

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at Haywards Heath: Sunte House, Birchen Lane,
West Sussex**

**NGR: 533404 125414
(TQ 33404 25414)**

**Planning Ref: DM/17/1709
Appeal Ref: APP/D3830/W/16/3146504**

**ASE Project No: 171084
Site Code: SUN17**

**ASE Report No: 2017552
OASIS id: archaeol6-306066**

By Teresa Vieira

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**Teresa Vieira
With contributions by Lucy Allott, Elena Baldi and Karine Le Hégarat
Illustrations by Lauren Gibson**

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East, were commissioned by Brookworth Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to a residential development at Sunte House, Birchen Lane, Haywards Heath, West Sussex. This report details the results of the evaluation that comprised a total of 8 trenches, from which 3 contained archaeology.

Three cut features, interpreted as pits, were identified and excavated, although the absence of dating and artefactual evidence did not allow a further interpretation on their function and chronology.

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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, University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Brookworth Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Sunte House, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, hereafter referred to as 'the site.' The location can be seen in Figure 1 (NGR TQ 33404 125414).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The British Geological Survey data indicates that the solid geology within the vicinity of the site consists of Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand, comprising interbedded sandstone and siltstone, with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2017).

1.2.2 The site lies on the northern edge of Haywards Heath, south of Sunte House. It comprises a single irregular field, currently under rough grass, bounded to the north by the gardens of Sunte House concealed behind high hedges, and to the south, east and west by modern housing. Much of the land to the north is also under recent development. Haywards Heath is situated in the High Weald, on a minor east-west ridge.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application (REF: DM/17/1709) for the residential development of the site has been approved on appeal (Appeal reference: APP/D3830/16/3146504) subject to the following condition:

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

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological evaluation which was undertaken by Teresa Vieira (Archaeologist), Sophie Austin (Assistant Archaeologists), and Rob Kaleta (Surveyor) between the 18th and the 20th of December 2017. ASE project management was provided by Paul Mason (Project Manager, fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts (Project Managers, post-excavation). Lauren Gibson prepared the illustrations for this report.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background outlined below is drawn from previously collected information deriving from recent investigations in the vicinity (ASE 2017a).

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Only one findspot of Prehistoric material is recorded within a c1km radius of the site, an assemblage of Mesolithic flints, including a Tranchet Axe from TQ 33700 25700 (HER Ref: MWS 3826).

2.3 Iron Age

2.3.1 Until recently, no significant finds of Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or early medieval material had been recorded within a c1km radius of the site. The absence of finds probably reflected the absence of modern archaeological fieldwork in proximity to the site. Recent archaeological work located to the north of Birchen Lane (centred on NGR: 533280 125810: ASE 2017a) and in close proximity to the current site has produced evidence of an iron bloomery dating to the Middle Iron Age. This includes a bowl-furnace for the smelting of ore sourced from the northern bank of the adjacent watercourse. Limited on-site primary smithing was also evidenced by small quantities of smithing slag and hammerscale retrieved from ash deposits from the backfilled quarry and the fill of a small pit. The archaeological features and deposits associated with the bloomery were sealed by a layer of colluvium, which had probably formed by the transitional Middle/Late Iron Age period. This was likely followed by a period of re-forestation.

2.4 Medieval to present

2.4.1 In the historic period the area conforms to the normal medieval and post-medieval pattern of Wealden settlement of a high density of dispersed farmsteads¹. The West Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Survey identifies the fieldscape to the north of the site as typically represented by a pattern of small late medieval assart fields (irregular parcels created by medieval woodland clearance) and larger fields². Pottery recovered from the subsoil overlying the colluvium on that site indicates that assarting and subsequent agricultural activity had occurred by the 13th century, although the small number of recovered sherds suggests that this activity was likely to have been of low intensity.

2.4.2 Nearby Birchen Wood is classified as ancient semi-natural assart woodland of medieval origin. However, Gardener and Gream's map of 1795 (not illustrated) indicates no substantial wood in this location; this is apparently confirmed in the more accurate Ordnance Survey (OS) of 1808.

