

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report  
Cuckfield House, High Street  
Cuckfield, West Sussex**

**NGR: 530458 124824**

**Mid Sussex District Council  
Planning Consent Ref. 10/03919/FUL  
Listed Building Consent Ref. 10/03920/LBC**

**ASE Project No: 5692  
Site Code: CKH 12**

**ASE Report No: 2013277  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-162591**

**By Ian Hogg**



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**By Ian Hogg**

**With contributions from Gemma Ayton  
Luke Barber, Trista Clifford  
Sue Pringle and Elke Raemen**

**November 2013**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Cuckfield House, Cuckfield. It comprised the monitoring of test pits, as well as the footprint of a new basement, a new garage and a rain storage tank.*

*In the south-east of the site an 18<sup>th</sup> century ditch or long pit was recorded. In the north-east of the site a 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century well was recorded. Both features are probably associated with Cuckfield House or with a slightly earlier property.*

*Given the lack of significant archaeological remains no further work is recommended as the site is considered to have low archaeological potential.*

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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 Mr Jack Blockley to undertake an archaeological watching brief during landscaping works at Cuckfield House, High Street, Cuckfield, West Sussex (NGR 530458 124824; Figure 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The underlying geology according to the Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet 302, Horsham, comprises Upper Grinstead Clay of the Upper Cretaceous Epoch.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 Planning permission and listed building consent has been granted by Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC) for the conversion of the former office to a dwelling as approved (references 10/03919/FUL and 10/03920/LBC). Additionally, it was proposed to add a single storey extension to the northern end of the building, demolish the existing rear single storey extension and replace this with single storey lobby, with changes to the bay element and southern elevation. Internal alterations are also proposed.

- 1.3.2 Condition 3 of the planning consent and condition 7 of the listed building consent stated:

*The Developer shall arrange for an archaeological organisation or appropriately qualified archaeologists to observe the landscaping excavations and record archaeological evidence that may be uncovered as a result of the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of development.*

*Reason: To ensure the recording and reporting of buried archaeological features that may be within the site and to accord with Policy B18 of the Mid Sussex Local Plan.*

- 1.3.3 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared (ASE 2012) and approved by the West Sussex County Council Archaeology Officer in his capacity as advisor to Mid Sussex District Council on archaeological matters. All work was undertaken in accordance with this document at with the relevant standard and guidance documents of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2009) and WSCC (WSCC 2007).

## **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.4.1 The general objective of the archaeological work was to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed during the proposed landscaping works and affected by the excavations associated with the planning and listed building consents (ASE 2012) are recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out on the site between the 15<sup>th</sup> October 2012 and the 20<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2012). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist) and Gary Webster (Archaeologist). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (fieldwork), Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1.1 Prehistoric activity within c. 1km of the site is limited to rare finds of worked flint, notably a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead c. 0.5km to the south-east, Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flint c. 1km to the south-west and a scatter of Mesolithic flintwork on the Cuckfield Bypass c. 1.5km to the south.
- 2.1.2 Romano-British activity is limited to pottery c. 0.8km to the north at Whitemans Green and possible evidence of settlement activity south of Cuckfield Park on the road to Ansty where a Roman cremation with urn, bone, ashes and Samian platters were found.
- 2.1.3 The omission of Cuckfield from the Domesday survey suggests that no late Saxon settlement existed. Cuckfield is first mentioned (as Kukefeld) in 1093 and later, in 1218, Henry III gave land at Cuckfield to the Earl of Warenne as a game park, some of which can still be discerned in an upstanding boundary bank within Cuckfield Park to the southwest. Few houses of medieval origin exist in the town today, although the church, dating from 1250 but mainly of 14th century build, is on the site of a previous Norman church and would probably have been the nucleus for early settlement. Two houses and a former inn dating to the 15th century lie close to the church and two further houses with late medieval features are located at the southern end of the High Street. Recent excavations at Marshall's Manor where 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered and an extant 15th century barn at Ockenden implies that buildings pre-dating the existing 16th century listed manors existed at these two locations.
- 2.1.4 The prosperity of Cuckfield during the 16th and 17th centuries is indicated by at least 36 Listed Buildings from this period recorded in the parish. Two iron-working sites are recorded c. 0.75km south of the site, although not precisely dated, with agriculture and trade also likely to have bolstered the economy. Sixteen brickworks and brickfields dating from 1794 to 1930 are recorded around Cuckfield.
- 2.1.5 Cuckfield House is a Grade II Listed Building. The house, with grounds to the rear, was built in the early 1800s incorporating part of an earlier probably mass-constructed building already occupying the site. Although built as a domestic dwelling, the building has served as a school and more recently, as council offices whereby much of the historic fabric was altered to allow for change in function and compliance with fire regulations. The current planning and listed building consents will allow the building and grounds to be converted back to a domestic dwelling.

