

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at the former site of Osborne House, Station Road,
Burgess Hill, West Sussex**

**NGR: 530898 118784
(TQ 30898 18784)**

Planning Ref: 14/03006/FUL

**ASE Project No: 7231
Site Code: BHO14**

**ASE Report No: 2015005
OASIS id: archaeol6-200019**

**Suzanne Westall MA MSc ACIfA
with contributions by
Elke Raemen**

Illustrations by Nathalie Gonzalez



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Abstract

In December 2014 Archaeology South East carried out an archaeological evaluation on the former site of Osborne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill, in West Sussex. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 4 trenches, to reveal the underlying natural Weald Clay at a maximum height of 36.42m OD in the north-east of the site, falling away to 35.07m OD to the south. The evaluation revealed the structural remains of brick buildings illustrated on maps spanning the late 19th to late 20th centuries. The remains are associated with industrial use of the site, first as a pottery, tile and brickworks in the 19th century and later – in the 20th century – as a printworks. In addition, a small pit was noted towards the centre of the site but could not be investigated in any detail due to the presence of petrochemical contamination in this area of the site.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

HER Summary Sheet
OASIS Form

FIGURES

- Front Cover: Brick walls in Trench 1 under excavation
- Figure 1: Site Location
Figure 2: Trench Location
Figure 3: Trench 1: plan and photographs
Figure 4: Trench 2: plan and photographs
Figure 5: Trench 3: plan and photographs
Figure 6: Trench 4: plan, sections and photographs

TABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of site archive
Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts
Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts
Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts
Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts
Table 6: Quantification of the finds

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 In December 2014, 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 Cross Construction and Development Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Osborne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex.

1.1.2 The site is located in Burgess Hill at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 30898 18784 (Figure 1). It is bounded to the north by trees, with Queen Elizabeth Avenue beyond – to the east and west by residential housing, and to the south by Station Road.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The solid geology of the site is Weald Clay, as shown by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015). There is no superficial geology recorded for this area.

1.2.2 The site slopes gently to the south at c.36m AOD. There are no main watercourses close to the study site, although tributaries of the River Adur flow c.1.5km to the north and south.

1.2.3 A geotechnical investigation undertaken in April 2007 recorded a sequence of made ground overlying Weald Clay. The made ground was shallowest on the north side of the site, where it was recorded as 0.2m thick. To the south and east, made ground deposits were much deeper (up to 2.1m thick).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC) for a residential development consisting of two apartment buildings plus ancillary works and landscaping (Planning reference: 14/03006/FUL), to provide 11 apartments and three terraced houses. The archaeological potential of the site is outlined in a prior Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2008) which recommended that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken. Condition 18 of the decision notice for application 14/03006/FUL therefore states that:

Condition:

An archaeological investigation of the site shall be carried out at the expense of the developer in accordance with a specification to be submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority in writing following the demolition of any existing buildings and before the commencement of building.

Reason:

The site is of archaeological significance and it is important that it is recorded by excavation before it is destroyed by development and to accord with Policy B18 of the Mid Sussex Local Plan.

- 1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which outlined the scope and requirements of an initial trial trench evaluation of the site, was subsequently prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2014) and duly approved by MSDC. All work was carried out in accordance with this document and with the West Sussex County Council Recommended Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, And Post-Excavation Work (Development Control) 2007 (hereafter the WSCC Standard Conditions) and the relevant standards and guidance documents of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; CIfA 2014b).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the trial trench evaluation carried out by Suzie Westall (Archaeologist) and Steve Price (Archaeologist) in December 2014.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following summary is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment of the site (CgMs 2008), with due acknowledgement.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 No prehistoric activity has been recorded within a 1km radius of the site. The potential for prehistoric remains on the site is therefore considered to be low.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The site is believed to have lain within the heavily wooded Weald during the Roman period and so is unlikely to have been a focus of significant Roman settlement or activity. The projected course of a probable Roman road between London and Brighton lies approximately 125m to the east of the site but its exact route is uncertain. Evidence of it has been recorded at 113 Church Road, c.250m north-east of the site (HER 6585, MWS5368).

2.4 Saxon

2.4.1 During the Saxon and Medieval periods the site probably comprised woodland, on the edges of an area of common land at St Johns Common. Saxon pottery and a bone antler comb have been recovered from Maltings Farm (HER 5772, MWS4453), suggesting at least some activity of this date in the area, but the vicinity of the site is believed to have been sparsely populated during this period, dispersed farmsteads having been the most common form of settlement.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 Historic maps show the site located within fields to the east of the London to Brighton road, within the southern part of St Johns Common.

