

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Kings Way, Burgess Hill
West Sussex**

**NGR: 532875 119237
(TQ 328750 192370)**

Planning Ref: DM/15/4379

ASE Project No: 160262

Site Code: KWB16

ASE Report No: 2016145

OASIS id: OASIS ID: archaeol6-250478



By Tom Munnery



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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Sunley Estates Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Kings Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex. The work was conducted between the 4th and 7th April 2016. Fourteen trenches measuring 30m in length were excavated.

Small quantities of residual worked flint were recovered from the overburden. A total of 7 features were observed within 6 trenches. These consisted of 2, 19th century field boundary ditches; 2, 19th century route ways and two small and undated pits.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Sunley Estates Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Kings Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex (centred on NGR 532875 119237, Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site consists of an irregular parcel of land, comprising a single large field with a 21st century residence and associated outbuildings within its north-west corner. The site is accessed via a narrow laneway linking Kings Way to the north-west.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online, the natural geology of the site comprises Weald Clay Formation mudstone, with possible localised sandstone to the south of the site. The site features no superficial deposits (BGS 2015).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 An outline planning application has been submitted for the proposed residential development of the site (Planning ref: DM/15/4379). A resolution to grant consent was obtained on 10th March 2016, subject to a Section 106 Legal Agreement. The recommended archaeological condition states:

7. *No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority*

Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological interest and to accord with the NPPF.

1.3.2 Alex Egginton, Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer, as advisor to Mid Sussex District Council subsequently confirmed that a trial trench evaluation targeting a 4% sample of the site would be required.

1.3.3 Archaeology South-East was commissioned to create a WSI (ASE 2016) for the archaeological investigation which was submitted to and agreed by Mid Sussex District Council's archaeological advisor.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation which was carried out in between the 4th and 7th April 2016.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following information is summarised from the Heritage Statement (ASE 2015).
- 2.2 No previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the site; however two recent archaeological investigations have been conducted in close vicinity. An archaeological evaluation and excavation was conducted by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd in June 2011 approximately 200m north of the site finding evidence of Bronze Age, and possibly Neolithic, activity. A geophysical investigation and evaluation were conducted immediately south of the site. The evaluation consisted of 94 trenches. No significant archaeology was found, the only recorded features were two field boundaries and a linear feature – all of post-medieval date.
- 2.3 The Tithe map records an enclosed landscape that probably remained little changed from the 16th and 17th centuries and perhaps to some extent from the late medieval period. The Tithe map depicts two structures within the north and north-east of the site.
- 2.4 The most notable 19th century development within the site and its environs is that of the Keymer Brick and Tile Works and its associated clay pits to the west of, and partially within, the site.

2.5 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.5.1 The general objective is to determine as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by any proposed new development.
- 2.5.2 Based on the information from the Heritage Statement the following specific research questions were formed:
- Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity on the site?
 - Is there any evidence relating to the structures depicted on the Tithe map?
- 2.5.3 The evaluation should also be sufficient to enable the Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council to make an informed decision on the requirement for any further mitigation work that may be required.
- 2.5.4 The final aim is to make public the results of the work.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

(Figure 2)

- 3.1.1 All 14 trenches were excavated in the locations proposed within the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016).
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned prior to excavation with a cable avoidance tool. Mechanical excavation using a flat-bladed ditching bucket was undertaken under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying substrate, or to the top of the archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher.
- 3.1.3 All deposits and archaeological features were recorded on ASE context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Vertical sections were drawn of features and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.4 Trenches and features were located and planned using GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.6 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket but no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

3.2 Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable local repository in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	15
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	95
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	3
Trench Record forms	14

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.21-0.31
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.09-0.14
1/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0.04-0.09
1/004	Cut	Linear	-	3.49	0.11
1/005	Fill	Fill	-	3.49	0.11
1/006	Fill	Fill	-	?	0.04
1/007	Cut	Linear	-	3.00	?
1/008	Fill	Fill	-	3.00	?

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum of 0.44m with a stratigraphy of light brown silt-loam topsoil (1/001) above light grey-brown silt-clay subsoil (1/002). Two shallow linear features were encountered cutting the light yellow sand-clay natural (1/003).
- 4.1.2 Linear [1/004] was 3.49m across and just 0.11m deep. Its exposed edge was gently sloping and came down on to a flat but slightly irregular base. Its main fill comprised a homogeneous grey-brown silt-clay (1/006) which yielded a large quantity of CBM and pottery dating to the early to mid-19th century. A small portion of the feature was filled with a chalk-rich matrix (1/005) from which no finds were recovered.
- 4.1.3 The second linear feature [1/007] was narrower at 3.00m. Its only observed fill (1/008) appeared identical to the main fill of [1/004], and a selection of finds were recovered from the surface, including a fragment of a late post-medieval stoneware bottle.

4.2 Trench 2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.12-0.19
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.13-0.14
2/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0.04-0.09
2/004	Cut	Ditch	-	0.89	0.21
2/005	Fill	Fill	-	0.89	0.21

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was excavated to 0.36m depth with a stratigraphy of topsoil above subsoil. Towards the western end of the trench was a north to south aligned ditch. The profile was fairly steep with a rounded base. It contained a light grey-yellow clay fill (2/005) that had occasional flecks of charcoal, from which late post-medieval earthenware was recovered.

4.3 Trench 3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.14-0.21
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.15-0.17
3/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0.04-0.15
3/004	Cut	Ditch	-	1.50	0.16
3/005	Fill	Fill	-	1.50	0.16

Table 5: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 This trench was machined to a maximum depth of 0.49m and had a stratigraphy comprising topsoil above subsoil. CBM was observed in the topsoil at the eastern end of the trench, above and east of the recorded ditch.
- 4.3.2 The ditch [3/004] had fairly steep sides, a rounded profile and was filled with a light grey-brown clay (3/005). A large collection of finds were recovered from the sampled section, which corresponded to those observed in the overburden of the trench at this point. These included several sherds of late post-medieval pottery and a large quantity of CBM.

4.4 Trench 6

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.20-0.31
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.17-0.21
6/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0.09-0.13
6/004	Cut	Ditch	-	1.50	-

Table 6: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 6 was up to 0.65m deep with a stratigraphy of topsoil above subsoil. Running the length of much of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch [6/004] that appears to be the continuance of ditch [3/004] some 15m to the north. The overburden at the northern end of Trench 6 also contained CBM and pottery comparable to that observed in Trench 3 and ditch [3/004]. The ditch [6/004] therefore was not further.

