch fill	3.78m	1.45m	0.43m	33.28m

Table 9: List of recorded contexts, Trench 12

Summary

- 4.8.2 Natural Weald Clay [12/003] was recorded at 33.21m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 32.00m OD to the west. This was overlain by the subsoil horizon of the site [12/002], in turn overlain by a thin layer of topsoil [12/002] through which a series of four modern ditches on northwest-southeast orientations were cut.
- 4.8.3 One of these features was sectioned to reveal a broadly V-shaped profile [12/005], with a fill of mixed topsoil and natural clay [12/006]. These features were also seen to truncate a recent clay land drain.
- 4.8.4 A thick layer of modern made ground sealed the topsoil horizon [12/002] at the eastern end of the trench; this was seen to thin out to the west.

4.9 Trenches devoid of archaeological features

4.9.1 Trenches 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9a, 9b, 10 and 13 contained no archaeological features or deposits. The dimensions and orientation of these trenches is tabulated in Table 9 and the relevant contexts can be found in Table 10.

Trench no.	Length	Width	Depth	Orientation
4	16.50m	2.00m	0.45m	N-S
5	39.80m	2.00m	0.46m	N-S
6	39.50m	2.00m	0.48m	N-S
8	41.00m	2.00m	0.65m	N-S
9a	29.00m	2.00m	0.43m	NE-SW
9b	12.00m	2.00m	0.28m	NE-SW
10	40.20m	2.00m	0.75m	E-W
13	17.80m	2.00m	0.40m	E-W

Table 10: Details of trenches devoid of archaeological features

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth	Height m. OD
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	32.63m
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	32.33m
4/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	32.23m
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	33.37m
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m	33.21m
5/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	33.12m
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	32.74m
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.14m	32.44m
6/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	32.30m
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m	32.47m
9/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	32.21m
9/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	32.11m
13/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	33.21m
13/002	Deposit	Subsoil	12.00m	Tr.	0.10m	32.98m
13/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	32.88m
8/001	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	32.87m
8/002	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	32.57m
8/003	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	32.37m
8/004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	32.27m
10/001	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.45m	33.37m
10/002	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	33.12m
10/003	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	33.02m
10/004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	32.92m

Table 11: List of recorded contexts, trenches devoid of archaeological features

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The finds assemblage recovered from both stages of work is summarised in the table below. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were counted, weighed and bagged by material and by context.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Fired Clay	Wt (g)
1/004	4	26			1	<2			4	34		
1/006	2	56							1	10		
3/013	5	22							1	62		
3/016	1	22			1	64						
3/019	2	2									1	4
3/024			1	<2								
3/030	1	10										
3/032	4	23					2	106			1	12
Total	19	161	1	0	2	64	2	106	6	106	2	16

Table 12: Quantification of the finds.

5.2 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A small assemblage of 17 sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, weighing 142g was recovered from the site. Most of this was found in stratified features in the mitigation area opened around the north-western end of Trench 3, although some sherds were excavated from features in evaluation Trench 1. The sherds are generally highly abraded but this may be an effect of the depositional conditions rather than being indicative of reworking. Nevertheless, average sherd weight is relatively low and there are no large groups, making it unlikely that any of the assemblages relate to deliberate acts of deposition.

5.2.2 All but three of the sherds are in grog-tempered fabrics. Although this ware type was common throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman periods in the Weald, the absence of any Roman fabric types and the associated dating evidence from forms and other fabric groups suggests that the whole assemblage is of c.1st century AD date. A few examples of grog-tempered sherds are well-fired to a consistent grey hue and are perhaps indicative of post-conquest firing techniques. Two glauconitic fabrics were recorded: one with moderate coarse quartz and sparse glauconite and the other with glauconite as the predominant inclusion type with sparse fine flint. These are ware types which probably did not survive long into the Roman period. Another very mixed, coarse fabric contained sand, shell and grog.

5.2.3 Two diagnostic rim sherds were found in context [3/032]: one is a hand-made bead-rim jar and the other a plain profile jar akin to Thompson (1982) form C3. Both of these types would be consistent with a date range within a few decades either side of the Roman conquest.

5.3 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 Post-Roman pottery was only recovered from context [3/019] of the excavation work. The deposit produced one tiny (1g) heavily abraded sherd in an oxidised medium sand tempered ware with common flint inclusions to 1mm. This piece, almost certainly residual, is probable from a 13th- century vessel of the Ringmer industry. The other sherd in this deposit consists of a small (1g) but fresh piece from a creamware plate of probable 1775 to 1820 date range.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 Context [3/024] produced a heavily abraded granule (4g) from a red brick tempered with moderate fine/medium sand and moderate iron oxide/clay pellets. Although the piece is probably of 18th- to 19th- century date it could easily be intrusive.

5.5 The Flintwork by Karine le Hégarat

- 5.5.1 A single piece of burnt unworked flint weighing 64g was recovered from context [3/014].

5.6 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 Only two fragments of fired clay (wt 16g) were found in two different contexts. Both are amorphous and in a sparse fine sand-tempered fabric with occasional clay pellets to 5mm and rare iron oxides to 3mm. They probably represent daub fragments.

5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 Stone was recovered from three contexts on the site. All consists of weathered pieces exhibiting no signs of modification by man. All pieces are of Wealden origin and could occur naturally on the site. They consist of an abundant sandy ferruginous sandstone/concretion (context [3/014]), a rounded pieces of Wealden Clay Ironstone (context [3/024]) and two pieces of fine (grey) to medium (dull red ferruginous) grained sandstone from context [3/032].

5.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 The evaluation recovered slag from two different contexts at the site. The largest group, consisting of four pieces weighing a combined total of 32g, was recovered from [1/004]. These are all well aerated and coloured a rusty brown. Most are slightly magnetic and at least a couple have traces of a sandy brown clay hearth lining adhering to one side. All appear to be from iron-working and although not specifically diagnostic of process, it is most probable they represent waste from smithing. The single piece from [1/006] is of similar type. None are diagnostic of period.

5.9 Registered finds by Trista Clifford

RF	Context	Object	Period	Material	Wt (g)
1	3/010	LOOM	LIA	CERA	60
2	11/006	UNK	UNK	LEAD	6

Table 13: Registered finds from the site

5.9.1 The Loom Weight

Two conjoining fragments of fired clay weighing 60g were recovered from [3/010]. The fabric is fairly low fired, oxidised fine sand tempered with abundant organic voids. The object exhibits a piercing of 9.43mm diameter. Although there are no original surfaces remaining, the piercing appears to run laterally across the apex of a triangle, indicating that the fragment most probably derives from a triangular loom weight. Triangular loom weights are a typical form of the Late Iron Age.