¹

https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/media/1729/haywards_heath_eus_report_and_maps.pdf

² http://www2.westsussex.gov.uk/environment/wscp/HW4_High_Weald_Fringes.pdf

- 2.4.3 The Grade II* Listed Building of Sunte House, north of the site, is documented from the 16th century³. Wickham Farmhouse is a second Grade II* Listed Building which lies to the immediate west of the site. A building on this site is mentioned in 1279 and foundations may relate to this, but the existing building has a late 16th century lobby entrance house and 17th century extensions/late 19th century alterations⁴. To the south-east, behind later development, lies Gander Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building, originally a farmhouse and later a Lodge with preserved 17th century remnants, but possibly dating from the 14th century⁵.
- 2.4.4 The land in which the site lies was associated with Sunte House⁶. An OS map of 1808 appears to show the site to lie within an irregular longitudinal enclosure extending south of *Sunt Farm* and east of *Wickham*, opening eastwards onto heathland beyond the site to the east. 19th century alterations to the property included the creation of parkland to the south and east of the house and the installation of a formal drive and carriage ring leading to the southern frontage of the house. This driveway is extant, although it has fallen into disuse, and can be observed running in a curved alignment through the centre of the site linking the house and Gander Green Road.

2.5 Aims and Objectives

- 2.5.1 The aims of the evaluation as set out in the preceding Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2017a) were:
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits within the site
 - 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
 - To enable the Archaeological Advisors to MSDC to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site
- 2.5.2 The site also has the potential to address a number of more specific research questions drawn from the South-East Research Framework:
- The use of the Weald in later prehistory: how good is the evidence for occupation or exploitation of the Weald in later prehistory? Was it a barrier to communication?
 - The impact of houses of the royalty/gentry had on the local landscape, economy and social structure in the post-medieval period

³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029738>

⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1286539>

⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1025507>

⁶ The Planning Inspectorate, Appeal Ref: App/D3830//W/16/3146504

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017b). All work was carried out in accordance with this document as well as the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (WSCC 2017) and with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014b).
- 3.1.2 The excavation comprised eight 30m x 2m trenches excavated using a suitable 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (Figure 2).
- 3.1.3 The proposed locations of trenches were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to check for services prior to excavation.
- 3.1.4 The trenches were located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 3.1.5 On conclusion of the excavation, the spoil was backfilled by machine, in an appropriate sequence, spread evenly and compacted to ensure a surface flush or nearly flush with the ground surface.

3.2 The Archive

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

Context sheets	31
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	1
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	27
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	8

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0
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

3.2.2 A countywide policy of selection and retention of archaeological finds is currently under review by the Sussex Archaeological Museum Group working party. Once the policy is agreed and in place, it will be implemented by Archaeology South-East. The finds archive will be revised in accordance with this policy in the event that it is implemented before deposition of the archive occurs.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overburden and Geology

- 4.1.1 The majority of the site comprised generally undisturbed grassland.
- 4.1.2 A topsoil horizon was recorded across the site. It comprised a moderately loose, middle greyish brown, clayey silt with moderate root disturbance. This deposit measured between 0.18m and 0.32m in thickness.
- 4.1.3 A subsoil horizon was also recorded in all the trenches. It comprised a mid to light orange brown to middle greyish brown silty clay, with occasional inclusions of ironstone. This deposit measured between 0.12m to 0.28m in thickness.
- 4.1.4 The natural substrate varied across the site. To the west and south, in trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4, it comprised a mottled mid orange to greyish brown, silty clay. To the northeast, in Trench 8 occasional beds of sandstone were observed overlying the middle orange brown silty clay and becoming more abundant to the southeast, in trenches 5, 6 and 7.
- 4.1.5 The level that the natural geology was encountered at varied across the site. It varied from 57.33mAOD to 62.04mAOD. The site slopes slightly to the southeast and the lower levels were recorded in Trench 4 and Trench 5.

