

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Land South of Burgess Hill

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Land South of Burgess Hill
Version 1 Draft for Comment
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Quality Management

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land south of Burgess Hill has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential in advance of proposed development.
- The proposed development will not impact on any designated archaeological assets.
- The northern part of the eastern site parcel lies within an Archaeological Notification Area associated with identified remains of Iron Age and Roman occupation at Jane Murray Way.
- This assessment has concluded a variable archaeological potential at the site for the later Prehistoric and Roman periods, with a low to moderate potential considered for Saxon evidence, and a moderate potential considered for Medieval land division and agriculture. A low archaeological potential is considered for all other past periods of human activity at the site. The presence of alluvial deposits along the southern boundary may be indicative of a possible palaeoenvironmental potential for organic remains.
- Past ground disturbance is likely to have been widespread but generally shallow as a result of historic agricultural regimes. More severe areas of disturbance associated with mapped areas of farm buildings or pond excavation will have been very localised.
- Overall, the site likely retains an archaeological potential for remains of a local or possibly regional significance, and it is therefore possible that development of the site could adversely impact upon such remains. The presence of any remains which might provide a development constraint or design consideration is thought to be unlikely.
- Therefore, the scope and timing of any archaeological work should be discussed with the West Sussex County Archaeologist, in their role as advisors to Mid Sussex District, at the earliest opportunity.
- Historic fieldscape boundaries of a local significance are present within the site and development proposals may need to be tailored to ensure the preservation of these features within a development design.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched by Alex Slater, prepared by James Archer, and approved by Sally Dicks of RPS Heritage on behalf of Vistry Group.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is land south of Burgess Hill, within the administrative area of Mid Sussex District. The site is comprised of a series of land parcels located to the south east of the urban area of Burgess Hill, approximately located around a centre point at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 29307 18207 (see Figure 1). The overall extent of the site is circa 35.66ha within the red line boundary with an additional c.14.23ha shown bounded by a blue additional ownership boundary.
- 1.3 The site is under consideration for promotion through the local plan process for future residential development. Accordingly, Vistry Group has commissioned RPS Heritage to establish the archaeological potential of the site and to provide guidance on ways to address any archaeological constraints identified in order to support the proposed allocation.
- 1.4 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists October 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.5 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER), and other sources, and includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise. A site visit was carried out in September 2022.
- 1.6 This assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified. Separate built heritage reporting has been undertaken by RPS.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

National Legislation

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including Scheduled Monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.

National Planning Policy & Guidance

- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently revised in July 2021. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.
- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage makes towards our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be *no more than sufficient* to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
- 2.9 *Significance* (for heritage policy) is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural,

artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.10 *Setting of a heritage asset* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest.
- 2.13 Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.14 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

Mid Sussex District

- 2.15 The site is located within the administrative area of Mid Sussex District, which adopted its Local Plan 2014-2031 in March 2018. The Plan contains the following policy relevant to archaeology within the District:

DP34: Listed Buildings and Other Heritage Assets

Strategic Objectives:

...

2) To promote well located and designed development that reflects the District's distinctive towns and villages, retains their separate identity and character and prevents coalescence;

...

4) To protect valued characteristics of the built environment for their historical and visual qualities; and

...

11) To support and enhance the attractiveness of Mid Sussex as a visitor destination.

Evidence Base: West Sussex Historic Environment Record; Register of Listed Buildings.

...

Other Heritage Assets

The Council will seek to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the character and quality of life of the District. Significance can be defined as the special interest of a heritage asset, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.

Proposals affecting such heritage assets will be considered in accordance with the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and current Government guidance.

Relevant Guidance

2.16 Criteria used to determine important historic hedgerows (The Hedgerows Regulations 1997);

To be 'important', a hedgerow must be at least 30 years **and** meet at least one of eight set criteria summarised below [they do not apply to hedgerows within the curtilage of, or marking a boundary of the curtilage of, a dwelling-house]:

1. Marks a pre-1850 parish or township boundary.
2. Incorporates an archaeological feature such as a Scheduled Monument.
3. Is part of, or associated with, an archaeological site listed on the relevant Historic Environment Record.
4. Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor.
5. Forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system.
6. Contains certain categories of species of animals or plants listed in the Wildlife and Countryside Act or Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) publications.
7. Includes:
 - a. at least 7 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length;
 - b. at least 6 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length and has at least 3 associated features;
 - c. at least 6 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length, including a black-poplar tree, or large-leaved lime, or small-leaved lime, or wild service-tree; or
 - d. at least 5 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length and has at least 4 associated features. The number of woody species is reduced by one in northern counties. The list of 56 woody species comprises mainly shrubs and trees. It generally excludes climbers (such as clematis, honeysuckle and bramble) but includes wild roses.

8. Runs along a bridleway, footpath, road used as a public path, or a byway open to all traffic and includes at least 4 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length and has at least 2 of the associated features listed at (i) to (vii) below.
 - i. a bank or wall supporting the hedgerow;
 - ii. less than 10% gaps;
 - iii. on average, at least one tree per 50 metres;
 - iv. at least 3 species from a list of 57 woodland plants;
 - v. a ditch;
 - vi. a number of connections with other hedgerows, ponds or woodland;
 - vii. a parallel hedge within 15 metres.

Relevant National and Local Designations

- 2.17 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a, no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site.
- 2.18 The northern part of the eastern study site parcel lies within an Archaeological Notification Area as defined by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (see Figure 2a). This area is associated with identified remains of Iron Age and Roman occupation at Jane Murray Way (HER Ref: DWS8635).
- 2.19 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.
- 2.20 Separate built heritage reporting has been undertaken by RPS.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2022) as Weald Clay Formation. This generally comprises mudstone deposits with a small band of sandstone along the south eastern site boundary and in the north west area. This comprises sedimentary bedrock formed between 133.9 and 126.3 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. There are generally no superficial deposits overlying this bedrock, with a small area of alluvial deposits recorded along the southern boundary associated with a small watercourse.
- 3.2 No site specific or British Geological Survey borehole data is currently available for the study site.

Topography

- 3.3 A small watercourse known as the Herrings Stream forms the southern boundary of the site. A series of drainage ditches within the site drain southwards into this stream. The site's natural topography is influenced by this watercourse given its location along the stream's northern valley. The eastern site parcel is generally located on higher ground overlooking and sloping down towards the stream at a height of circa 31-39m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The western site parcel is located on generally lower ground at circa 25-28m AOD, with an area of high ground located to the immediate north west and to the immediate east. The north west corner of the site slopes up to c.35m AOD.
- 3.4 The site's natural topography is shown on Figure 11.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	2,500 BC
Bronze Age	2,500 -	800 BC
Iron Age	800 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This section reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the study site and surrounding area. In accordance with the NPPF, it considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site prior to any assessment of any later development or below ground impacts.
- 4.2 The review considers known archaeological assets within a 1km buffer of a central linear through the study site (Figs. 2a-b), also referred to as the study area, held on the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 18th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 The northern part of the eastern study site parcel lies within an Archaeological Notification Area as defined by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (see Figure 2a). This area is associated with identified remains of Iron Age and Roman occupation at Jane Murray Way (HER Ref: DWS8635).
- 4.4 In general, the majority of HER records within the study area comprise evidence for late Prehistoric to Roman activity, as well as scattered settlement during the Medieval and Post Medieval periods. A full summary of all HER monument, event and findspot records is given at Appendix 1, and these records are shown on Figure 2a and discussed in the report where relevant to an assessment of archaeological potential at the site.
- 4.5 The map regression exercise has demonstrated that the site has comprised open land utilised for pasture and agriculture throughout its mapped history to the present day. Only very localised areas of development are shown in association with farm or agricultural buildings, as well as electricity pylons.

- 4.6 Section 5 subsequently considers the site conditions, later development and below ground impacts, and whether the proposed development is likely to impact archaeological assets and potential archaeological assets identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.7 There has been no previous archaeological work within the site boundary. The nearest phases of archaeological work are located within circa 250m to the east during the creation of a lake (HER Ref: EWS1150), as well as archaeological monitoring of works at Jane Murray Way to the immediate north (HER Ref: EWS606).
- 4.8 Two phases of archaeological works to the north of the site, including works on land to the north of Maltings Park, as well as at the High Vacuum development, have identified evidence for historic activity (HER Refs: EWS1199, EWS1216).
- 4.9 Further evaluation works to the north east within the A273 bypass road have identified evidence for truncation of deposits, indicative of no archaeological survival (HER Refs: EWS1815, EWS1498, EWS942).
- 4.10 These phases of works will be further detailed during the following sections.

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

- 4.11 There are no finds of Palaeolithic date known from the nearby area. The presence of Palaeolithic material can be notoriously difficult to predict and is typically dependent upon the presence of an appropriate underlying geology sequence (such as terrace gravels or brickearth), as well as suitable topography and access to nearby resources and water.
- 4.12 A single Mesolithic blade fragment has been found at Grasmere c.750m to the north east of the western site parcel (HER Ref: MWS6704). Works in advance of a lake creation c.250m to the east of the eastern site parcel have found a Mesolithic flint pick (HER Ref: MWS8525).
- 4.13 In this particular instance, the general absence of any superficial deposits at the site, as well as the paucity of finds from the nearby area, would indicate a low archaeological potential for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic evidence.

Later Prehistoric – Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age

- 4.14 A fragment of a Neolithic polished stone axe has been found at St John's Common c.700m to the north of the study site's eastern parcel on the HER (Ref: MWS736). The lower part of a flat axe of presumed Bronze Age date is recorded from the same area (HER Ref: MWS729).
- 4.15 Archaeological monitoring of development works to the immediate north of the eastern site parcel at Maltings Farm have revealed late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery and flintwork, along with several circular / oval features containing charcoal which were thought to be contemporary. The nature of the features appears unclear (HER Ref: MWS4452).
- 4.16 A single possible flint, showing signs of retouch to form a scraper, was found during a watching brief at Grasmere c.750m to the north east of the western site parcel. It was thought to be of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date (HER Ref: MWS5440). A small number of flint finds of similar date have also been recorded in the same area (HER Ref: MWS6704).
- 4.17 Works at the High Vacuum development c.400m to the east of the western site parcel located a number of flintwork finds thought indicative of general prehistoric activity in the area. The finds were made in an area of later Roman industrial activity (HER Ref: MWS5778).

- 4.18 Two prehistoric burnt flint mounds of potentially late Bronze Age date were found during archaeological works in advance of the creation of a lake within c.250m to east of the eastern site parcel (HER Ref: MWS8525).
- 4.19 An undated small barrow containing a centrally placed un-urned cremation burial was found during archaeological work at Hassocks Golf Club c.1km to the south east of the study site. A possible Bronze Age cremation burial was also recorded (HER Ref: MWS15320).
- 4.20 Archaeological evaluation and excavation on land at Jane Murray Way to the immediate north of the site has identified evidence for a possible late Iron Age or early Roman period round house, along with small pits, postholes, and linear features (HER Ref: MWS11620).
- 4.21 The topographic location of the eastern site parcel comprises generally an outcrop of higher ground overlooking the Herrings Stream to the south, as well as a further watercourse to the north. The identified activity at Maltings Farm, High Vacuum, and Jane Murray Way have come from this outcrop. It is therefore possible that further activity could be present within the eastern site parcel and a high archaeological potential can be identified.
- 4.22 The western site parcel is generally located at a lower level and is likely to have been subject to seasonal flooding by adjacent watercourses. This is likely to have been less suitable for occupation and therefore any finds within these areas are more likely to be comprised of land division or isolated findspots. The potential for this can be considered as low to moderate.
- 4.23 The archaeological study of alluvial and peat sequences is typically referred to as geoarchaeological or palaeoenvironmental work; scientific review and analysis of such techniques can reveal pollen and other data, within the peat and alluvial sequences, which together with dating techniques can be used to re-create a picture of prehistoric landscapes, and past human interaction with them. The presence of alluvial deposits is anticipated along the southern site boundary associated with the Herrings Stream. It is possible that these deposits might contain organic material providing a potential for palaeoenvironmental work.