5.9.2 The Lead Object

A small, incomplete lead alloy disc was recovered from tree throw [11/006]. The disc has a raised circular element at the centre which has a fresh break. The function of the object is uncertain; it is modern in date.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This investigation has demonstrated the existence of archaeological features, principally in the far west of the site, in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. Elsewhere on the site, the excavated trenches have either drawn a blank in terms of the presence or absence of archaeological features or have succeeded only in identifying features of relatively recent origin, such as those encountered in Trenches 11 and 12, the exception to this being the possible ditch [7/005] which contained no dating material and may be a natural in origin.

6.2 Interpreting the archaeological evidence

- 6.2.1 The available dating evidence, slight though it is, indicates a Late Iron Age or Roman date for the activity represented by the features encountered in Trenches 1, 2, and 3, which includes two broadly parallel ditches on a northeast-southwest alignment and two small pits. The presence of large and reasonably unabraded sherds of pottery and fragments of items such as loom weights suggests that these features might be peripheral to settlement activity. Indeed, it is possible that the ditch traced through Trenches 1, 2 and 3 might represent the eastern boundary to such a settlement; certainly, at almost 2m wide it is rather large for a field boundary and it is notable that no features of Late Iron Age or Roman date were observed to the east of this ditch.
- 6.2.2 Further investigation (Trench 3B) in the immediate vicinity of the westernmost ditch or gully [3/007] produced evidence of a possible Late Iron Age or Romano-British dwelling. The eastern extents of two concentric narrow gullies and at least two additional pits were identified. The shallow features were poorly preserved having been partially truncated in the south of the area and any features ploughed out to the west of the trench. The gullies identified are thought to represent different phases of a possible eaves-drip gully for a post-built round-house for which slight if any structural remains were identified. Stratigraphic relationships were difficult to establish but the two adjacent gullies probably represent different phases of the structure. The full diameter of the outer gully was not observed but if extrapolated would be approximately 10.00m. The pit or post-hole base [3/014] would be situated within the extrapolated enclosure, in the north-east quadrant of the possible building area. A further possible pit or posthole, [3/015] is situated immediately within the inner gully in the south-east of the structure. Both pits identified in the evaluation phase, [3/009] and [3/011] would also be situated within the building area, [3/009] truncating the inner gully to the south-east side of the enclosed area, [3/011] containing the loom-weight fragments.
- 6.2.3 These results confirm the probability of a Late Iron Age Roman settlement situated on the higher ground west of a boundary ditch in the western extremity of the site. The poor preservation of the features suggests that the site is probably heavily truncated.

- 6.2.4 No Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity comparable to that recorded to the east of the site at Maltings Farm was identified during the course of the investigation and no Saxon or medieval pottery indicative of activity of these periods was recovered.

References

- BGS 2012 http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html
Accessed 13.10.12
- Butler, C, 1998, Early Bronze Age and later activity at Maltings Farm, Burgess Hill. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 136, 193-207
- IfA 2009 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*
http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_field_eval.pdf. Accessed 11.2.12
- RPS P & D 2012a. *Land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill mid-Sussex, NGR 529824, 118405. An historic environment assessment*. Unpublished client report
- RPS P & D 2012b *land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill mid-Sussex NGR 529824, 118405. A written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation*. Unpublished client report
- Sawyer, J, 1999, The excavation of a Romano-British site at Burgess Hill, West Sussex. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 137, 49-58
- Thompson, I. 1982, *Grog-tempered 'Belgic' pottery of south-eastern England*. BAR Brit. Ser. 108: Oxford
- WSCC 2007 *Recommended standard conditions for archaeological fieldwork, recording, and post-excavation work (development control)*

Acknowledgements

ASE would like to thank RPS Planning and Development for commissioning the work and WSCC for their guidance throughout the project.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	JMW12					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 529824 118405					
Geology	Weald Clay - Mudstone					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5401					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav. ✓	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 24-28.09.12	Excav. 22 nd -24 th Jan. 2013	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	RPS P & D					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Diccon Hart					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA✓	RB✓
	AS	MED	PM	Other ✓ Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Planning and Development on behalf of Location 3 Properties to undertake an archaeological evaluation and small scale excavation, on land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex in advance of the redevelopment of the site.</i></p> <p><i>Fourteen trenches, totalling some 546 of trenching, were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural Weald Clay between 34.18m OD in the west of the site and 32.11m OD to the east.</i></p> <p><i>Several features of Late Iron Age or Roman date were recorded in the far west of the site, including two ditches on a northeast-southwest orientation and the heavily truncated traces of at least two phases of a possible eaves-drip gully for a Late Iron Age or Romano-British round-house. Two small pits and two pits or possible post-hole bases were identified within the extrapolated arc of the curvilinear gullies. Finds recovered include an assemblage of relatively unabraded Late Iron Age/Early roman pottery and fragments of a loom weight.</i></p> <p><i>Elsewhere on the site, features recorded include a possible ditch (undated) to the north of the site and a series of modern ditches and a modern tree throw in the southeast of the site. Overburden on the site generally consisted of a sequence of subsoil and topsoil measuring up to 0.55m deep, though in the southeast corner of the site a layer of recent made ground was also noted.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-136241

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation on land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Planning and Development on behalf of Location 3 Properties to undertake an archaeological evaluation and small scale excavation, on land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex in advance of the redevelopment of the site. Fourteen trenches, totalling some 546 of trenching, were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural Weald Clay between 34.18m OD in the west of the site and 32.11m OD to the east. Several features of Late Iron Age or Roman date were recorded in the far west of the site, including two ditches on a northeast-southwest orientation and the heavily truncated traces of at least two phases of a possible eaves-drip gully for a Late Iron Age or Romano-British round-house. Two small pits and two pits or possible post-hole bases were identified within the extrapolated arc of the curvilinear gullies. Finds recovered include an assemblage of relatively unabraded Late Iron Age/Early roman pottery and fragments of a loom weight . Elsewhere on the site, features recorded include a possible ditch (undated) to the north of the site and a series of modern ditches and a modern tree throw in the southeast of the site. Overburden on the site generally consisted of a sequence of subsoil and topsoil measuring up to 0.55m deep, though in the southeast corner of the site a layer of recent made ground was also noted.
Project dates	Start: 24-09-2012 End: 26-01-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	JMW12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	4501 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	5851 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Roman

Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	GULLY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHT Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Extensive green field commercial development (e.g. shopping centre, business park, science park, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX BURGESS HILL Land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill
Postcode	RH15 9UF
Study area	1.71 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 298 184 50 0 50 56 59 N 000 09 07 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 32.11m Max: 34.18m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	RPS planning
Project design originator	RPS Consulting
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Diccon Hart
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of	Location 3 Properties Ltd

