

**Park Centre, 60 Park Road,
Burgess Hill, West Sussex RH15 8ET**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

NGR: 531175 119392

**Project No. 240596
Report No. 2024246**

WSHER Ref. No. 202425-065



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Summary

Archaeology South-East, a division of the Institute of Archaeology, UCL, was commissioned to carry out an archaeological appraisal in relation to a proposed development on land at Park Centre, 60 Park Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 8ET, West Sussex. The Site comprises a sub-rectangular parcel on which stands an existing building (St. John's Institute) dating to c.1870, surrounded by concrete and Tarmac hardstanding. The natural geology of the Site is recorded as Weald Clay Formation mudstone with no superficial deposits recorded.

The assessment has concluded that:

- The Site is considered to have a generally unknown potential for archaeological deposits of prehistoric, early medieval and medieval date, based on the scarcity of HER records in the Study Area and its marginal landscape context as former heathland.*
- The Site is considered to have a high potential for deposits or features relating to the Roman road, projected to cross the area of the Site.*
- The Site is also considered to have a moderate potential for post-medieval and modern deposits, possibly in association with the Site's earlier use for arable farming in the mid-19th century, as well as possible features related to the Site's urban development since 1875 and a possible modern sunken feature (wartime bunker/shelter?) in the rear garden area.*
- The Site has probably been exposed to some shallow truncation from arable cultivation as well as possibly significant impact from previous construction activity associated with the existing building and its expansion and below-ground services.*
- Where present, the proposed works are likely to have an impact upon any surviving archaeological deposits within the Site, particularly across the southern and eastern areas where the Roman road is conjectured to have run.*
- The walkover survey confirmed that the majority of the Site has been significantly developed, which is likely to have had a significant impact on any archaeological remains.*

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East, a division of the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL), has been commissioned to carry out an archaeological appraisal in relation to a proposed development on land at Park Centre, 60 Park Road, Burgess Hill, RH15 8ET, West Sussex (Fig. 1), hereafter referred to as the Site. The appraisal comprises a desk-based assessment and preliminary walkover survey.
- 1.2 This report follows the recommendations set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020). The aim of this assessment is to present a synthesis of readily available archaeological and historical data relating to the Site and its environs, in order to identify any known or potential heritage assets of archaeological interest within the Site. This information has been used, where possible, to ascertain the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any identified heritage assets and to consider the likely impact of the proposed development upon them.
- 1.3 The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 531175 119392 (Fig. 1). For the purposes of this assessment, the extents of the Site have been taken to be those identified in the plans provided by the client. It covers an area of 0.10 hectares. For the purposes of the archaeological assessment a wider Study Area of 1km radius has been considered to place the Site within its wider context and ensure that all potential effects on designated and non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest are properly identified and assessed (Fig. 1). Information beyond this limit has been included where considered relevant.
- 1.4 In drawing up this desk-based assessment, cartographic and documentary sources and archaeological data relating to the Study Area were obtained from the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by West Sussex County Council and from the West Sussex Record Office. Listed Building and Conservation Area data was acquired from Historic England and Mid Sussex District Council. Relevant sources held within the Archaeology South-East library were utilised, and appropriate on-line databases interrogated. These included: Heritage Gateway, National Heritage List for England, and the Magic website, which holds government digital data on designated sites (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Battlefields) in GIS map form. It should be noted that other material may be held in other collections.
- 1.5 It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal cannot be seen to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area but rather as an indicator of the area's potential based on existing information. Further non-intrusive and intrusive investigations such as geophysical surveys, surface artefact collection surveys and machine-excavated trial trenching may be needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains in a given area.

2.0 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Location and Topography

- 2.1.1 Burgess Hill is located at the northern end of a minor ridge extending from Ditchling within the Low Weald. The Site lies in central Burgess Hill west of the main-line railway. It lies to the north of Park Road, to the north of St. John's Church and north-east of St. John's Park.
- 2.1.2 The Site comprises a sub-rectangular plot on which stands an existing building (St. John's Institute), surrounded by concrete and Tarmac hardstanding.

2.2 Geology

- 2.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online¹, the natural geology of the Site comprises Weald Clay Formation mudstone with no superficial deposits recorded.
- 2.2.2 The adjacent site to the north was part of an archaeological watching brief carried out in 2016 (ASE 2016). During the investigations there, natural, sticky yellowish-grey natural was revealed at depths of between 0.33m and 0.73m below ground level.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Planning Policy

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023)

- 3.1.1 Government policies relating to planning are given in the National Planning Policy Framework. Section 16 (paragraphs 195 – 214)² of the Framework (*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*) outlines policies relating to the historic environment and the key role it plays in the Government's definition of sustainable development, the principle which underpins the document.
- 3.1.2 The Framework requires that local planning authorities *should set out in their Local Plan 'a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment'*, recognising that *'heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource'* and should be conserved *'in a manner appropriate to their significance'* (Section 16, paragraphs 195 and 196)³.
- 3.1.3 The Framework requires that planning applicants should *'describe the significance of any heritage assets affected'* by their application, *'including any contribution made by their setting'* (Section 16, paragraph 200)⁴.
- 3.1.4 The NPPF is supported by Planning Practice Guidance. In specific relation to historic environment issues, further guidance is provided by Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, issued by Historic England and the Historic Environment Forum⁵.

Local Planning Policy

3.2 Mid Sussex District Plan (2014-2031)

- 3.2.1 The District Plan⁶ is the main planning document used by the Council when considering planning applications. It covers the period to 2031 and includes the strategy, proposed level of development and a number of planning policies. The Mid Sussex District Plan (2014-2031) was adopted on March 28th 2018. In accordance with National Policy, legislation, and a commitment in the adopted District Plan, the District Council have commenced a review of the District Plan. The District Plan 2021 – 2039 was submitted for Examination on 8th July 2024. The following summarises the heritage policies of the adopted District Plan.
- 3.2.2 **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.

²https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec000f1f8c46/NPPF_December_2023.pdf

³ *ibid*

⁴ *ibid*

⁵ <http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/>

⁶ <https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/planning-building/mid-sussex-district-plan/>

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

Listed Buildings

Development will be required to protect listed buildings and their settings. This will be achieved by ensuring that:

- A thorough understanding of the significance of the listed building and its setting has been demonstrated. This will be proportionate to the importance of the building and potential impact of the proposal;
- Alterations or extensions to a listed building respect its historic form, scale, setting, significance and fabric. Proposals for the conversion or change of use of a listed building retain its significance and character whilst ensuring that the building remains in a viable use;
- Traditional building materials and construction techniques are normally used. The installation of uPVC windows and doors will not be acceptable;
- Satellite antennae, solar panels or other renewable energy installations are not sited in a prominent location, and where possible within the curtilage rather than on the building itself;
- Special regard is given to protecting the setting of a listed building;
- Where the historic fabric of a building may be affected by alterations or other proposals, the applicant is expected to fund the recording or exploratory opening up of historic fabric.

Other Heritage Assets

Development that retains buildings which are not listed but are of architectural or historic merit, or which make a significant and positive contribution to the street scene will be permitted in preference to their demolition and redevelopment.

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.

3.2.3 DP35: Conservation Areas

This policy sets out the Council's policy with regard to proposed developments within conservation areas. It also gives regard to the setting of conservation areas as follows:

'(...). Development will also protect the setting of the conservation area and in particular views into and out of the area.

3.2.4 DP37: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

Strategic Objectives: 3) To protect valued landscapes for their visual, historical and biodiversity qualities; 4) To protect valued characteristics of the built environment for their historical and visual qualities; and 5) To create and maintain easily accessible green infrastructure, green corridors and spaces around and within the towns and villages to act as wildlife corridors, sustainable transport links and leisure and recreational routes.

Evidence Base: Green Infrastructure mapping; Mid Sussex Ancient Woodland Survey, Tree and Woodland Management Guidelines, Tree Preservation Order records.

The District Council will support the protection and enhancement of trees, woodland and hedgerows, and encourage new planting. In particular, ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees will be protected.

Development that will damage or lead to the loss of trees, woodland or hedgerows that contribute, either individually or as part of a group, to the visual amenity value or character of an area, and/ or that have landscape, historic or wildlife importance, will not normally be permitted.

3.3 Burgess Hill Neighbourhood Plan

- 3.3.1 Although the Burgess Hill Neighbourhood Plan has been ‘made’, it is understood that this site does not fall within the plan area, and therefore this NP and its policies are not considered relevant in the determination of any planning application at this Site.

3.4 Planning History of the Site

- 3.4.1 The current Site and its immediate surroundings have a considerable planning history as summarised below⁷:

- RETENTION OF CLUB HUT FOR STORAGE PURPOSES.

Ref. No: BH/202/87 | Status: Permission

- Proposed demolition of existing Lodge buildings and erection of 4 no 2 storey dwellings (comprising 1 × 3-bed detached dwelling and 3 × 2-bed terrace dwellings), including 5 no car parking spaces. Amended block and location plan showing location of adjoining neighbour and additional plans showing elevations of proposed units. (Plans received 7/10/10).

