

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath

Client

Archaeology South-East

For

BDW Southern Counties

Survey Report

SUMO-21265

OASIS Ref. No.

Sumogeop1-534453

Date

16 July 2025



Survey Report SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath

Survey dates	30 June & 1-2 July 2025
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3 SURVEY TECHNIQUE

- 3.1 Detailed magnetic survey (magnetometry) was chosen as the most efficient and effective method of locating the type of archaeological anomalies which might be expected at this site. All survey techniques followed the guidance set out by ClfA (2020) and the European Archaeology Council (EAC) (2016).

Bartington Cart System Traverse Interval 1.0m Sample Interval 0.125m

The only processes performed on data are the following unless specifically stated otherwise:

Zero Mean Traverse	This process sets the background mean of each traverse to zero. The operation removes instrument striping effects and edge discontinuities over the whole of the data set.
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4 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- 4.1 A magnetometer survey of land off Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath has recorded magnetic responses interpreted as being of possible archaeological interest. A series of linear responses have been marked in Areas 1 and 2 which could have archaeological origins. Ridge and furrow cultivation is visible in Areas 3 and 5. Uncertain responses have been recorded throughout the data which are likely to be due to natural or agricultural processes and buried ferrous objects. The alignments of four former field boundaries have been detected in Areas 3 and 6, along with numerous pipes in many of the survey areas. Broad and sinuous bands of increased response and a few discrete anomalies in Area 6 and 7 have been caused by underlying geological variations. Zones of magnetic disturbance are due to spreads of debris and landscaping.

5 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1 **SUMO GeoSurveys** was commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being carried out by **Archaeology South-East** on behalf of **BDW Southern Counties**.

5.2 Site Details

NGR / Postcode	TQ 33987 22386 / RH17 7QX
Location	The site is located 4.5km north-east of Burgess Hill and is on the south-eastern outskirts of Haywards Heath. The survey area is bounded to the north-west by Rocky Lane and the north by houses off Birch Way / Greenhill Park. Hurstwood Lane passes between Areas 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 and Areas 6 & 7.
HER	East Sussex HER
OASIS Ref. No.	Sumogeop1-534453
District	Mid Sussex District / Lewes District
Parish	Haywards Heath CP / Wivelsfield CP
Topography	Generally flat
Land Use	Pasture
Geology (BGS 2025)	Bedrock: Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand - Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded Superficial: None recorded
Soils (CU 2025)	Soilscape 8: Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage
Survey Methods	Magnetometer survey (fluxgate gradiometer)
Study Area	21 ha (1 ha unsurveyable)

5.3 *Archaeological Background* (HG 2025)

- 5.3.1 A review of the HER has revealed that no designated heritage assets are recorded within the site, but a few non-designated heritage assets are present. In the west of Area 3 the HER records the location of Hurst Farmhouse, a Mid-17th to 18th century farmhouse built by Thomas Hurst (now demolished; HER 72690). In the south-west of Area 6 a watching brief for a pipeline uncovered a trackway with side ditches and a series of field boundary ditches which are thought to be medieval in date (HER 62307 & 62298).

5.4 **Aims and Objectives**

- 5.4.1 To locate and characterise any anomalies of possible archaeological interest within the study area.

6 **RESULTS**

- 6.1 *The survey has been divided into seven survey areas (Areas 1-7) and specific anomalies have been given numerical labels [1] [2] which appear in the text below, as well as on the Interpretation Figure(s). Overgrown vegetation and trees in Areas 3, 4 and 5 rendered parts of those land parcels unsurveyable.*

6.2 **Possible Archaeology**

- 6.2.1 In Areas 1 and 2 a group of magnetic responses have been plotted which have tentatively been interpreted as being of *Possible Archaeological* interest; they comprise ditch-like responses, trends and linear bands of varying magnetic strength. The anomalies appear to from regular patterns and are thought to have anthropogenic origins; however, they could simply be uncorroborated field boundaries.

6.3 **Ridge and Furrow**

- 6.3.1 Broad and parallel linear anomalies are visible in Areas 3 and 5 which have been caused by historic ridge and furrow cultivation.

6.4 **Uncertain**

- 6.4.1 Numerous trends, discrete anomalies and a zone of increased response have been detected in the survey which have been assigned to the category of *Uncertain*. They generally lack the defined morphology of anomalies that would normally warrant an archaeological interpretation. The majority of the responses have probably been caused by geological variations, agricultural practises or buried ferrous objects. However, archaeological origins for some of the responses cannot be discounted due to anomalies of possible interest being detected in the survey in Area 1 and 2, plus a medieval trackway and ditches were uncovered in a watching brief in Area 6 (see 5.3.1).

6.5 **Former Field Boundary – Corroborated / Conjectural**

- 6.5.1 A short linear response in the west of Area 3 corresponds with a former field boundary that is visible on 1949-1974 Ordnance Survey mapping (see Figure 11).
- 6.5.2 In Area 6, three evenly spaced linear anomalies are visible in the data which have been interpreted as conjectural former field boundaries. They do not appear on available historic mapping, but they are visible on the LiDAR data plot which adds weight to this interpretation (see Figure 12).

6.6 **Natural / Geological / Pedological**

- 6.6.1 Broad and sinuous bands of increased response and a few discrete anomalies in Area 6 and 7 have been caused by underlying geological variations.

6.7 **Service**

- 6.7.1 Several dipolar ferrous anomalies of varying strength are visible in Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 which mark the routes of underground services and pipes.