4.2 Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, and 7 (Figure 6)

- 4.2.1 Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, and 7 proved to be devoid of archaeology. They measured 30m in length and c.1.60m in width. Recorded contexts are outlined in Table 3 below.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height mOD
1	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.30	62.54-61.40
1	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.20	62.24-61.16
1	003	Layer	Natural	NA	62.04-60.96
3	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.25	58.53-58.31
3	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.18	58.33-58.11
3	003	Layer	Natural	NA	58.09-58.03
4	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.30	57.88-58.64
4	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20-0.25	57.58-58.39
4	003	Layer	Natural	NA	57.33-58.19
5	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.22	58.20-59.20
5	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23-0.28	58.00-59.00
5	003	Layer	Natural	NA	57.72-58.67
7	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.20	59.57-60.49
7	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18-0.26	59.37-60.29
7	003	Layer	Natural	NA	59.11-60.11

Table 3: Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, and 7 list of recorded contexts

4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

4.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the west of the site, on a generally flat parcel of land, and measured 30m in length and 1.60m in width. It ran on a roughly east-west alignment. The natural substrate occurred at between 60.39m and 60.49m AOD.

Context	Type	Description	Length m	Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height mOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.20-0.32	60.00-60.85
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.15-0.19	59.68-60.53
2/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.39-60.49
2/004	Cut	Pit	1.49	0.96	0.17	60.39
2/005	Fill	Single fill of [2/004]	N/A	N/A	0.17	60.39-60.22

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.3.2 One archaeological feature was identified in the trench, comprising one cut feature, interpreted as a pit.

4.3.3 Pit [2/004], was sub-circular in shape and measured 1.49m in length, 0.96m of visible width and 0.17m in depth. It was filled with a moderately compact, fine, mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, increasingly concentrated towards the base [2/005]. The feature was sealed by subsoil [2/002] and cut the natural substrate [2/003]. No finds were retrieved from it. Environmental sampling (Sample <1>) produced charcoal from a mix of species, as well as magnetised material. There was a high frequency of uncharred, intrusive organics within the associated flots showing a degree of disturbance to the feature.

4.4 Trench 6 (Figures 4)

4.4.1 Trench 6 was located in the east of the site, on a fairly level area of ground. It measured 30m in length, 1.60m in width and was orientated on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment. The natural substrate occurred at between 59.61m and 58.44m AOD. One cut feature was recorded in the southern end of the trench.

4.4.2 Pit [6/004] appeared to be sub-circular in plan but extended beyond the limit of the trench. It measured 0.67m in length, 0.50m in width and had a depth of c. 0.20m. It was filled with a mid-greyish brown silty clay deposit measuring 0.08m of thickness [6/006], which was overlying a very dark greyish-black silty clay deposit, heavily rooted and with abundant charcoal. Although completely excavated recording was hampered by the high water table. The feature was sealed by subsoil [6/002] and cut the natural substrate [6/003]. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

Context	Type	Description	Length m	Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height mOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.18-0.24	58.88- 59.97
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.18-0.26	58.68- 59.79
6/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	58.44- 59.61
6/004	Cut	Pit	0.67	0.50	NA	58.44
6/005	Fill	Bottom fill of [6/004]	NA	0.50	0.08	58.36- 58.24
6/006	Fill	Upper fill of [6/007]	N/A	0.55	0.12	58.44- 58.36

Table 5: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.5 Trench 8 (Figure 5)

4.5.1 Trench 8 was located on a flat parcel of land in the northeast of the site, and measured 30m in length and 1.60m in width. It was orientated on a northeast-southwest alignment. The natural substrate occurred at between 28.14m and 28.39m AOD. One feature was identified on the northeast of the trench.

4.5.2 Pit [8/004] was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.01m in length, 0.92 in width and had a depth of 0.19m. It was filled by a loose, dark blackish-grey silty clay deposit, with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional sandstone [8/005]. It was sealed by subsoil [8/002] and cut the natural substrate. No finds were hand-collected from this feature, however, environmental sampling (Sample <2>) produced two flint chips, oak charcoal and magnetised material.

Context	Type	Description	Length m	Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height mOD
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.20-0.26	60.28- 60.80
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.20-0.22	60.04- 60.60
8/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.38- 59.84
8/004	Cut	Pit	1.01	0.92	0.19	59.84
8/005	Fill	Fill of [8/004]	1.01	0.92	0.19	59.84- 59.65

Table 6: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 No hand-collected finds were recovered during the evaluation at Sunte House, Birchen Lane, Haywards Heath; however a very small quantity of artefactual material was retrieved from the residues of environmental samples <1> and <2> (Appendix 1). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

Sample <2> extracted from context [8/005] produced two chips and a small flake fragment weighing <1g. They are made from a mid-grey flint but are otherwise technologically undiagnostic.