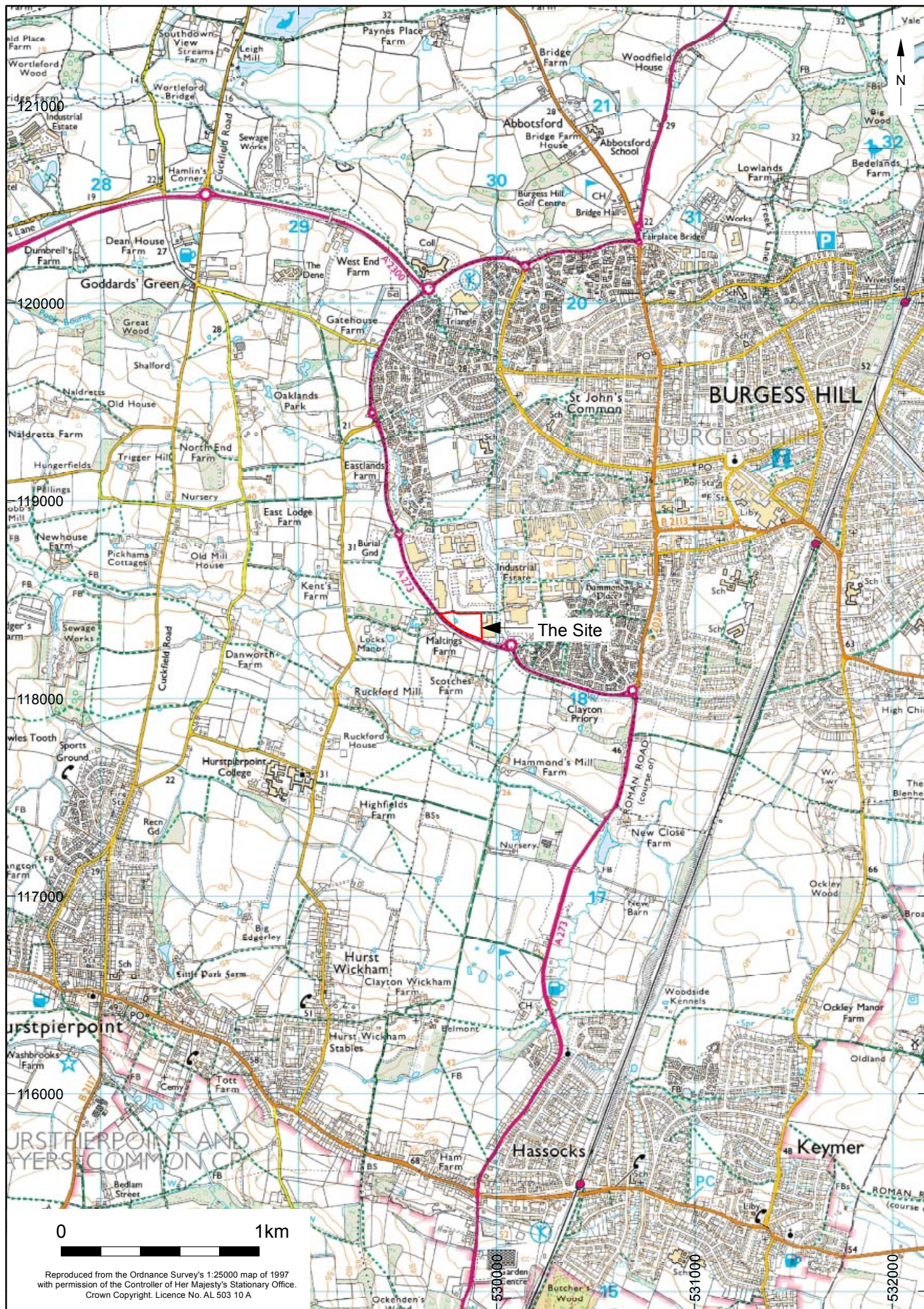
sponsor/funding
body

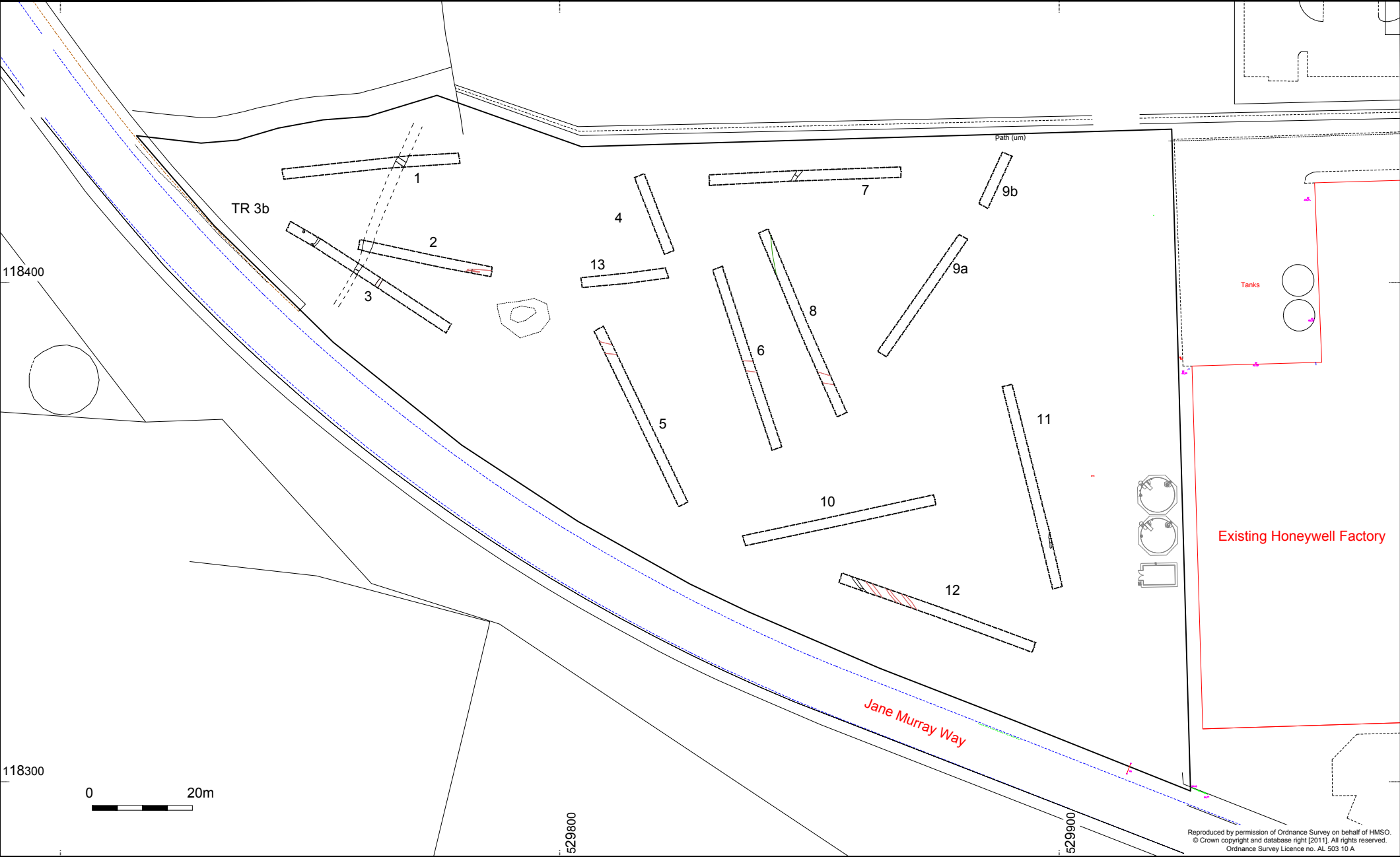
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Burgess Hill Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Industrial"
Digital Archive recipient	Burgess Hill Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Industrial", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Burgess Hill Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Plan", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