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

(Figure 2)

- 3.1 The work comprised mechanical excavation of the footprints for a rainwater storage tank (Area 1), the new extension and basement (Area 2), a new garage (Area 3), as well as six test pits.
- 3.2 All spoil was visually scanned for finds.
- 3.3 All deposits were recorded using standard ASE recording sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only.
- 3.4 A digital photographic record was taken of the work.
- 3.5 ASE informed the local museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below.

Number of Contexts	9
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	83 Digital

Table 1: Quantification of site archive



## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Area 1 (Monitored on 15-10-2012)

4.1.1 Area 1 was located in the south-east of the site, it measure 4.50m x 2.60m and was aligned east to west.

4.1.2 Natural mid greyish red Upper Grinstead Clay [007] was observed throughout the area at 0.35m below ground level. The clay was cut by a probable ditch terminus or elongated pit [002]. This feature was aligned north-east to south-west, with rounded corners, steep sides and a flat base; it measured 1.90m in length, 1.05m in width and 0.53m in depth. The fill [003] consisted of greyish brown silty clay and contained pottery dated to 1760 to 1790, as well as residual medieval pottery; the finds assemblage also included clay tobacco pipe, glass, brick and tile of similar post-medieval date, a single iron nail was also found and a decorative worked bone handle. The feature was overlain by dark brown clayey silt topsoil [001] 0.35m thick.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length m</b>	<b>Max. Width m</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>
001	Layer	Topsoil	4.50	2.60	0.35
002	Fill	Fill of possible ditch	1.90	1.056	0.53
003	Cut	Cut of possible ditch	1.90	1.056	0.53
007	Layer	Upper Grinstead clay	4.50	2.60	-

Table 2: Area 1 List of recorded contexts

**4.2 Area 2 (Monitored between 15-10-2012 and 20-09-2013)**

- 4.2.1 Area 2 was located in the north of the site, it measured 15.50m x 8.50m.
- 4.2.2 Natural mid greyish red Upper Grinstead Clay [007] was observed throughout the area at between 0.85m and 1.10m below ground level. The clay was cut by a well [009] in the north-eastern corner of the area. The well cut was round in plan with vertical sides, the base was not observed, it measured 1.22m in diameter and was at least 5.4m deep. The well lining [008] was constructed from curved red bricks measuring 214mm x 110mm x 61mm in size and bonded with sandy lime mortar in English pattern. The well was at least 6.5m deep and extant to 0.30m below ground level indicating it may have been in use until the modern extension was built over it, it had not been backfilled. The bricks have been dated to the later 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century making the well likely to have been associated with the house occupying the site previous to Cuckfield House.
- 4.2.3 The well was overlain by mid greyish brown rubbly clay modern made ground [004] between 0.61m and 0.70m thick. The made ground was overlain by topsoil [001] between 0.30m and 0.45m thick across much of the area; and by the 0.50m thick concrete slab [006] in the area of the previous extension.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
001	Layer	Topsoil	11.50	8.50	0.30-0.45
006	Masonry	Concrete slab	8.50	4.00	0.50
004	Layer	Made ground	15.50	8.50	0.61-0.70
007	Layer	Upper Grinstead clay	15.50	8.50	-
008	Masonry	Well lining	1.22	1.22	6.50
009	Cut	Well cut	1.22	1.22	5.20

Table 3: Area 2 List of recorded contexts

**4.3 Area 3 (Monitored on 15-10-2012)**

4.3.1 Area 3 was located in the north-west of the site, it measure 6.20m x 1.50m and was aligned east to west. No archaeology was observed in this area.