Ref. No: 10/02926/OUT | Status: Withdrawn

- Demolition of Marie Place Lodge, Downham Cottage and single storey timber framed shed to rear of site in anticipation of new residential development. Amended block and location plan showing location of adjoining neighbour. (Amended plan received 7/10/10).

Ref. No: 10/02945/CON | Status: Withdrawn

- Erection of 3no 2-storey dwellings (comprising 1 × 3-bed detached dwelling and 2 × 3-bed semi-detached dwellings) including 6no car parking spaces.

Ref. No: 11/00284/OUT | Status: Permission

- Proposed Demolition of Existing Lodge Buildings and shed.

Ref. No: 11/00285/CON | Status: Permission

- Proposed demolition of existing Lodge Buildings and erection of 3no 2-storey dwellings (comprising 1 × 3-bed detached dwelling and 2 × 3-bed semi-detached dwellings) including 6no car parking spaces. (Resubmission of approved application ref: 11/00284/OUT).

Ref. No: 14/01901/OUT | Status: Permission

- Continued use of prefabricated building as a Snooker Club.

Ref. No: BH/205/77 | Status: Permission

- Replacement storage hut.

Ref. No: BH/033/74 | Status: Permission

- Retention of games room.

Ref. No: BH/036/74 | Status: Permission

⁷ <https://pa.midsussex.gov.uk/online-applications/propertyDetails.do?activeTab=relatedCases&keyVal=001P55KTLI000>, accessed October 2024

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section summarises the known information relating to designated and non-designated heritage assets in the Study Area derived from the sources set out in 1.5 and including additional heritage assets, where appropriate, identified from field and geophysical survey. The West Sussex HER reference for the site is 202425-065. The identified heritage assets have been assigned an identifying number shown in **bold** in the text, and are tabulated in Appendix 1 and shown plotted on Figure 2.

4.2 Heritage Assets

- 4.2.1 Heritage assets comprise a site, building, place, area or landscape of heritage interest and thus include buildings, archaeological sites and landscape features such as ancient woodland and hedgerows. Designated heritage assets are designated by statute, while non-designated heritage assets can be locally listed by the local planning authority and/or listed on county historic environment record databases, although this is not a definitive record of potential heritage assets – further examples may exist in an unrecognised or unrecorded form and absence from the HER database does not reduce or negate the significance of any potential heritage asset.

Designated Heritage Assets

Conservation Areas

- 4.2.2 The Site lies within the St. John's Conservation Area, which was designated in 1989 (Fig. 2):

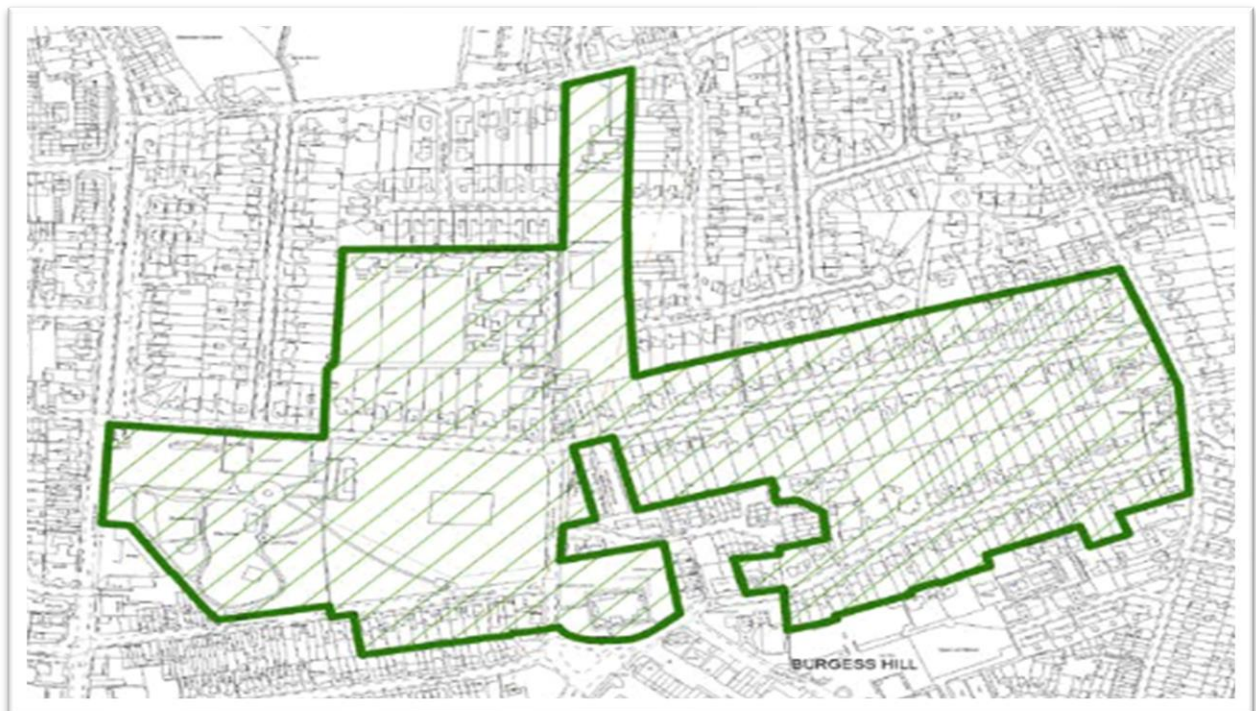


Plate 4.1: Plan showing the Conservation Area (MSDC 2018, 13)

Listed Buildings

- 4.2.3 No listed buildings are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the Site, although there are eight listed buildings recorded in the 1km radial Study Area as follows with their locations plotted on Figure 2:

Site	HE Listing Ref	Eastings	Northings	Description
1	1025854	531205	119200	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST JOHN - Grade II* - 192m south of the Site - 1861-3 with vestry added in 1889. Architect T Talbot Bury. Gothic style
2	1025855	531161	119175	WALL ON THE WEST AND SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHURCHYARD - Grade II - 217m south of the Site - Contemporary with the church, but renewed on the south side when the road was widened
3	1354755	531032	119390	PROVIDENCE STRICT BAPTIST CHAPEL - Grade II - 140m west of the Site - Mid-late C19 building in classical style.
4	1455478	530290	119128	OLD TIMBERS - Grade II - 877m SW of the Site - Former farmhouse, possibly of earlier C16 origin, substantially rebuilt with a large internal stack in the later C16 or early C17, refaced or replaced in brick in the C18 and refurbished in the C20
5	1025862	530814	120100	CHAPEL FARMHOUSE - Grade II - 790m north-west of the Site - C16 or earlier timber framed building refaced in C18 and refenestrated and extended in C20
6	1025861	530731	118543	LITTLE HAMMOND'S FARMHOUSE - Grade II - c.950m south-west of the Site - Late C16 to early C17 timber-framed building refaced in brick in C18 and extended in late C19
7	1025859	530744	118540	BARN AT HAMMONDS FARM TO THE EAST OF THE FARMHOUSE - Grade II - c.950m south-west of the Site - Probably C18
8	1025858	530733	118514	HAMMONDS PLACE - Grade II - c.950m south-west of the Site - c.1566 timber-framed house

Table 4.1: Summary of Listed Buildings located within the 1km radial Study Area

- 4.2.4 There are no examples of the following designated heritage assets within the Study Area: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Battlefields or Protected Wrecks.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Archaeological Notification Areas

- 4.2.5 East and West Sussex County Council have identified various Archaeological Notification Areas throughout the County. These areas have no statutory status or protection but are intended to be treated as a material consideration during the processing of planning applications. It must be stressed that these Areas are not exclusive. Sites outside them can contain archaeological remains of major importance that may be presently unknown. Conversely not every part of these areas will inevitably contain archaeological remains. Their boundaries are not necessarily precise. The Site is located within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) associated with the route of the Roman Road through Mid Sussex (10). No other ANAs are recorded within the 1km Study Area.

- 4.2.6 A number of other non-designated heritage assets are recorded on the WSHER database. These are discussed in the chronological sections below.

4.3 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.3.1 According to the Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) database the Site lies over an area characterised as undated settlement comprising small farmstead/cottages (ref. HWS13646).

4.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.4.1 No recorded archaeological work has previously taken place within the boundaries of the Site, but archaeological investigation has been undertaken within the Study Area (summarised below with further details of specific discoveries in Appendix 1). Where relevant to the Site and this assessment, they have been discussed by period below.