Roman

- 4.24 The evaluation works at Jane Murray Way to the immediate north of the site identified Iron Age activity which is likely to have continued into the early Roman period (HER Ref: MWS11620).
- 4.25 An area of identified Roman industrial activity is located c.400m to the east of the western site parcel and comprised kiln / oven / furnace activity and associated finds of pottery sherds and other finds. The five hearths and iron slab finds were suggested as evidence of smithing activity (HER Refs: MWS5559, MWS5778, MWS6343).
- 4.26 A south coast Roman road is projected in the area c.2km to the south of the site on an east-west alignment, with a further road leading north from this and projected in the area c.900m to the east of the site (Margary 1955). This may comprise the London to Brighton Road (HER Ref: MWS7477). A possible new road alignment has been found during archaeological work at the golf course c.1.1km to the south east (HER Ref: MWS7278). A series of features representing field systems and settlement activity was found during archaeological work at the golf club. The features generally contained a pottery assemblage spanning the Roman to Medieval periods (HER Ref: MWS15320).
- 4.27 Pottery fragments of Roman date have been found at Grasmere c.750m to the north east of the western site parcel (HER Ref: MWS6704). Sherds of Roman pottery have been found during excavations in advance of a lake creation within c.250m to the east of the site. A feature of possible Roman date which contained a Roman pot within its upper fill was also identified (HER Ref: MWS8525).

- 4.28 The nearby presence of identified occupation and industrial activity to the north overlooks the Herrings Stream watercourse to the immediate south of the site. It is likely that such activity would have been focused on this high ground, on which the eastern site parcel is partially located before sloping steeply down to the stream. The possibility of further remains within this site parcel is therefore considered to be high. The western site parcel is generally located at a lower level, potentially more likely subject to seasonal flooding, and may have been less suitable for occupation. A low to moderate potential for Roman remains is considered at that parcel and the character of such remains would more likely comprise drainage or field boundaries.

Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.29 An iron shield boss dated to the Saxon period was found at Hammond Place in the immediate area to the east of the site prior to 1824 (HER Ref: MWS969). Sherds of Saxon pottery and a possible comb plate were found during monitoring at Maltings Farm to the immediate north of the eastern site parcel (HER Ref: MWS4453). Two sherds of Saxon pottery were found at the High Vacuum site c.400m to the east of the western site parcel (HER Ref: MWS6339). A fragment of early Saxon period pottery is recorded from archaeological work to the north of Maltings Park within circa 550m to the north of the site (HER Ref: MWS10482).
- 4.30 The nearest early Medieval estates to the study site, as recorded by the Domesday Survey of 1086, were located at Wickham c.1.3km to the south, and at Hurstpierpoint c.1.5km to the south west (Open Domesday Online 2022).
- 4.31 Several fields to the immediate east of the site appear to have been subject to brickworks activity since potentially the late Medieval period and into the Post Medieval period. It is suggested on the HER that this activity spread eastwards over time, potentially starting closer to the site as late Medieval activity (HER Ref: MWS4019).
- 4.32 Evidence for earthworks indicative of ridge and furrow activity have been identified at Friars Oak in the area c.900m to the south east of the site (HER Ref: MWS4495).
- 4.33 Works at Maltings Park c.550m to the north of the site have identified two possible Medieval gullies, along with a possible contemporary ditch. A further phase of work clarified these as likely field boundaries (HER Ref: MWS10482).
- 4.34 The site likely lay within a settled landscape during the Saxon and Medieval periods, as a result of the development of nearby estates and scattered farmsteads. It is possible that those farmsteads within close proximity to the site may have had Medieval predecessors. Possible brickworks activity is known to the immediate east of the site, and it is unclear whether this activity extended into the site itself at this time. Overall, the potential for Saxon activity at the site is likely to be low to moderate, whilst the potential for Medieval features or finds is likely to be moderate.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.35 A number of the HER records within the study area refer to Post Medieval and Modern archaeological remains which are not discussed in detail here unless relevant to the study site. This includes a series of parkscapes recorded as Post Medieval on the HER, of which the closest to the study site is at Clayton Priory to the immediate east of the eastern site parcel (HER Ref: MWS119). Other evidence for Post Medieval / Modern structures or buildings within the immediate area of the site are related to farmsteads and mills (HER Refs: MWS570, MWS743, MWS7549, MWS11870, MWS12155, MWS13515). In particular, this includes a series of farmsteads which are labelled on historic mapping such as "Scotches", "Hammond's" and "Lock's" which are adjacent to the eastern site parcel and "Kent's" adjacent to the western site parcel. An area of brickworks is recorded to the

immediate east (HER Refs: MWS4019), MWS4856). A World War Two (1939-45) anti-tank block is located adjacent to the western site parcel on Malthouse Lane (HER Ref: MWS15016).

- 4.36 During the later Post Medieval and Modern periods, our understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 4.37 The earliest such cartographic source reproduced here is the 1724 Budgen Map of Sussex (Fig. 4), which depicts the site at a limited scale, and within an area characterised by scattered settlement and farmsteads. The Herrings Stream appears to be shown, forming the site's southern boundary, whilst farmsteads or homesteads are shown within the immediate area of the site, such as at "Hamonds Place" to the east.
- 4.38 The 1795 Gardner & Gream Map of Sussex (Fig. 5) shows a similar situation at the site, albeit in a greater level of detail than the 1724 survey. The site is shown comprised of a series of enclosed fields and in an area of scattered farmsteads. These include Hammonds Mill to the east, Locks Farm between the two study site parcels, and Danworth Brook to the west. An area of farm buildings is shown to the south of the site along the stream, and apparently labelled as Scotches Farm, with a further area of farmstead shown to the east. The road or trackways which now form the routes of Malthouse Lane and Danworth Lane are shown on this survey.
- 4.39 The site appears unchanged by the time of the 1798 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Fig. 6) only a few years later. The detail shown on this plan is however at a greater scale. Additional farm buildings are shown likely adjacent to the north western site boundary and corresponding with the later Kents Farm.
- 4.40 The site was historically located within the parishes of Clayton and Hurstpierpoint. The 1838 Clayton Parish Tithe Map covered the far eastern part of the site, with the remainder included within the 1842 Hurstpierpoint Parish Tithe Map. A composite of these surveys is reproduced at Figure 7 and the associated Tithe Apportionments for those land parcels within the site are shown in table format below:

Land Parcel	Landowner	Occupant	Description	Land Use/Cultivation
1838 Clayton Parish Tithe Apportionments				
353	John Gainsford	John Gainsford	Sour Mead	Arable
354	John Gainsford	John Gainsford	Lockes Field	Arable
355	John Gainsford	John Gainsford	Ducks Field	Arable
360	John Gainsford	John Gainsford	Pear Tree Field	Arable
361	John Gainsford	John Gainsford	White Field	Arable
364	John Gainsford	J W Mercer	Saw Pit Close	Pasture
365	John Gainsford	John Gainsford	Lane	-
366	John Gainsford	John Gainsford	Hurst Field	Arable
367	John Gainsford	John Gainsford	Brook Mead	Pasture
368	John Gainsford	J W Mercer	Brick Mead	Pasture
369	John Gainsford	John Gainsford	Mill Field	Pasture
1842 Hurstpierpoint Parish Tithe Apportionments				
808	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Long Leg	Pasture
809	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Bankey Mead	Pasture
810	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Home Field	Arable

811	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Leg	Pasture
812	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Little Danworth	Arable
813	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Great Danworth	Arable
814	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	High Hatch Field	Arable
815	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Rail Field	Arable
816	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Coneybury	Pasture
818	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Kents Farm	Homestead
822	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Lane Meadow	Pasture
823	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Barn Meadow	Pasture
824	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Flat Field	Arable
825	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Dutch Barn Field	Arable
826	Ann Raven	William Wenham Late Mitchell	Kiln Field	Arable
860	Sir John Dodson	James Wickham	Danworth Brook	Homestead
868	Sir C M Burrell	John Herriott	Upper Kennell Wood	Arable
869	Sir C M Burrell	John Herriott	Little Kennell Wood	Arable
870	Sir C M Burrell	John Herriott	Lower Kennell Wood	Arable
1171	Sir Peregrine Auckland	George Webber	Punt Field	Arable
1172	Sir Peregrine Auckland	George Webber	Nine Acres	Arable
1174	Sir Peregrine Auckland	George Webber	Eight Acres	Arable

- 4.41 Those land parcels shown within the site are recorded as either pasture or arable in nature, with ownership or occupancy details linking them to the various farmsteads in the immediate area.
- 4.42 The first development of the site, albeit very localised, is shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey plan (Fig. 8), and comprised of a farm structure adjacent to Kents Farm in the north west of the site. The site generally appears unchanged in character, with some consolidation of field parcels shown through the removal of land boundaries. An area of contours shown at the south east of the site adjacent to the Herrings Stream suggests an area of excavation for a pond or, as labelled, a possible bathing pool.
- 4.43 The site appears to remain generally unchanged throughout the 20th century. An alignment of new electricity pylons is shown in the west of the site by 1963 (Fig. 9), at which time some localised expansion of Kent Farm buildings is shown in the same area of localised development as shown in 1875. The only changes to the present day appear to be further localised development of farm structures in the north western area of the site (Fig. 10).
- 4.44 Overall, historic mapping and aerial photography suggests that the site has comprised open land utilised for pasture and agriculture throughout its mapped history to the present day. Only very

localised areas of development are shown in association with farm or agricultural buildings, as well as electricity pylons.

- 4.45 Therefore, aside from remains associated with historic agricultural activity and known modern development, a low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods. Localised areas of modern building foundations and widespread evidence for land division and agricultural activity of negligible significance are likely to be present which are not discussed further in this assessment.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.46 The Historic Landscape Characterisation data available for West Sussex locates the site generally within areas of formal enclosure, with some areas of informal fieldscapes recorded along southern parts of the site adjacent to the Herrings Stream (Fig. 2b). A small area of assart, or area of land converted from woodland to arable use, is shown in the far west of the site. Limited areas of urban expansion are shown associated with localised farmsteads.
- 4.47 A series of land boundaries within the site are shown on the 19th century tithe mapping and may therefore be classed as historic landscape features. These are shown on Figure 12.

LiDAR Plot

- 4.48 There are no clear archaeological anomalies shown within the study site on Environment Agency LiDAR data (Fig. 3). Various anomalies are shown which generally are likely to relate to historic agricultural activity and land division.