5.3 The Magnetic Material by Elena Baldi

5.3.1 The flotation of samples <1> and <2>, respectively from contexts [2/005] and [8/005], recovered magnetic materials from the smaller fractions, 2-4 mm and <2 mm; these were all collected with a magnet and analysed under x40 magnification.

5.3.2 Magnetic materials were 100% recovered from sample <1>, totalling 8g; only 25% of the magnetic material recovered from sample <2> was collected, totalling 73g. All of the recovered magnetic material is composed of red/purple ironstone granules, which may have become magnetised by burning processes but can also be naturally magnetic.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Lucy Allott

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Two samples were taken during the archaeological evaluation at Sunte House, Birchen Lane, Haywards Heath from pit fills [2/005] and [8/005] for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds retrieval. The following report details the contents of the environmental samples and the potential for the future recovery of archaeobotanical remains in the site vicinity.

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 The 40litre flotation samples were processed, in their entirety, in a flotation tank with the flots and heavy residues retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes, respectively, before being air dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 1). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. 100ml subsamples of the flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and the contents are recorded in Appendix 2. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Ten charcoal fragments were extracted from each sample (residue and flot) and fractured along three planes to reveal transverse, radial and tangential surfaces according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000; Leney and Casteel 1975). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather, 2000; Schoch *et al.*, 2004; Schweingruber, 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 1 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

Samples <1> [2/005] pit [2/004] and <2> [8/005] pit [8/004].

6.3.1 Uncharred, intrusive organics such as rootlets contributed approximately 95% of the flot from sample <1> [2/005] with small amounts of wood charcoal also noted. By comparison, the flot from sample <2> [8/005] was dominated by wood charcoal fragments of all sizes and provided comparatively little evidence for modern intrusive material. No charred plant macrofossils were evident in the flots from either sample.

6.3.2 Charcoal fragments were prominent in the heavy residues of both samples with small quantities of magnetic material and flint also recorded (Appendix 1). The charcoal fragments were moderately well preserved with only a small degree of sediment encrusting and percolation although this was not detrimental to their identification. Several fragments displayed radial cracks and vitrification.

Oak, hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus* sp.) and *Salix/Populus* sp. (willow/poplar) were recorded in sample <1> [2/005] while oak (*Quercus* sp.) was the only taxon recorded in sample <2> [8/005].

6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 Both samples derive from pit features which appear to contain secondary dumps of charcoal rich waste with an absence of significant quantities of associated remains. The prominence of wood charcoal and absence of charred plant macrofossils in these samples is interesting as it suggests that the fires, from which this fuel derives, were unlikely to have been associated with activities such as crop processing or plant food preparation. Although magnetic material was recovered from the sample residues the assemblage consists of ironstone granules or those that may have been magnetised through burning (see Baldi in finds report) and do not provide an indication of metal working. In the absence of other associated remains the purposes of the fuel use are therefore unknown.
- 6.4.2 The oak charcoal identified in both pit features derives from large, slow grown trees and a scan of the remaining assemblages provides no clear evidence for the use of small branches or twig wood. The willow/poplar and hazel/alder noted in sample <1> may derive from smaller wood although this is not apparent from these small specimens. It is likely that further taxa are present in these large assemblages although the absence of associated artefacts, features or dating information limits the potential to gain further information regarding fuel use or woodland composition. These assemblages do however, highlight the potential for recovery of charred botanical remains and it is therefore recommended that any future excavations focus sampling on secure primary features.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 Natural geology was encountered between 62.04m AOD (Trench 1) at the northwest of the site, sloping down to 57.33m AOD towards the south (Trench 4). A topsoil and subsoil horizon were recorded in all the trenches. Archaeology was encountered in 3 of the 8 trenches; all features were cut into the natural geology and sealed by the subsoil.

7.1.2 Three archaeological features were identified. They consisted of cut features, interpreted as pits. No artefactual finds were recovered and all the features are undated.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 The stratigraphy shows the site has been generally undisturbed in the past, with no evidence of modern truncation and with an intact archaeological horizon present. There was c. 0.30m – 0.50m of overburden in each trench. The presence of a subsoil horizon may indicate low level of ploughing on the site.