4.5 Archaeological Periods

- 4.5.1 The timescale of the archaeological periods referred to in this report is shown below. The periods are given their usual titles. It should be noted that for most cultural heritage assessment purposes the boundaries between them are not sharply distinguished, even where definite dates based on historical events are used. All site numbers refer to Figure 2.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c. 950,000 BC - c. 10,000 BC)

Prehistoric: Mesolithic (c. 10,000 BC - c.5,000 BC)

Prehistoric: Neolithic (c. 5,000 BC - c.2,300 BC)

Prehistoric: Bronze Age (c. 2,300 BC - c. 600 BC)

Prehistoric: Iron Age (c. 600 BC - AD 43)

Romano-British (AD 43 - c. AD 410)

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 - AD 1066)

Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)

Post-medieval (AD 1540 to date)

4.6 Prehistoric

- 4.6.1 Until recently, relatively little evidence for prehistoric activity was known in the Weald. The area is thought to have been largely covered in dense post-glacial primary forest. However, palaeoenvironmental analysis is now indicating that at least limited, localised forest clearance was being undertaken from the Mesolithic onwards (Holgate 2003), most likely to encourage expansion and diversification in plant and animal species and to make the landscape more accessible for exploitation. A gradual intensification of Wealden woodland clearance is likely during the Neolithic.
- 4.6.2 The presence of Bronze Age barrows (burial mounds) within the High Weald points to some level of settlement at this period. Much of the known prehistoric settlement pattern concentrates around the rim of the Weald, exploiting the better soils of the Chalk and Greensand, although recent work west of Horsham (Margetts 2018) has produced considerable evidence for previously unsuspected prehistoric occupation on the claylands.
- 4.6.3 Most of the evidence for Iron Age activity in Sussex is found on the downland. It is noticeably scarcer than that for Bronze Age activity. The most visible evidence relates to a series of defended enclosures, many of which originated in the Late Bronze Age

(Hamilton & Manley 1997). Farming settlements and enclosures are also known. The Iron Age also saw the beginnings of the Wealden iron industry with most of the iron-working activity concentrated in the eastern part of the Weald (Gardiner 1990).

- 4.6.4 Only one prehistoric record is known in the vicinity of the Site: a Bronze Age palstave (9) was discovered about 400 metres south-west of the Site.

4.7 Romano-British

- 4.7.1 As one of the nearest parts of Britain to the Continent, Sussex experienced contact with Rome from an early date, first as trade and then as conquest. Following the Roman invasion of AD43, the region became heavily settled, particularly along the Downs and the fertile Coastal Plain, where settlements were mostly associated with farming and are characterised by evidence of continuity with the previous Iron Age (Rudling 1999). Evidence for Roman activity in the Weald, however, is sparse, and is confined mainly to the arterial network of Roman roads, way-stations and ironworking or industrial sites. Evidence of Roman iron-working activity, as with Iron Age sites, is skewed towards sites in East Sussex. It is likely that during the Roman period the study site lay within the heavily wooded weald and is unlikely to have been a focus of significant Roman settlement or activity.
- 4.7.2 The course of a Roman Road from London to Brighton (10) passes through Burgess Hill. According to Ordnance Survey data the centre line of its projected alignment lies across the Site.

4.8 Early Medieval

- 4.8.1 The decline of Roman authority saw a return to older ways of life, and an influx of settlers from Germanic lands across the North Sea – Sussex was settled by Saxon groups from Germany. Early Saxon settlements are rare but appear to have favoured the upper reaches of the chalk dip slope, but by the 9th century had begun to spread to lower-lying areas, particularly river valleys and along the Greensand. These villages were associated with an expanding system of common fields and had become identified as manorial centres by the time of the Domesday Survey in the later 11th century.
- 4.8.2 There are no early medieval sites or findspots within the Study Area.

4.9 Medieval

- 4.9.1 The Site lies in the ancient manor (and parish) of Keymer, one of series of characteristic elongated scarp-foot downland settlements (Clayton, Ditchling and Keymer). The manor, assessed for 14 hides, was held of King Edward the Confessor by Azor, and in 1086 of William de Warenne by William de Wateville⁸. The parish church of SS. *Cosmas and Damian* was built in the 12th century (mostly rebuilt in 1866), although a church of Keymer is mentioned in 1086. The Site lies c. 2.3km north of the church on what was manorial waste. Keymer Road is thought to reuse the line of a routeway predating the conquest and possibly more ancient, which served as a transhumance drove-road, allowing seasonal movement of stock – predominantly pigs - between the Downs and the Wealden woodland pastures (Harris 2005, 12).

⁸ <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/sussex/vol7/pp179-181> accessed October 2024

- 4.9.2 The place-name of Burgess Hill is probably of medieval origin and to be associated with the family of John Burgeys who was taxed in 1296, 1327 and 1332 (Mawer & Stenton 1930, 260). Midsummer fairs were held on St John's Common (Stottesford as then known) in the 14th and 15th centuries (Harris 2005, 12).
- 4.9.3 Only one medieval site is recorded on the HER: Chapel Land linear historic farmstead (11).

4.10 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 4.10.1 The landscape around the Site has been occupied by a fieldscape that the cartographic evidence indicates to have little changed since at least the late post medieval period (18th – 19th centuries). Burgess Hill developed as a town between 1850 and 1880, the area changing from a relatively quiet rural backwater into a country town with a population of about 4500. It was the enclosure of St John's Common (the part in Keymer in 1828, and that in Clayton in 1855) together with the opening of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway in 1841 that paved the way for expansion and led to the birth of the town as it is today⁹. Many of the existing farms and homesteads within the vicinity of the Site will have originated within the post-medieval period as the Wealden forest began to be cleared and brought into cultivation. By 1845 (Fig. 6), the common-land has been divided into sub-square and sub-rectangular field parcels on which the existing road network appears to have subsequently been established. Park Road is first shown in an OS map dating to 1875 (Fig. 7).
- 4.10.2 The most significant past investigation in relation to its close proximity, was an archaeological watching brief carried out by ASE in 2016 immediately adjacent to the current Site to the north and west (ASE 2016). Two post-medieval pits were encountered in the north end of the adjacent site. One of the pits contained a machine cut piece of timber, and the other contained degraded wood and corrugated iron, possibly the remains of a WWII bomb shelter.
- 4.10.3 Table 4.2 below summarises the sites and monuments of post-medieval and modern data that are recorded on the HER within 1km radius of the Site (locations are plotted on Figure 2). The HER demonstrates the industrial expansion of Burgess Hill during this period, as it is dominated by brickworks, however the agricultural character of the area in the early part of this period is also clearly represented by a number of historic farmsteads.

Site	HER Ref.	Description	Period
12	MWS10110	Site of C19 Dunstall's Farm Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill - the Farmstead has been totally demolished/lost	Post-medieval
13	MWS10364	Former Just Words Commercial Unit, Burgess Hill - Historic Building Recording	Post-medieval
14	MWS10748	Site of C19 Gattens Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill - the Farmstead has been totally demolished/lost	Post-medieval
15	MWS11009	Grove Farm C19 Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill - Only the Farmhouse survives.	Post-medieval
16	MWS11654	An Archaeological Watching Brief (ASE 2013) at Mid Sussex Special School, Burgess Hill - Post-medieval and 20th century finds only	Post-medieval
17	MWS11971	Site of Leylands Farm C19 Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill - the Farmstead has been totally demolished/lost	Post-medieval

⁹ <http://www.burgesshill.gov.uk/briefhistoryofthetown> accessed October 2024

Site	HER Ref.	Description	Period
18	MWS12005	Little Hammonds (Hammonds Farm) 17 th century historic farmstead, Burgess Hill	Post-medieval
19	MWS12612	North Blackhouse Farm 19 th century historic farmstead, Burgess Hill - Only the farmhouse survives	Post-medieval
20	MWS13532	Site of Sheddingdeane Farm 17 th century historic farmstead, Burgess Hill - the farmstead has been totally demolished/lost	Post-medieval
21	MWS13629	Site of St Johns Lodge 19 th century historic farmstead, Burgess Hill	Post-medieval
22	MWS4890	Brickfield on E. side of Mill Rd - Opened in 1870s but marked as old brick field in 1897	Post-medieval
23	MWS4892	Brickyard on W. side of Cant's Lane - Listed on the tithe award of 1845, redeveloped in 1874	Post-medieval
24	MWS4895	Brickyard on E. side of Mill Rd - 1703-8	Post-medieval
25	MWS4896	Brickyard in Burgess Hill - 1690 to 1701. A brickyard was used in the same area briefly in 1851	Post-medieval
26	MWS4897	Brickyard on S. side of Station Rd - Opened in 1671 and closed in 1940	Post-medieval
27	MWS4898	Brickyard on the common - A tile oast was mentioned in a survey of 1582 and two kilns were in existence by 1600. It continued in operation until 1703.	Post-medieval
28	MWS4899	Brickfield on S. side of West St - Marked on the map of 1877 and by 1898 it had moved	Post-medieval
29	MWS4900	Brickworks N. Side of Royal George Rd - operation by 1878 and marked on the map of 1899	Post-medieval
30	MWS4901	Brickyards W. side of London Rd - in operation from 1850s to 1870	Post-medieval
31	MWS4902	Brickyard in operation from 1670 to 1750	Post-medieval
32	MWS4904	Brickyard N. of Victoria Way - in operation 1636 to 1716	Post-medieval
33	MWS4921	Brickyard on the site of Dumbrells Close - in operation from 1642 to 1752. A part was in operation from 1645 to 1859	Post-medieval
34	MWS5132	Brickworks shown at Burgess Hill on the Ordnance Survey map dated 1873	Post-medieval
35	MWS5491	Potteries - Burgess Hill - Pottery works shown at Burgess Hill on the Ordnance Survey map of 1873	Post-medieval
36	MWS9329	Barbers 19 th century historic farmstead, Burgess Hill - only the farmhouse survives.	Post-medieval
37	MWS9427	Site of Blackhouse Farm 19 th century historic farmstead, Burgess Hill	Post-medieval
38	MWS9600	Site of Burgesshill Farm historic farmstead, Burgess Hill - the farmstead has been totally demolished/lost	Post-medieval
39	MWS746	St. John's Post Mill, Burgess Hill - Windmill shown at Burgess Hill on the 1813 Ordnance Survey map	Post-medieval
40	MWS4903	Brickyard on Dunstalls Farm - A yard was in existence in 1659 but went out of use in 1752. Brick kiln in the same area in 1857. Closed in 1930s	Post-medieval to modern
41	MWS4893	Brickworks on E. side of London Rd - 1828 to the early 1930s	Post-medieval to modern
42	MWS4894	Brickworks on corner of Station Rd and London Rd - 1828 to 1909	Post-medieval to modern
43	MWS4922	Brickfield on W. side of Freek's Ln - in existence by 1907 and closed in 1915	Modern
44	MWS9050	War Memorial, Burgess Hill	Modern
45	MWS9052	The Church of St. Andrew's Church, Burgess Hill - 1903-8	Modern
46	MWS15024	World War II Anti-Tank Buoys, Burgess Hill	Modern