Undated Evidence

- 4.49 Several undated features were recorded during the monitoring at Maltings Farm to the immediate north of the eastern site parcel including a shallow gully and two earthworks, possibly of Post Medieval date (HER Ref: MWS4454).

Assessment of Significance

- 4.50 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.51 No relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded within, or within the vicinity of, the study site.
- 4.52 The northern part of the eastern study site parcel lies within an Archaeological Notification Area as defined by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record. This area is associated with identified remains of Iron Age and Roman occupation at Jane Murray Way.
- 4.53 Based on current evidence, the site is concluded to have a variable archaeological potential for later Prehistoric to Roman period remains, of likely low to moderate at western areas of the site, increasing to high at eastern areas. A low to moderate potential is considered for evidence of Saxon activity, with a moderate potential considered generally for Medieval land division and agricultural activity rather than settlement evidence. All other past periods of human activity are considered to retain a low potential at the site. The presence of alluvial deposits is anticipated along the southern site boundary associated with the Herrings Stream and therefore a moderate potential for organic palaeoenvironmental deposits is considered.

- 4.54 The significance of any archaeological remains which may be present would be derived from their evidential value and contributions that could be made towards local research agendas. Evidence for well-preserved occupation or industrial activity of later Prehistoric or Roman date may be able to contribute towards regional research objectives.
- 4.55 Whilst it is possible that currently unknown archaeological remains could be present within the site, in the context of the government's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) any such remains are most likely to be of local or possibly regional significance.
- 4.56 A series of historic landscape features within the site are shown on Figure 12 and comprise historic fieldscape boundaries of a local significance.
- 4.57 As identified by desk based work, an assessment of likely archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the study site is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Likely Significance (if present):
Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Later Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age)	High potential at the eastern site parcel, may include evidence of occupation activity of Low to Medium (Local to Regional) Significance; Low to moderate potential at the western site parcel, most likely to be characterised as drainage or field boundaries of Low (Local) Significance; Moderate potential for geoarchaeological/palaeoenvironmental evidence, likely to be of Low Significance;
Roman	High potential at the eastern site parcel, may include evidence of occupation or industrial activity of Low to Medium (Local to Regional) Significance; Low to moderate potential at the western site parcel, most likely to be characterised as drainage or field boundaries of Low (Local) Significance;
Saxon	Low to moderate potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Medieval	Moderate potential (most likely to comprise generally evidence for land division and agricultural activity rather than settlement), Low (Local) Significance;
Post Medieval & Modern	Low potential (likely to be entirely invested in evidence of land division, agricultural activity and modern development), likely to be of Negligible (None) Significance.

- 4.58 This table is completed prior to any assessment of later development impacts or modern disturbance, which may have reduced the archaeological potential of the site and potentially the significance of any remains which may survive.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site currently comprises a series of open fields utilised for pasture and as paddock enclosures. A small number of farm buildings and agricultural structures are present at the north west part of the site (Figs. 10-11 & Plates 1-5).
- 5.2 Development of the site has been very localised and associated with farm structures or buildings and electricity pylons. Further severe ground disturbance can be inferred within an area of excavation for a pond or bathing pool adjacent to the Herrings Stream.
- 5.3 Generally however, past ground disturbance is likely to have been limited to historic agricultural activity and excavation for land division or drainage features. Whilst this is likely to have been widespread, it is also likely to generally been fairly shallow.

Proposed Development

- 5.4 Whilst detailed development proposals are not yet available, it is assumed that the study site will be proposed for residential development with associated infrastructure, access, and hard and soft landscaping.
- 5.5 Demolition of the small number of existing agricultural structures, followed by excavation to create foundations and service trenches for the new development could have an adverse impact upon any archaeological remains which may be present within the site.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

- 5.6 The proposed development will not impact on any designated archaeological assets.
- 5.7 The northern part of the eastern study site parcel lies within an Archaeological Notification Area as defined by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record. This area is associated with identified remains of Iron Age and Roman occupation at Jane Murray Way.
- 5.8 This assessment has concluded a variable archaeological potential at the site for the later Prehistoric and Roman periods, with a low to moderate potential considered for Saxon evidence, and a moderate potential considered for Medieval land division and agriculture. A low archaeological potential is considered for all other past periods of human activity at the site. The presence of alluvial deposits along the southern boundary may be indicative of a possible palaeoenvironmental potential for organic remains.
- 5.9 Past ground disturbance is likely to have been widespread but generally shallow as a result of historic agricultural regimes. More severe areas of disturbance associated with mapped areas of farm buildings or pond excavation will have been very localised.
- 5.10 Overall, the site likely retains an archaeological potential for remains of a local or possibly regional significance, and it is therefore possible that development of the site could adversely impact upon such remains. The presence of any remains which might provide a development constraint or design consideration is thought to be unlikely.

- 5.11 Historic fieldscape boundaries of a local significance are present within the site and development proposals may need to be tailored to ensure the preservation of these features within a development design.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land south of Burgess Hill is under consideration to promote the site through the local plan process for future residential development. Therefore, in accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the below ground archaeological potential of the study area in order to support the proposed allocation.
- 6.2 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site.
- 6.3 The northern part of the eastern study site parcel lies within an Archaeological Notification Area as defined by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record. This area is associated with identified remains of Iron Age and Roman occupation at Jane Murray Way.
- 6.4 As identified by desk based work, an assessment of likely archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the study site is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Likely Significance (if present):
Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Later Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age)	High potential at the eastern site parcel, may include evidence of occupation activity of Low to Medium (Local to Regional) Significance; Low to moderate potential at the western site parcel, most likely to be characterised as drainage or field boundaries of Low (Local) Significance; Moderate potential for geoarchaeological/palaeoenvironmental evidence, likely to be of Low Significance;
Roman	High potential at the eastern site parcel, may include evidence of occupation or industrial activity of Low to Medium (Local to Regional) Significance; Low to moderate potential at the western site parcel, most likely to be characterised as drainage or field boundaries of Low (Local) Significance;
Saxon	Low to moderate potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Medieval	Moderate potential (most likely to comprise generally evidence for land division and agricultural activity rather than settlement), Low (Local) Significance;
Post Medieval & Modern	Low potential (likely to be entirely invested in evidence of land division, agricultural activity and modern development), likely to be of Negligible (None) Significance.

- 6.5 Past ground disturbance is likely to have been widespread but generally shallow as a result of historic agricultural regimes. More severe areas of disturbance associated with mapped areas of farm buildings or pond excavation will have been very localised.
- 6.6 Overall, the site likely retains an archaeological potential for remains of a local or possibly regional significance, and it is therefore possible that development of the site could adversely impact upon such remains. The presence of any remains which might provide a development constraint or design consideration is thought to be unlikely.
- 6.7 Therefore, the scope and timing of any archaeological work should be discussed with the West Sussex County Archaeologist, in their role as advisors to Mid Sussex District, at the earliest opportunity.
- 6.8 Historic fieldscape boundaries of a local significance are present within the site and development proposals may need to be tailored to ensure the preservation of these features within a development design.

Sources Consulted

General

British Library

West Sussex Historic Environment Record

The National Archive

Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>

Historic England: The National Heritage List for England – <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Portable Antiquities Scheme – www.finds.org.uk

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Margary I. D. *Roman Roads of Britain* 1955

Mills, A.D. *A Dictionary of British Place Names* 1991

Sussex County Council *Archaeological Standards* 2019

Wymer *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain* 2 volumes 1999

Cartographic

1724 Budgen Map of Sussex

1740 Overton & Bowles Map of Sussex

1795 Gardner & Gream Map of Sussex

1798 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1813 Ordnance Survey Old Series

1825 C&J Greenwood Map of Sussex

1838 Clayton Parish Tithe Map

1842 Hurstpierpoint Parish Tithe Map

1875 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1896 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1909 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1949 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1963 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1974 Ordnance Survey (1:10000)