4.5 Trench 10

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.15-0.20
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.15-0.24
10/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0.10-0.13
10/004	Cut	Pit	-	1.19	0.14
10/005	Fill	Fill	-	1.19	0.14

Table 7: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 10 had a maximum depth of 0.60m with subsoil above the natural and topsoil above that. A small assemblage of late prehistoric flintwork was recovered from the overburden and a shallow pit was recorded towards the centre of the trench.
- 4.5.2 Shallow pit [10/004] appeared circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It held a single fill (10/005) of mid grey silt-clay from which no finds were recovered.

4.6 Trench 13

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.24-0.29
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.20-0.22
13/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0.03-0.05
13/004	Cut	Pit	0.41	0.40	0.08
13/005	Fill	Fill	0.41	0.40	0.08

Table 8: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 13 was machined to a depth of 0.52m with a stratigraphy of topsoil above subsoil. The overburden yielded a single flint flake.
- 4.6.2 Pit [13/004] had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a light grey-yellow silt-clay fill but yielded no finds.

4.2 Trenches 4, 5, 7-9, 11, 12 and 13

- 4.2.1 All these trenches had the same stratigraphy of topsoil over subsoil, with the topsoil varying in thickness from 0.12m-0.37m and the subsoil 0.09m-0.24m (Appendix 1). No archaeological features or finds were recorded in these trenches.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 10). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
1/001	1	24												
1/006	3	1051	103	9078							2	7		
1/008	1	79	13	1323									1	5
2/001	1	5												
2/005	12	259	13	545										
3/005					2	52					6	36	2	6
3/005	43	847	53	2272	1	3	2	7						
4/001									1	80				
5/001	1	8							3	20				
7/001									1	19				
8/001									1	21				
10/001									2	95				
11/001									1	11				
13/001									1	15				
Total	62	2273	182	13218	3	55	2	7	10	261	8	43	3	11

Table 10: Finds quantification

5.2 The Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation work on Land at Kings Way produced eight pieces of flint weighing 203g. The artefacts were recovered from the topsoil in six trenches (trenches 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 13). The material was quantified by piece count and weight and was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet. It is presented in Table 11.

Category	Flake	Blade	Retouched form	Total
No	6	1	1	8

Table 11: the flintwork

5.2.2 The assemblage consists of seven flakes, one of which was minimally retouched and a blade. The artefacts were manufactured from dark grey or brown chalk derived flint. Their overall freshness implies that they have

experienced negligible post-depositional disturbance. Flakes predominate. Overall they display plain and cortical platforms. Herzian cones were also noted. Based on morphological and technological traits a Late prehistoric date can be proposed for the assemblage. The exception is the blade. It displays parallel edges, and it was more carefully worked. The artefact is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

5.3 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered 59 sherds of pottery, weighing 2325g, from seven individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 12 by common name as part of the visible archive.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments
1/001	English stoneware	LPM	1	24g	Preserve jar x1 (grey Bristol glaze, plain, with string groove closure)
1/006	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	3	1052g	Large bowl x1 (full profile: c. 420mm diameter rim, 140mm tall with heavy internally beaded club rim)
1/008	English stoneware	LPM	1	78g	Bottle x1 (grey Bristol glaze)
2/001	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	4g	Uncertain form x1
2/005	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	8	256g	Uncertain form x2
2/005	Pearlware (hand painted)	LPM	1	3g	Saucer x1 (blue stylised floral design)
3/005	Unglazed earthenware (late)	LPM	10	148g	Flower pots x5 (with simple and flattened D-club rims, the former with a group of horizontal incised lines)
3/005	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	27	660g	Jug x1 (all over clear glaze); large dish x1 (bulbous club rim); bowl x1 (everted rectangular club rim and incised horizontal lines on body); jar/bread bin x1 (moulded club rim); uncertain form x5
3/005	Black glazed red earthenware	LPM	2	6g	Uncertain form x1
3/005	Rockingham-type ware	LPM	1	20g	Teapot x1
3/005	Creamware	LPM	1	2g	?Bowl x1 (late/pale)
3/005	Refined whiteware (plain)	LPM	2	10g	Uncertain form x2 (x1 with blue sponged decoration)
5/001	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	8g	Uncertain form x1 (green glazed buff bodysherd but quite fresh)

Table 12: Pottery assemblage (EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+)

5.3.2 The earliest post-Roman pottery from the site consists of the unstratified green glazed earthenware bodysherd from context [5/001] that could be placed anywhere between c. 1550 and 1750. Despite being relatively fresh it is an isolated piece. The vast majority of the pottery belongs to the later 18th to early 20th centuries, though nothing need be before 1800. The assemblage is notable for the high proportion of local unglazed and glazed red earthenwares, including the very fresh large pieces from context [1/006]. Although these could be as late as the early 20th century it is considered likely all are of the early/mid-19th century. There are just a few scattered finewares, including a single piece of late creamware and early sherd of pearlware (both probably later 18th to early 19th century) as well as a Rockingham-type teapot. The latest sherds appear to consist of a couple of Bristol glazed English stoneware fragments with the preserve jar from [1/001] almost certainly being of the early 20th century.

5.3.3 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in the area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and has been discarded.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 A total of 179 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 13,160g were recovered from four evaluation contexts: [1/006]; [1/008]; [2/005]; and [3/005]. As an assemblage the CBM was fairly homogenous in terms of both forms and fabrics. The brick provided the only dateable material, with those in fabric B1 suggesting a late-17th-18th century date, and those in B2 a later, mid-late 18th century date.

5.4.2 Roof tile made up the majority of all CBM hand-collected from Kings Way with 118 fragments. Apart from two pieces of very chipped and degraded 'tile' from [2/005], the tile was exclusively formed from fabric T1 (see Table 13) with measurable dimensions of 11-13mm thick, 157mm wide, and angular square or diamond shaped peg holes of 10mm in diameter. In the few instances that the tile preserved both peg holes on a single fragment, these were consistently 55mm apart. Many tiles had slightly depressed margins as a result of the moulding process, and in all cases where the base surface was intact a fine moulding sand had been used. White, sandy lime mortar was found still attached to the roof tile fragments from [1/006] and [3/005].

5.4.3 A single thick and slightly curved fragment - also crafted from T1 - was recovered from [1/006]. The camber of this fragment suggests a fairly generous circumference, and that the fragment originated from a chimney pot rather than a ridge tile or drain, although there are no soot marks or other diagnostic features. The T2 scraps were roughly formed from clay and essentially large pieces of surface spall that might be roof tile, but equally could be floor tile or brick.

5.4.4. Two brick forms were discernible, each corresponding to a particular brick fabric. Those in B1 ranged in thickness from 47-55mm, suggestive of an early-mid post-medieval date, c.17th-18th century. One brick also had an intact width of 102mm, and a surface worn smooth indicating it functioned as a paving brick. B2 bricks were clearly much thicker, with fragments measuring

64-66mm. Like the B1 examples these bricks were unfroged, but their size suggests them to be later, most likely made in the later 18th century. However no bricks were intact, and these dates are based only on the apparent dimensions provided by the partial bricks and edge fragments available.