Site	HER Ref.	Description	Period
47	MWS15032	World War II Anti-Tank Buoys, Burgess Hill	Modern
48	MWS15033	World War II Anti-Tank Obstacles, Burgess Hill	Modern
49	MWS15034	World War II Anti-Tank Obstacles, Burgess Hill	Modern

Table 4.2: Summary of post-medieval and modern sites and findspots recorded on the HER within 1km radius of the Site

4.11 Undated/negative

4.11.1 One negative record is also listed on the West Sussex HER:

- (50) Land to the rear of 95 London Road, Burgess Hill - 2013 ASE Watching Brief

5.0 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 5.1 The maps referred to within the text are shown as georeferenced figures at the back of this report (Figs. 5 - 11). It should be noted that the Site is approximately located over the earlier maps, due to slight scaling differences and where there is an absence of established roads, buildings and field boundaries with which to accurately locate the Site. The earliest consulted maps showing the broader area of West Sussex do not show the area of the Site in sufficient detail and have not been included here.
- 5.2 The Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1813 (Fig. 5) shows the Site over St. John's Common. It is located at a junction of trackways crossing the common, the one shown on a north-east to south-west alignment, mirroring the projection of the Roman road (10).
- 5.3 The 1845 tithe map for Keymer Parish (ref. TD E 77) (Fig. 6) shows the Site within an undeveloped field (plot 475) which was owned by Reverend Powell and occupied/tenanted by Phillip Jenner under arable cultivation. The northern part of the Site slightly staggers the northern field boundary, on which alignment a culvert was observed crossing the rear garden area during the walkover survey
- 5.4 Ordnance Survey mapping from 1875 onwards shows the Site in greater detail. By 1875 (Fig. 7) a building is shown on the Site and is labelled as 'St. John's Reading Room'. The area around the Site, which was undeveloped common-land only 30 years earlier, had changed considerably by 1875 with a new line of residential plots having been established along this section of Park Road.
- 5.5 No significant changes are shown in the 1899 or 1910 OS maps (Figs. 8 and 9).
- 5.6 By the 1930s (Fig. 10) further residential development has been established along the Park Road to the east of the Site. The Site remains unchanged, but the building is labelled as 'Inst', as an abbreviation of 'Institute'.
- 5.7 By 1985 (Fig. 11) the north-east to south-west projection of the Roman road is shown crossing the south-east corner of the Site.

6.0 AERIAL IMAGERY

- 6.1 Available aerial photographs do not show the Site at a scale showing any significant details. No archaeological features are evident at this scale.
- 6.2 Historical satellite imagery dating from 2001 (Google Earth Pro) provide no significant supplementary information regarding the history or archaeology of the Site.
- 6.3 The most recent satellite image showing the current configuration of the current building and landscaping at the Site and its wider neighbouring context is presented as Figure 12 at the back of this report.
- 6.4 Due to the small-scale and built-up nature of the Site, LiDAR imagery does not show any archaeological features.

7.0 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 7.1 A walkover survey by the author was undertaken on Thursday 31st October 2024. The objective of the walkover survey was to identify historic landscape features not plotted on existing maps, together with other archaeological surface anomalies or artefact scatters and to assess the existence of constraints or areas of disturbance that may have impacted upon the predicted archaeological resource. Photographs were taken around the Site and are presented below as plates (Plates 7.1-7.15) to help illustrate the observations noted within the text.
- 7.2 The Site is accessed from Park Road with hard landscaping providing a Tarmac covered car parking area in front of and to the south of the building. This area is generally flat and level with the pavement which runs along the southern boundary (Plates 7.2-4). A couple of manholes were observed within this area which suggests some below drainage exists here (Plates 7.3-4). A small ramp leads to the main central doorway.
- 7.3 The building, which was constructed c.1870, stands in a central position on the plot with access through wooden gates to either side (Plate 7.1). There is no external access to the rear garden, which has to be accessed via the building. Various extensions and alterations to the building appear to have taken place since its construction with a more modern two-storey extension to the rear.
- 7.4 To the east of the building, the area is laid to Tarmac and concrete with a metal fire-escape staircase emerging from the upper storey (Plates 7.5-7). There is a side doorway with a ramp leading up to it. The eastern boundary is demarcated by the side of a modern building (garage?) from the neighbouring property and some tall bushes. To the west of the building is a concrete path and a low timber fence-line with modern residences (constructed 2009-2012) immediately to the west (Plates 7.8-11). An alignment of manholes was observed on either side of the building where works are proposed (Plates 7.7 and 7.10-11). This would suggest the presence of existing below ground services in this area, as well as the likelihood of considerable past impact on any earlier remains.
- 7.5 A culvert was observed crossing the rear garden in the north of the Site. Across the garden, it is overlain by various levels of hardstanding and concrete slabs (Plates 7.12-13), but is visible at the eastern boundary (Plate 7.13). This culvert follows the alignment of the former field/land parcel boundary which historic mapping shows crossing in this location from 1845 (Figs. 6-11). It is not clear whether the culvert itself dates to this period, but it is possible that when it was constructed, it made use of an existing drainage ditch which formerly demarcated the boundary of the field.
- 7.6 A couple of the large rectangular concrete slabs laid in the rear garden in the north-west of the plot may have been deliberately placed to cover a below ground feature, such as a soakaway or wartime bunker/shelter (Plates 7.14-15).



Plate 7.1: View of front of building (Park Centre) from the south-west of the car park (looking north-east)



Plate 7.2: View across car park area to the front (south) of the building (looking south-east)



Plate 7.3: View across car park area to the front (south) of the building (looking north-east) – note the manhole indicating existing below ground services in this area



Plate 7.4: View across car park area to the front (south) of the building (looking south-west) towards the path – note the manhole indicating existing below ground services in this area



Plate 7.5: View of eastern side of the building where an extension is proposed (looking south)



Plate 7.6: View of eastern side of the building where an extension is proposed (looking north)



Plate 7.7: View of hardstanding areas and existing services in to the eastern side of the building where an extension is proposed



Plate 7.8: View of concrete path and area to the western side of the building where localised pad foundation and landscaping (paving) works are proposed (looking north)



Plate 7.9: View of concrete path and area to the western side of the building where localised pad foundation and landscaping (paving) works are proposed (looking south)



Plate 7.10: View of existing services to the west of the building



Plate 7.11: View of concrete path and existing below ground services to the western side of the building where localised pad foundation and landscaping (paving) works are proposed (looking north)



Plate 7.12: View of Tarmac area to the rear (north-east) of the building (looking north-west) – note the alignment of the culvert crosses the Tarmac area towards the gate along the western boundary



Plate 7.13: View of slab covering the culvert where it runs under the eastern boundary in the rear garden



Plate 7.14: View of area to the rear (north-west) of the building (looking south-west) – note the various levels of concrete hard-landscaping – it is possible that some of this concrete is capping a below-ground feature, such as a soakaway or wartime shelter/bunker



Plate 7.15: View of area to the rear (north-west) of the building (looking south) – note the various levels of concrete hard-landscaping – it is possible that some of this concrete is capping a below-ground feature, such as a soakaway or wartime shelter/bunker

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

- 8.1 A preliminary review of the cultural heritage evidence and historic mapping detailed earlier indicates that the projected route of the Roman road through Mid Sussex runs across the Site on a north-east to south-west alignment.
- 8.2 The existing building on Site, which has been in use for community purposes since its initial construction in c.1870, is considered to have some heritage significance in light of its longevity and in relation to the urban development of the St. John's area of Burgess Hill.
- 8.3 The HER shows a generally low incidence of sites and monuments dating prior to the post-medieval period, after which the agricultural character of the area is demonstrated by historic farmsteads, some of which continued in use from the medieval period and is then subsequently dominated by the brick-making and pottery industries, as well as general urban development and expansion.
- 8.4 It is considered that there is the potential for as yet unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest (i.e. below-ground archaeological remains) to be present within the Site. This comprises:
- A generally unknown potential for archaeological deposits of prehistoric, early medieval and medieval date, based on the scarcity of HER records in the Study Area and its marginal landscape context as former heathland.
 - A high potential for deposits or features relating to the Roman road, projected to cross the area of the Site.
 - A moderate potential for post-medieval and modern deposits, possibly in association with the Site's earlier use for arable farming in the mid-19th century, as well as possible features related to the Site's urban development since 1875 and a possible modern sunken feature (wartime bunker/shelter?) in the rear garden area.
- 8.5 A desk-based assessment can generally only consider the potential of a site in principle. Its conclusions usually require testing by fieldwork in order to confirm whether remains are actually present and, if this is the case, to establish their character, condition and extent and thus indicate the weight that ought to be attached to their preservation. It must always be acknowledged that remains of a type for which there is no prior evidence may be found on a site by fieldwork.
- 8.6 The significance of any heritage assets that may exist on the Site cannot be determined in advance of confirmatory fieldwork, but the available evidence from the wider Study Area would suggest that any buried deposits present are most likely to be of local or regional significance.