1984 Ordnance Survey (1:10000)

1992 Ordnance Survey (1:10000)

2001 Ordnance Survey (1:10000)

2010 Ordnance Survey (1:10000)

2012 Google Earth Image

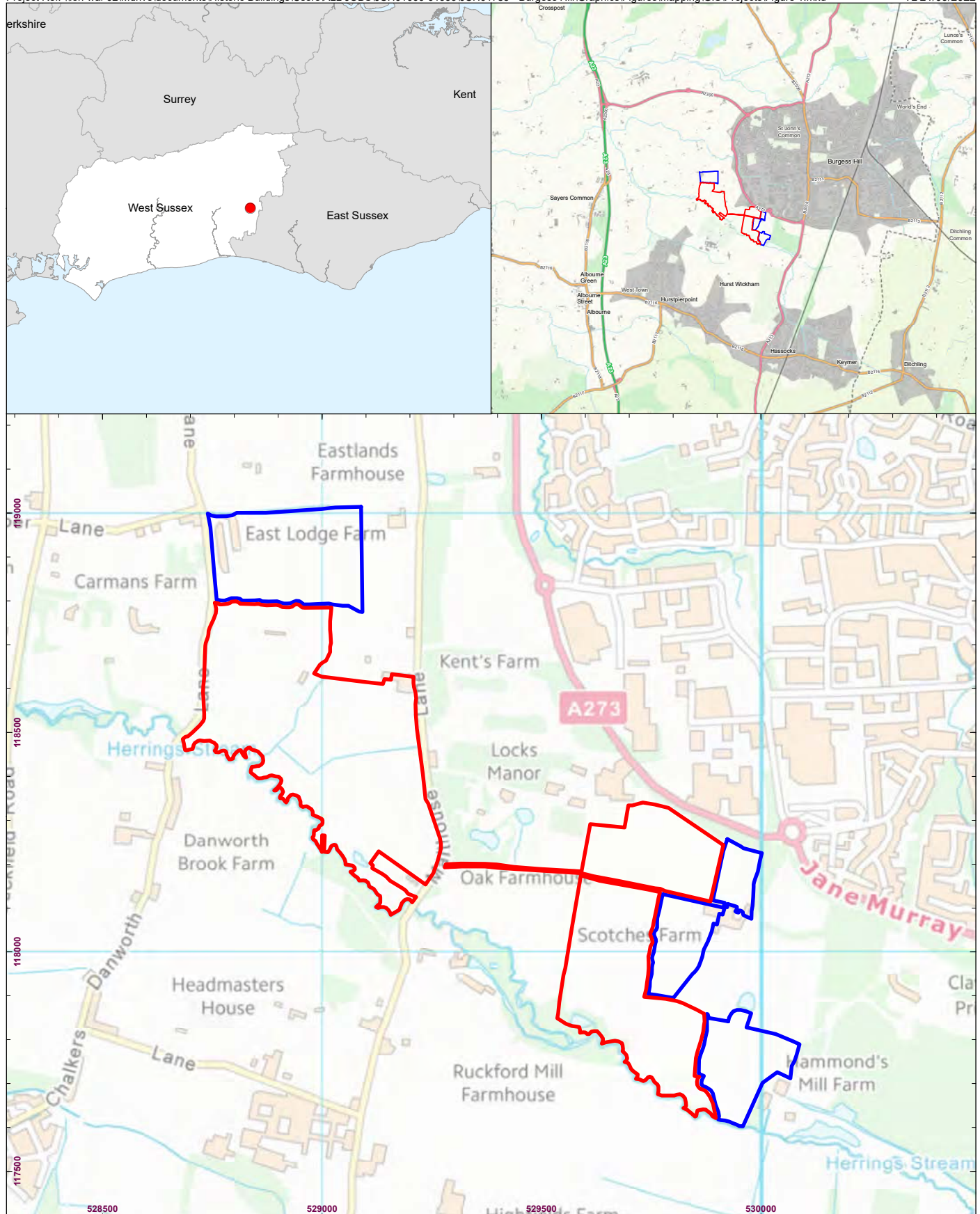
2015 Google Earth Image

2020 Google Earth Image

2022 Ordnance Survey (1:10000)

2022 Google Earth Image

FIGURES



- Site Boundary
- Additional Ownership Boundary



0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:12,000



Figure 1
Site Location

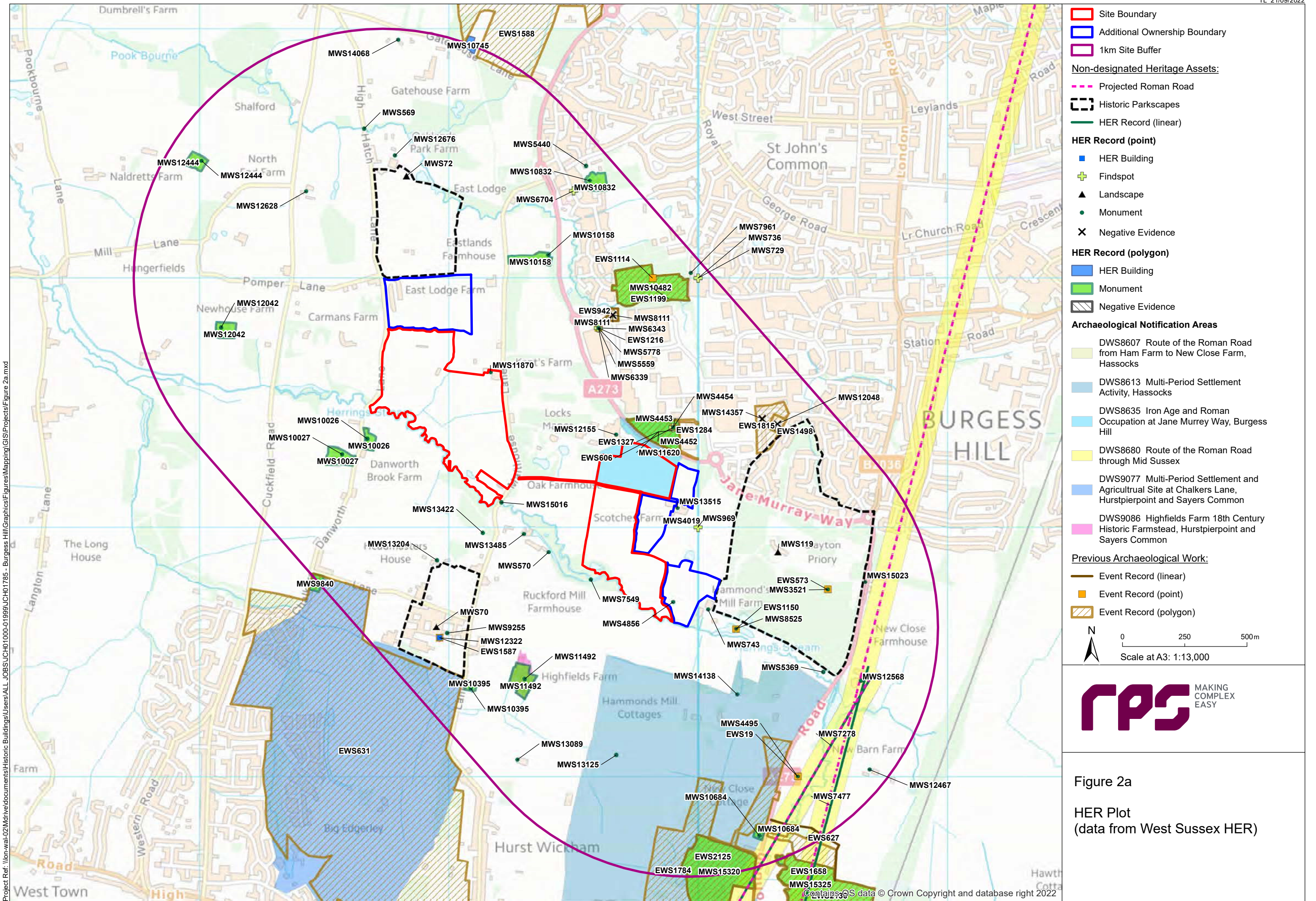
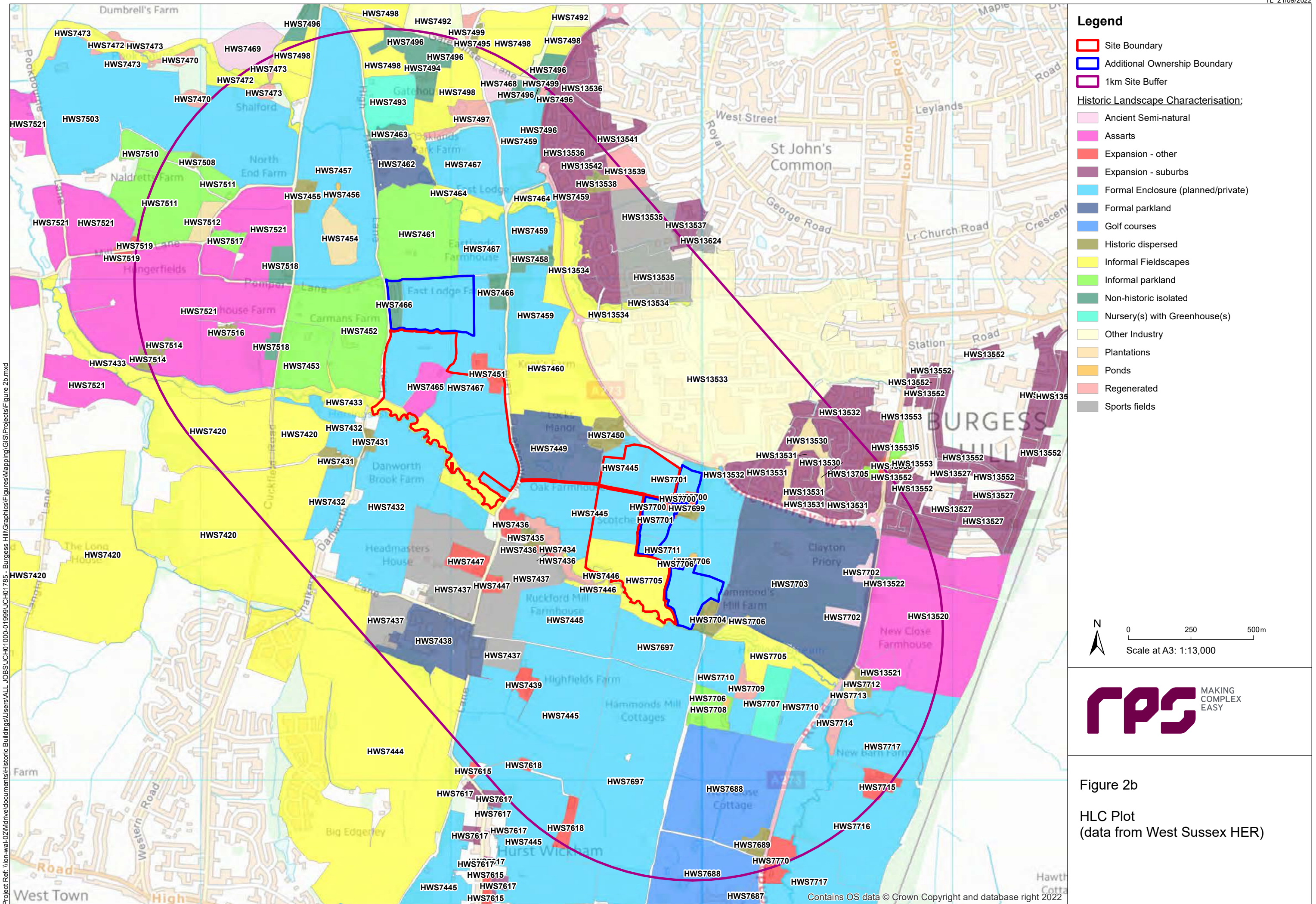


Figure 2a

HER Plot
(data from West Sussex HER)



Project Ref: \\bn-wal-02\drive\documents\Historic Buildings\Users\AL_JOBS\U01000-01999\U01785 - Burgess Hill\Graphics\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\Figure 3.mxd



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Additional Ownership Boundary

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DSM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
10/12/2009

Processing:
Multi-direction Hillshade overlaid on
simple Local Relief Model

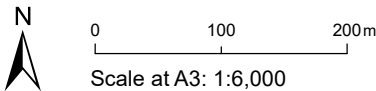
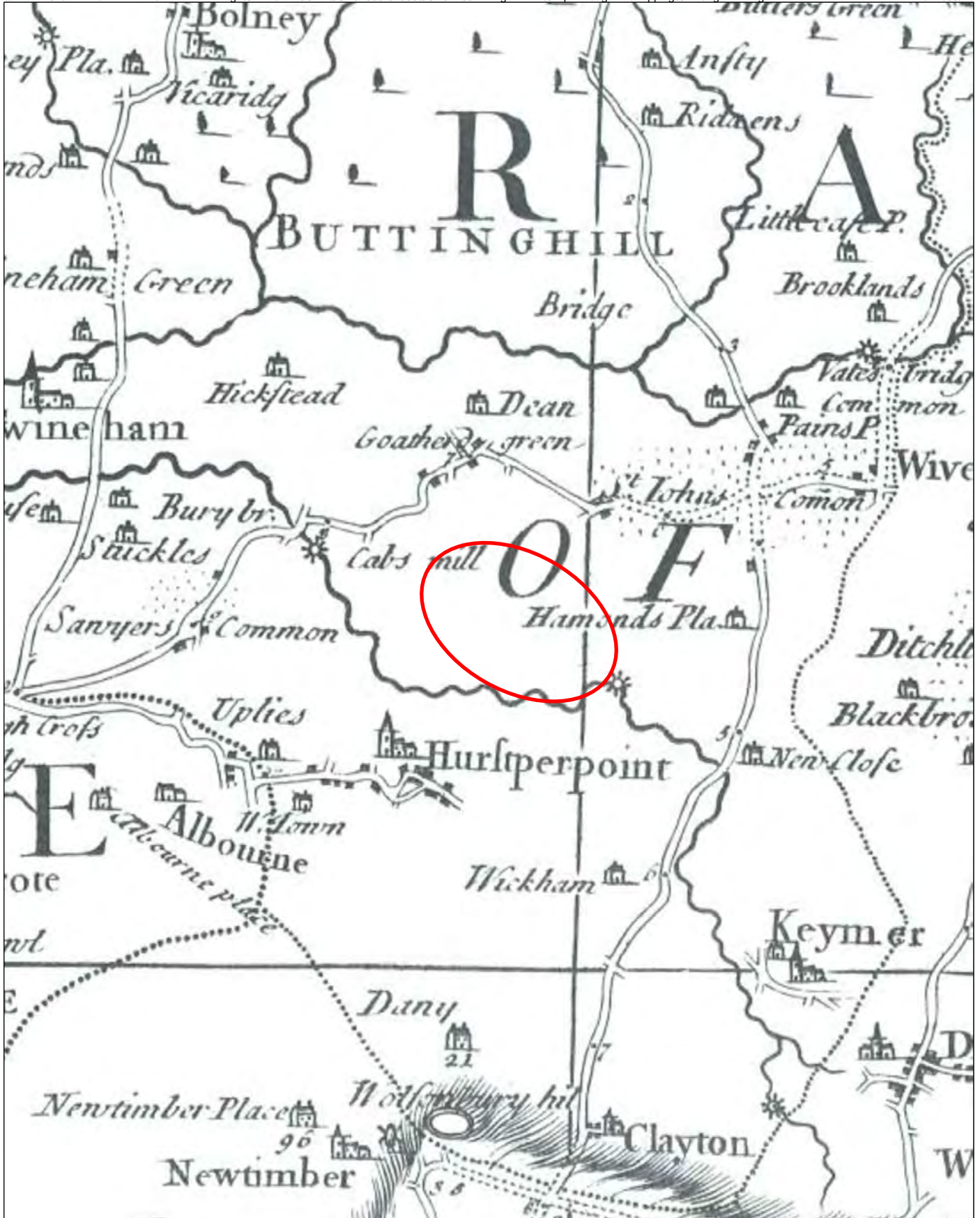