5.4.5 Much of the brick and tile from Kings Way was either over-fired or vitrified; the mortar attached to brick pieces from [1/006] and [1/008] was vitrified to glaze. The homogenous nature of the CBM from Kings Way suggests that it originated from a single or contemporary structures of c.18th century date with the B2 bricks perhaps representing later additions or refurbishments to an existing structure.

Fabric	Description
T1	Dense orange fabric, often over-fired to dark red and very hard. Moderate-common fine and medium opaque quartz ships; iron-rich and oxide inclusions up to 1mm; sparse cream streaking and calcareous deposits; sparse very coarse flint inclusions up to 12mm.
T2	Uneven, amalgamated-looking fabric with moderate dark orange iron-rich inclusions up to 1mm; sparse white silty deposits up to 1mm; 'hackly' edges when broken.
B1	Dense pale orange fabric (often fired to dark red) with cream marbling, moderate iron-rich deposits - sometimes burnt black - mostly up to 2mm, occasionally up to 10mm.
B2	Similar to tile fabric T1, although often with no apparent quartz in fabric, or only sparse coarse quartz.

Table 23: CBM fabric descriptions

5.5 The Glass by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Just three fragments of glass were recovered during the evaluation. Context [1/008] produced a 4g piece of 3mm thick colourless window glass with no signs of corrosion. A later 19th- to early 20th- century date is likely. Context [3/005] produced a 2g chip from a green wine/beer bottle and a 2g chip from a pale aqua coloured panel bottle. Both can only be given a general 19th- to early 20th- century date.

5.5.4 The glass assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.6 The Bulk Metalwork by Susan Chandler

5.6.1 A total of 8 iron objects weighing a total of 42g were recovered from two contexts; [1/006] contained two incomplete hand forged nails with square heads and stems, [3/005] contained 4 nails of the same type as those in [1/006] as well as a further incomplete nail stem and a small unidentifiable strip fragment. Nails of this hand forged type are common from the roman period and can be tricky to date, in this case they are most likely medieval or post medieval in date.

5.7 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.7.1 Just two bone fragments and one tooth were hand-collected from a single context [3/005]. The bones have been identified as large- mammal vertebrae, the largest of the fragments has been split ventrally, a butchery mark associated with carcass dismemberment. The tooth is an upper canine from a female pig. There is no evidence of burning, gnawing or pathology on the bones.

5.8 The Shell by Susan Chandler

5.8.1 Two fragments of shell were recovered by hand from context [3/005]. These are parts of scallop shells, though there are not enough diagnostic features present to say exactly what species.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 Stratigraphy across the site comprised topsoil over subsoil, which sat above the natural. The natural was predominantly a clay-rich Wealden deposit, which had a higher sand content and was consequently drier around trenches 9 to 13.

6.1.2 A total of seven features were observed in six of the trenches. These consisted of 2, 19th century ditches, 2, 19th century shallow linear depressions and two small undated pits.

6.1.3 All the dated features originate from the late post-medieval period.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 Outside the area tested by quarrying for brick clay, little evidence for disturbance of archaeological horizons was noted, excepting a few plough scars observed in some of the trench bases. This ploughing did not appear to be deep, however, and identified features were intact.

6.2.2 An average overburden thickness of between 0.35m and 0.40m overlay the natural geology and was recorded at heights of between 40.72 and 44.77m OD.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

6.3.1 The prehistoric period is represented only by a small assemblage of residual struck flint recovered from the overburden. Although only a small group, its condition was relatively good, suggesting that it had suffered little post-depositional movement.

Late post-medieval

6.3.2 Late post-medieval evidence was confined to the northern portion of the evaluated area. Here 2, 19th century old field boundary ditches were recorded.

6.3.3 Within the ditches finds included bricks and tiles that are thought likely to derive from the demolished building shown in the north-east corner of the site on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1813 (Figure 9). The material suggests that this building was probably 18th century, with a later addition or refurbishment.

6.3.4 The two shallow features observed in Trench 1 may represent the infilling of route ways although no metallurgy was observed.

Undated

6.3.4 Two small undated pits in Trenches 10 and 13 are of unknown date.

6.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

6.4.1 The precise plans for development were not available at the time of writing, however, based on the findings of this evaluation any impacts are considered likely to be very low.

6.5 Consideration of research aims

6.5.1 The evaluation was mostly successful in determining the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.

6.5.2 Residual evidence of prehistoric activity was encountered on site in the form of unstratified worked flint from the overburden. Dating evidence probably relating to the building depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1813 was recovered from the ditches in the form of 18th century brick and tile.

6.6 Conclusions

6.6.1 Small quantities of residual worked flint were recovered from the overburden. A total of 7 features were observed within 6 trenches. These consisted of 2, 19th century field boundary ditches; 2, 19th century route ways and two small, undated pits.

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HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	9068-15-081				
Site code	KWB16				
Project code	160262				
Planning reference	DM/15/4379				
Site address	Land at Kings Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex				
District/Borough	Mid Sussex District Council				
NGR (12 figures)	532875 119237				
Geology	Weald Clay				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	4th to 7th April 2016				
Sponsor/client	Sunley Estates Ltd				
Project manager	Paul Mason				
Project supervisor	Tom Munnery				
Period summary		Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	
				Post-Medieval	
Project summary (100 word max)	An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Land at Kings Way, Burgess Hill, between the 4th and 7th April 2016. Fourteen trenches measuring 30m in length were excavated. Small quantities of residual worked flint were recovered from the overburden. A total of 7 features were observed within 6 trenches. These consisted of 2, 19th century field boundary ditches; 2, 19th century route ways and two small, undated pits.				

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
CBM	CBM	Late post-medieval	182 / 13218g
Bone	Bone	Late post-medieval	3 / 55g
Pottery	Ceramic	Late post-medieval	62 2273g
Flint	Flint	Late prehistoric	10 / 261g
Nail	Iron	Late post-medieval	8 / 43g
Shell	Shell	Late post-medieval	2 / 7g
Glass	Glass	Late post-medieval	3 / 11g

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-250478

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Kings Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Land at Kings Way, Burgess Hill, between the 4th and 7th April 2016. Small quantities of residual worked flint were recovered from the overburden. A total of 7 features were observed within 6 trenches. These consisted of 2, 19th century field boundary ditches; 2, 19th century route ways and two small and undated pits.