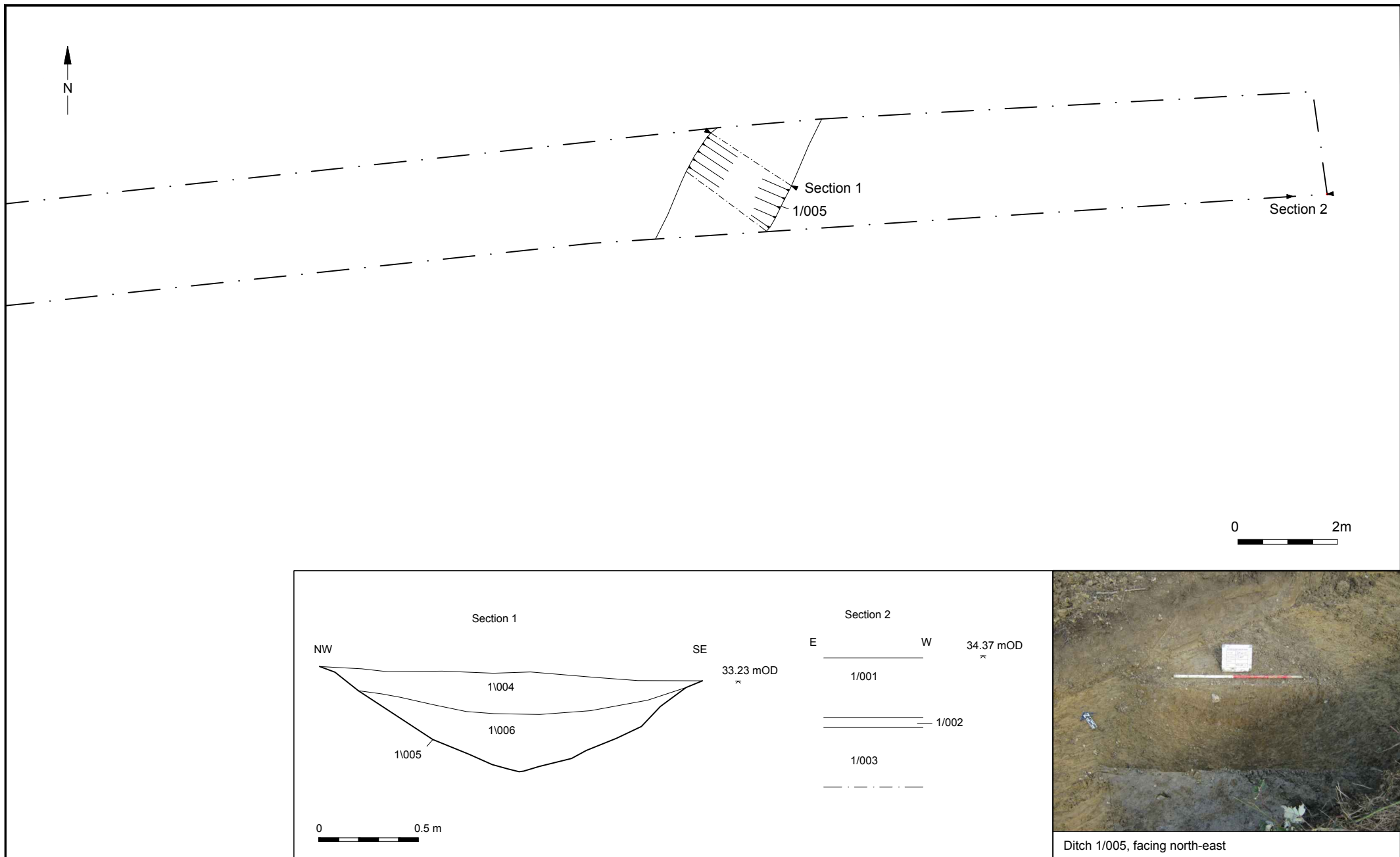
Project bibliography 1

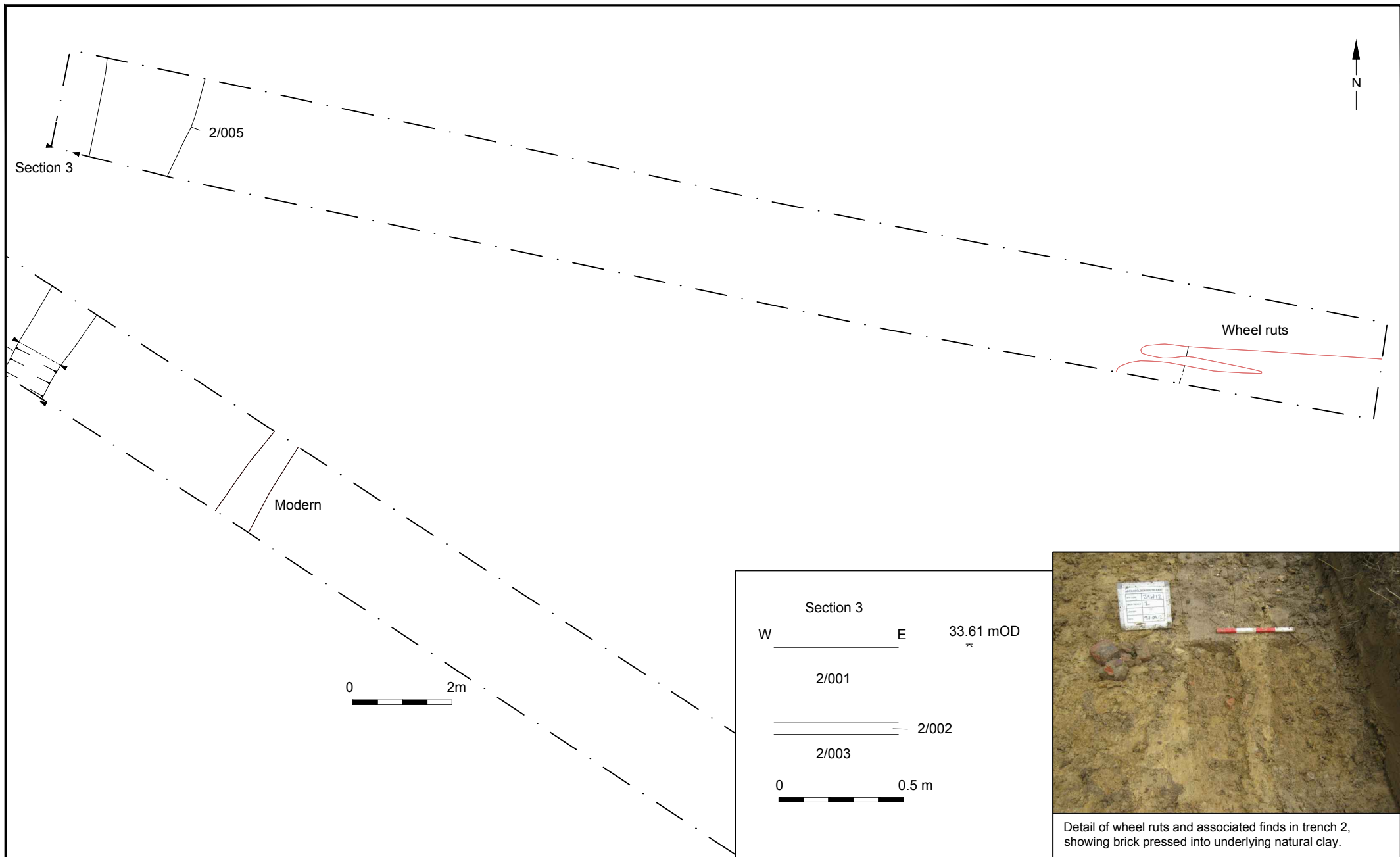
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation and excavation report. Land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hart, D
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stephenson, P
Other bibliographic details	2012221
Other bibliographic details	2013034
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East
Description	A4 bound report