2.5.2 An evaluation to the north of Maltings Park (MWS10482) uncovered several isolated late medieval ditch and gully features.

2.6 Post-Medieval

2.6.1 The Ordnance Survey map of 1878 shows the study site located within a large pottery complex marked Pottery No 3. A winged building is shown in the south of the study site, with rows of narrow structures – possibly drying sheds – in the centre and north of the site. A pottery kiln is shown to the south-west and clay pits are shown north of the site boundary.

2.6.2 Pottery No. 3 is where bricks, tiles, chimney pots and earthenware were manufactured by the Shaw family and (later) by the Gravett family, from c.1830 to 1909. Gravett's pottery works was one of several large potteries operating in Burgess Hill in the later 19th century, and the manufactory and its products are of local industrial archaeological interest.

- 2.6.3 By 1912 the Pottery is labelled a Brick, Tile and Pottery works and the clay pits extended up to the eastern boundary of the site.
- 2.6.4 By 1939 the pottery was disused and the narrow drying sheds had been demolished. The clay quarry pits extended right up to the south-east boundary of the site.
- 2.6.5 By 1955 a Printing Works had been built in the centre of the site. In 1962 the winged building in the south of the site had been demolished and the printing works extended right across the site.
- 2.6.6 By 1978 the printing works had been extended into the north-east corner of the site.

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

2.7.1 The general aims of the evaluation as stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2014) were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits within the site, with particular focus on structures associated with the former pottery buildings indicated on cartographic sources
- To establish whether any of the made ground deposits identified in the 2007 geotechnical investigation relate to archaeological features (e.g. infilled quarry pits, infilled basements of 19th century or earlier buildings, etc.)
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits that might exist elsewhere within the site
- To enable Mid-Sussex District Council to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site

2.7.2 In addition, specific research aims, based on the findings of the South-East Research Framework (SERF) and Historic Character Assessment Report for Burgess Hill (Harris 2005) include the following:

With regards to post-medieval deposits:

RQ5: What has been the influence of the pre-urban houses and farms (and their owners and occupants), and brick, tile and pottery works on the development of the town? (Harris 2005, 28)

- Do any remains of the former Burgess Hill No. 3 Pottery Works still survive on site?
- If so, is it possible to form an understanding of the function, such as kilns or drying sheds, of the surviving remains?

- Is it possible to further our understanding of the industrial processes and manufacturing techniques being used within the pottery works, and any changes or developments of these techniques over time?

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 A total of four trenches measuring c.10m long by 1.8m wide were excavated across the site as shown in Figure 2. Trenches 1 and 2 were targeted to fall within the footprint of the proposed new apartment buildings, Trench 3 within the access road and garden area, and Trench 4 within the footprint of one of the proposed terraced houses.
- 3.1.2 The trenches were accurately located by means of a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool. Site constraints necessitated a minor revision to the length of Trench 4.
- 3.1.3 The concrete slab that covered the site was broken through for each trench and the trenches excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision and stopped at the surface of archaeological deposits or natural geological deposits, whichever was uppermost. Machine excavation proceeded with caution and in spits of no more than 200mm depth.
- 3.1.4 With MSDC authorisation, trenches were backfilled and compacted upon completion but no formal re-instatement (e.g. re-laying of concrete slab) was undertaken.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 ASE informed Lewes Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated but the museum is not currently accepting archival material. The site archive will therefore be held at the offices of ASE until space becomes available at the museum. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	32
No. of files/paper record	28
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	54
Bulk finds	13
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