6.8 ***Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance***

- 6.8.1 Zones of magnetic disturbance have been detected in Areas 3, 4 and 5. A former sand pit is visible on 1830-1880 Ordnance Survey mapping in Area 3 (see Figure 11), the HER also records the location of Hurst Farmhouse, a Mid-17th to 18th century farmhouse in the vicinity. It is likely that the infilling and subsequent landscaping of the pit along with the demolition and spreads of debris of the former farmhouse has caused the disturbance in this part of the site. Other zones of disturbance have probably been caused by spreads of debris, likely associated with adjacent developments, installation of service pipes and roads etc.
- 6.8.2 Ferrous responses close to boundaries are due to adjacent fences and gates. Smaller scale ferrous anomalies ("iron spikes") are present throughout the data and are characteristic of small pieces of ferrous debris (or brick / tile) in the topsoil; they are commonly assigned a modern origin. Only the most prominent of these are highlighted on the interpretation diagram.

7 **DATA APPRAISAL & CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT**

- 7.1 Historic England Table 4 (EH 2008) states that the typical magnetic response on the local soils / geology is variable. The results from this survey indicate the presence of possible archaeological responses plus ridge and furrow cultivation; consequently, the technique is deemed to have worked. However, the ferrous responses from pipes and magnetic disturbance will have masked any anomalies of interest, if present in those areas.