4.3.2 Natural mid greyish red Upper Grinstead Clay [007] was observed throughout the area at 0.80m below ground level. It was overlain by a probable buried topsoil deposit [005] consisting of dark greenish grey silty clay with occasional CBM flecks; the deposit was 0.40m thick and was sealed by a crushed concrete and asphalt [004] 0.40m thick.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length m</b>	<b>Max. Width m</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>
004	Layer	Asphalt surface and crushed concrete	6.20	1.50	0.40
005	Layer	Buried topsoil	6.20	1.50	0.40
007	Layer	Upper Grinstead clay	6.20	1.50	-

Table 4: Area 3 List of recorded contexts

#### 4.4 Test Pits 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Monitored on 15-10-2012)

4.4.1 Test pits 1, 2, 3 and 4 were located in the centre and the south of the site and displayed the same stratigraphic sequence. Test pit 1 was located in the south of the site and measured 1.40m x 1.30m in plan. Test Pits 2 and 3 were also located in the south and both measured 2.20m x 0.80m in plan. Test pit 4 was located in the centre of the site and measured 3.05 x 0.90m in plan.

4.4.2 The earliest deposit observed in each test pit was the buried topsoil deposit [005], in each case it was overlain by between 0.25m and 0.30m of crushed concrete and asphalt [004]. No features were observed in these test pits.

Test pit	Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1	004	Layer	Asphalt surface and crushed concrete	1.40	1.30	0.25
1	005	Layer	Buried topsoil	1.40	1.30	-
2	004	Layer	Asphalt surface and crushed concrete			0.30
2	005	Layer	Buried topsoil	2.20	0.80	-
3	004	Layer	Asphalt surface and crushed concrete	2.20	0.80	0.25
3	005	Layer	Buried topsoil	2.20	0.80	-
4	004	Layer	Asphalt surface and crushed concrete	3.05	0.90	0.30
4	005	Layer	Buried topsoil	3.05	0.90	-

Table 5: Test Pits 1, 2, 3 and 4 List of recorded contexts

#### 4.5 Test Pit 5 (Observed on 15-10-2012)

- 4.5.1 Test Pit 5 was located in the east of the site; it measured 1.90m x 0.60m in plan and had been excavated prior to the visit.
- 4.5.2 Natural mid greyish red Upper Grinstead Clay [007] was observed throughout the area at 0.45m below ground level. It was overlain by the buried topsoil deposit [005] consisting of dark greenish grey silty clay with occasional CBM flecks; the deposit was 0.20m thick and was sealed topsoil [001] 0.25m thick.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
001	Layer	Topsoil	1.90	0.60	0.25
005	Layer	Buried topsoil	1.90	0.60	0.20
007	Layer	Upper Grinstead clay	1.90	0.60	-

Table 6: Test Pit 5 List of recorded contexts

#### 4.6 Test Pit 6 (Observed on 15-10-2012)

- 4.6.1 Test Pit 6 was located in the west of the site; it measured 1.00m x 1.00m in plan and had been excavated prior to the visit.
- 4.6.2 Natural mid greyish red Upper Grinstead Clay [007] was observed throughout the area at 0.80m below ground level. It was by the crushed concrete and asphalt [004] 0.40m thick.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
004	Layer	Asphalt surface and crushed concrete	6.20	1.50	0.40
007	Layer	Upper Grinstead clay	6.20	1.50	-

Table 7: Area 6 List of recorded contexts

## 5.0 FINDS

5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological work (Table 8). The pottery is of well-known late types and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The medieval sherd is simply too small to be of interest and better assemblages have been recovered from Cuckfield. The remaining finds assemblages are too small to be of potential, lacking inherently interesting objects. As such the assemblage is recommended for discard. Finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds were packed and stored following IFA guidelines (2008) and no further conservation is required.