- 4.1.1 Length: 10.00m Width: 2.68m max. Depth: 0.50m
Orientation: North–south
- 4.1.2 The general sequence recorded in Trench 1 comprised a concrete surface and associated rubble make-up layer with a combined depth of 0.3m [1/001] over a layer of mixed yellowish brown clay subsoil 0.1m-0.15m thick [1/002], overlying natural Weald Clay [1/003]. The Weald Clay was encountered at a maximum height of 36.41m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 35.25m OD to the south.
- 4.1.3 Two modern brick walls ran along the western and northern sides of the trench. These can be tied in with printworks buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey map from 1962 and a later expansion shown on the map from 1978 (see CgMs 2008, figs 12 and 13) and were not subject to detailed recording.
- 4.1.4 The walls of the printworks had been constructed over the top of an older red brick structure [1/004] which followed an east-south-east to west-north-west alignment, consistent with structures relating to the potteries illustrated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1878 (see CgMs 2008, fig 7). This structure was rectangular in shape with maximum external dimensions of c. 2.04m by 1.02m and was filled with clean yellowish brown clay [1/007]. The full depth of the feature was not excavated but it comprised at least five courses of brick in running, or stretcher bond, sealed with a very sandy mortar, or compacted sand mixed with crushed mortar, through which water was able to percolate.
- 4.1.5 The structure is in the same approximate location as a square building on the 1878 OS map of the site but is much smaller. Its uneven and poor construction suggest that its external dimensions were not exposed and the way that water filtered through the bricks suggests that it may have been either a brick soakaway or some sort of well associated with the brickworks. Bricks recovered from this structure are of early/mid 19th – early 20th century date, while a fragment of an iron shovel recovered from the fill of the structure [1/007] can be similarly dated to the mid 19th – early 20th century

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m AOD
1/001	Surface	Concrete and makeup	>10m	>1.8m	0.25m-0.3m	36.65
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	>7m	>1.8m	0.1m-0.15m	36.40
1/003	Layer	Natural	>10m	>1.8m		36.31
1/004	Structure	C19 soakaway?	c.2.04m	1.02m	>0.3m	36.36
1/005	Cut	Construction cut for [1/004]	c.2.04m	1.02m	>0.3m	36.36
1/006	Fill	Backfill of [1/005]	c.2.04m	1.02m	>0.3m	36.36
1/007	Fill	Interior infill of soakaway [1/004]	1.6m	0.59m-0.66m	>0.3m	36.36

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Length: 10.00m Width: 1.80m. Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: North-east–south-west

4.2.2 The sequence of deposits recorded in Trench 2 comprised a modern concrete and rubble make-up layer approx. 0.2m thick [2/001], over a layer of mixed yellowish brown clay subsoil 0.16m thick [2/002], sealing natural Weald Clay [2/003]. The Weald Clay was recorded at a maximum height of 36.42m OD at the south-western end of the trench, falling away to 36.26m OD to the north-east.

4.2.3 A modern wall [2/004] running north-south across the south-western end of the trench had concrete foundations and could be traced across most of the site. It corresponds with the extension to the printworks depicted on the 1962 Ordnance Survey map (see CgMs 2008, fig 12) and was not subject to detailed recording.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m AOD
2/001	Surface	Concrete and makeup	>10m	>1.8m	0.15m-0.24m	36.66
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	>5m	>1.8m	0.16m	36.42
2/003	Layer	Natural	>10m	>1.8m		36.42
2/004	Structure	Modern brick wall	>3m	0.26m	>0.2	36.40

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 Length: 10.00m Width: 1.80m. Depth: 0.98m max.
Orientation: East–west

4.3.2 Trench 3 appeared to be heavily contaminated with petrochemicals. Consequently investigation of some features this trench was limited.

4.3.3 The general sequence observed in this trench consisted of a concrete surface and layer of modern make-up 0.15m-0.35m deep [3/001] over a layer of brick rubble and dirty clay 0.12m-0.3m thick [3/002]. Beneath this was a sequence of two layers of made ground layer of mixed yellowish brown and blue-grey clay [3/003] and [3/004]. These sealed a layer of mottled grey-green and orange natural Weald Clay [3/005]. The Weald Clay was recorded at a maximum height of 35.45m OD at the western end of the trench, falling away to 35.25m OD to the east

4.3.4 A wall [3/007] ran north-south across the middle of the trench. This had concrete foundations supporting red brick coursing in English Cross bond. The foundation cut for the wall [3/006] was visible from 0.15m below the current ground surface and was cut from the level of layer [3/002]. It is likely that this wall formed part of the printworks building first depicted on the 1962 Ordnance Survey map (see CgMs 2008, fig 12), although it is possible that it relates to a slightly earlier building shown on the OS map from 1955, as recent survey data does not always tie in perfectly to that from older maps. A 19th-early 20th century ceramic drain [3/009] was observed to the immediate east of wall [3/007].