8 **CONCLUSION**

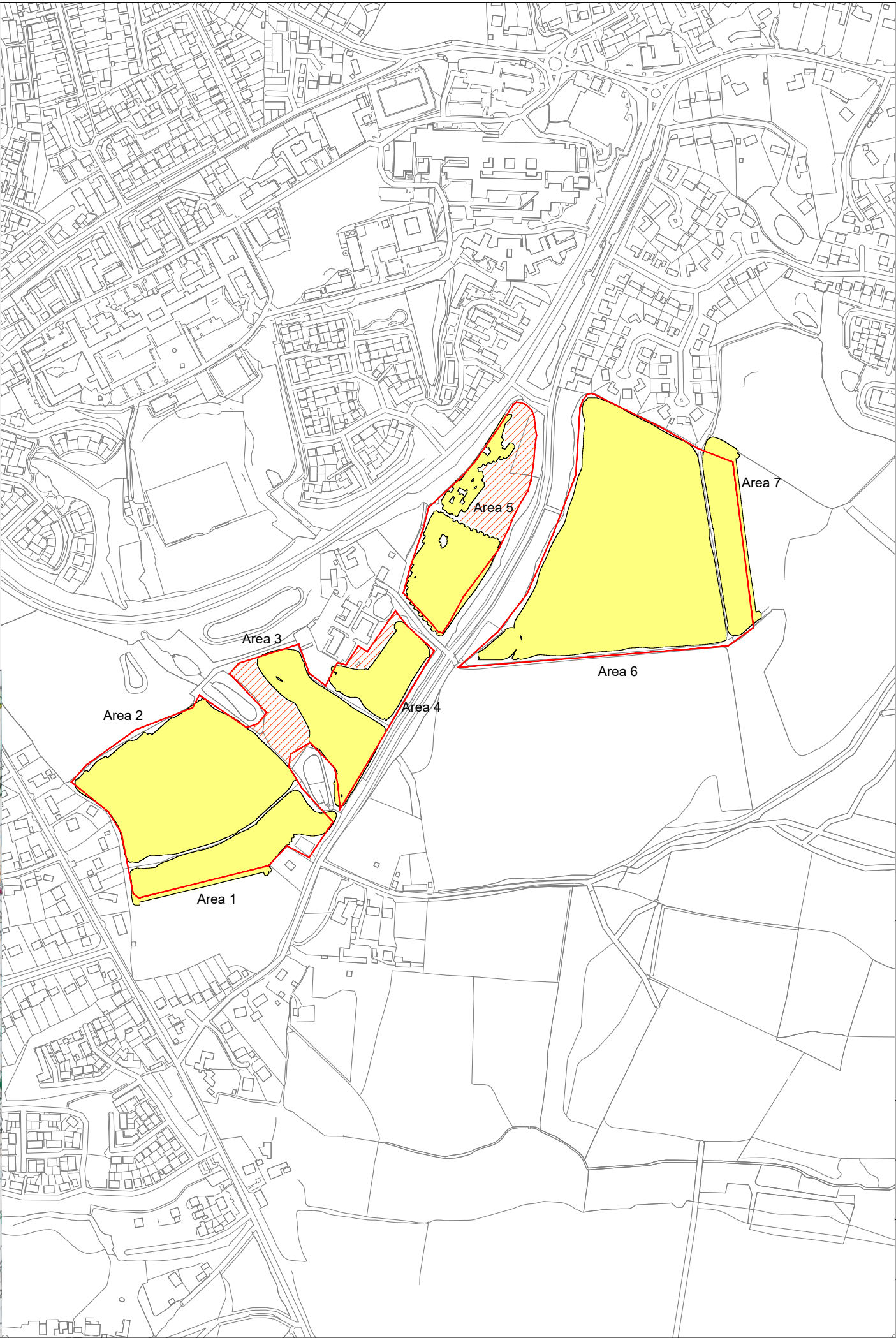
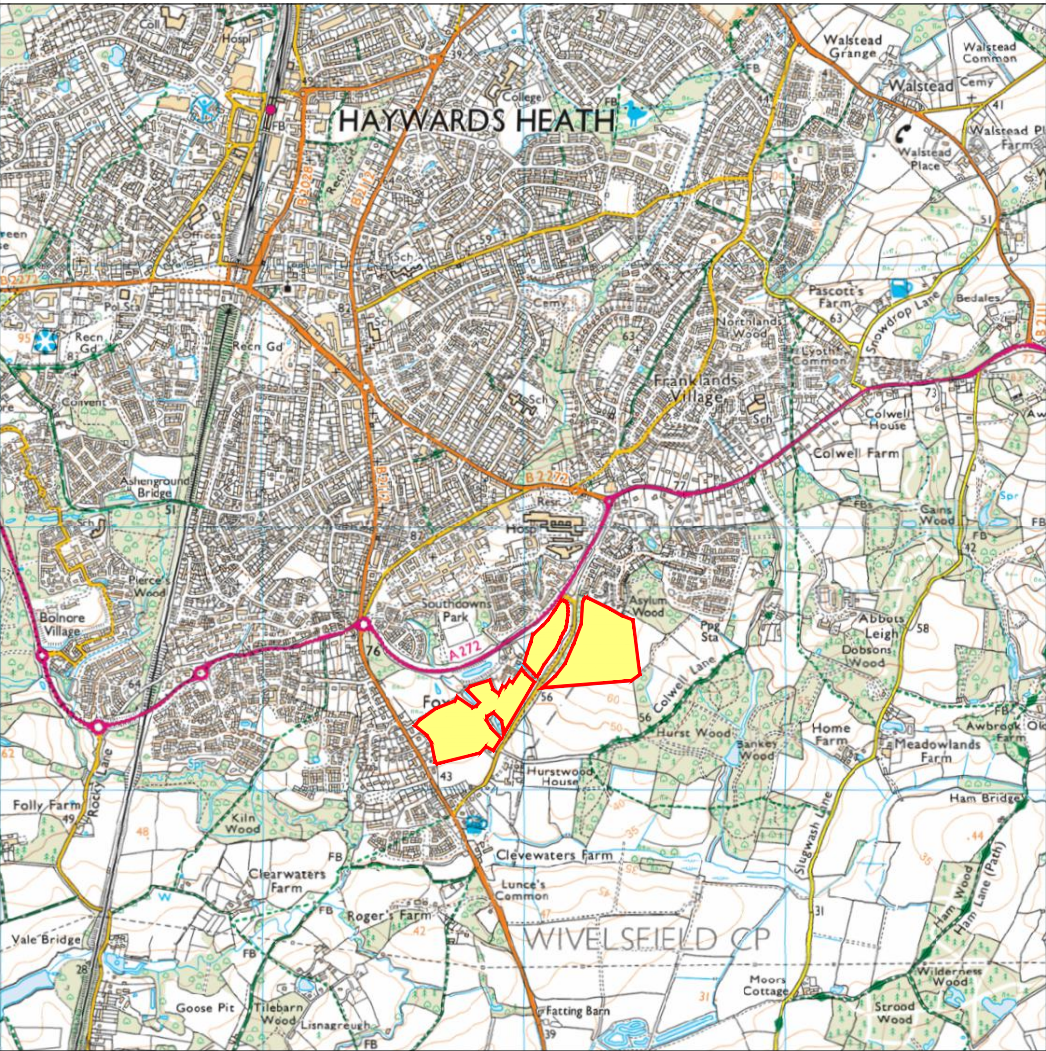
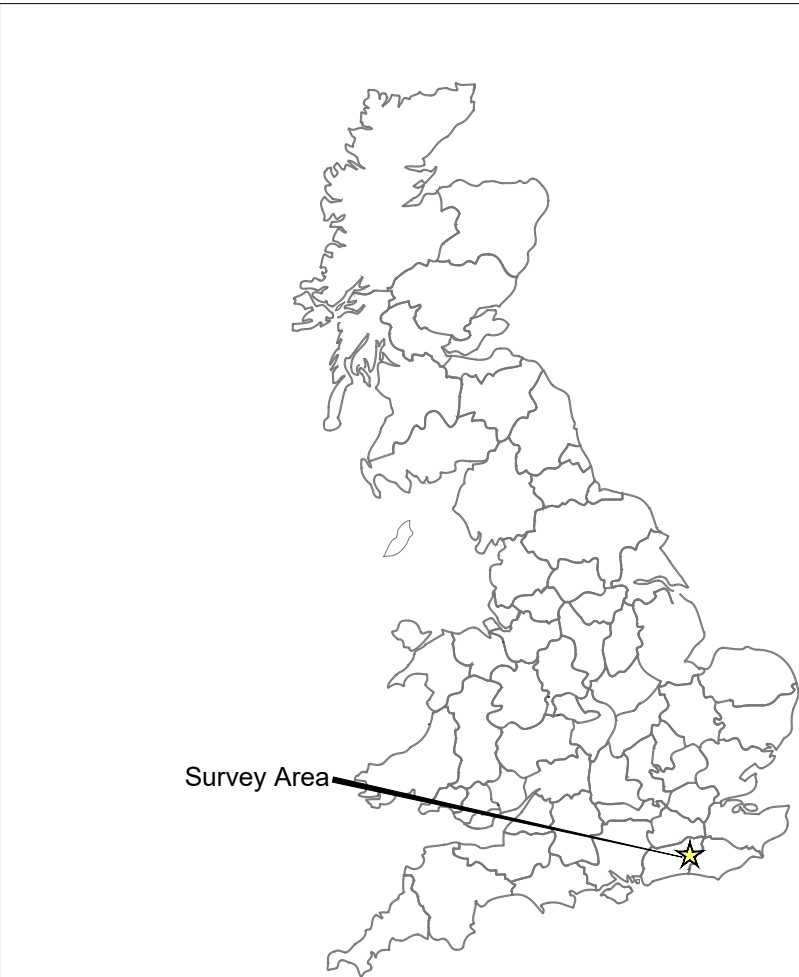
- 8.1 The magnetometer survey has recorded magnetic responses interpreted as being of possible archaeological interest. In Areas 1 and 2 a series of linear responses have been marked which could have archaeological origins, although some could simply be uncorroborated field boundaries. Ridge and furrow cultivation is visible in Areas 3 and 5. Numerous uncertain anomalies have been marked in the survey which are probably due to geological variations, agricultural practises or buried ferrous objects. The alignments of four former field boundaries have been detected in Areas 3 and 6, along with numerous pipes in many of the survey areas. Broad and sinuous bands of increased response and a few discrete anomalies in Area 6 and 7 have been caused by geological variations. Zones of magnetic disturbance in the survey area are due to an infilled sand pit, demolition debris and spreads of other debris.