Cxt	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Nail	Wt (g)
3	5	116	11	634	4	278	1	<2	2	10	1	4
5	1	4					1	<2				
9			2	5292								
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5926</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

Table 8: Quantification of the finds

## 5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of pottery from the site from just two different contexts.
- 5.2.2 Context [3] produced a slightly mixed assemblage as it contained a single (3g) abraded residual medium sand tempered bodysherd of early 13<sup>th</sup>- to mid 14<sup>th</sup>- century date. The rest of the pottery from this deposit is of larger, fresher sherds that can be placed in a c. 1760 to 1790 date range. These include four sherds (128g) from well-fired glazed red earthenware bowls, including one with a beaded D-club rim, and part of the foot-ring base from an early creamware teabowl (6g).
- 5.2.3 Context [5] produced a single bodysherd (4g), with internal dark/metallic glaze. The piece, which shows some signs of abrasion, can be placed into a c. 1650 to 1775 date range.

### 5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sue Pringle

5.3.1 Twelve fragments of ceramic building materials weighing 5.866 kg came from two contexts, 3 and 9. The identifiable material was all post-medieval brick and late medieval or early post-medieval roofing tile. The total weight and number of fragments in each category is set out below.

#### Methodology

5.3.2 All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a standard recording form. Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. The information on the recording sheets has been entered onto an Excel database. Samples of the fabrics and items of interest have been retained.

#### Dating

5.3.3 The broad date range of each context is summarised below in Table 9.

Context	Context date (approximate)	Material
3	1450-1850	Brick and peg tile
9	1650-1800	Shaped bricks from lining of well

Table 9: CBM dating table

#### Summary of the material

Medieval and post-medieval roof tile Context [3]

5.3.4 Three roof tile fabrics were identified, all of orange-firing clays with varying amounts of red iron-rich material, cream silty streaking and quartz. Fabric descriptions are set out in Table 3.

Fabric	Description
T1	Pale orange with sparse fine quartz; common red Fe-rich inclusions (mode is coarse), and very coarse calcareous material <1mm
T2	Mid-orange with paler cream streaks/lenses; lenses containing dark red ?sandstone <2mm
T3	Mid-orange, abundant medium coloured quartz and common coarser ironstone inclusions.

Table 10: Roof tile fabric descriptions

5.3.5 No complete roof tiles or datable features were present in the assemblage which probably consisted of peg tile. No glaze was noted. One tile was reduced and vitrified, and a second had vitrified moulding sand on one edge.

Post-medieval brick Contexts [3], [9]

- 5.3.6 Three, possibly four, brick fabrics were present; descriptions are set out in Table 4. An unidentified tile or brick was in Fabric B1. The brick from [3] consisted of abraded flakes in fabrics B2, B3 and B4. Two curved bricks with sharp arises and fine moulding sand came from the well structure in context [9]. Their dimensions were: 110 mm wide, 61 mm thick, length of extrados 214mm, intrados 180 mm. Their likely date range is late 17th to 18th century.

Fabric	Description
B2	Calcareous fabric with pale streaks and dark red iron-rich streaks/speckles; sparse to common coloured quartz < 0.5mm; poorly mixed
B3	Mid-orange with pale cream lumps and dark red-black Fe-rich inclusions up to 1.5mm; sparse coarse coloured quartz
B4	Mid-orange, fine textured fabric with red iron-rich speckles and sparse calcareous inclusions

Table 11: Brick fabric descriptions

**Summary**

- 5.3.7 The small quantity of roof tile from the site was poorly dated but probably all of later medieval to early post-medieval date. The brick fragments were all of post-medieval types; the bricks from the well [9] are probably of later 17th or 18th century date.