Project dates Start: 04-04-2016 End: 07-04-2016

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference 160262 - Contracting Unit No. codes

Any associated project reference KWB16 - Sitecode codes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Pre-planning guidance

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX BURGESS HILL Land at Kings Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex

Postcode RH15 0LY

Study area 0 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 328750 192370 50.956661008025 -0.107882312512 50 57 23 N 000 06 28 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project originator brief Sunley Estates Ltd

Project originator design Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Paul Mason
Project supervisor Tom Munnery
Type of sponsor/funding body Client
Name of sponsor/funding body Sunley Estates Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Local Museum

Physical Contents "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital available Media "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper available Media "Context sheet", "Report"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Kings Way, Burgess Hill, West Sussex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Munnery, T.

Other bibliographic details 2016145

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

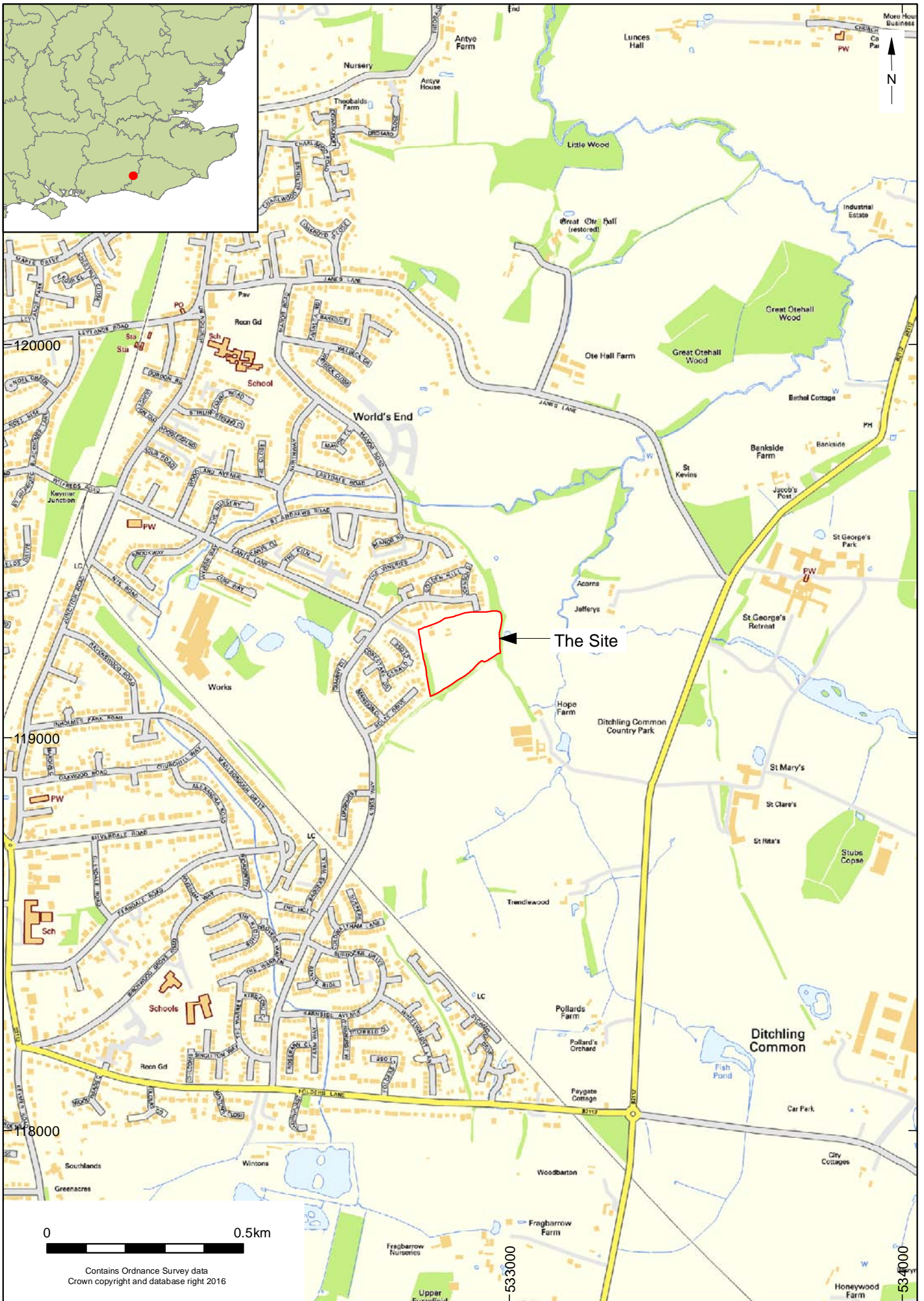
Place of issue or publication West Sussex HER

Entered by Tom Munnery (t.munnery@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 4 May 2016