9 REFERENCES

- BGS 2025 *Geology of Britain Viewer*, British Geological Survey, website:
(<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion1=1#maps>)
- ClfA 2020 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*. 2014 amended 2020. ClfA Guidance note. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading
https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GGeophysics_3.pdf
- CU 2025 *The Soils Guide*. www.landis.org.uk. Cranfield University, UK. website:
<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html>
- EAC 2016 *EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology*, European Archaeological Council, Guidelines 2.
- EH 2008 *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*. English Heritage, Swindon
(now withdrawn, but used for evaluating suitability of soil types)
- HG 2025 *Heritage Gateway Online Viewer*, website:
<https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The minimally processed data, data images, XY traces and a copy of this report are stored in **SUMO GeoSurveys'** digital archive, on an internal RAID configured NAS drive in the Midlands Office. These data are also backed up to the Cloud for off-site storage.
- 10.2 The Grey Literature will be archived with OASIS and the relevant HER within a period of 12 months.

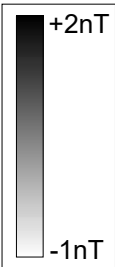


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	Survey Areas
	Unsurveyable Area



Title: Site Location	
Client: Archaeology South-East	
Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath	
Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Fig No: 01



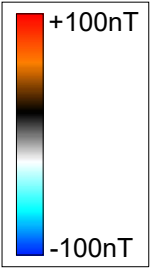
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Client: Archaeology South-East

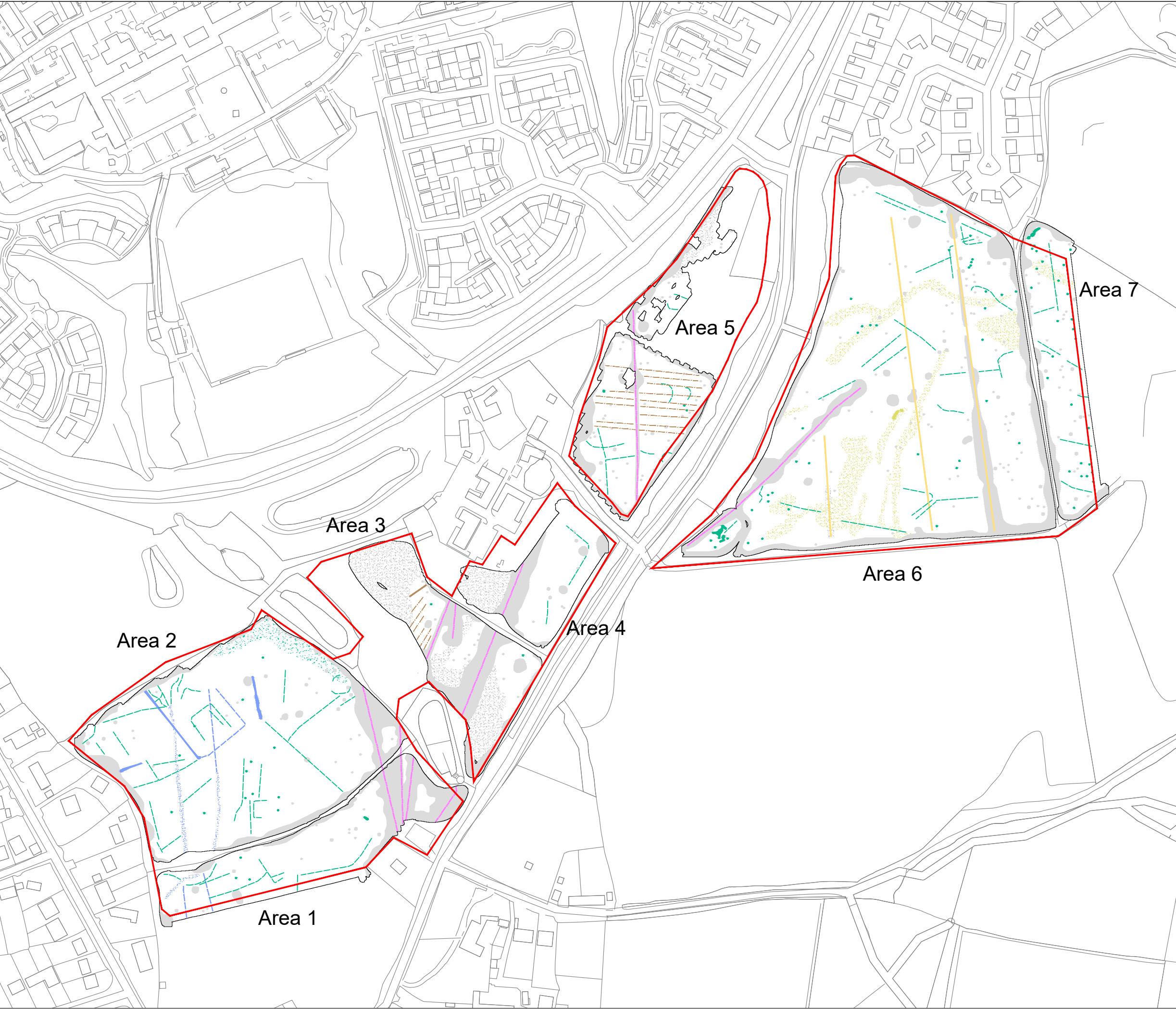
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1:3000 @ A3