Figure 3
LiDAR Plot



Site Boundary (approximate)

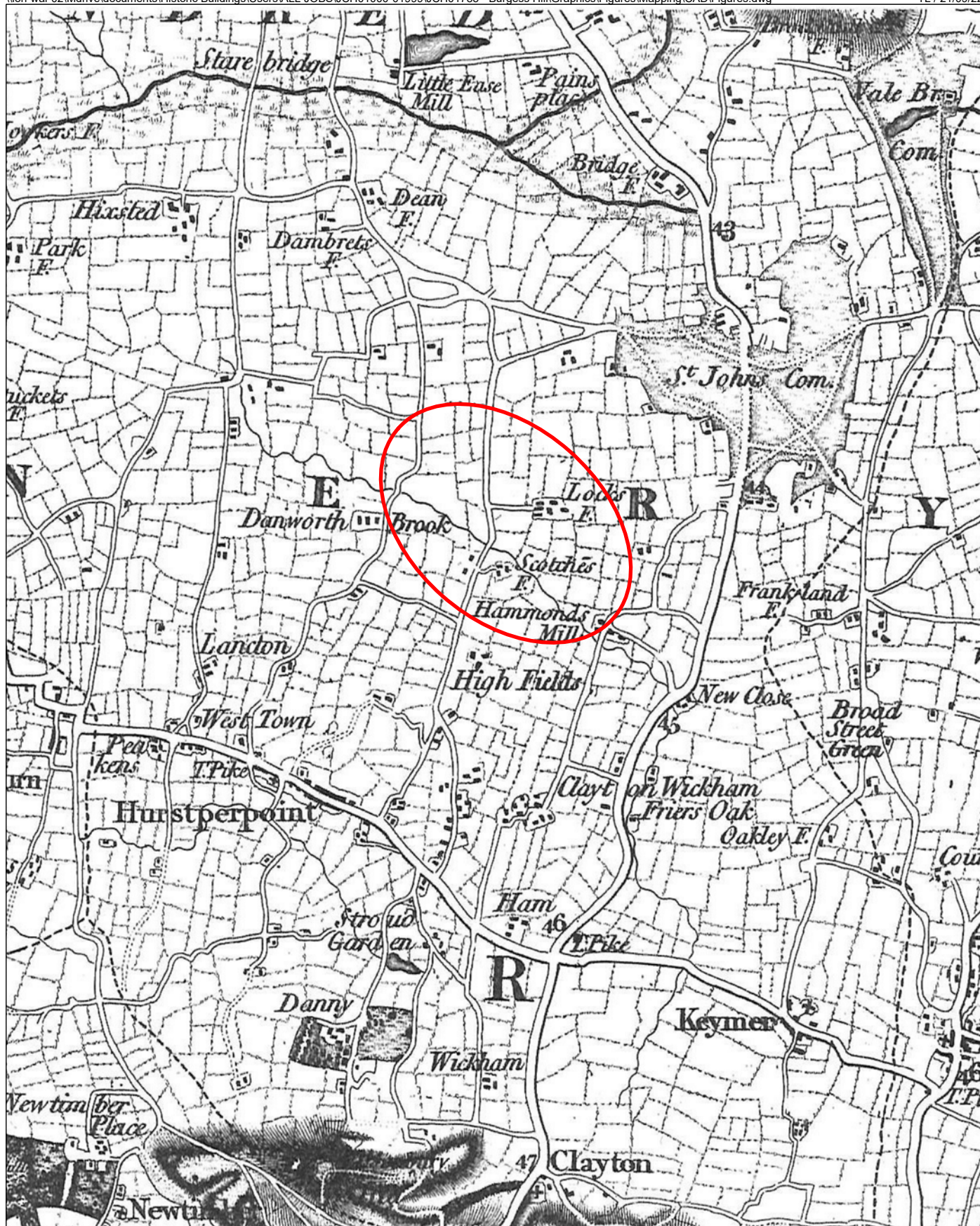


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1724 Budgen Map of Sussex



Site Boundary (approximate)