9.0 PREVIOUS IMPACTS ON HERITAGE POTENTIAL

- 9.1 The current building has been present on the Site since at least 1875. Since this time the Site had been developed and landscaped and the existing building is now surrounded by hard-standing and existing below-ground services observed during the walkover survey as manholes at surface level.
- 9.2 Key archaeological impacts arising from the Site's development would be any initial levelling or landscaping groundwork at the Site to prepare it for building work, the excavation of footing trenches and service trenches and any subsequent groundwork carried out for upkeep and maintenance to the plot. It is considered likely that these past impacts will have disturbed, truncated or entirely removed any earlier archaeological remains.
- 9.3 In the mid-19th century, the Site was cultivated for arable farming and may have been subject to ploughing. This may also have truncated archaeological deposits.

10.0 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 10.1 In considering the potential impact of the proposed development on any heritage assets that are present, it is necessary to understand both the significance of the asset and the likely degree/magnitude of impact. The proposed development (Figs. 2-3) comprises an extension to the right side of the building where it is currently a tarmac driveway, pad foundations to the left side of the building for a 1st floor extension built off posts and to carry out landscaping to the car parking, side path and the rear garden.
- 10.2 Based on the information currently available, the following impacts are expected all of which may damage or destroy any buried archaeological deposits present on the Site:
- Excavation of foundation trenches and pad foundations;
 - Excavation of new service trenches;
 - Landscaping of car parking and garden areas.
- 10.3 The landscaping proposed to the front of the building will likely involve raising the area slightly to bring it level with the entrance to the building, therefore this area is not considered to be significantly impacted in relation to below-ground remains.
- 10.4 The route of the Roman road is projected across the Site, which lies in an associated Archaeological Notification Area, however, the dominance on the plot of the existing building, in addition to its modern extensions and below-ground services, would suggest that much of the Site has been disturbed, although small localised pockets of archaeological deposits could survive.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

- The Site is considered to have a generally unknown potential for archaeological deposits of prehistoric, early medieval and medieval date, based on the scarcity of HER records in the Study Area and its marginal landscape context as former heathland.
- The Site is considered to have a high potential for deposits or features relating to the Roman road, projected to cross the area of the Site.
- The Site is also considered to have a moderate potential for post-medieval and modern deposits, possibly in association with the Site's earlier use for arable farming in the mid-19th century, as well as possible features related to the Site's urban development since 1875 and a possible modern sunken feature (wartime bunker/shelter?) in the rear garden area.
- The Site has probably been exposed to some shallow truncation from arable cultivation as well as possibly significant impact from previous construction activity associated with the existing building and its expansion and below-ground services.
- Where present, the proposed works are likely to have an impact upon any surviving archaeological deposits within the Site, particularly across the southern and eastern areas where the Roman road is conjectured to have run.
- The walkover survey confirmed that the majority of the Site has been significantly developed, which is likely to have had a significant impact on any archaeological remains.

12.0 PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 12.1 The assessment has outlined the archaeological potential of the Site and examined the effects of existing impacts, and as far as possible, the effects of the proposed impacts upon that potential. This assessment is based on a desk-based survey of existing information and cannot therefore be considered to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological deposits in any given area. This section offers a suggested programme of further fieldwork which will confirm the presence or absence of archaeological deposits. It should be stressed that these recommendations are for information only and represent the professional opinion of Archaeology South-East. The requirement for and scope of any further archaeological work, will be determined by the Local Planning Authority (Mid Sussex District Council) and their archaeological advisors.
- 12.2 This assessment has shown that the Site has a generally unknown potential for archaeological deposits of prehistoric, early medieval and medieval date, a high potential for deposits or features relating to the Roman road, projected to cross the area of the Site, and a moderate potential for post-medieval and modern deposits, possibly in association with the Site's earlier use for arable farming in the mid-19th century, as well as possible features related to the Site's urban development since 1875. Given the limited undeveloped areas of the Site, an archaeological evaluation would not be considered appropriate for this Site. Should further archaeological work be considered necessary, it would be recommended that archaeological watching brief monitoring is carried out during the groundwork phase. This phase of works can be carried out under condition attached to any planning consent.
- 12.3 Should archaeological remains be present and assuming that they are of low (local) to moderate (regional) significance and a design solution cannot be implemented to ensure their preservation in situ, further mitigation works such as a programme of archaeological excavation and recording may be required to ensure the preservation by record of any threatened remains.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Rachel Salter, HER Officer, West Sussex County Council

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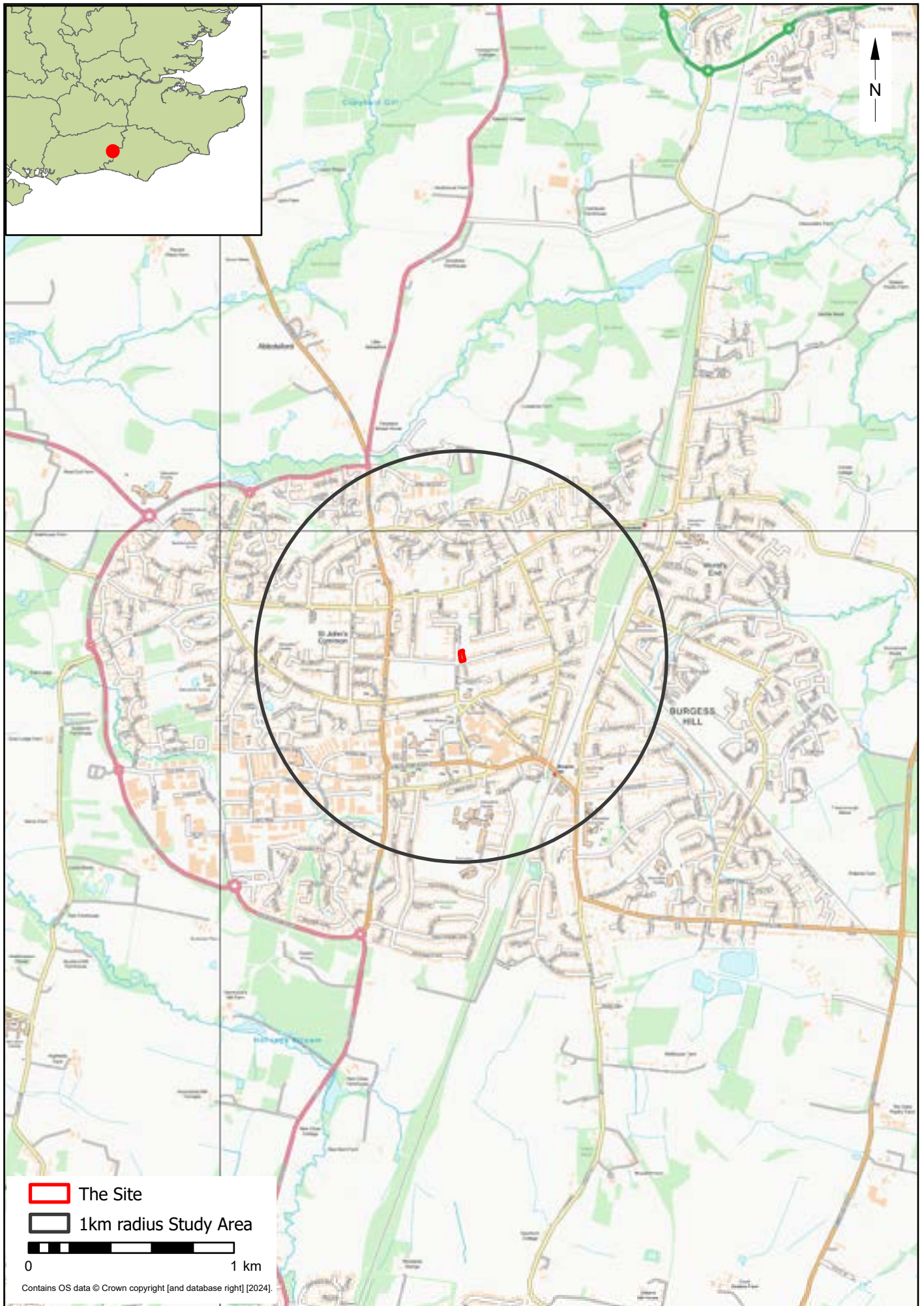
Appendix 1 - Summary Table of Heritage Assets (designated and non-designated) within the Study Area (refer to Fig 2)