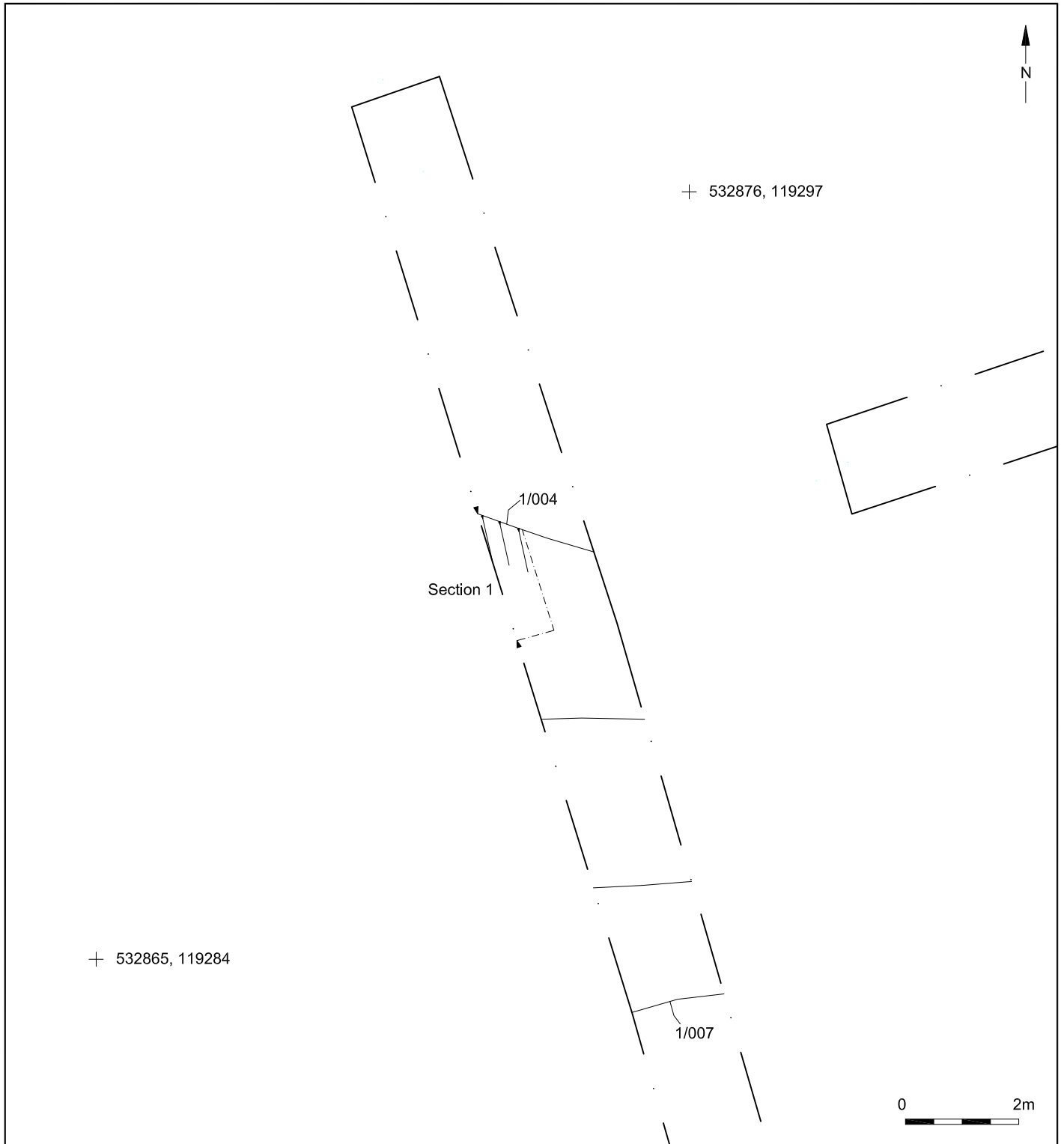
Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness m	Height m AOD
T4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.25	42.32-42.78
T4	4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.17	42.09-42.55
T4	4/003	Layer	Natural	0.09-0.10	41.95-42.38
T5	5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.26	41.42-42.22
T5	5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.18	41.18-41.98
T5	5/003	Layer	Natural	0.04-0.09	41.02-41.81
T7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16	40.71-41.10
T7	7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16-0.20	40.55-40.94
T7	7/003	Layer	Natural	0.05-0.19	40.37-40.74
T8	8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.17	43.31-44.33
T8	8/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.18	43.15-44.17
T8	8/003	Layer	Natural	0.04-0.10	42.98-44.00
T9	9/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.25	43.34-44.21
T9	9/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.19	43.13-43.97
T9	9/003	Layer	Natural	0.08-0.10	42.98-43.78
T11	11/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.37	44.09-44.77
T11	11/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17-0.19	43.88-44.42
T11	11/003	Layer	Natural	0.06-0.10	43.61-44.23
T12	12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.20	42.43-43.20
T12	12/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.18	42.28-43.03
T12	12/003	Layer	Natural	0.04-0.07	42.23-42.96
T13	13/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.29	42.81-43.61
T13	13/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20-0.22	42.56-43.36
T13	13/003	Layer	Natural	0.03-0.05	42.33-43.18
T14	14/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.29	41.41-41.82
T14	14/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.16	41.25-41.65
T14	14/003	Layer	Natural	0.05-0.08	41.06-41.29

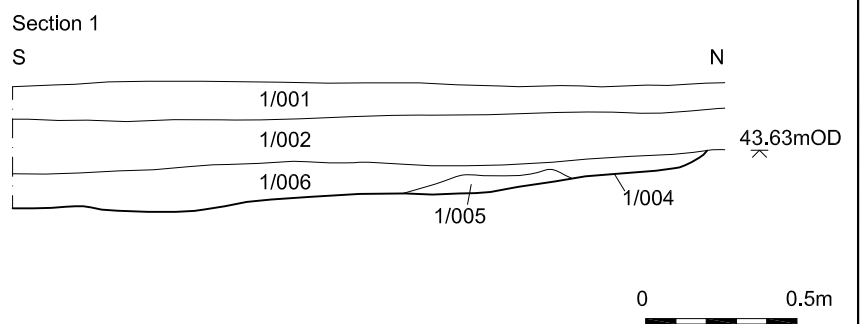


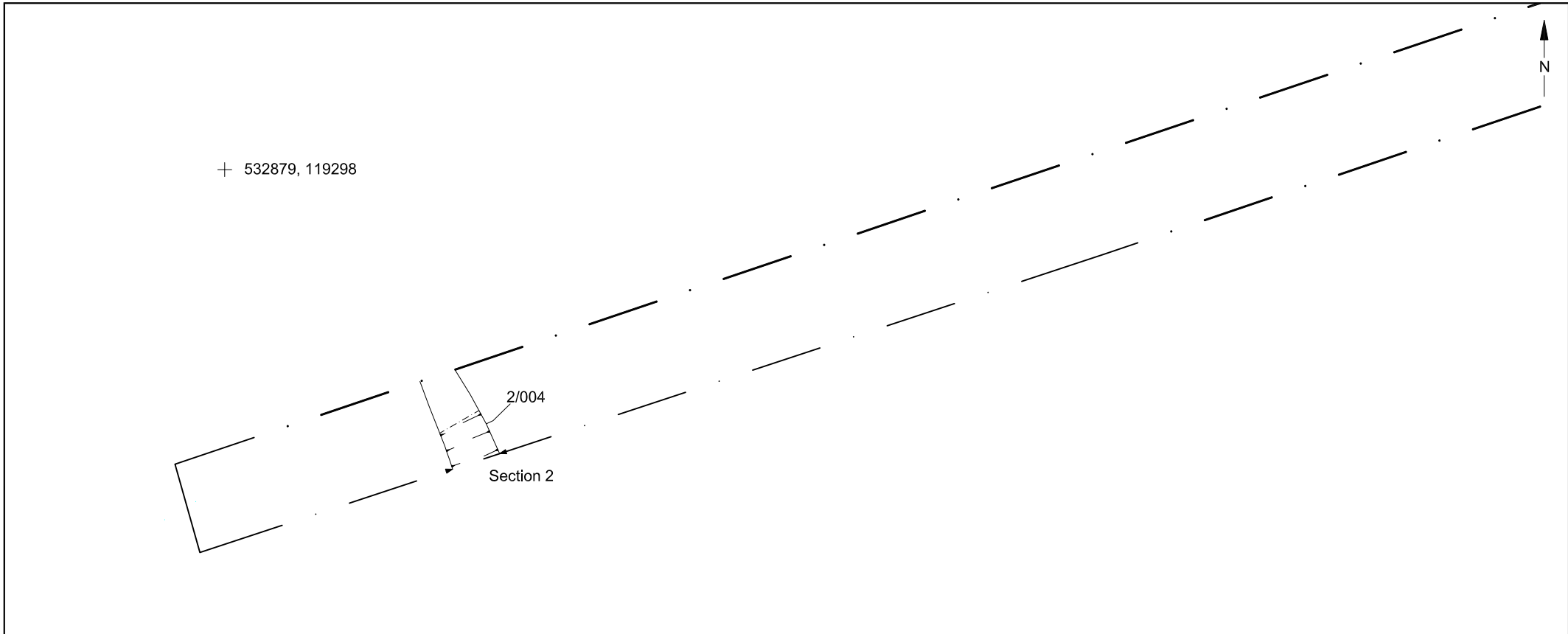


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Project Ref: 160262	April 2016	Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2016145	Drawn by: LG		