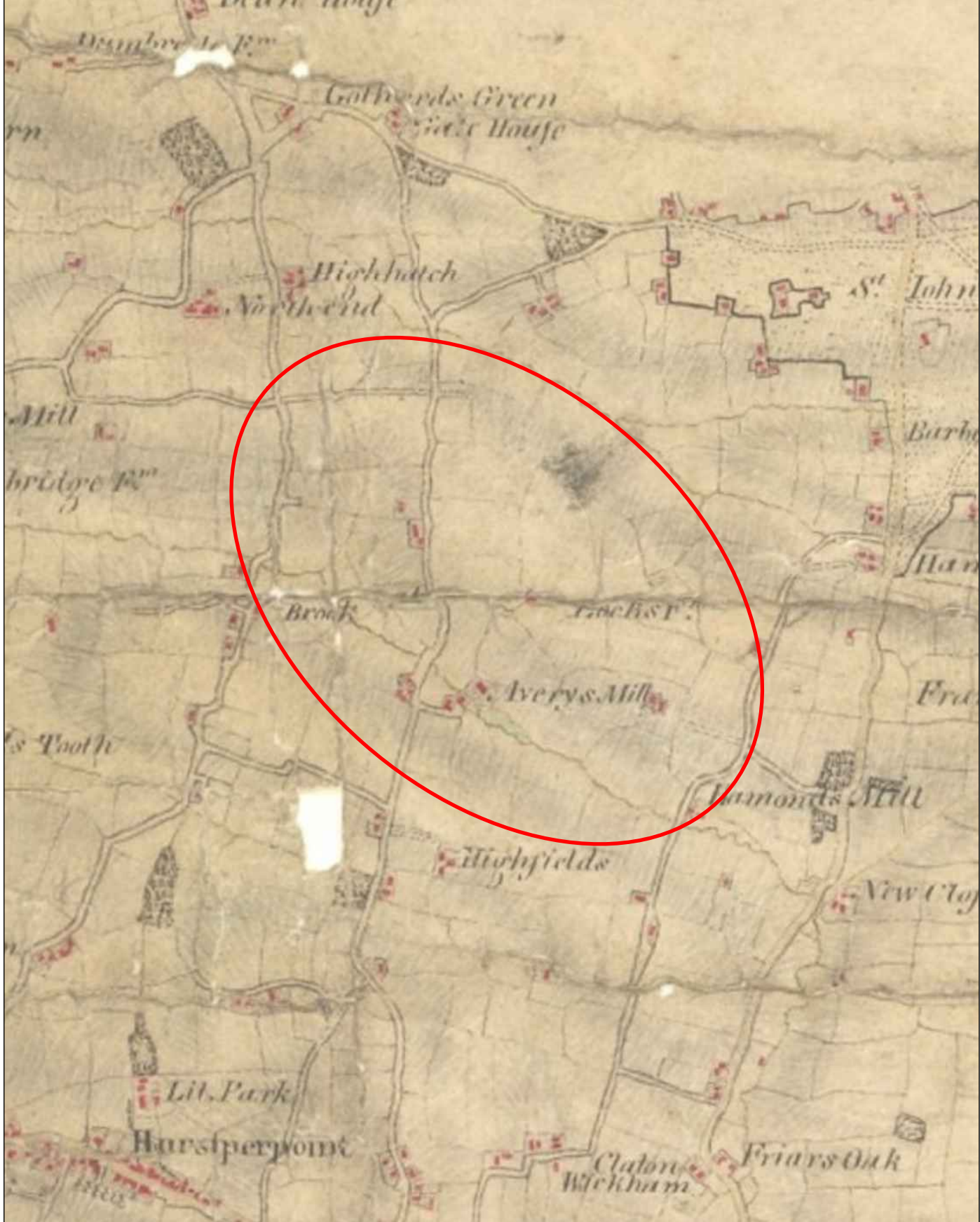


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 5

1795 Gardner & Gream
Map of Sussex



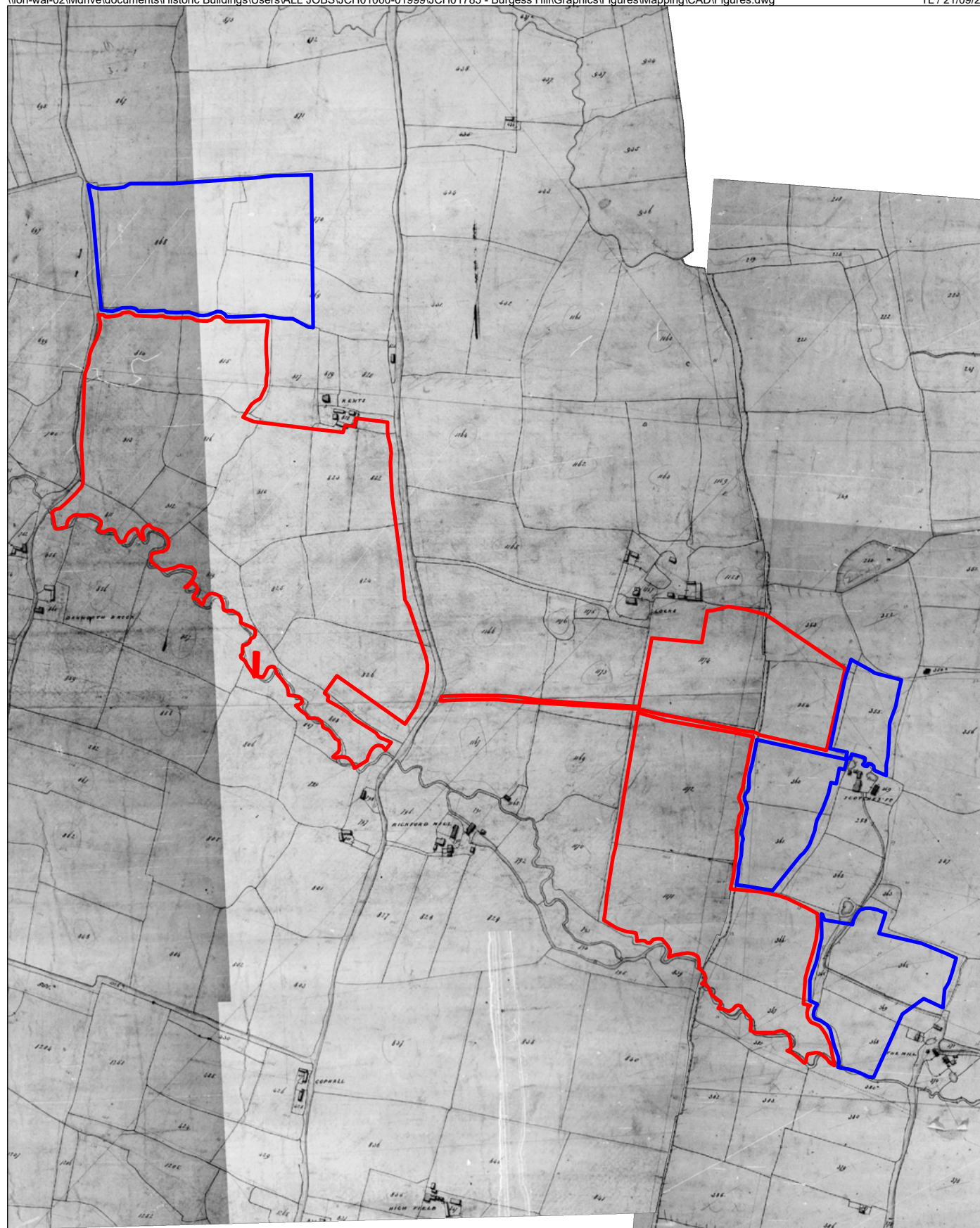
Site Boundary (approximate)



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 6
1798 Ordnance Survey Drawing



- Site Boundary (approximate)
- Additional Ownership Boundary

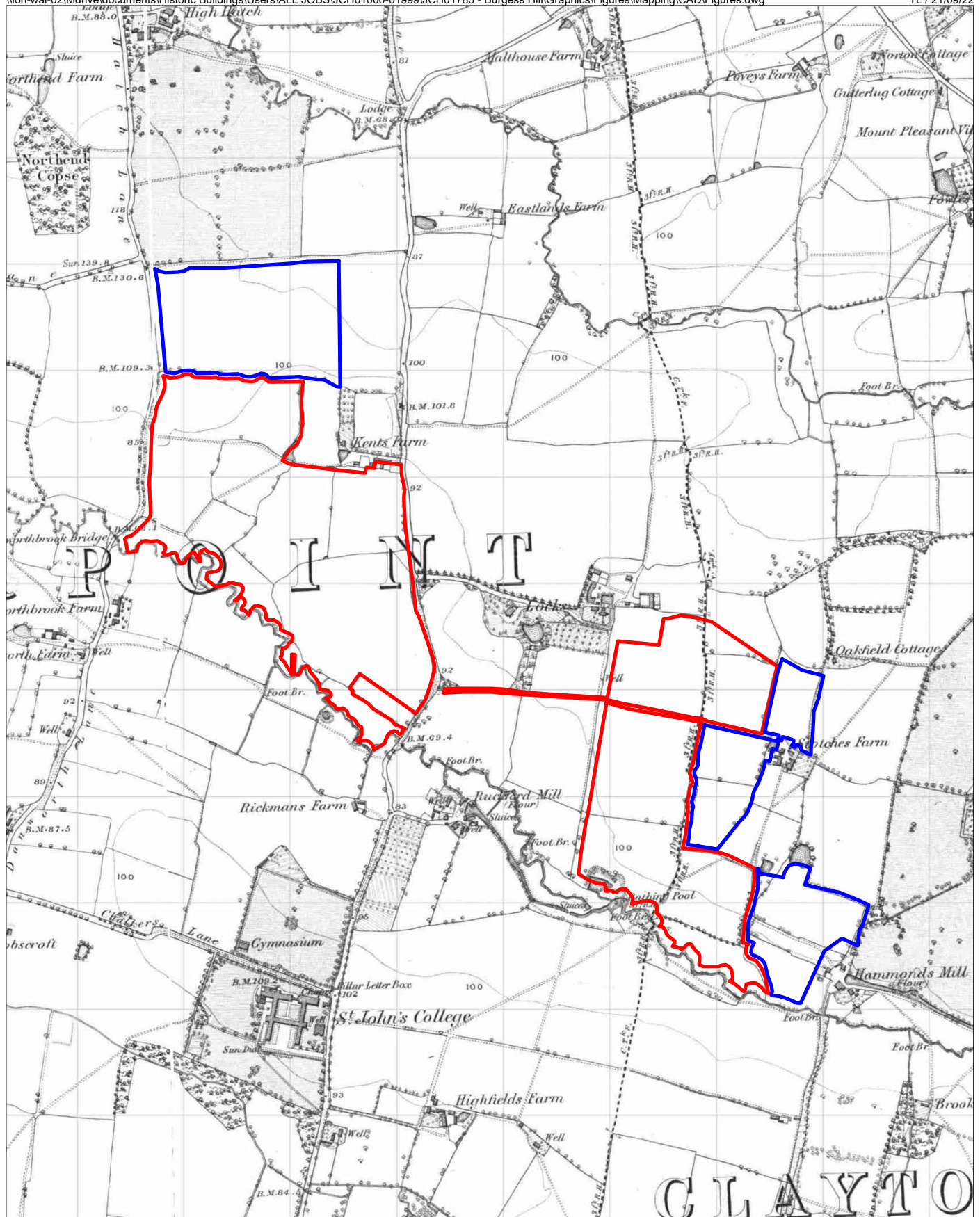


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 7

1838 Clayton, & 1842 Husterpoint
Composite Tithe Maps



- Site Boundary
- Additional Ownership Boundary

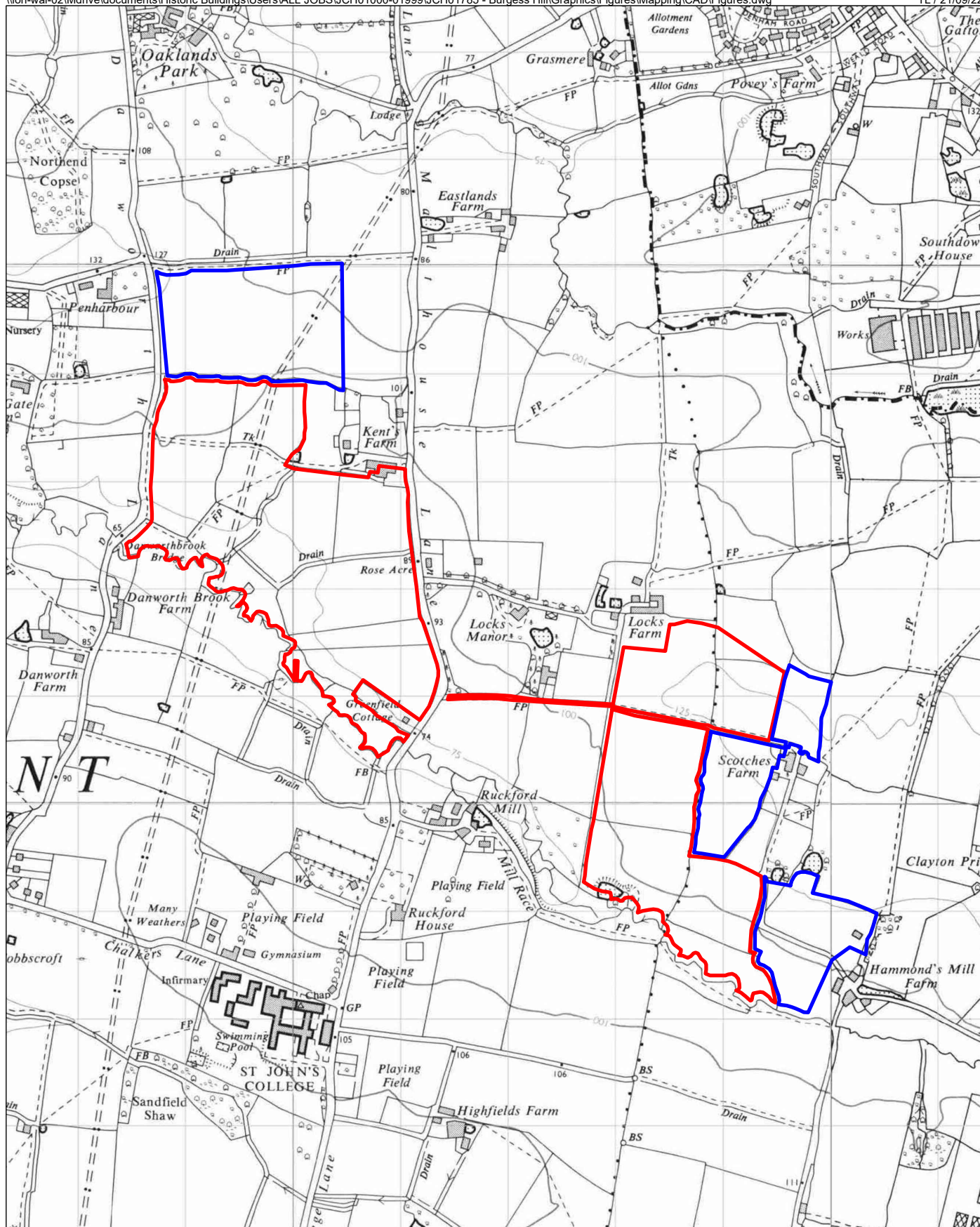


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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 8