No.	HER/LBS No.	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
Listed Buildings					
1	1025854	531205	119200	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST JOHN - Grade II* - 192m south of the Site - 1861-3 with vestry added in 1889. Architect T Talbot Bury. Gothic style	Post-medieval
2	1025855	531161	119175	WALL ON THE WEST AND SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHURCHYARD - Grade II - 217m south of the Site - Contemporary with the church, but renewed on the south side when the road was widened	Post-medieval
3	1354755	531032	119390	PROVIDENCE STRICT BAPTIST CHAPEL - Grade II - 140m west of the Site - Mid-late C19 building in classical style	Post-medieval
4	1455478	530290	119128	OLD TIMBERS - Grade II - 877m SW of the Site - Former farmhouse, possibly of earlier C16 origin, substantially rebuilt with a large internal stack in the later C16 or early C17, refaced or replaced in brick in the C18 and refurbished in the C20	Post-medieval
5	1025862	530814	120100	CHAPEL FARMHOUSE - Grade II - 790m north-west of the Site - C16 or earlier timber framed building refaced in C18 and refenestrated and extended in C20	Post-medieval
6	1025861	530731	118543	LITTLE HAMMOND'S FARMHOUSE - Grade II - c.950m south-west of the Site - Late C16 to early C17 timber-framed building refaced in brick in C18 and extended in late C19	Post-medieval
7	1025859	530744	118540	BARN AT HAMMONDS FARM TO THE EAST OF THE FARMHOUSE - Grade II - c.950m south-west of the Site - Probably C18	Post-medieval
8	1025858	530733	118514	HAMMONDS PLACE - Grade II - c.950m south-west of the Site - c.1566 timber-framed house	Post-medieval
Non-Designated Heritage Assets					
9	MWS738	531000	119000	Bronze Age palstave axe - Burgess Hill	Bronze Age

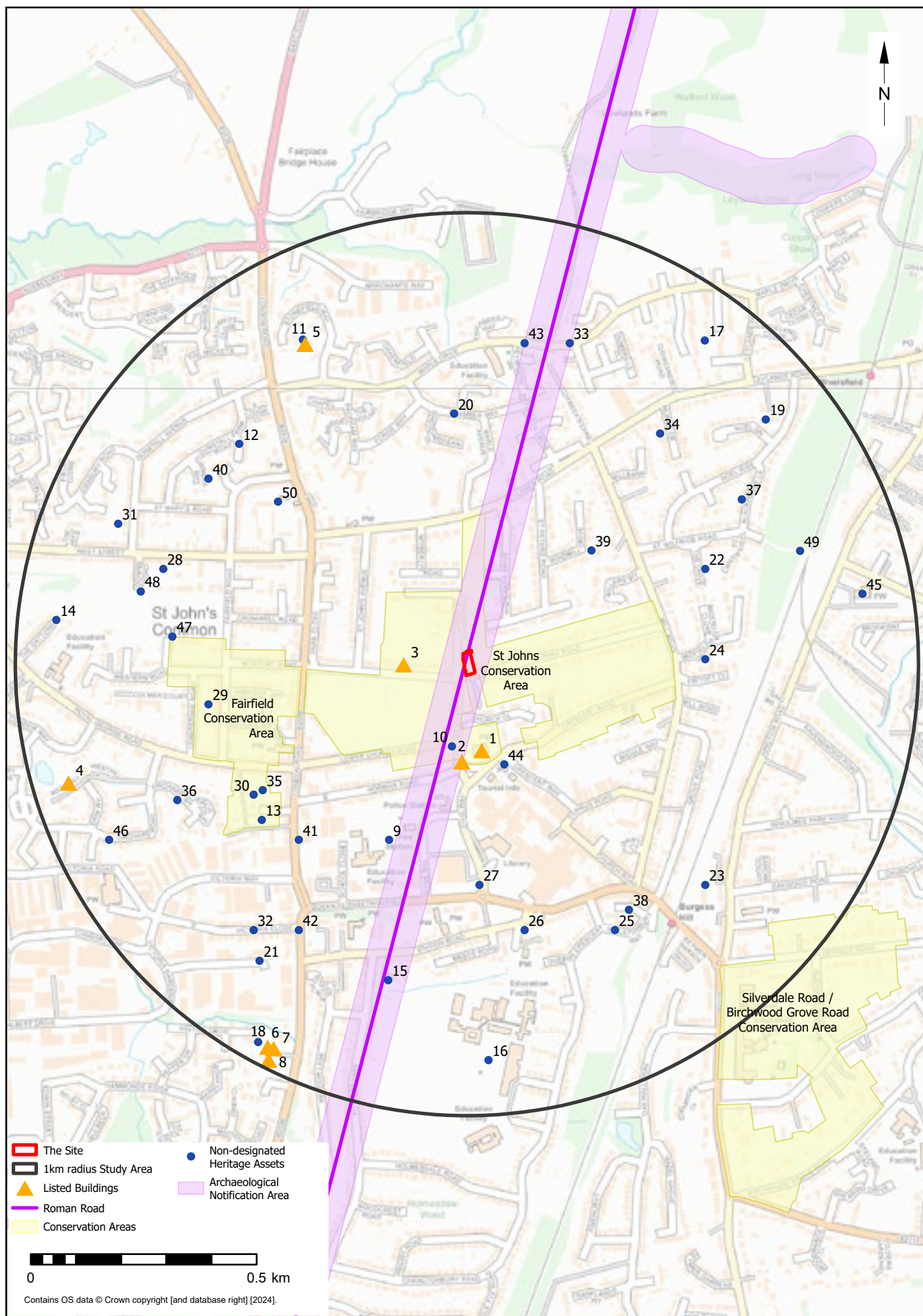
No.	HER/LBS No.	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
10	MWS5368	531139	119207	Roman Road - Burgess Hill	Romano-British
11	MWS9666	530809	120108	Chapel Land Medieval Linear Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill	Medieval
12	MWS10110	530668	119877	Site of C19 Dunstall's Farm Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill - the Farmstead has been totally demolished/lost	Post-medieval
13	MWS10364	530718	119044	Former Just Words Commercial Unit, Burgess Hill - Historic Building Recording	Post-medieval
14	MWS10748	530263	119487	Site of C19 Gattens Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill - the Farmstead has been totally demolished/lost	Post-medieval
15	MWS11009	530998	118689	Grove Farm C19 Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill - Only the Farmhouse survives.	Post-medieval
16	MWS11654	531220	118512	An Archaeological Watching Brief (ASE 2013) at Mid Sussex Special School, Burgess Hill - Post-medieval and 20th century finds only	Post-medieval
17	MWS11971	531699	120106	Site of Leylands Farm C19 Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill - the Farmstead has been totally demolished/lost	Post-medieval
18	MWS12005	530710	118552	Little Hammonds (Hammonds Farm) C17 Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill	Post-medieval
19	MWS12612	531834	119931	North Blackhouse Farm C19 Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill - Only the Farmhouse survives	Post-medieval
20	MWS13532	531144	119944	Site of Sheddingdeane Farm C17 Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill - the Farmstead has been totally demolished/lost	Post-medieval
21	MWS13629	530713	118732	Site of St Johns Lodge C19 Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill	Post-medieval
22	MWS4890	531700	119600	Brickfield on E. side of Mill Rd - Opened in 1870's but marked as old brick field in 1897	Post-medieval
23	MWS4892	531700	118900	Brickyard on W. side of Cant's Ln - Listed on the tithe award of 1845, redeveloped in 1874	Post-medieval
24	MWS4895	531700	119400	Brickyard on E. side of Mill Rd - 1703-8	Post-medieval
25	MWS4896	531500	118800	Brickyard in Burgess Hill - 1690 to 1701. A brickyard was used in the same area briefly in 1851	Post-medieval

No.	HER/LBS No.	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
26	MWS4897	531300	118800	Brickyard on S. side of Station Rd - Opened in 1671 and closed in 1940	Post-medieval
27	MWS4898	531200	118900	Brickyard on the common - A tile oast was mentioned in a survey of 1582 and two kilns were in existence by 1600. It continued in operation until 1703.	Post-medieval
28	MWS4899	530500	119600	Brickfield on S. side of West St - Marked on the map of 1877 and by 1898 it had moved	Post-medieval
29	MWS4900	530600	119300	Brickworks N. Side of Royal George Rd - operation by 1878 and marked on the map of 1899	Post-medieval
30	MWS4901	530700	119100	Brickyards W. side of London Rd - in operation from 1850's to 1870	Post-medieval
31	MWS4902	530400	119700	Brickyard in operation from 1670 to 1750	Post-medieval
32	MWS4904	530700	118800	Brickyard N. of Victoria Way - in operation 1636 to 1716	Post-medieval
33	MWS4921	531400	120100	Brickyard on the site of Dumbrells Close - in operation from 1642 to 1752. A part was in operation from 1645 to 1859	Post-medieval
34	MWS5132	531600	119900	Brickworks shown at Burgess Hill on the Ordnance Survey map dated 1873	Post-medieval
35	MWS5491	530720	119110	Potteries - Burgess Hill - Pottery works shown at Burgess Hill on the Ordnance Survey map of 1873	Post-medieval
36	MWS9329	530531	119088	Barbers C19 Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill - only the farmhouse survives.	Post-medieval
37	MWS9427	531781	119754	Site of Blackhouse Farm C19 Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill	Post-medieval
38	MWS9600	531531	118845	Site of Burgesshill Farm Historic Farmstead, Burgess Hill - the Farmstead has been totally demolished/lost	Post-medieval
39	MWS746	531448	119641	St. John's Post Mill, Burgess Hill - Windmill shown at Burgess Hill on the 1813 Ordnance Survey map	Post-medieval