Fig No: 02



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Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath		
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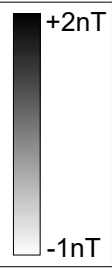


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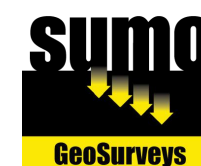
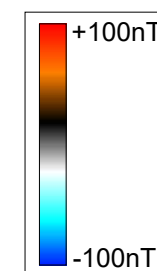
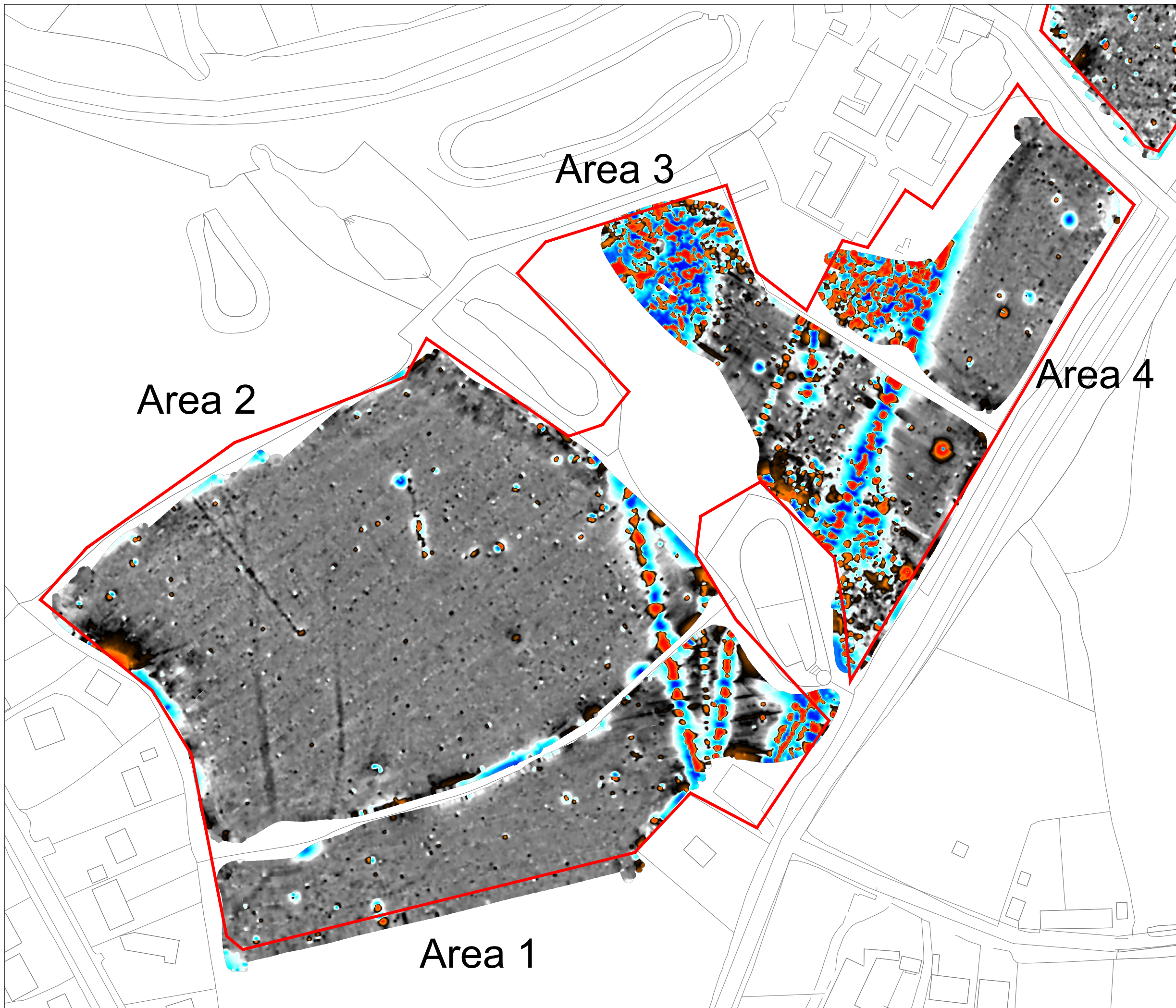
	Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Ridge and furrow
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Service
	Ferrous



Title: Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation	
Client: Archaeology South-East	
Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath	
Scale: 0 150 metres 1:3000 @ A3	Fig No: 04



Title: Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots (Areas 1, 2, 3 & 4)	
Client: Archaeology South-East	
Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath	
Scale: 0 75 metres 1:1500 @ A3	Fig No: 05