1875 Ordnance Survey Map



Site Boundary



Additional Ownership Boundary

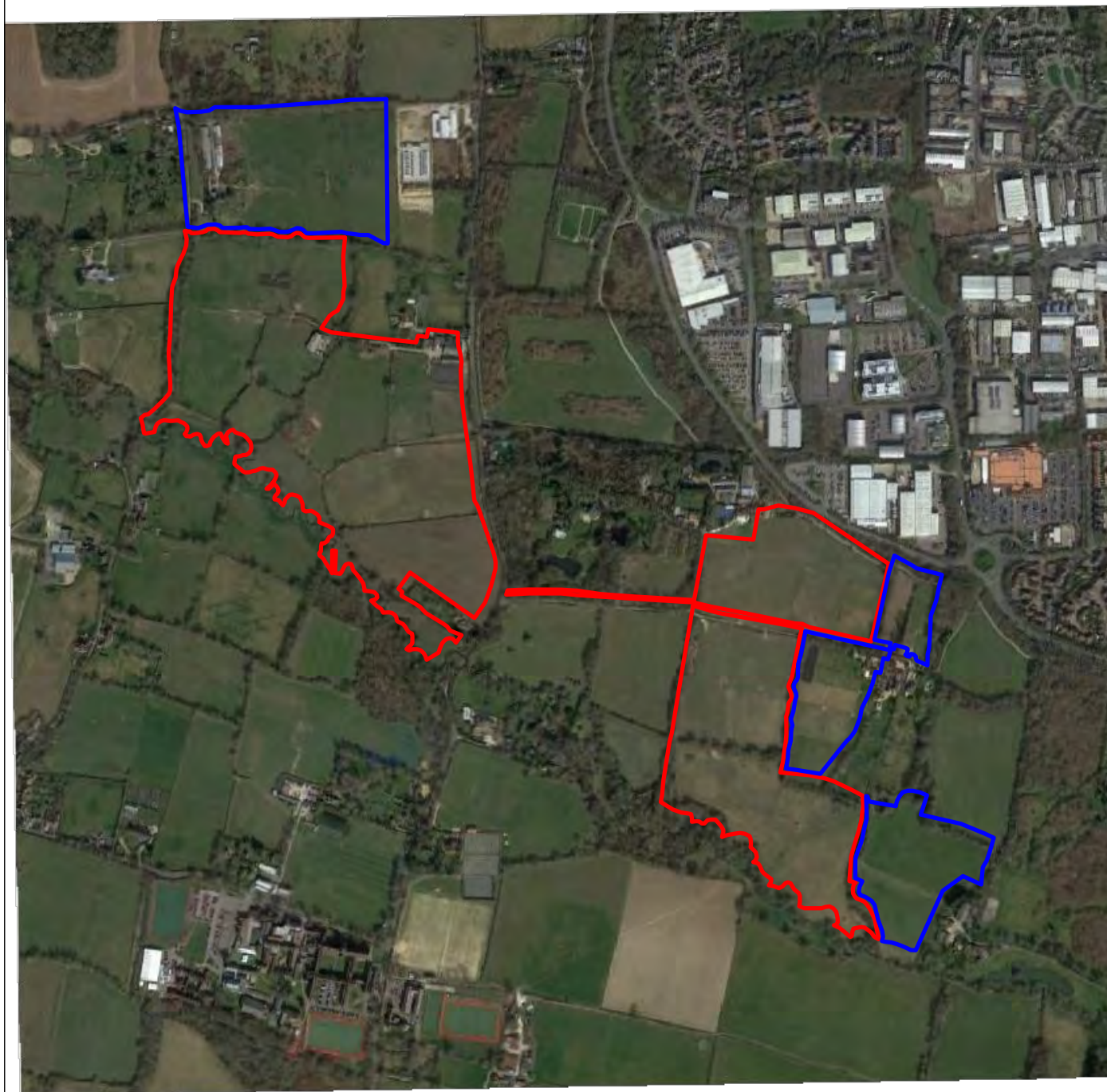


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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 9

1963 Ordnance Survey Map



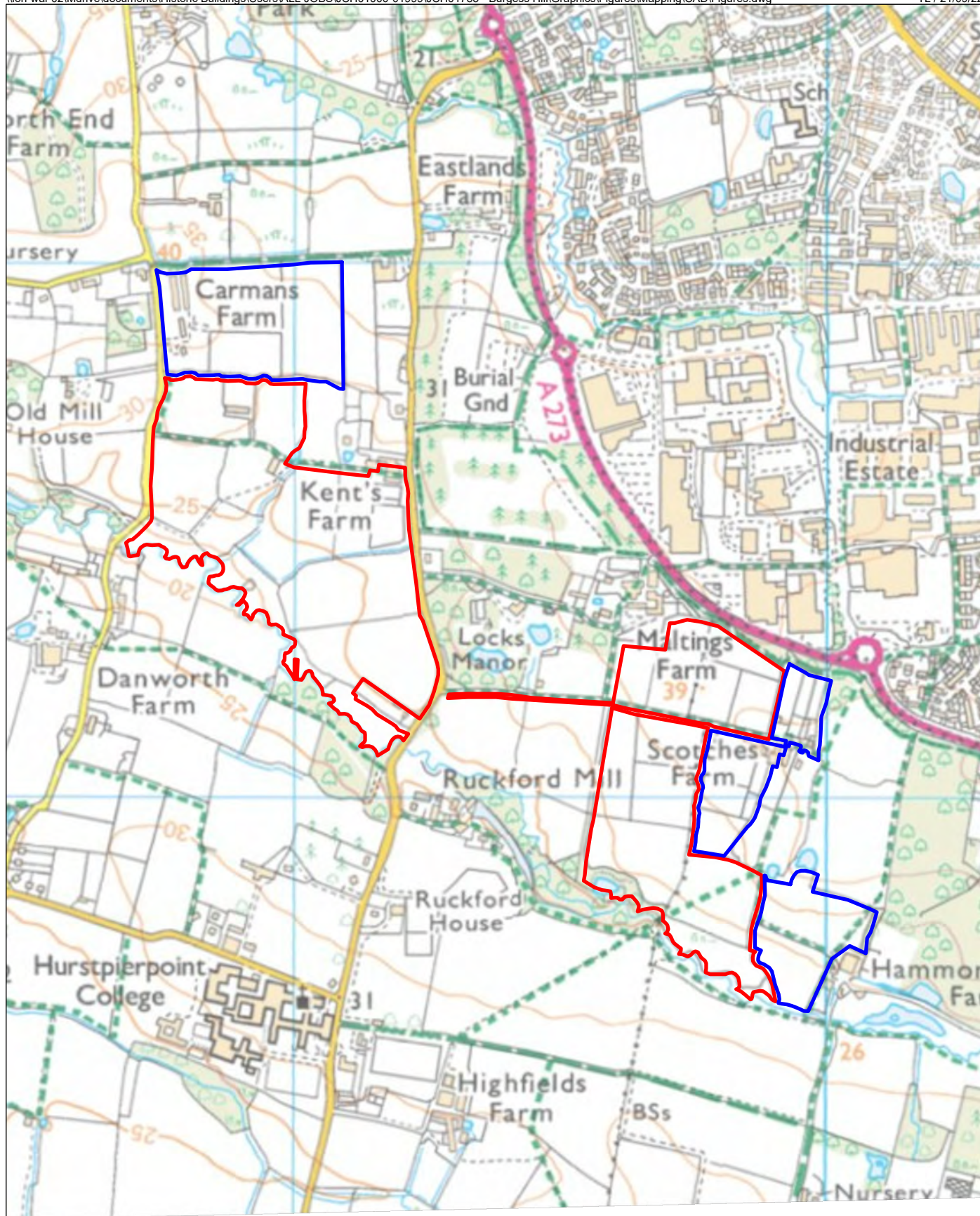
- Site Boundary
- Additional Ownership Boundary



0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 10
2022 Google Earth Image



Site Boundary



Additional Ownership Boundary

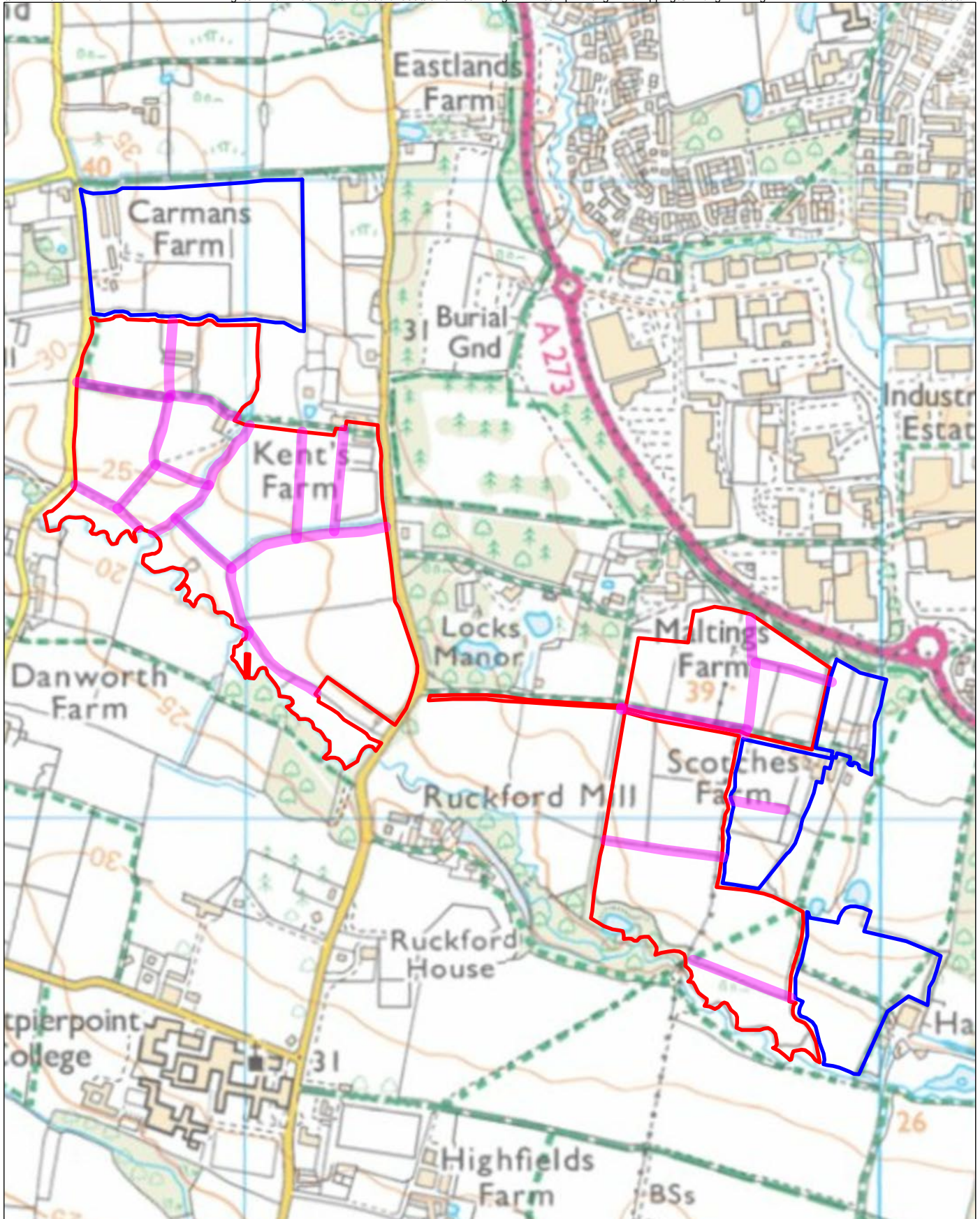


0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 11

Site as Existing (topography)