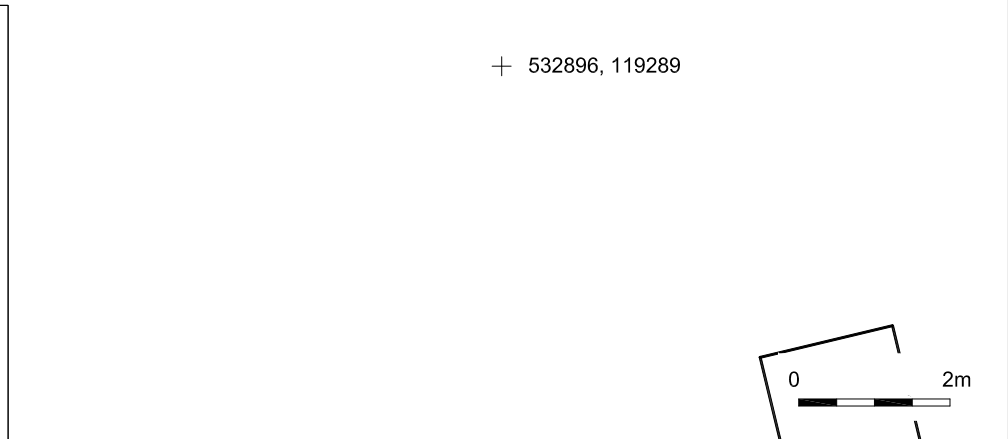
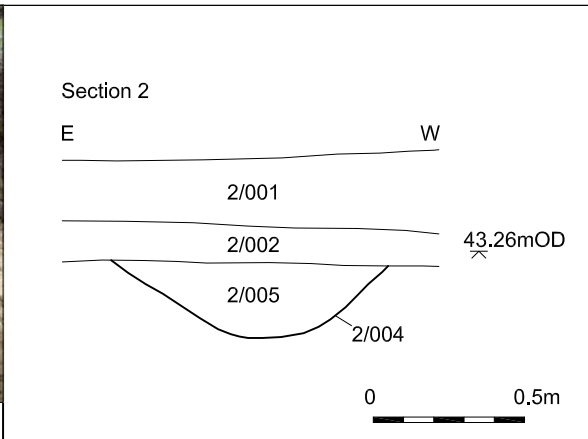


1/004 looking south-west





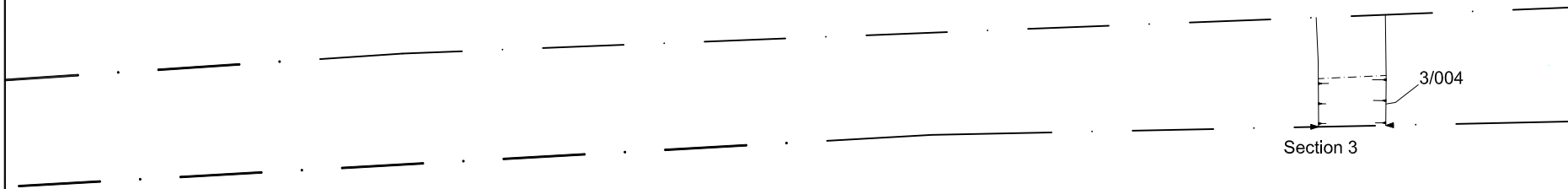
2/004 looking south-east



© Archaeology South-East		Kings Way, Burgess Hill	Fig.4
Project Ref: 160262	April 2016	Trench 2 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016145	Drawn by: LG		

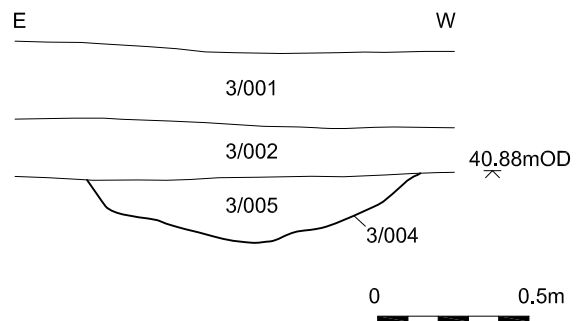


+ 532935, 119309



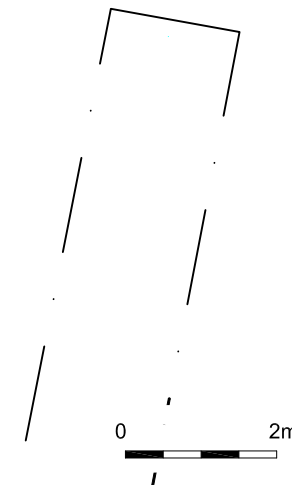
3/004 looking south

Section 3



+ 532951, 119298

+ 532949, 119297



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Project Ref: 160262

April 2016

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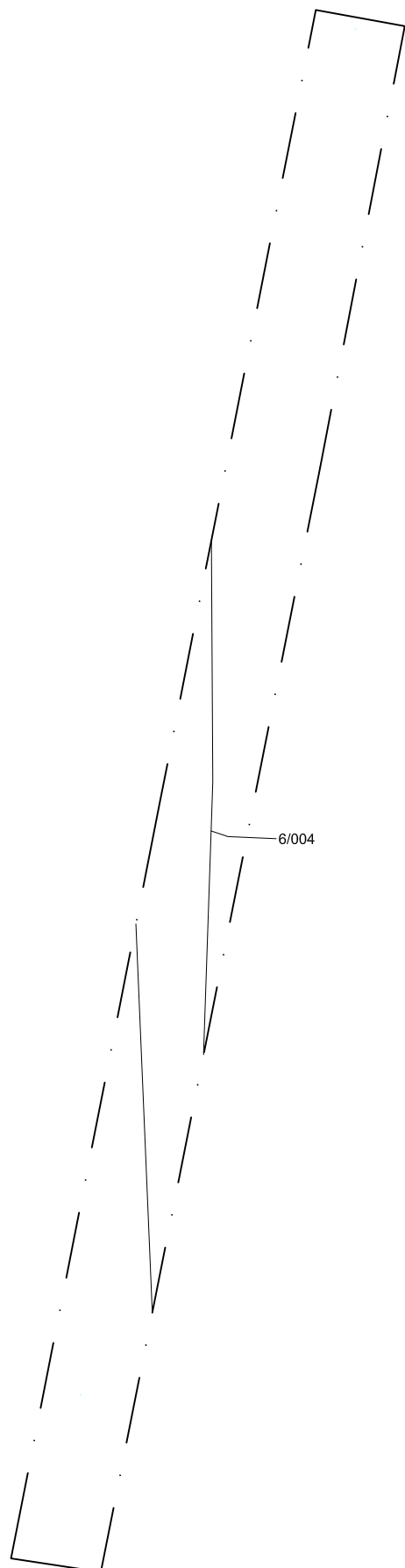
Kings Way, Burgess Hill