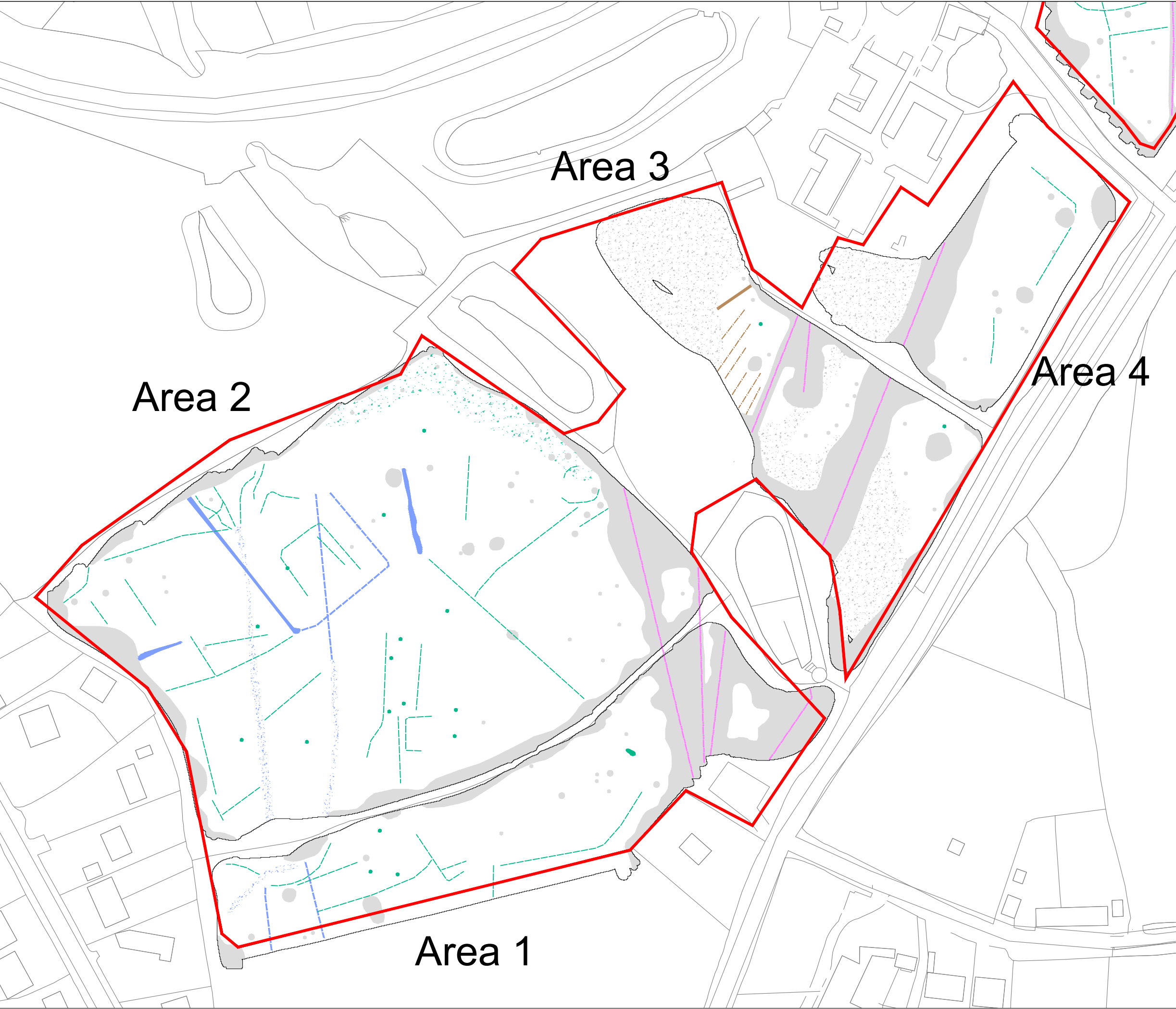
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(Areas 1, 2, 3 & 4)

Client: Archaeology South-East

Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath

Scale: 0 metres 75
1:1500 @ A3

Fig No: D

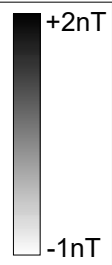


KEY

	Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Ridge and furrow
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Service
	Ferrous