Site Boundary



Additional Ownership Boundary



Field boundaries visible on 1838-42
tithe maps



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 12

Historic Landscape Features

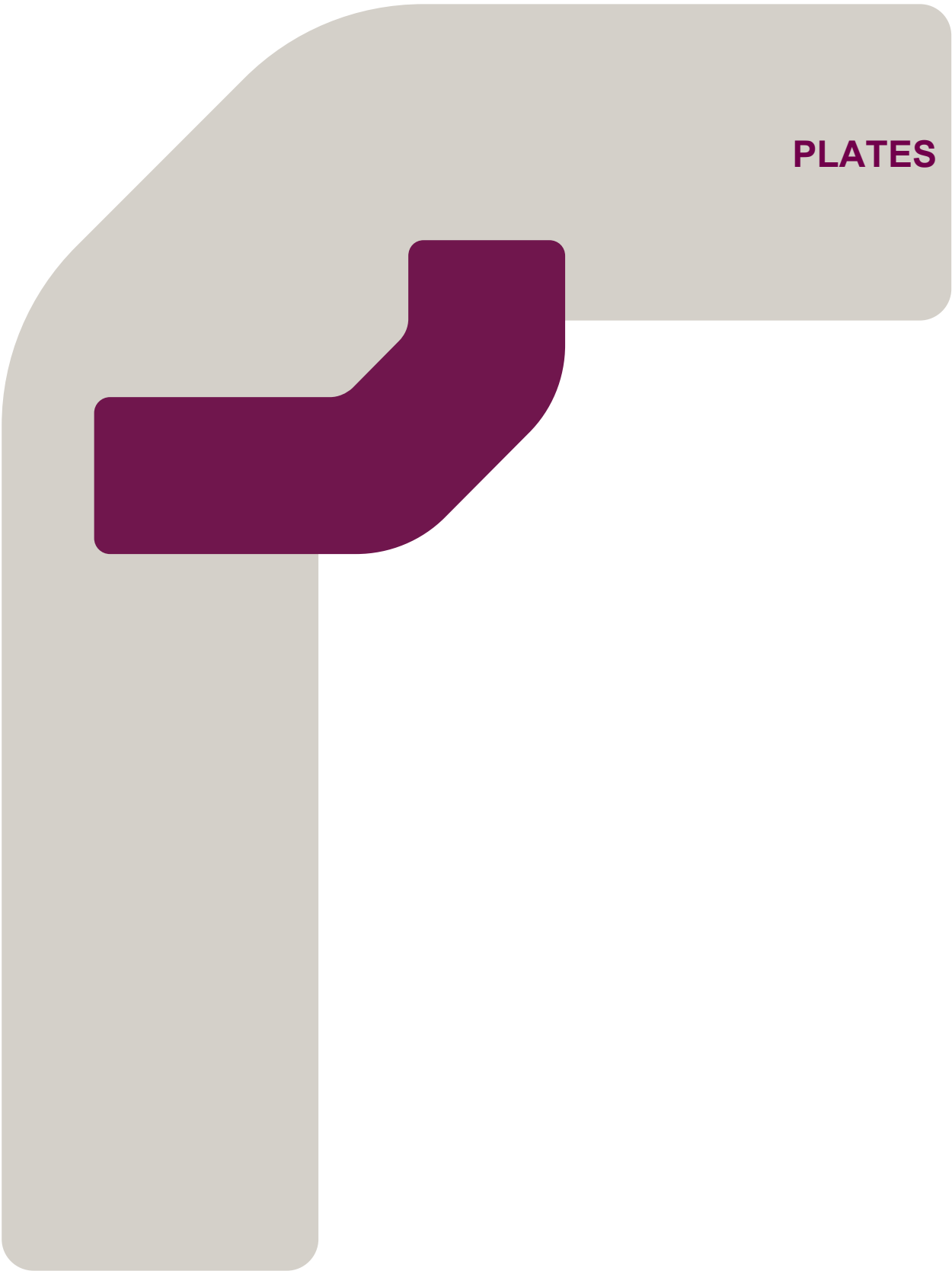




Plate 1: View of paddock enclosures at northern part of eastern site parcel



Plate 2: View of central area of eastern site parcel



Plate 3: View of southern area of eastern site parcel



Plate 4: View facing west across western site parcel from Malthouse Lane



Plate 5: View facing south from Kent Farm across eastern areas of western site parcel

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records

HER Record (point)

MonUID	PrefRef	RecordType	Name
MWS10026	MWS10026	MON	Danworth Brook Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS10027	MWS10027	MON	Danworth Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS10158	MWS10158	MON	Eastlands Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS10395	MWS10395	MON	Site of Historic Farmstead to the South-West of Highfields Farm, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS10684	MWS10684	MON	Friar's Oak Historic Farmstead, Hassocks
MWS10832	MWS10832	MON	Grasmere (Malthouse Farm) Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill
MWS11492	MWS11492	MON	Highfields Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS11870	MWS11870	MON	Kent's Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS119	MWS119	LND	Parkscape - Clayton Priory
MWS12042	MWS12042	MON	Longs Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS12048	MWS12048	NEG	Archaeological Watching Brief at Hammonds Ridge, Burgess Hill
MWS12155	MWS12155	MON	Site of Lock's Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS12322	MWS12322	BLD	Hurstpierpoint College, College Lane, Hurstpierpoint: Historic Building Assessment
MWS12444	MWS12444	MON	Naldretts Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS12467	MWS12467	MON	New Barn Historic Farmstead, Hassocks
MWS12568	MWS12568	MON	New Close Farm Historic Farmstead, Hassocks
MWS12628	MWS12628	MON	Northend Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS12676	MWS12676	MON	Oaklands Park Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS13089	MWS13089	MON	Historic Outfarm South of Highfields Farm, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS13125	MWS13125	MON	Site of Historic Outfarm South East of Highfields Farm, Hassocks
MWS13204	MWS13204	MON	Historic Outfarm South West of Rickman's Farm, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS13422	MWS13422	MON	Site of Rickman's Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS13485	MWS13485	MON	Ruckfold Mill Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS13515	MWS13515	MON	Scotches Farm Historic Farmstead, Hassocks
MWS14068	MWS14068	MON	Site of Yard at Gothard Green, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS14138	MWS14138	MON	Site of Yard South West of Brook Cottage, Hassocks
MWS14357	MWS14357	NEG	Land at Hammond's Ridge, Burgess Hill - Evaluation
MWS3521	MWS3521	MON	Lime working - London Road
MWS4019	MWS4019	MON	Meeds Brickworks - Burgess Hill
MWS4453	MWS4453	FS	Saxon Pottery - Maltings Farm, Burgess Hill
MWS4454	MWS4454	MON	Undetermined features at Maltings Farm
MWS4495	MWS4495	MON	Ridge and Furrow earthworks - Friar's Oak
MWS4856	MWS4856	MON	Brickyard N. bank of river
MWS5369	MWS5369	MON	Haywards Heath anti-tank blocks
MWS5440	MWS5440	MON	A watching Brief at Grasmere
MWS5559	MWS5559	FS	High Vacuum Developement, Burgess Hill - Finds
MWS569	MWS569	MON	Poke Bourne Bridge
MWS570	MWS570	MON	Ruckford Mill
MWS5778	MWS5778	MON	High Vacuum Development, Burgess Hill - Features
MWS6339	MWS6339	FS	RB site Burgess Hill - Saxon Finds
MWS6343	MWS6343	MON	Romano-British Site on Land West of Burgess Hill, Burgess Hill.
MWS6704	MWS6704	FS	Grasmere, Burgess Hill - Watching Brief
MWS70	MWS70	LND	Parkscape - St John's College
MWS72	MWS72	LND	Parkscape - Oaklands Place
MWS729	MWS729	FS	Bronze Age axe - St John's Common
MWS736	MWS736	FS	Neolithic axe - St John's Common
MWS743	MWS743	MON	Hammond's Mill, Clayton
MWS7549	MWS7549	MON	Circular Drop Weir
MWS7961	MWS7961	MON	Sand and clay pits - Burgess Hill
MWS8111	MWS8111	NEG	Kiddi Caru Day Nursery, Burgess Hill - Evaluation
MWS8525	MWS8525	MON	Burnt mounds and Roman Activity at Hammond Mill Farm, Burgess Hill

MWS9255	MWS9255	MON	War Memorial at Hurstpierpoint College, Hassocks
MWS969	MWS969	FS	Saxon shield boss - Hammond's Farm
MWS15016	MWS15016	MON	World War II Anti Tank Block, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS15023	MWS15023	MON	World War II Anti Tank Buoys, Hassocks

HER Record (polygon)

MonUID	PrefRef	RecordType	Name
MWS10482	MWS10482	MON	Land North of Maltings Park, Burgess Hill - Archaeological Investigations
MWS11492	MWS11492	MON	Highfields Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS11620	MWS11620	MON	Land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill - Evaluation
MWS12042	MWS12042	MON	Longs Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS12444	MWS12444	MON	Naldretts Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS8111	MWS8111	NEG	Kiddi Caru Day Nursery, Burgess Hill - Evaluation
MWS9840	MWS9840	MON	Cobscroft Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS10026	MWS10026	MON	Danworth Brook Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS10027	MWS10027	MON	Danworth Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS4452	MWS4452	MON	Bronze Age Activity - Maltings Farm, Burgess Hill
MWS10158	MWS10158	MON	Eastlands Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS10395	MWS10395	MON	Site of Historic Farmstead to the South-West of Highfields Farm, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS10684	MWS10684	MON	Friar's Oak Historic Farmstead, Hassocks
MWS10745	MWS10745	BLD	Gatehouse Farm Historic Farmstead, Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common
MWS10832	MWS10832	MON	Grasmere (Malthouse Farm) Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill
MWS15320	MWS15320	MON	Hassocks Golf Club, Hassocks - Evaluation
MWS15325	MWS15325	MON	Land at London Road, Hassocks - Geophysical Survey

HER Record (linear)

MonUID	PrefRef	RecordType	Name
MWS7278	MWS7278	MON	Roman Road
MWS7477	MWS7477	MON	Possible Roman Road (Vine's Line)

Event Record (linear)

EvUID	RecordType		Name
EWS627	EVS		BT Trench

Event Record (point)

EvUID	RecordType		Name
EWS1114	DBA		Land North of Maltings Park, Burgess Hill
EWS1150	EVT		Excavations at Hammond Mill Farm, Burgess Hill
EWS1216	EVT		Land West of Burgess Hill, Burgess Hill - Watching Brief and Excavation
EWS1587	HBR		Hurstpierpoint College, Hurstpierpoint - Historic Building Assessment
EWS19	EVS		Field obs, Mills J, Thorpe S, 1996
EWS573	EVS		Part survey, Mills J, 1992
EWS606	EVS		Watching brief, MSFAT Butler C, 1996

Event Record (polygon)

EvUID	RecordType		Name
EWS1199	EVT		Land to the North of Maltings Park, Burgess Hill - Evaluation
EWS1284	DBA		Land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill: An Historic Environment Assessment
EWS1327	EVT		Land at Jane Murray Way, Burgess Hill - Evaluation and Small Scale Excavation
EWS1498	EVT		Hammonds Ridge, Burgess Hill - Archaeological Watching Brief
EWS1588	DBA		Land at Northern ARC Burgess Hill - Desk Based Assessment
EWS1658	DBA		Land at London Road, Hassocks - Desk-Based Assessment
EWS1784	DBA		Land at Hassocks Golf Club, Hassocks - Archaeological Assessment

EWS1815	EVT		Land at Hammond's Ridge, Burgess Hill - Evaluation
EWS631	DBA		Little Park Farm, Hurstpierpoint - Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
EWS942	EVT		Archaeological Evaluation at Kiddi Caru Day Nursery, York Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex
EWS2125	EVT		Hassocks Golf Club, Hassocks - Evaluation
EWS2130	EVT		Land at London Road, Hassocks - Geophysical Survey



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