**5.4 The Glass** by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 Contexts [3] and [5] contained one green glass wine bottle fragment each. Both are body shards. The fragment from [3] is of mid 18<sup>th</sup>- to mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. The piece from context [5] is possibly slightly earlier, dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A plain, unmarked stem fragment was recovered from [3]. It is of mid 17<sup>th</sup>- to early 18<sup>th</sup>-century date. The same context also contained a plain, unmarked bowl fragment, dating to c. 1660-80.

**5.6 The Ironwork** by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 A single iron general purpose nail was recovered from context [3]. The nail has a circular section head and square section stem. A post medieval date is probable.



**5.7 The Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

5.7.1 The animal bone assemblage contains four fragments of animal bone weighing 278g all of which were recovered from context [3]. The fragments derive from a sheep/goat radius, a cattle ulna and a large-mammal long-bone. There is no evidence of pathology, burning or butchery though canid gnaw marks have been noted on one end of the long-bone fragment.

**5.8 The Registered Finds** by Trista Clifford

5.8.1 A small incomplete bone handle from an object such as a button hook or bodkin was recovered from context [3], RF<1>. The object is finely worked with decoratively notched sides and a pointed end; its overall appearance suggests that the handle was originally formed from a rib. A late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date is probable.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 Upper Grinstead Clay was recorded across much of the site; in the south and the centre of the site, the natural deposit was overlain by a buried topsoil probably associated with levelling of the site to form the car park; 18<sup>th</sup> century finds from this are almost certainly residual.
- 6.2 In the south-east of the site an 18<sup>th</sup> century ditch or long pit was recorded. In the north-east of the site a 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century well was recorded. Both features are probably associated with Cuckfield House or with a slightly earlier property.
- 6.3 Given the lack of significant archaeological remains no further work is recommended as the site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Mr Jack Blockley for commissioning the work and for his assistance throughout, and John Mills of WSCC for his guidance and monitoring. Justin Russell produced the figures for this report.

**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	CKH 13					
Identification Name and Address	Cuckfield House, High Street, Cuckfield					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	530458 124824					
Geology	Upper Grinstead Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5692					
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.	Excav.	WB. 15-10-12 to 20-09-13	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other		
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Cuckfield House, Cuckfield. It comprised the monitoring of test pits, as well as the footprint of a new basement, a new garage and a rain storage tank.</p> <p>In the south-east of the site an 18<sup>th</sup> century ditch or long pit was recorded. In the north-east of the site a 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century well was recorded. Both features are probably associated with Cuckfield House or with a slightly earlier property.</p>						

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-162591**

### Project details

Project name Cuckfield House, High Street, Cuckfield

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Cuckfield House, Cuckfield. It comprised the monitoring of test pits, as well as the footprint of a new basement, a new garage and a rain storage tank. In the south-east of the site an 18<sup>th</sup> century ditch or long pit was recorded. In the north-east of the site a 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century well was recorded. Both features are probably associated with Cuckfield House or with a slightly earlier property.

Project dates Start: 15-10-2012 End: 20-09-2013

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 5692 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes CKH 12 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type WELL Post Medieval

Monument type LINEAR Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds BONE HANDLE Post Medieval

Investigation type "Test-Pit Survey", "Watching Brief"

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Prompt Listed Building Consent