Title: Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation (Areas 1, 2, 3 & 4)	
Client: Archaeology South-East	
Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath	
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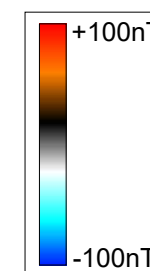
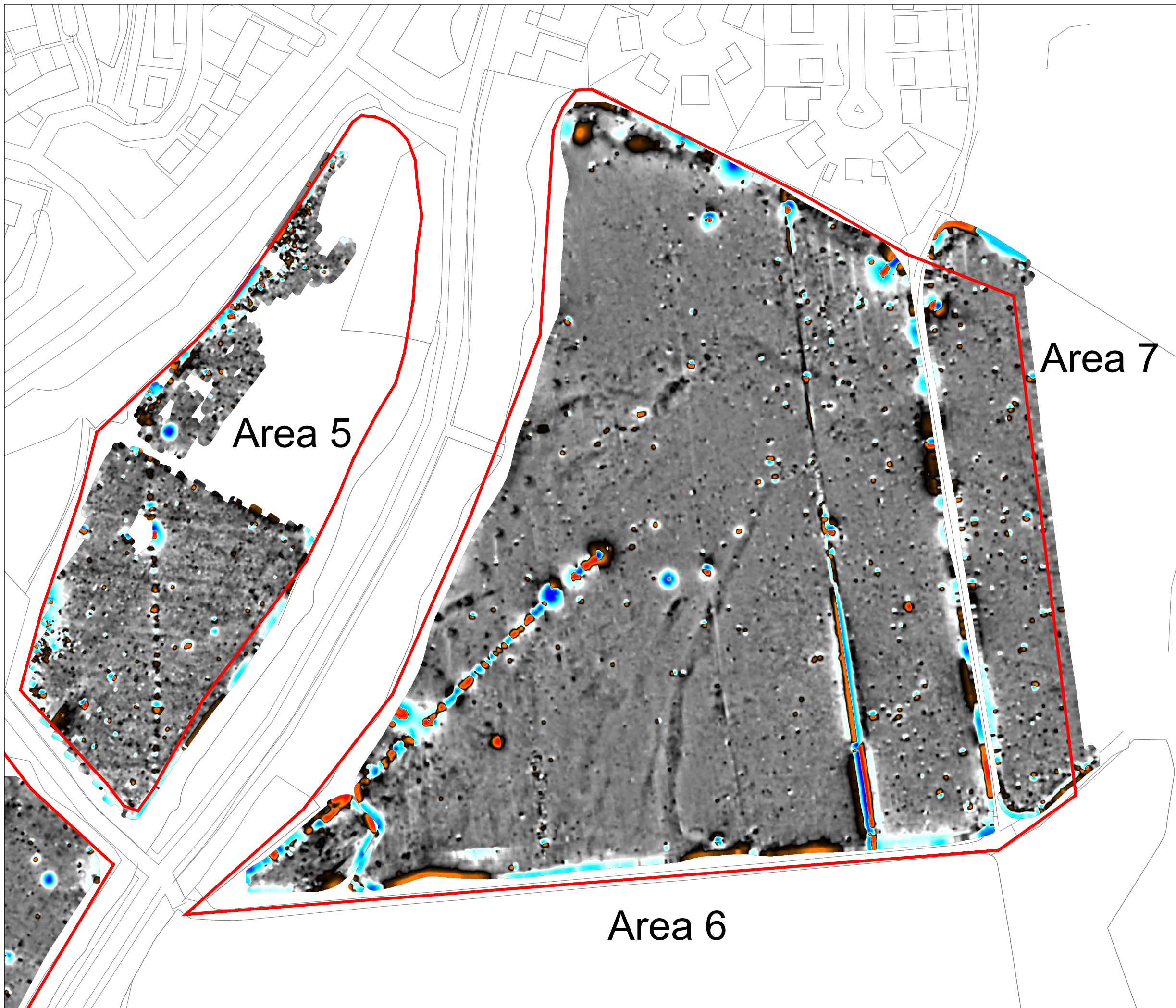
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(Areas 5, 6 & 8)

Client: Archaeology South-East

Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards
Heath

Scale: 0 metres 75
1:1500 @ A3

Fig No: 08



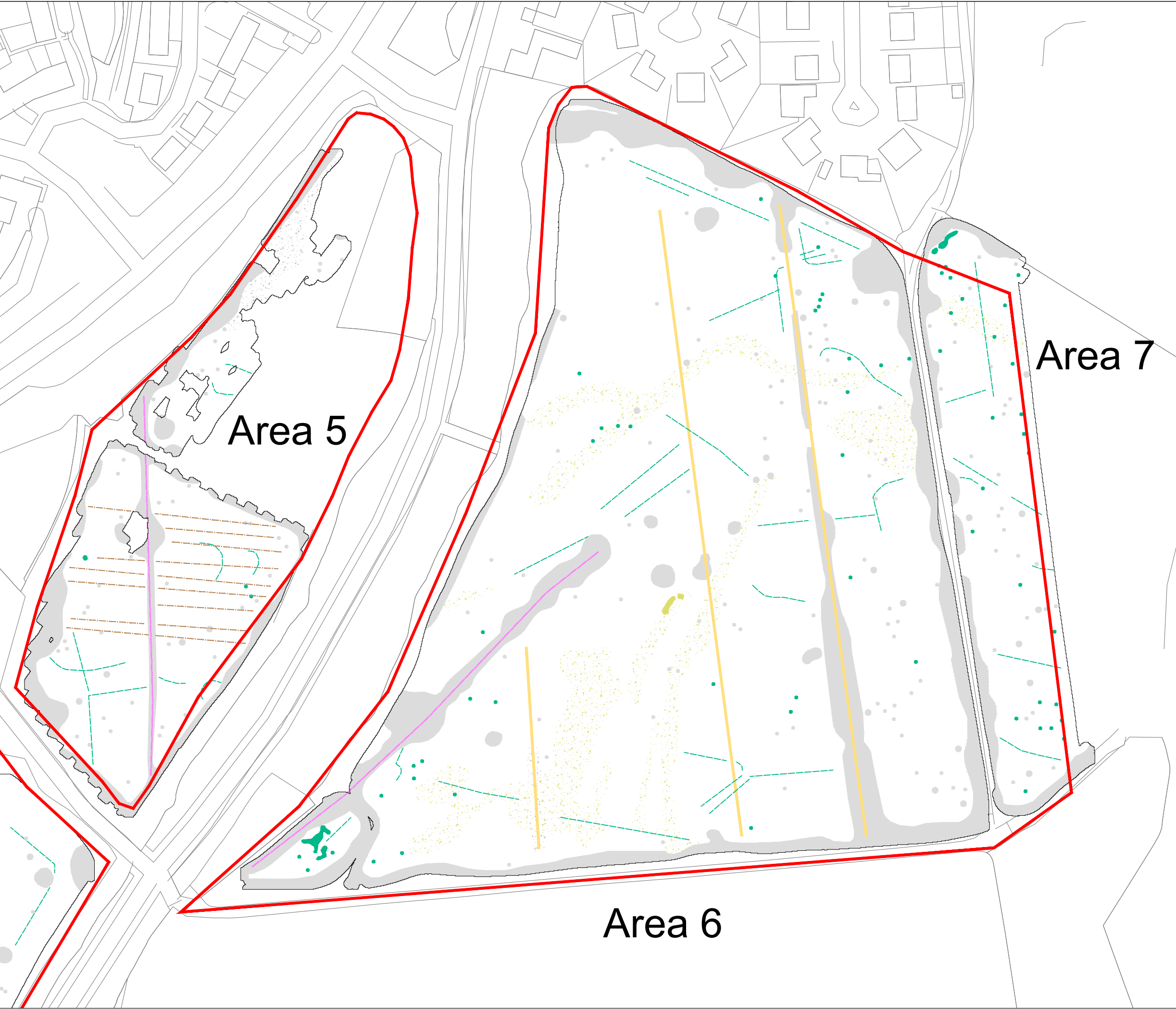
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(Areas 5, 6 & 8)