4.3.5 A small circular feature measuring 0.45m-0.49m in diameter [3/010] was noted in the north-east corner of the trench. However, due to the combination of petrochemical contamination and heavy rain, it could not be investigated further.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m AOD
3/001	Surface	Concrete and makeup	>10m	>1.8m	0.15m-0.35m	36.37
3/002	Deposit	Made ground deposit of brick rubble and dirty grey clay	>10m	>1.8m	0.12m-0.3m	36.02
3/003	Deposit	Made ground	>10m	>1.8m	0.24m-0.45m	35.87
3/004	Deposit	Made ground	>10m	>1.8m	0.08-0.2m	35.55
3/005	Deposit	Natural	>10m	>1.8m	>0.1m	35.45
3/006	Cut	Construction cut for [3/007]	>1.8m	0.66m	approx. 0.64m	35.87
3/007	Structure	Modern red brick wall	>1.8m	0.2m	0.5m	35.97
3/008	Fill	Backfill of [3/006]	>1.8m	0.2m/0.28m	0.46m	35.87

3/009	Drain	Modern drain	>2m	0.3m	0.45m	-
3/010	Feature	Pit (unexcavated)	0.45.	0.49m	N/A	35.25

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 Length: 5.60m Width: 1.94m. Depth: 1.00m
Orientation: North–south

4.4.2 The sequence of deposits in Trench 4 consisted of a layer of tarmac 0.05m thick [4/001] capping an earlier concrete surface and make-up layer 0.25m thick [4/002]. This in turn overlay a sequence of three layers of made ground [4/003], [4/004] and [4/005], overlying natural Weald Clay [4/011]. The Weald Clay was recorded at 35.58m OD at the northern end of the trench and 35.07m OD at the southern end.

4.4.3 Two interconnected brick walls ([4/007] and [4/010]) were identified beneath the concrete surfaces [4/001] and [4/002] at the northern end of the trench and appear to have been cut from the level of made ground deposit [4/004]. The earliest of these ran east-west across the trench and stood to a height of eight courses in English bond. The lowest three courses formed a double-stepped foundation. The second wall [4/010] was partially exposed on the north side of the first, in the north-east corner of the trench. It was a curved wall, curving away to the north-east and presumably forming part of an external feature such as a bay or turret. Both walls were constructed of unfrogged red brick of a broad mid 18th -- mid 19th century date and are presumed to have formed part of the winged building shown on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1878 until 1955 (see CgMs 2008, figs 7–11)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m AOD
4/001	Surface	Tarmac	>10m	>1.8m	0.05m	36.20
4/002	Deposit	Concrete/Made ground	≥8.6m	>1.8m	0.25m	36.15
4/003	Deposit	Made ground	0.92m	>0.2m	0.1m	36.03
4/004	Deposit	Made ground?	>10m	>1.8m	0.35m-0.38m	35.60
4/005	Deposit	Made ground?	>0.9m	1.6m	0.14m-0.17m	35.24
4/006	Cut	Construction cut for [4/007]	>1.8m	≥0.55m	0.85m	35.91
4/007	Structure	Red brick wall	>1.8m	0.72m	0.85m	36.15
4/008	Fill	Backfill of cut [4/006]	>1.8m	≥0.55m	0.85m	36.15
4/009	Cut	Construction cut for wall [4/10]				35.76
4/010	Structure	Red brick wall	>1.04m	0.54m	>0.43m	35.76
4/011	Layer	Natural clay.	>8.5m	>1.8m		35.07
4/012	Cut	Construction cut for [4/002]	≥8.6m	>1.8m	0.25m	36.12

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS by Elke Raemen

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation (Table 6). They were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. Finds were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (CiFA 2014b). No further conservation is required.

Context	CBM	Wt(g)	Shell	Wt(g)	Fe	Wt(g)
1/4	2	4600				
1/7			2	30	6	1440
4/7	2	3798				
4/10	1	2728				
Total	5	11126	2	30	6	1440

Table 6: Quantification of the finds

5.2 Ceramic Building Material

5.2.1 Four bricks and one wall coping fragment were retained from the site. The earliest bricks, recovered from [4/7] and [4/10] are frogless and fairly smooth including on the base. The example from [4/7] (dimensions 225 x 108 x 61mm) is overfired and in a reddish orange fabric with moderate sparse sand, common medium sand, common red clay lumps to 4mm, common calcareous clay pellets to 2mm and common black iron oxides to 4mm. The brick from [4/10] (dimensions: 226 x 105 x 66mm) is vitrified and undiagnostic of fabric. Both bricks are of mid 18th- to mid 19th- century date. Of later date are the bricks from [1/4] (dimensions: 220 x 104 x 62mm and 234 x 105 x 66mm). Both are frogged and in poorly mixed, crude red fabrics which include small quantities of slag, animal bone and shell. They date to the early/mid 19th to early 20th century.