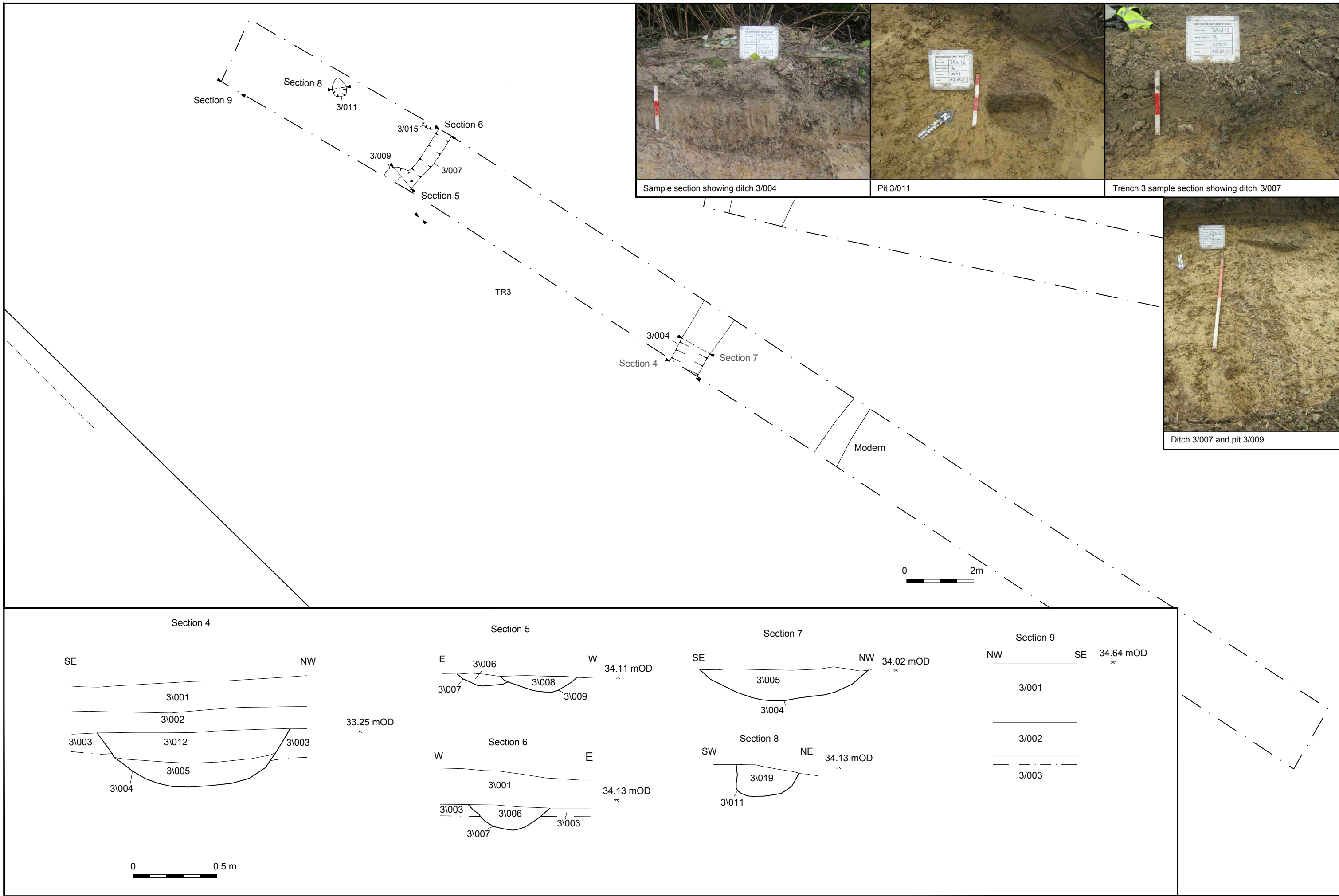


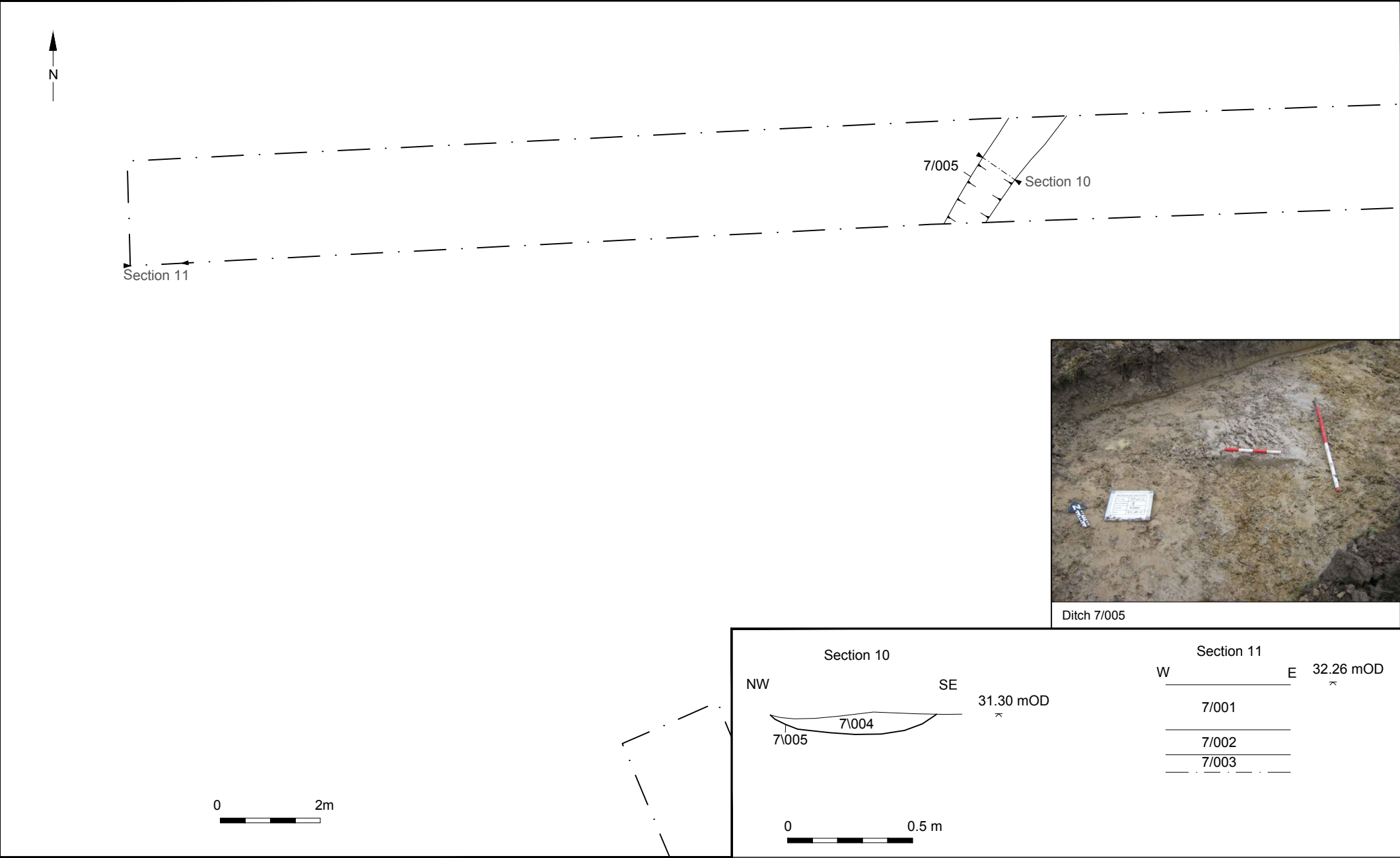


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5851	Feb 2013	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2013034	Drawn by: JLR		