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**Project location**

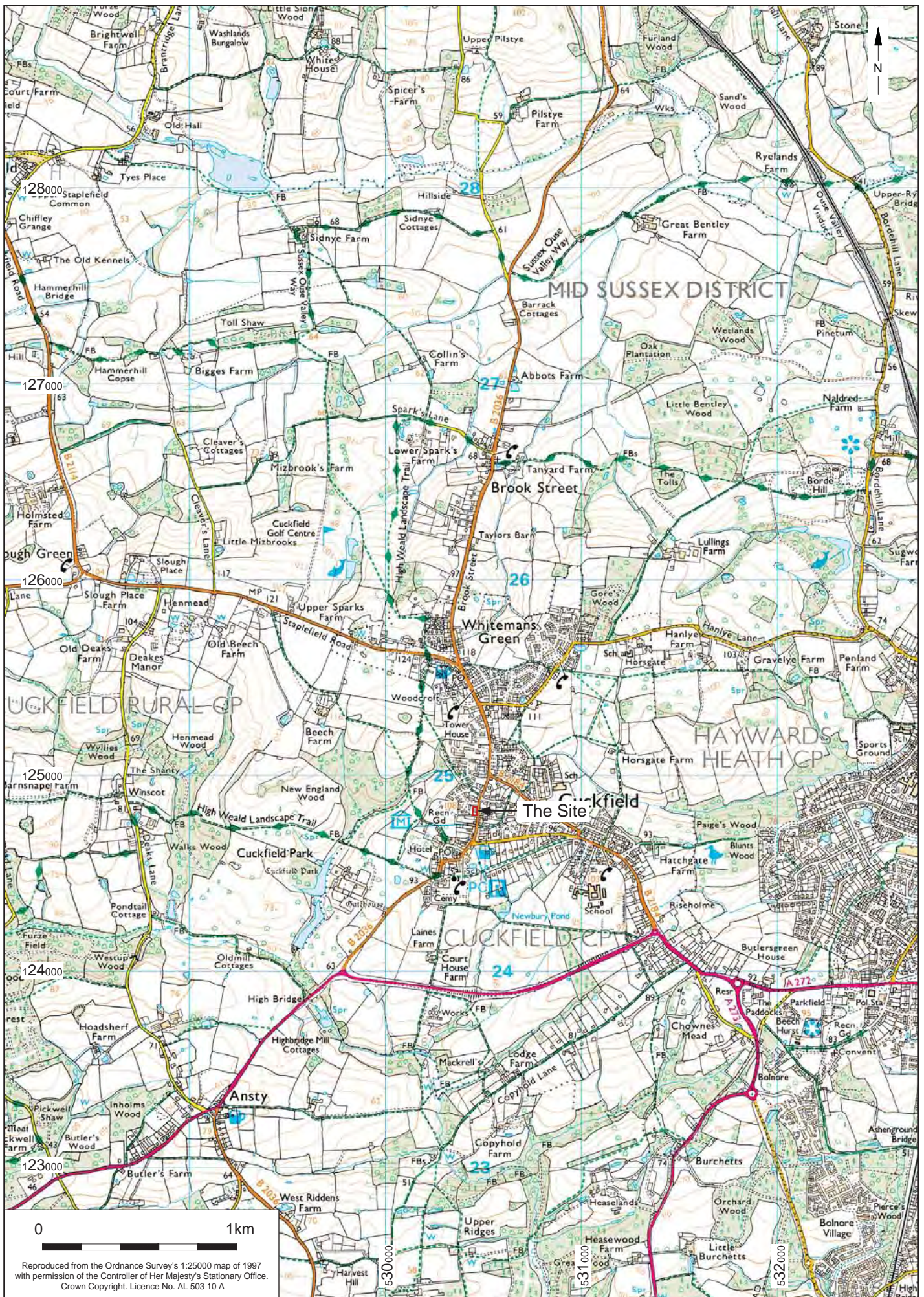
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX CUCKFIELD House, High Street
Postcode	RH17 5EL
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3045 2483 51 0 51 00 26 N 000 08 25 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.35m Max: 1.10m