5.2.2 In addition, [4/7] contained a wall coping stone in a fine orange fabric with moderate fine quartz and rare black and red medium to coarse iron rich inclusions. The fragment, measuring 42mm thick and 195mm wide, is of 19th- to early 20th-century date.

5.3 Metalwork

5.3.1 Six fragments from an iron shovel were found in [1/7]. The object dates to the mid 19th to early 20th century.

5.4 Marine Shell

5.4.1 Two scallop fragments were recovered from [1/7]. They probably derive from the same specimen and show evidence of parasitic activity.

5.5 Summary

- 5.5.1 The assemblage is small, including CBM (Ceramic Building Material), ironwork and marine shell. The ironwork and shell assemblage is not of intrinsic interest, however, the ceramic building material provides (broad) dating evidence. The bricks are also of interest as it is fairly likely they were produced on site, especially the more recent ones. As such, fabric samples have been retained; however, a much larger sample, which can be tied to the brick works with certainty, would be required to establish a fabric reference collection. The current assemblage is not considered to be of potential for further analysis, however, it should be studied in conjunction with any further phases of archaeological work.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 Trenches 1 and 2 were relatively shallow, with only a modern brick wall identified in Trench 2 and an older brick soakaway structure of mid-19th – early 20th century date beneath modern walls in the northern half of Trench 1.
- 6.1.2 Trenches 3 and 4 were much deeper, with deposits of made ground 0.8m-1m thick overlying the natural, which was of a different colour and composition to that in the northern half of the site (probably a consequence of petrochemical contamination). A modern wall ran across the middle of Trench 3 and the made ground deposits were thought to be quite heavily contaminated.
- 6.1.3 A brick structure identified on the south side of the site (at the north end of Trench 4) is considered to represent the large building shown on Ordnance Survey maps from 1878 to 1955.
- 6.1.4 A single small pit was observed towards the centre of the site (Trench 3) but unfortunately could not be excavated due to petrochemical contamination. The date and function of the feature therefore remains undetermined.
- 6.1.5 Natural deposits were encountered at a depth of only 0.3m-0.4m on the north side of the site but 0.8m to 1m in the southern half. This is reflected in the relative elevations of the underlying natural Weald Clay, which varied from 36.42m in the north of the site (Trench 2) to 35.07m OD in the south (Trench 4). The greater depths of overburden recorded in the southern half of the site presumably reflect efforts to level the site.
- 6.1.6 None of the features encountered are thought to predate the 19th century.

6.2 Consideration of research aims

- 6.2.1 With regard to the research aims stated in section 2.3, the evaluation work successfully established the presence of remains associated with the 19th century brickworks and subsequent printworks buildings on the site. All of the structural deposits appeared to tie in with available cartographic evidence.
- 6.2.2 The earliest remains were exposed between 0.05m and 0.4m below the current ground surface, and survived to depths of at least 0.7m below the ground surface in Trench 1 and up to 0.9m in Trench 4.
- 6.2.3 With regard to the specific research aims of the evaluation it was not, unfortunately, possible from the limited remains identified, to say anything about the influence of pre-urban settlement and the brick, tile and pottery works on the development of the town. Nor was it possible to gain any further understanding of the industrial processes and manufacturing techniques used within the pottery works, or changes and developments in these techniques over time.

6.3 Conclusions

- 6.3.1 The evaluation revealed limited remains of archaeological interest. It may be that further remains relating to the use of the site as a pottery and brickworks remain beneath the surface but the majority of structures on the site during that time may well have been temporary and left little trace.