Trench 3 plan, section and photograph

Fig.5



+ 532949, 119297



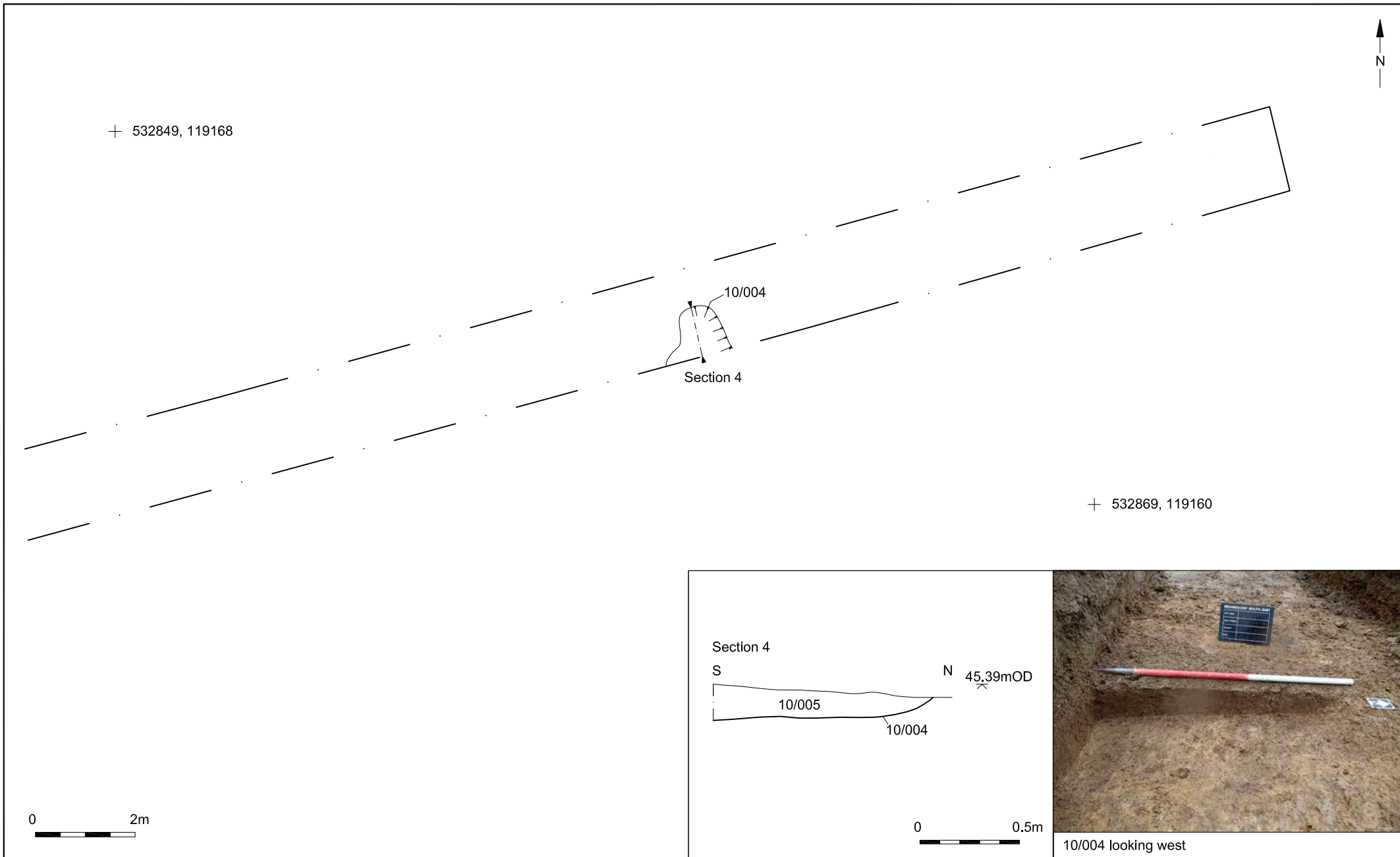
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0 2m