**Project creators**

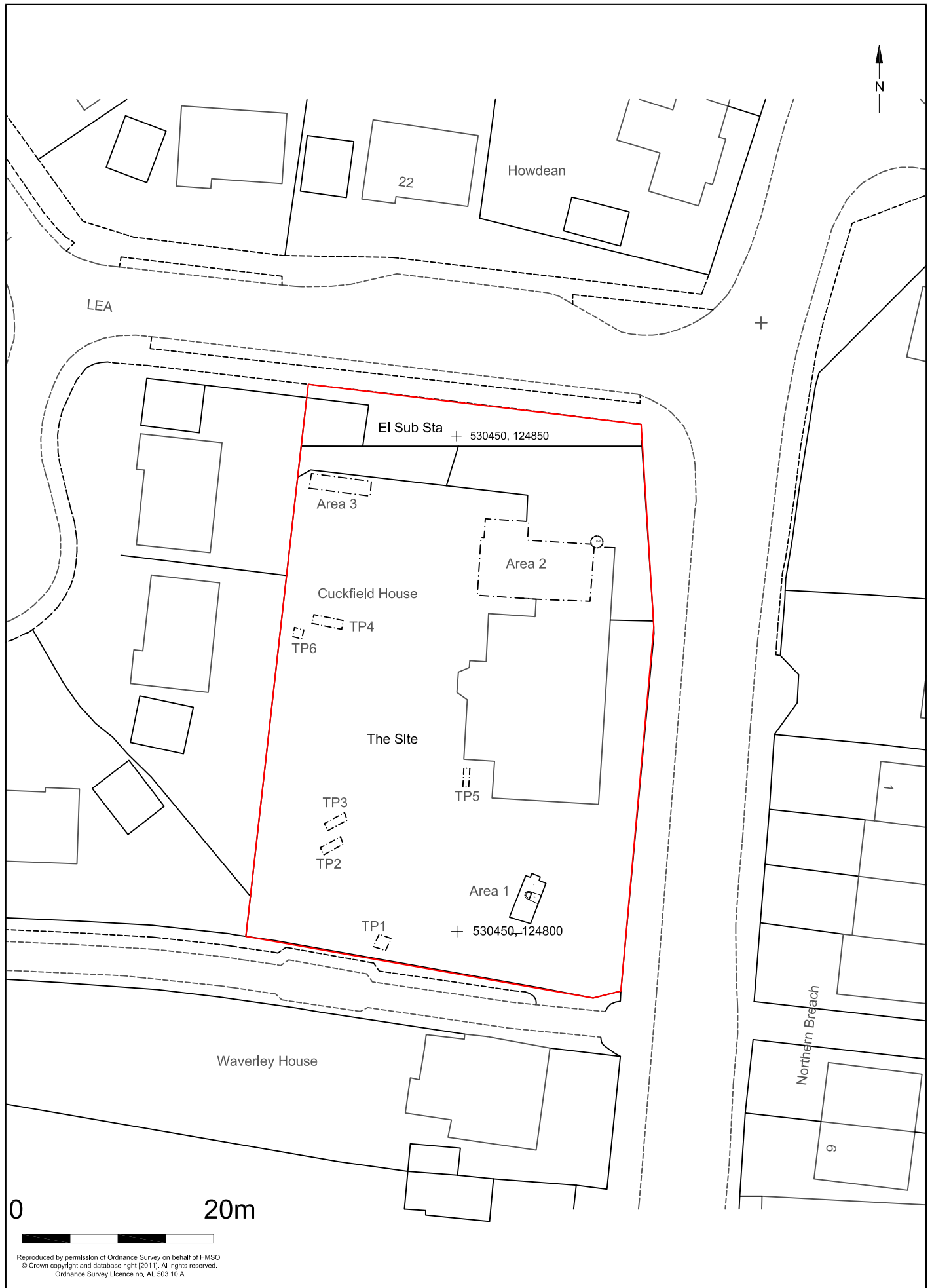
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Mid Sussex District Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Project supervisor	Gary Webster
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Jack Blockley

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked bone"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"
Entered by	Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	28 October 2013