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HER Summary Form

Site Code	BHO 14					
Identification Name and Address	Former Osborn House, Station Road, Burgess Hill,					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	530898 118784					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7231					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site		Shallow Urban	Deep Urban			
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 8-10/12/14					
Sponsor/Client	Cross Construction and Development Ltd.					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Suzie Westall					
Period Summary			PM	Modern		
<p><i>In December 2014 Archaeology South East carried out an archaeological evaluation on the former site of Osborne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill, in West Sussex. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 4 trenches, to reveal the underlying natural Weald Clay at a maximum height of 36.42m OD in the north-east of the site, falling away to 35.07m OD to the south. The evaluation revealed the structural remains of brick buildings illustrated on maps spanning the late 19th to late 20th centuries. The remains are associated with industrial use of the site, first as a pottery, tile and brickworks in the 19th century and later – in the 20th century – as a printworks. In addition, a small pit was noted towards the centre of the site but could not be investigated in any detail due to the presence of petrochemical contamination in this area of the site.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-200019

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at the former site of Osborne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill
Short description of the project	In December 2014 Archaeology South East carried out an archaeological evaluation on the former site of Osborne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill, in West Sussex. The evaluation consisted of 4 trenches, each 10m by 1.8m and revealed the structural remains of buildings illustrated on maps from the late 19th to late 20th centuries. The remains are associated with industrial use of the site, first as a pottery, tile and brickworks in the 19th century and later - in the 20th century - as a printworks.
Project dates	Start: 08-12-2014 End: 10-12-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECT Modern

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX BURGESS HILL Osborne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 530898 118784 50.8855026162 0.17667626065 50 53 07 N 000 10 36 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 34.00m Max: 35.50m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Cross Construction and Development Ltd.

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Suzie Westall
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cross Construction and Development Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", 'Research', ' General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text", "Unspecified Archive"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at the former site of Osborne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Westall, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE report no. 2015005
Date	2015

Entered by	Suzie Westall (s.westall@ucl.ac.uk)
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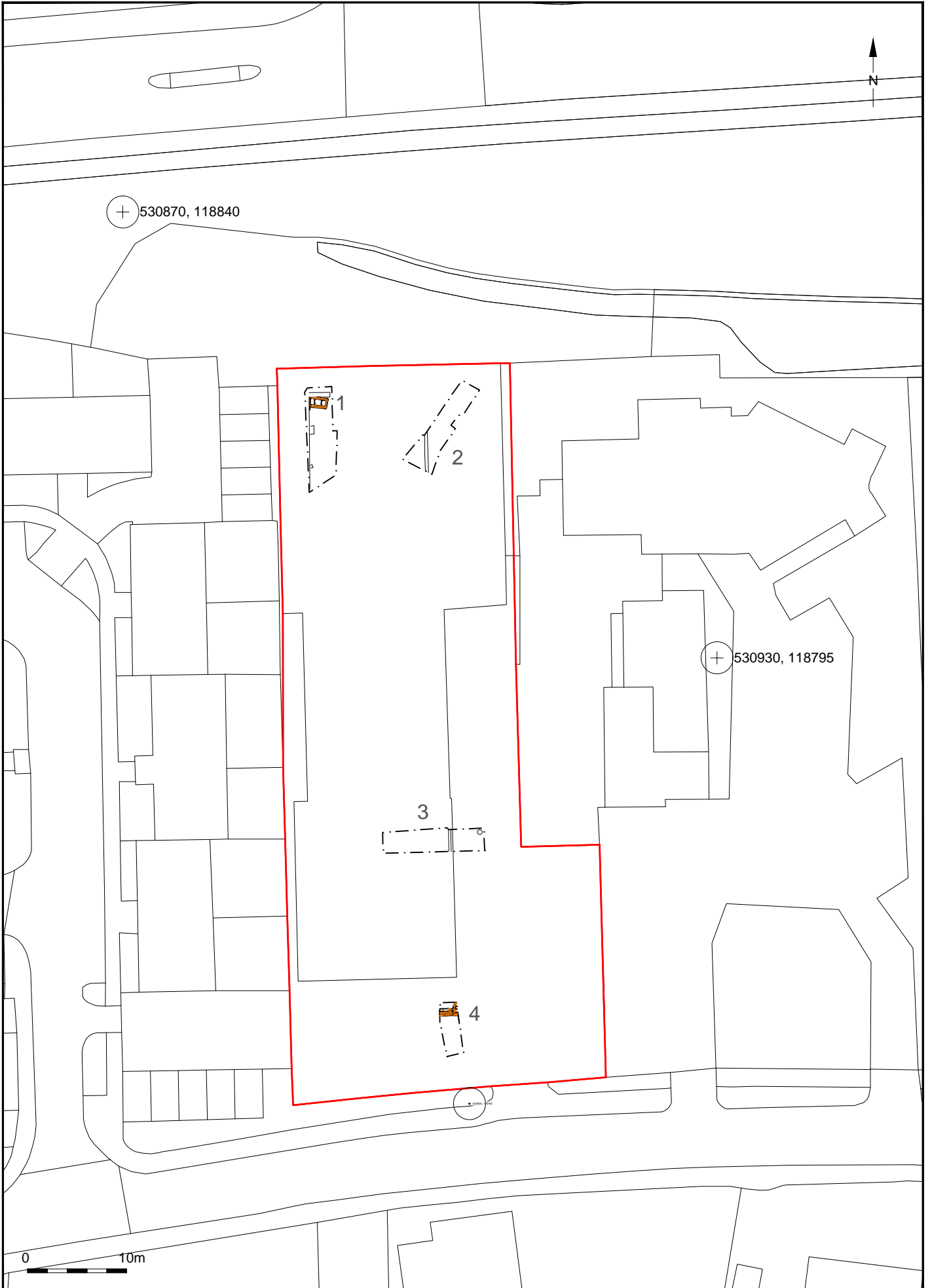
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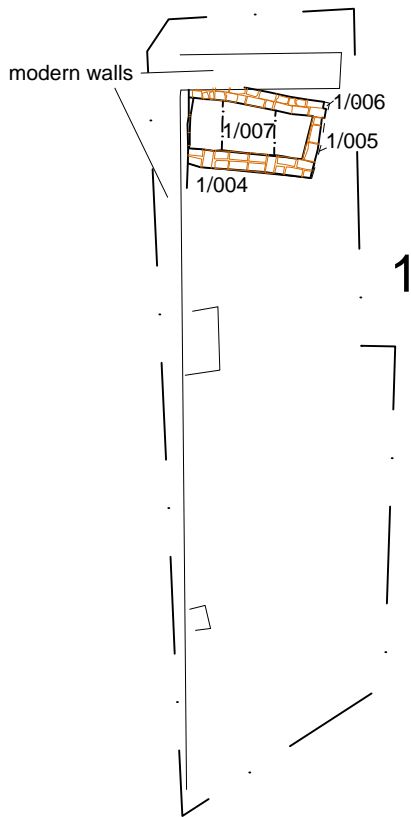
© Archaeology South-East		Osbourne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill	
Project Ref: 7231	01/ 2015	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: NG		