7.3 Consideration of research aims

7.3.1 The general aims for the evaluation as set out in the WSI (ASE 2017b) and section 2 above were partially achieved during the evaluation.

7.3.2 Archaeological features were encountered at a relatively shallow depth (c.0.40-0.50m bgl) beneath an overburden comprising top and subsoil deposits.

7.3.3 The evaluation succeeded in proving the presence of archaeological remains within the footprints of the proposed development, although the lack of dating and artefactual evidence limits their interpretation and the specific research questions for the project could not be addressed.

7.4 Conclusions

7.4.1 The archaeological evaluation at the site of Sunte House, successfully investigated the areas of the site which are most likely to be disturbed by the proposed development and showed the presence of archaeological remains in the form of pits, although their dating and precise function remains unknown.

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HER Summary Form

Site Code	SUN17				
Identification Name and Address	Sunte House, Haywards Heath, West Sussex				
County, District &/or Borough	Mid Sussex District				
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 33404 25414				
Geology	Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand				
Arch. South-East Project Number	171084				
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.				
Type of Site	Green Field				
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 18/12/17 – 20/12/17				
Sponsor/Client	Brookworth Homes				
Project Manager	Paul Mason				
Project Supervisor	Teresa Vieira				
Period Summary	Undated				
<p><i>Archaeology South-East, were commissioned by Brookworth Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to a residential development at Sunte House, Birchen Lane, Haywards Heath, West Sussex. This report details the results of the evaluation that comprised a total of 8 trenches, from which 3 contained archaeology.</i></p> <p><i>Three cut features, interpreted as pits, were identified and excavated, although the absence of dating and artefactual evidence did not allow a further interpretation on their function and chronology.</i></p>					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-306066

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation at Sunte House, Haywards Heath, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East, were commissioned by Brookworth Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to a residential development at Sunte House, Birchen Lane, Haywards Heath, West Sussex. This report details the results of the evaluation that comprised a total of 8 trenches, from which 3 contained archaeology. Three cut features, interpreted as pits, were identified and excavated, although the absence of dating and artefactual evidence did not allow a further interpretation on its function and chronology.
Project dates	Start: 18-12-2017 End: 20-12-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX HAYWARDS HEATH Sunte House, Haywards Heath
Postcode	RH16 1RZ
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 33404 25414 51.012059453584 -0.098085766373 51 00 43 N 000 05 53 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 57.33m Max: 62.04m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Brookworth Homes
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive	ASE

recipient

Digital Media available "Survey","Database","Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient ASE

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Entered by Teresa Vieira (t.vieira@ucl.ac.uk)