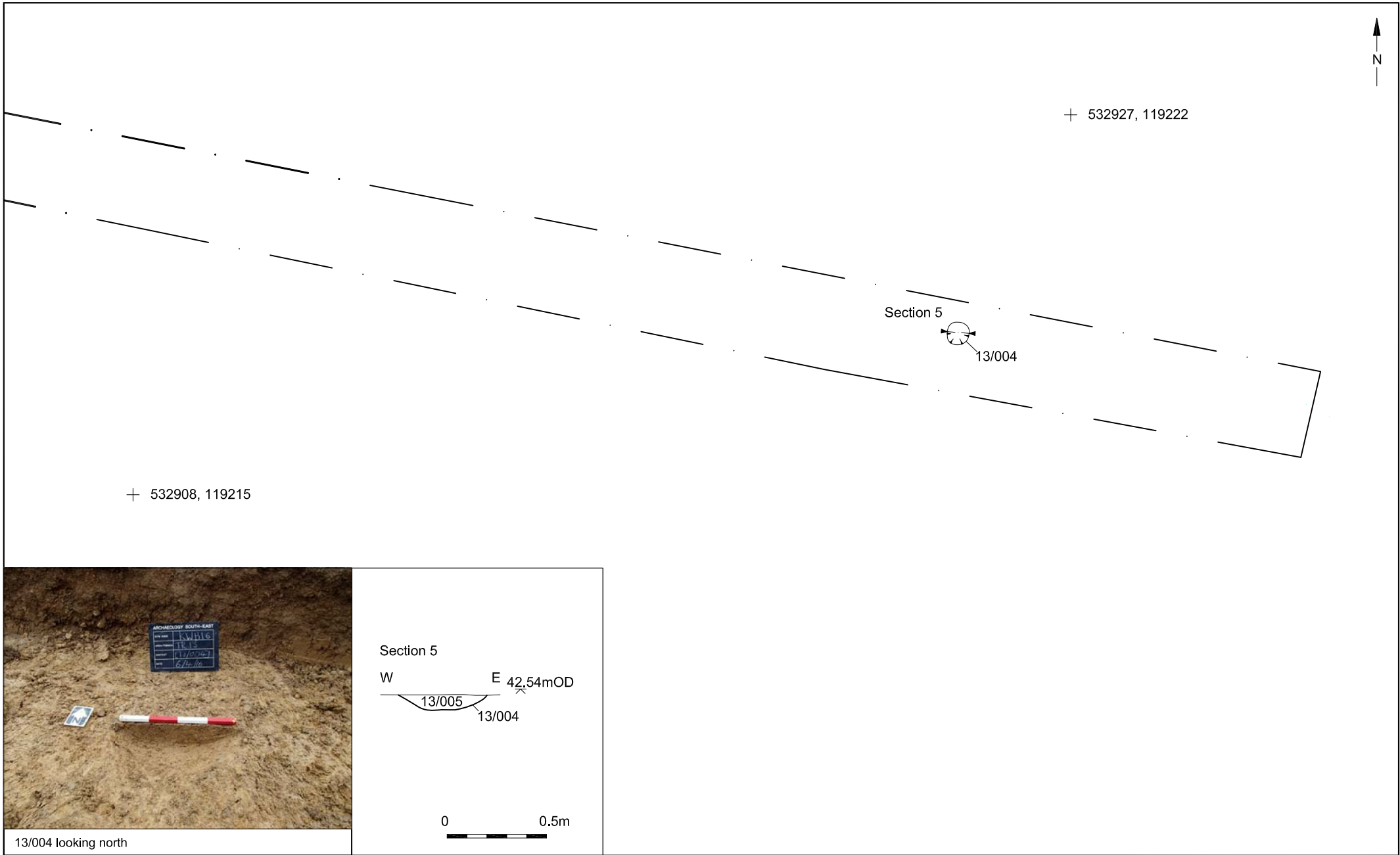


Trench 6 looking south

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Project Ref: 160262	April 2016	Trench 6 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016145	Drawn by: LG		



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Project Ref: 160262	April 2016	Trench 10 plan, section and photograph		
Report Ref: 2016145	Drawn by: LG			



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+ 532927, 119222

Section 5

13/004



13/004 looking north

Section 5

W E 42,54mOD

13/005 13/004

0 0.5m

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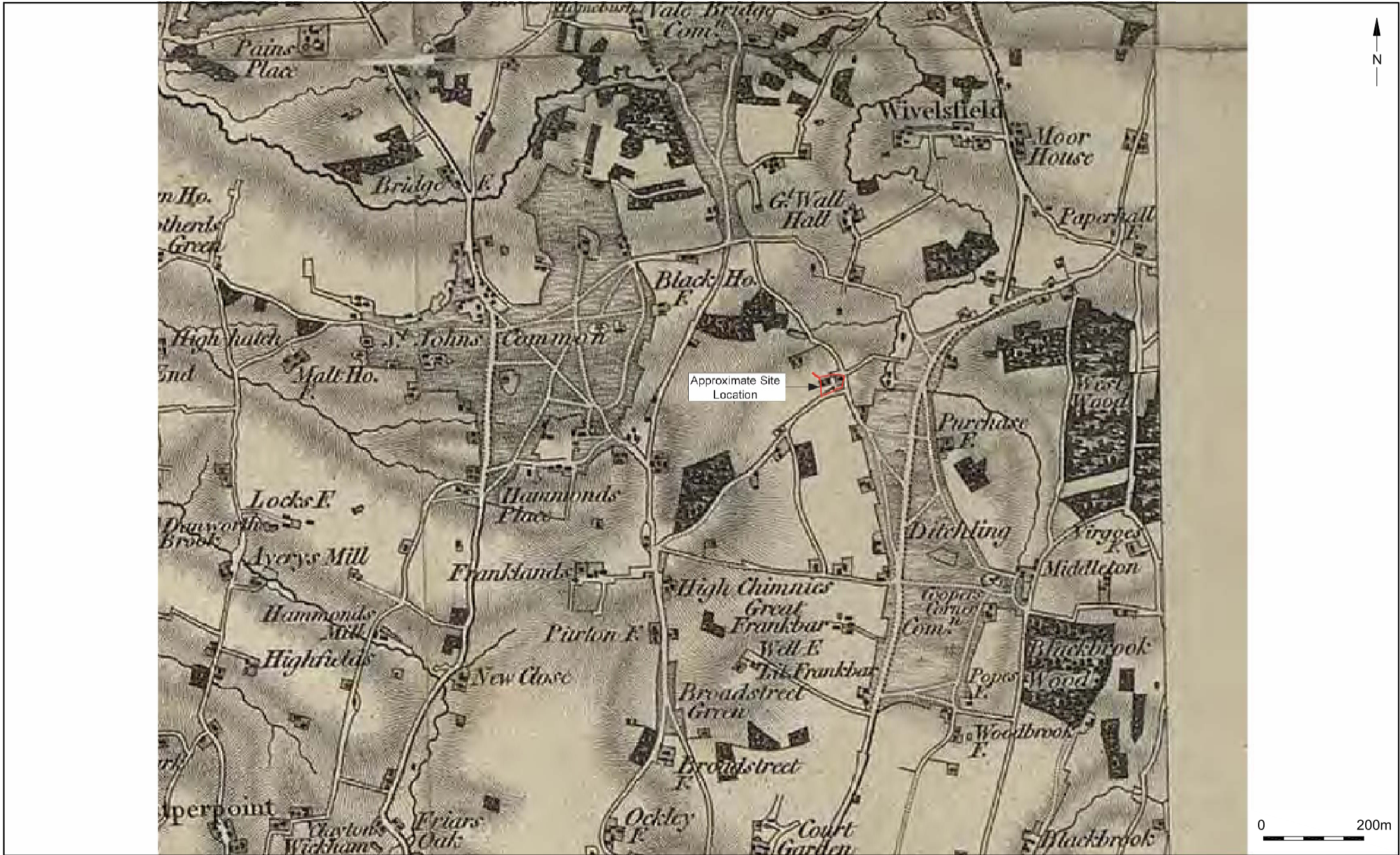
Project Ref: 160262
Report Ref: 2016145

April 2016
Drawn by: LG

Kings Way, Burgess Hill

Trench 13 plan, section and photograph

Fig.8



© Archaeology South-East		Kings Way, Burgess Hill		Fig.9
Project Ref: 160262	April 2016	1813 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map		
Report Ref: 2016145	Drawn by: LG			

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