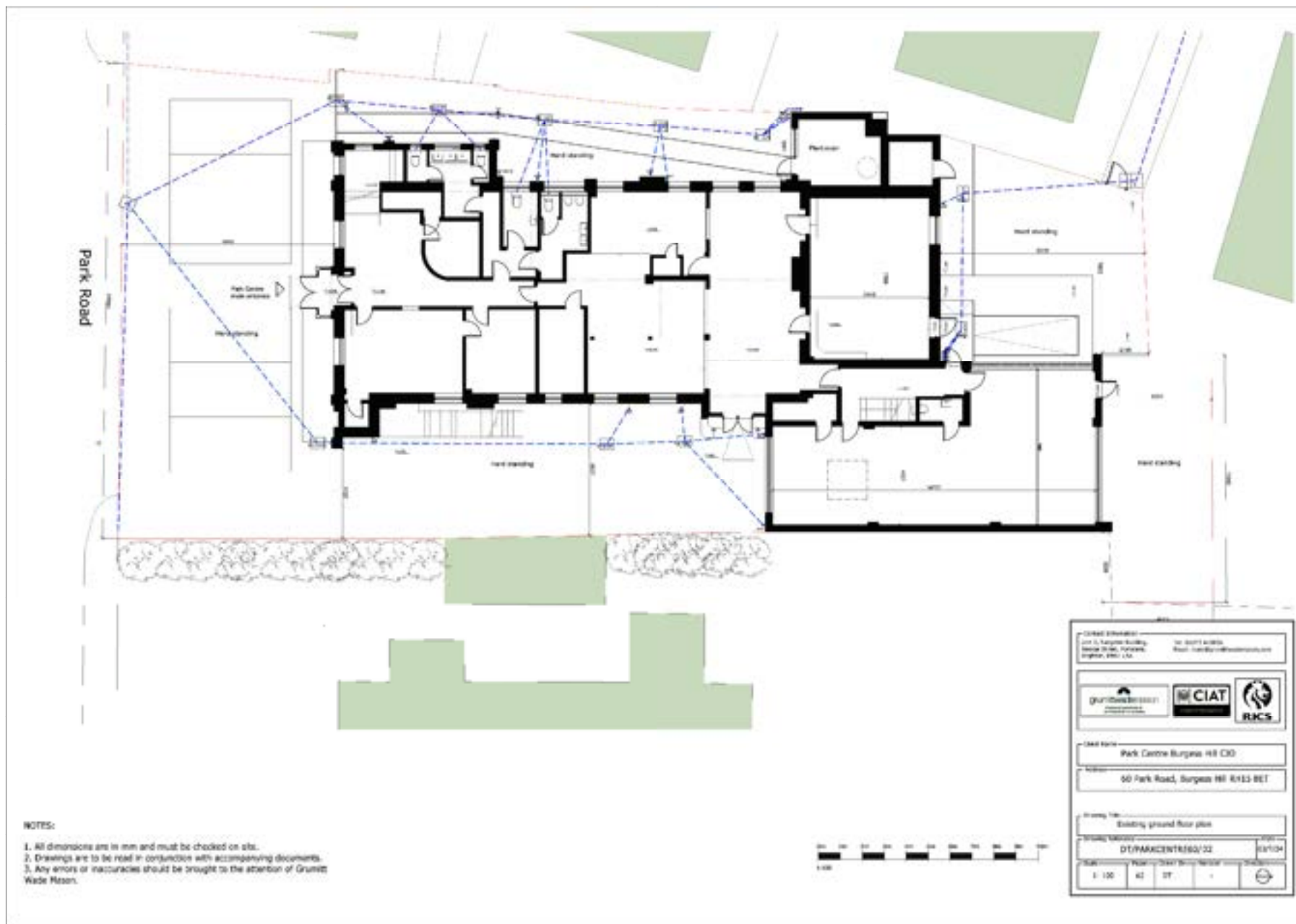
No.	HER/LBS No.	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
40	MWS4903	530600	119800	Brickyard on Dunstalls Farm - A yard was in existence in 1659 but went out of use in 1752. Brick kiln in the same area in 1857. Closed in 1930`s	Post-medieval to modern
41	MWS4893	530800	119000	Brickworks on E. side of London Rd - 1828 to the early 1930`s	Post-medieval to modern
42	MWS4894	530800	118800	Brickworks on corner of Station Rd and London Rd - 1828 to 1909	Post-medieval to modern
43	MWS4922	531300	120100	Brickfield on W. side of Freek's Ln - in existence by 1907 and closed in 1915	Modern
44	MWS9050	531255	119167	War Memorial, Burgess Hill	Modern
45	MWS9052	532048	119545	The Church of St. Andrew's Church, Burgess Hill - 1903-8	Modern
46	MWS15024	530380	119000	World War II Anti-Tank Buoys, Burgess Hill	Modern
47	MWS15032	530520	119450	World War II Anti-Tank Buoys, Burgess Hill	Modern
48	MWS15033	530450	119550	World War II Anti-Tank Obstacles, Burgess Hill	Modern
49	MWS15034	531910	119640	World War II Anti-Tank Obstacles, Burgess Hill	Modern
50	MWS14948	530754	119749	Land to the rear of 95 London Road, Burgess Hill - 2013 ASE Watching Brief	Negative

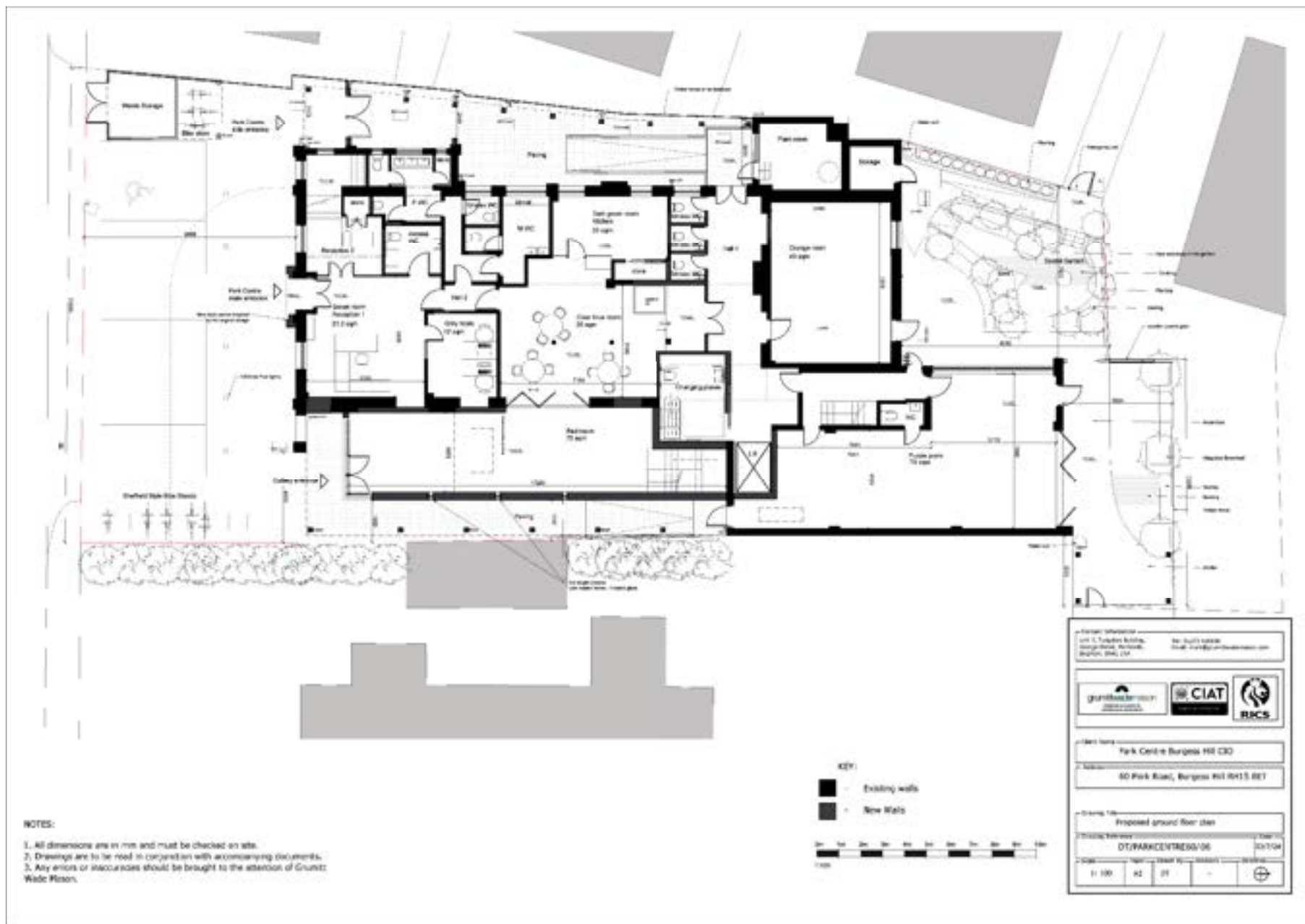


© Archaeology South-East		Park Centre, 60 Park Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 240596	October 2024	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2024246	Drawn by: KLGR		