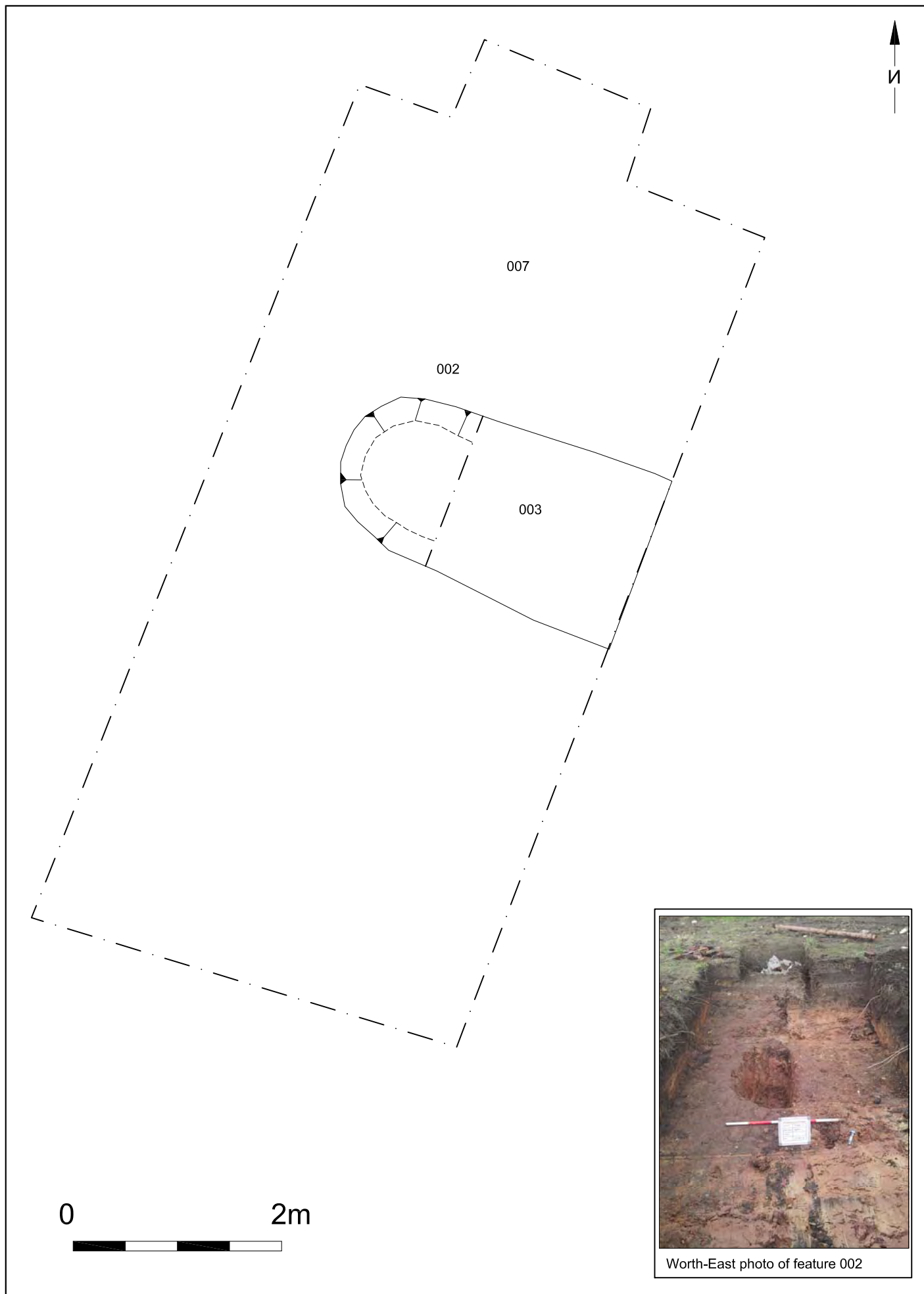
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Project Ref: 5692	October 2012	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013277	Drawn by: RMC	Fig. 1	



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Project Ref: 5692	October 2013	Watching Brief Area Locations		
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Project Ref: 5962	October 2013	Plan of Area 2 plan and photographs	
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