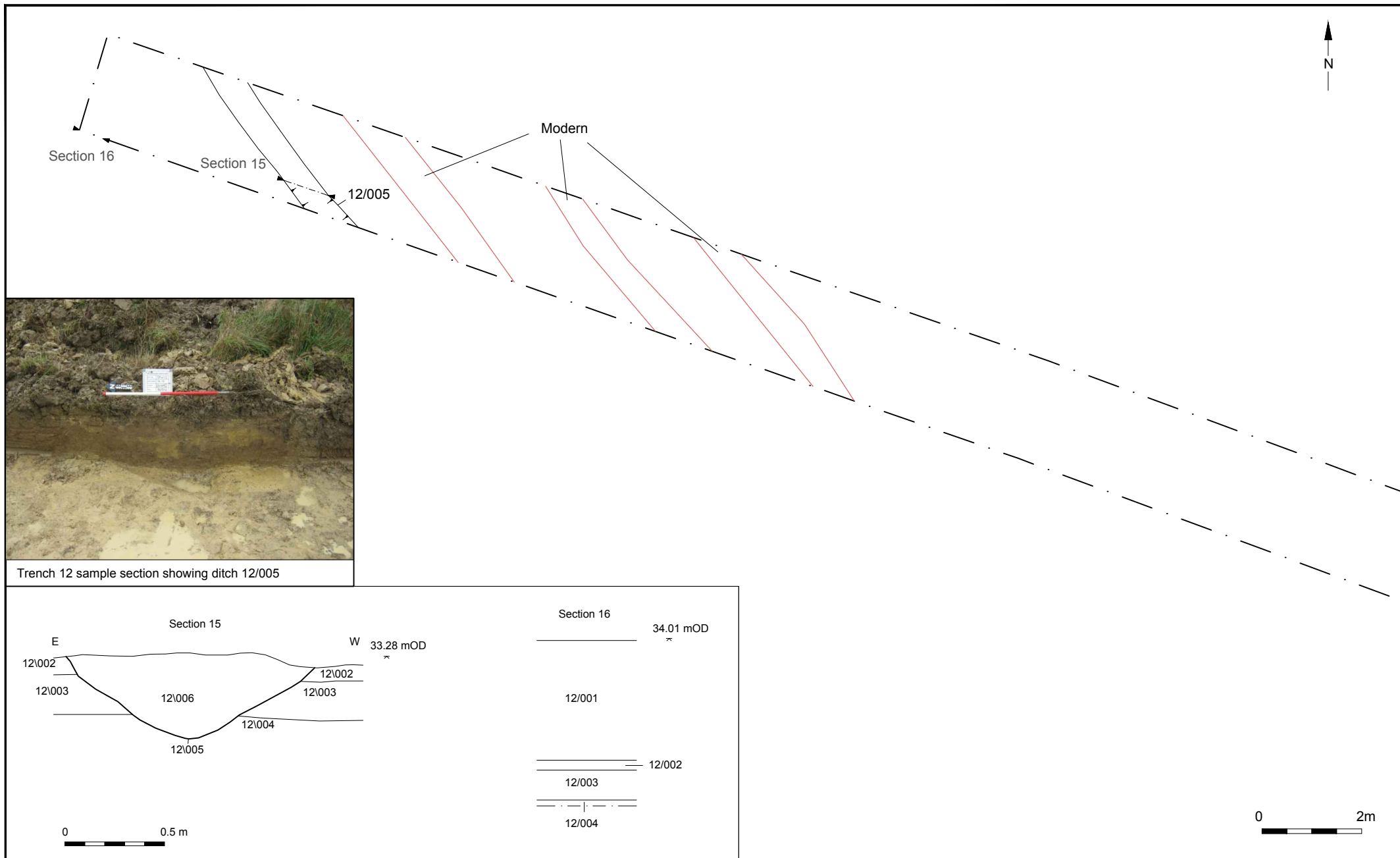


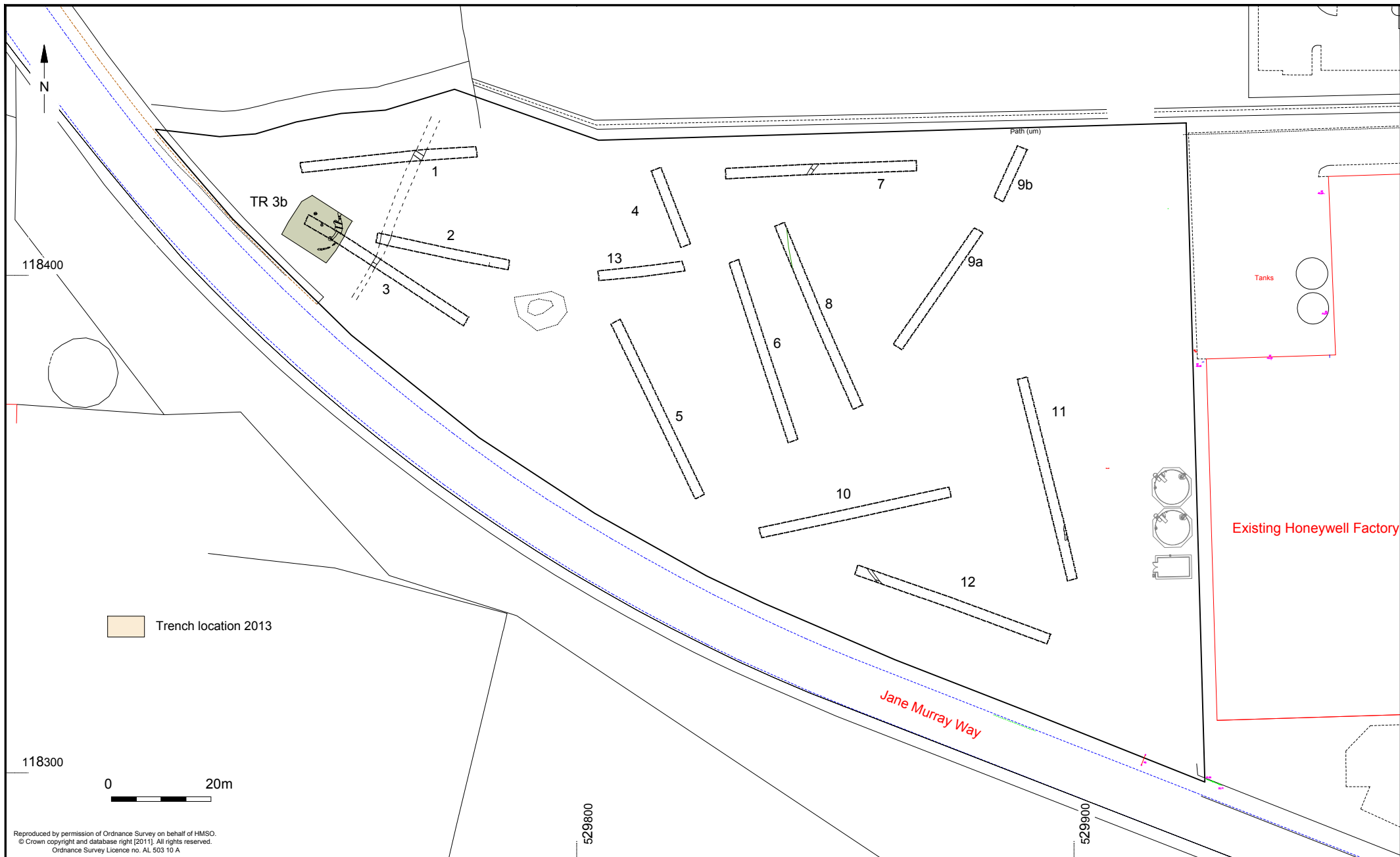












Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
© Crown copyright and database right [2011]. All rights reserved.
Ordnance Survey Licence no. AL 503 10 A

© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 5851

Feb 2013

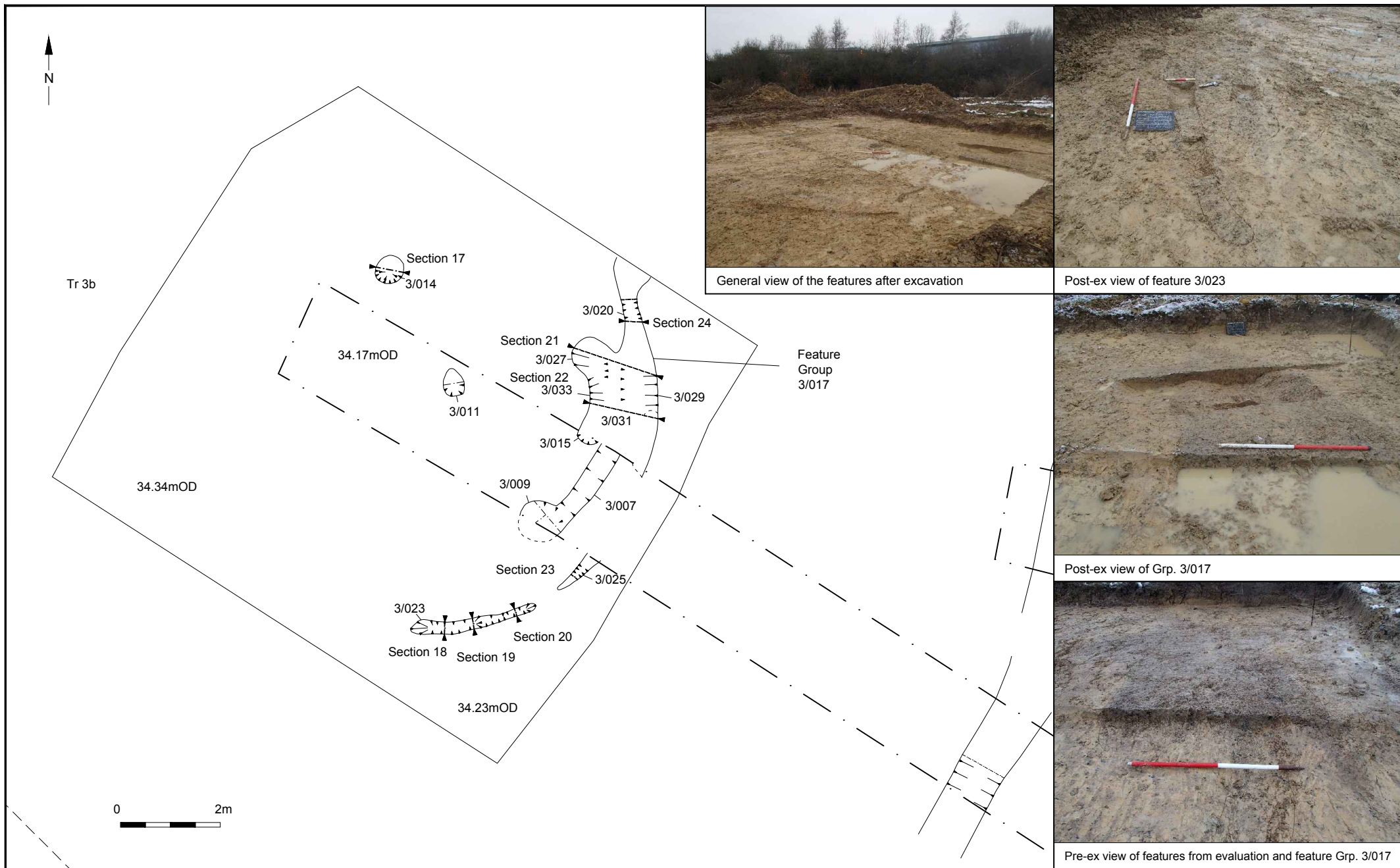
Report Ref: 2013034

Drawn by: AR

Land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill

Trench 3 extension

Fig. 9



© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 5851

Feb 2013

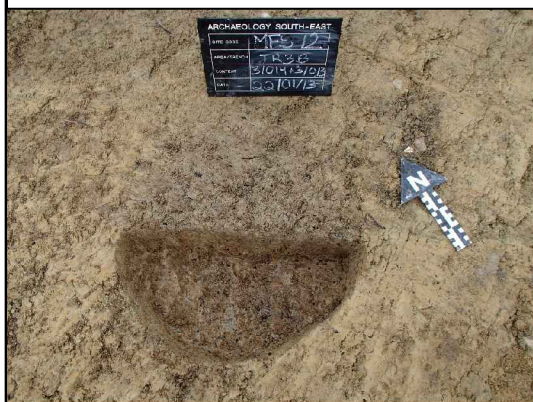
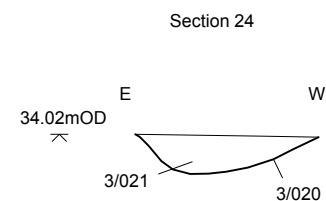
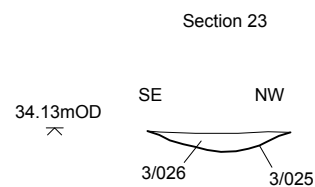
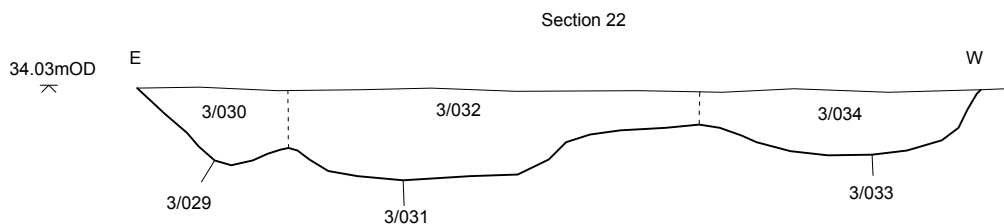
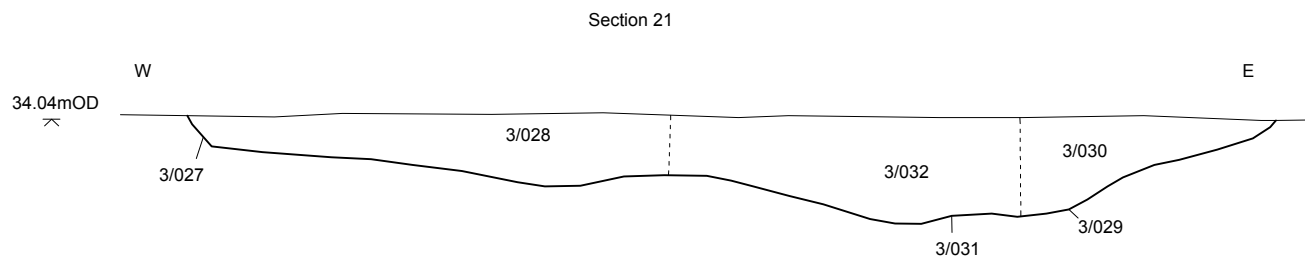
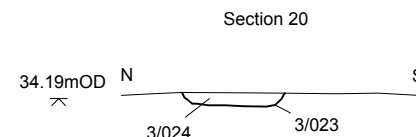
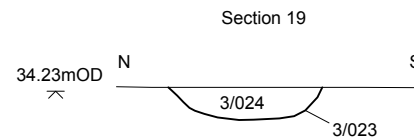
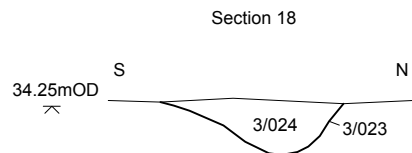
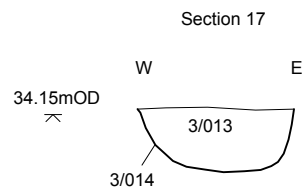
Report Ref: 2013034

Drawn by: AR

Land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill

Trench 3 extension, plan and photographs

Fig. 10



Posthole 3/014, facing North-east

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 5851

Feb 2013

Report Ref: 2013034

Drawn by: AR

Land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill

Trench 3 extension, Sections

Fig. 11

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax: +44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
Fax: +44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East