Fig. 1



© Archaeology South-East		Osborne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7231	01/2015	Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2015005	Drawn by: NG		

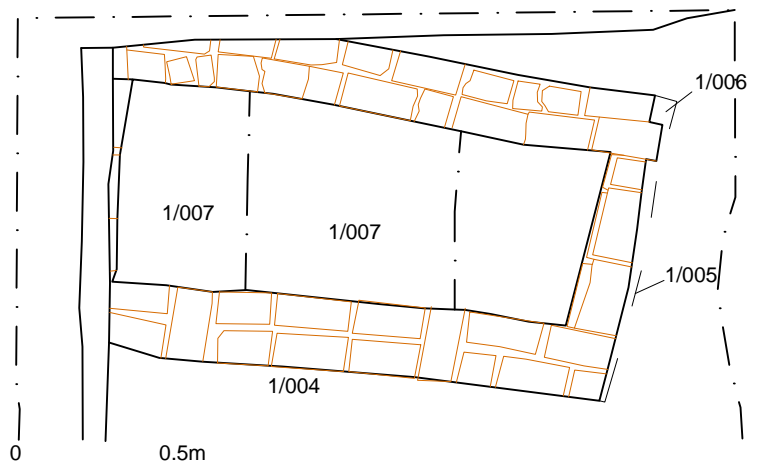
⊕ 530895, 118828



⊕ 530890, 118805

0 2m

Plan 1



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Osborne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill

Project Ref: 7231

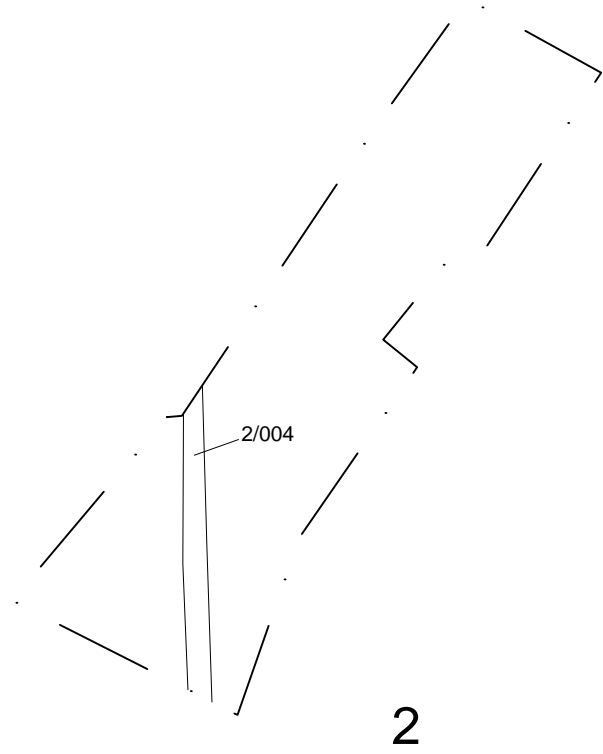
01/ 2015

Report Ref: 2015005

Drawn by:NG

Trench 1 : plan and photographs

Fig. 3



⊕ 530910, 118820

⊕ 530900, 118805

0 2m



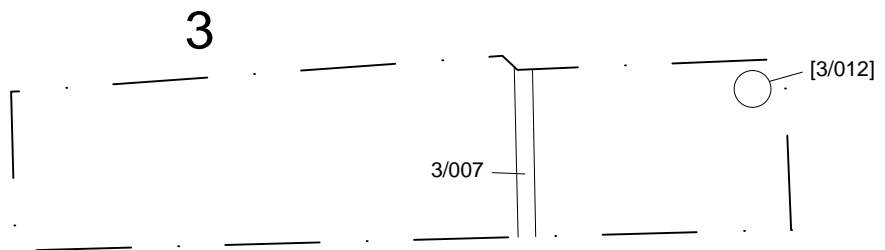
Trench 2, looking South West



Trench 2, looking North East

© Archaeology South-East		Osborne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7231	01/ 2015	Trench 2 : plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015005	Drawn by:NG		

⊕ 530895, 118785



Trench 3, looking West

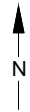


Trench 3, Section North

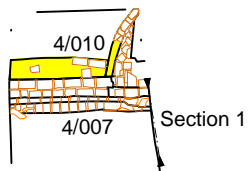
⊕ 530895, 118765

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Osborne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7231	01/ 2015	Trench 3 : plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015005	Drawn by:NG		



⊕ 530910, 118760



Section 1

4



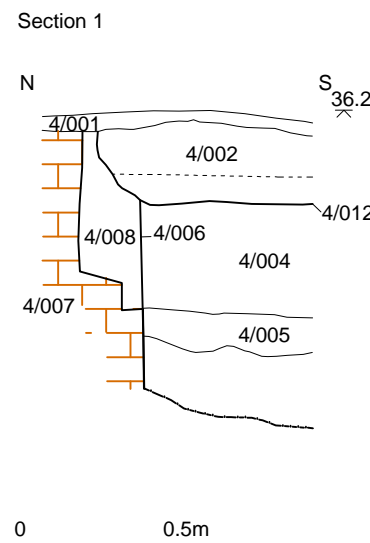
Context 4/007, looking North

Context 4/007 and 4/010, looking East

⊕ 530905, 118750

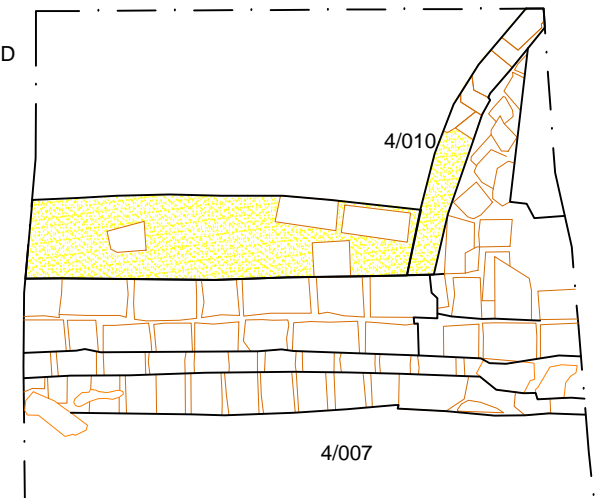


Trench 4 looking South



Section 1

Plan 2



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Project Ref: 7231

01/ 2015

Report Ref: 2015005

Drawn by: NG

Osborne House, Station Road, Burgess Hill

Trench 4 : plan, sections and photographs

Fig. 6

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