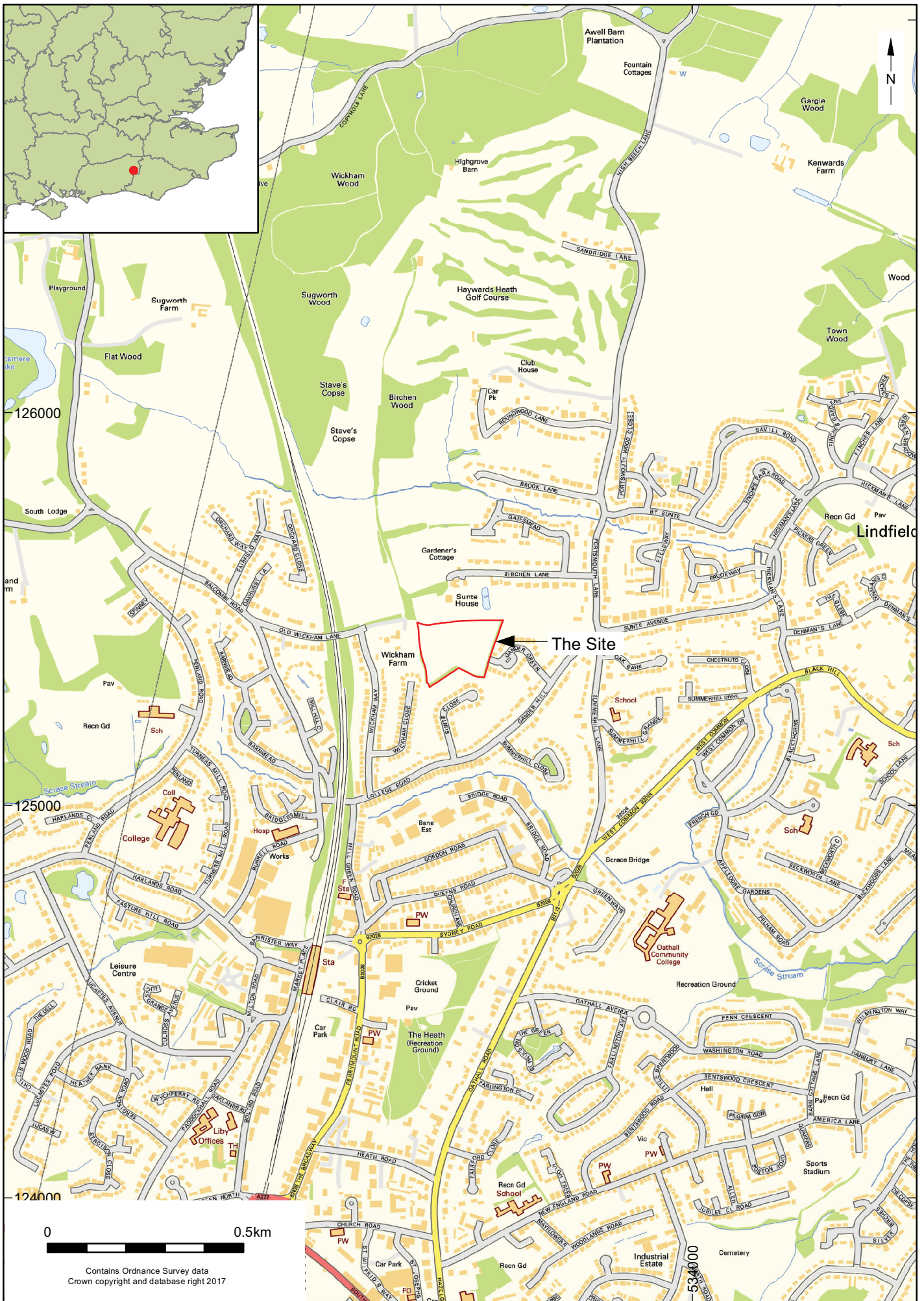
Entered on 12 January 2018

Appendix 1: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Key: PDS = post-depositional sediment, RC = radial cracks, V = vitrification.**

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (litres)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal identifications	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	
1	2/005	2/004	Pit	40	****	85	****	70	PDS, RC, V Quercus sp. (8), Salix/Populus sp. (1), Corylus/Alnus sp. (1)	Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/6g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/2g)	10% of 2-4mm charcoal extracted.
2	8/005	8/004	Pit	40	****	69	****	50	PDS, RC, V. Quercus sp. (10)	Flint (*1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/21g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/52g)	20% of 2-4mm charcoal extracted. 25% of <2mm Mag.Mat. extracted.

Appendix 2: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).**

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	2/005	12	130	100	95	<5	*	*	****
2	8/005	44	200	100	20	<5	***	***	****



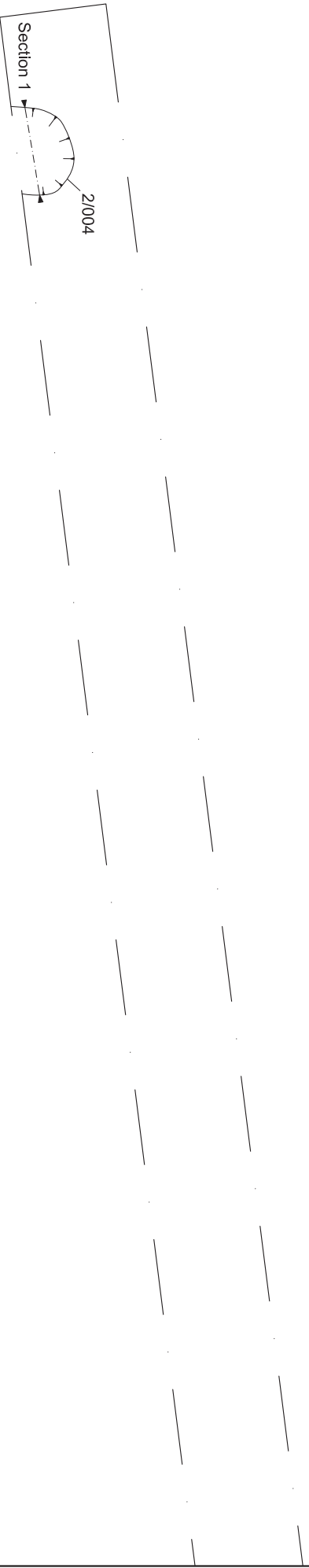
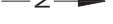
Contains Ordnance Survey data
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© Archaeology South-East		Sunte House, Haywards Heath		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 171084	January 2018	Site location		
Report Ref: 2017552	Drawn by: LG			