© Archaeology South-East		Park Centre, 60 Park Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 240596	October 2024	Plotted heritage data within the 1km Study Area	
Report Ref: 2024246	Drawn by: KLGR		



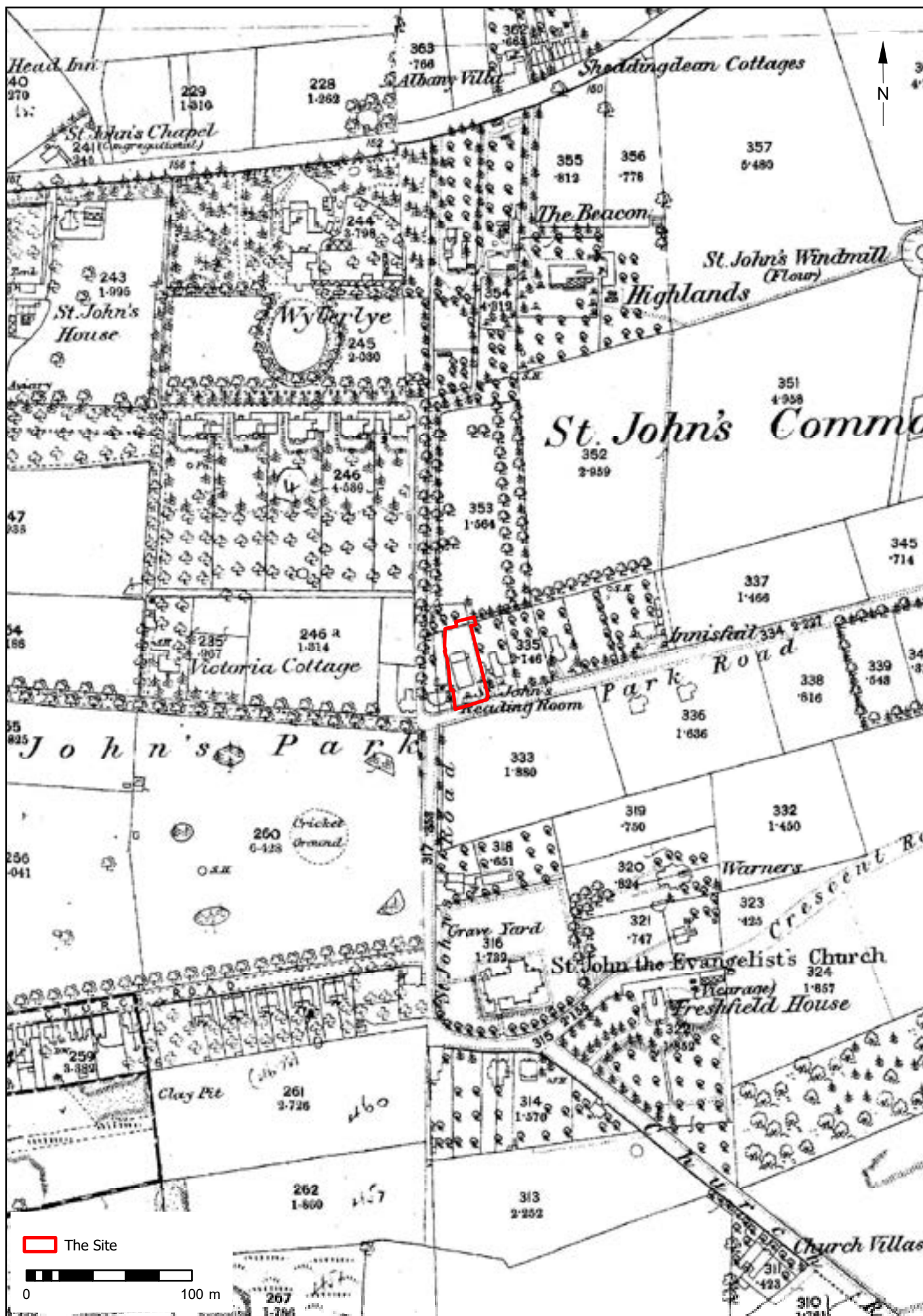




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Project Ref: 240596	October 2024	Extract from Ordnance Survey draft map of 1813	
Report Ref: 2024246	Drawn by: KLGR		

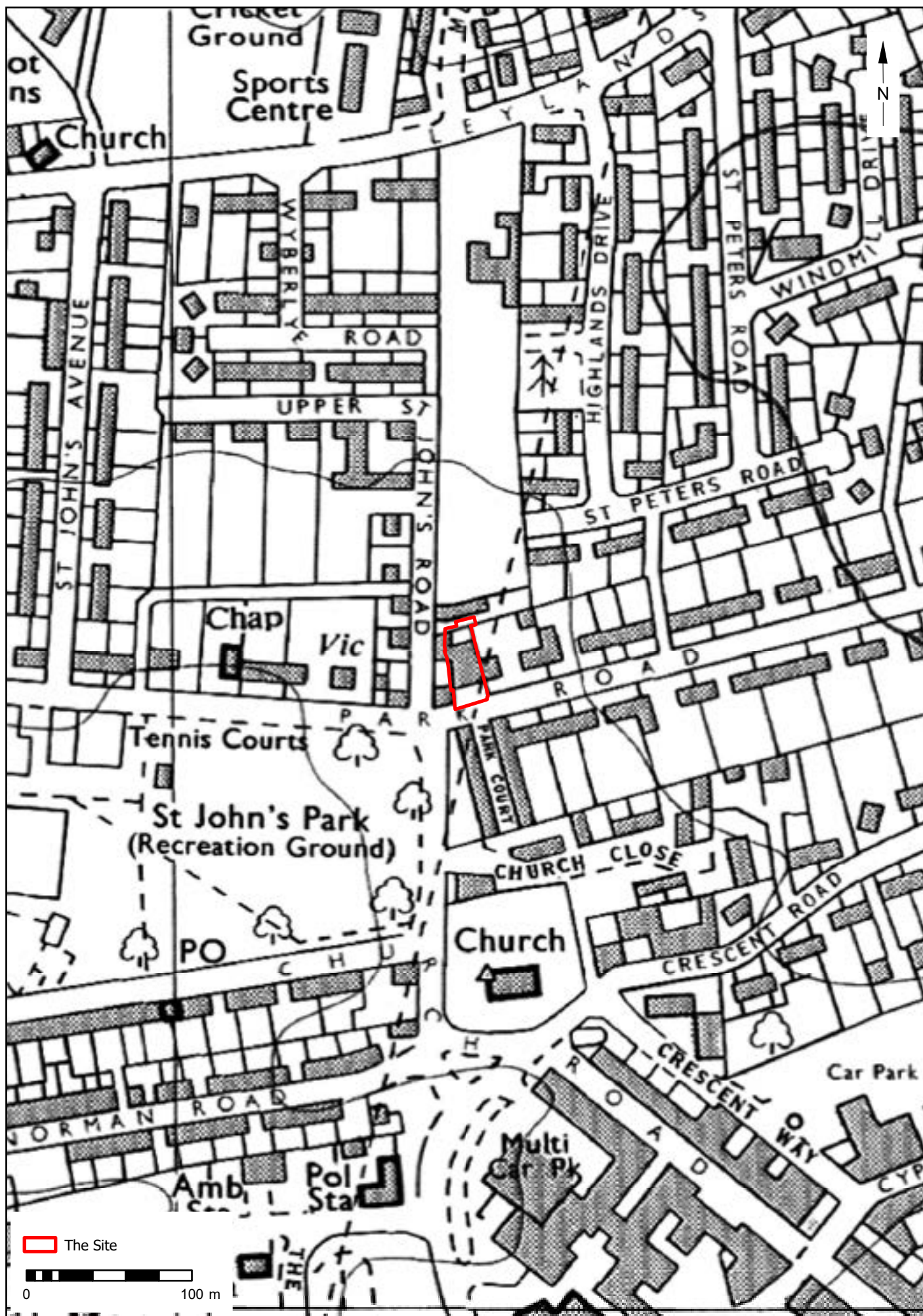


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Project Ref: 240596	October 2024	Extract from Keymer Tithe map of 1845	
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Project Ref: 240596	October 2024		
Report Ref: 2024246	Drawn by: KLGR	1937 Ordnance Survey map	



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Project Ref: 240596	October 2024	1985 Ordnance Survey map	
Report Ref: 2024246	Drawn by: KLGR		



© Archaeology South-East		Park Centre, 60 Park Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 240596	October 2024	The Site shown over Google Earth satellite image captured September 2023	
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