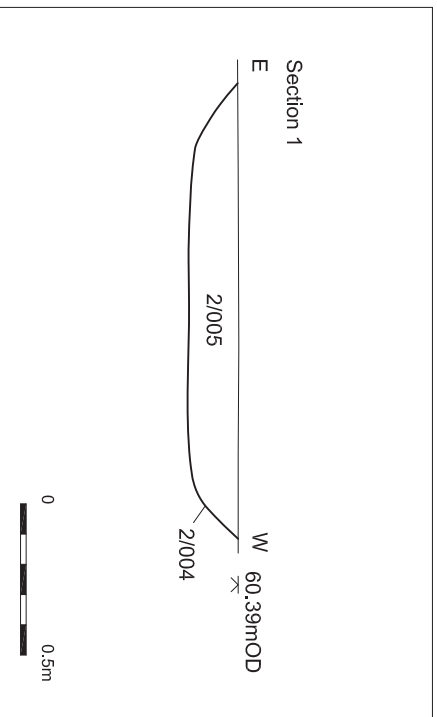


© Archaeology South-East		Sunte House, Haywards Heath	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 171084	January 2018	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2017552	Drawn by: LG		

+ 533323, 125389



+ 533342, 125382



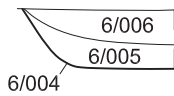
© Archaeology South-East		Sunte House, Haywards Heath		Fig.3
Project Ref: 171084	January 2018	Trench 2 plan, section and photograph		
Report Ref: 2017552	Drawn by: LG			



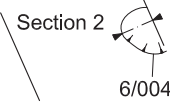
+ 533471, 125397

+ 533461, 125387

Section 2
E W 58.44mOD



0 0.5m



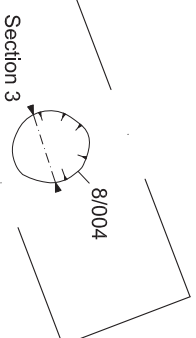
0 2m



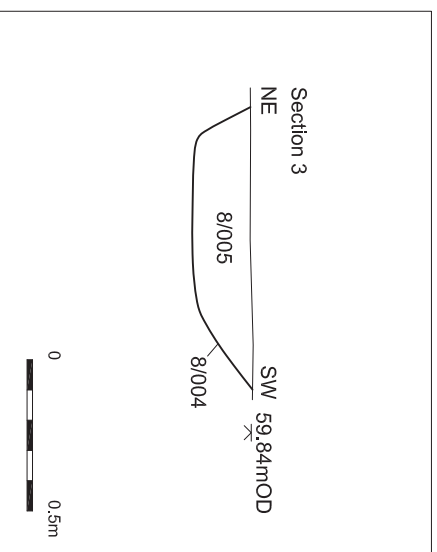
6/004 looking north-west

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Project Ref: 171084	January 2018	Trench 6 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017552	Drawn by: LG		

+ 533468, 125452



+ 533488, 125444



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Project Ref: 171084	January 2018	Trench 8 plan, section and photograph		
Report Ref: 2017552	Drawn by: LG			



Trench 1 looking north-west



Trench 3 looking north-east



Trench 4 looking west



Trench 5 looking south



Trench 7 looking south-east

© Archaeology South-East		Sunte House, Haywards Heath	Fig.6
Project Ref: 171084	January 2018	Blank trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2017552	Drawn by: LG		

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