Client: Archaeology South-East

Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards
Heath

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Fig No:
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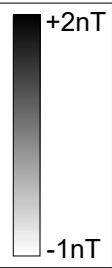
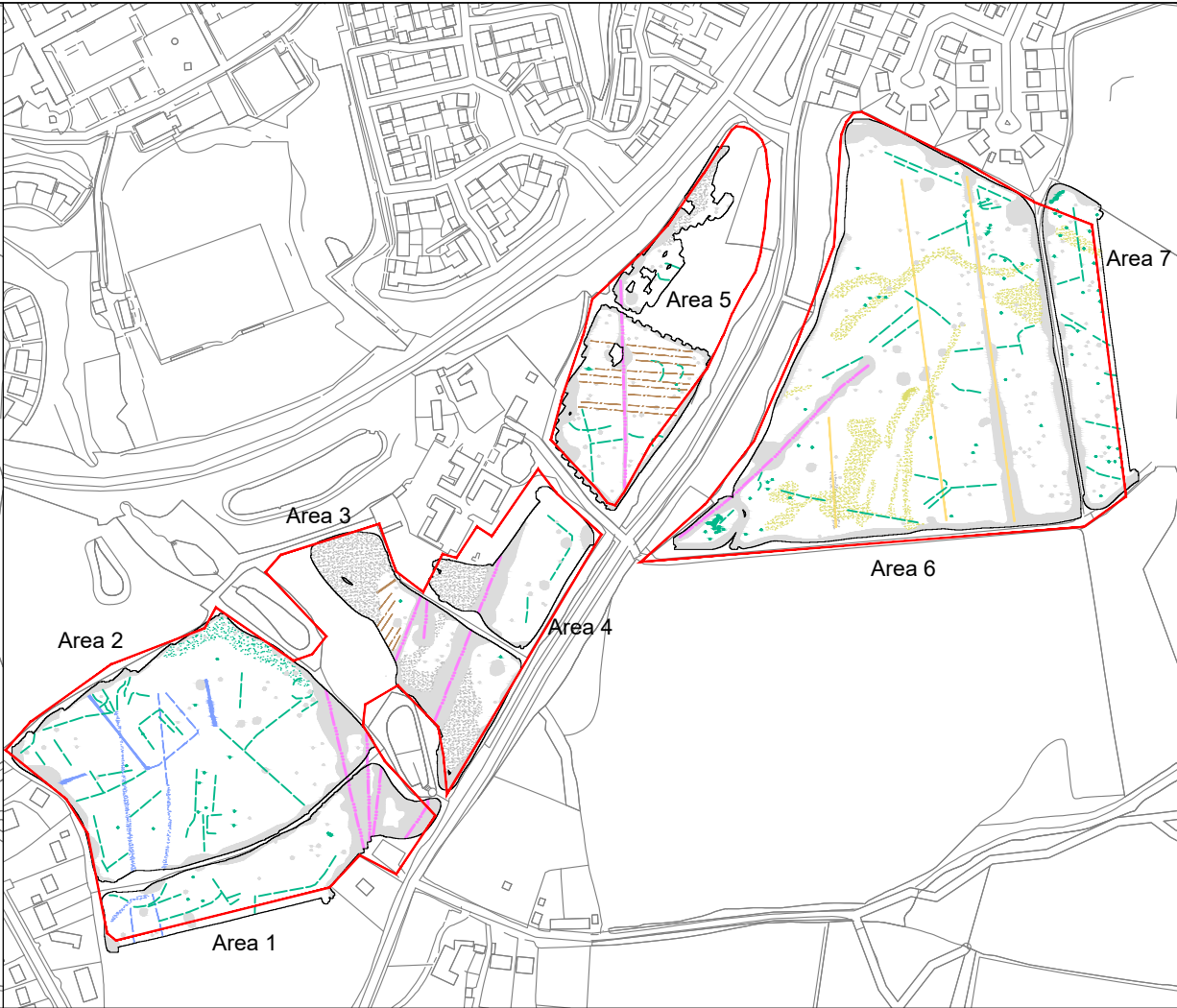


KEY

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	Ridge and furrow
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Service
	Ferrous



Title:	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation (Areas 5, 6 & 8)	
Client:	Archaeology South-East	
Project:	SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath	
Scale:		Fig No: 10

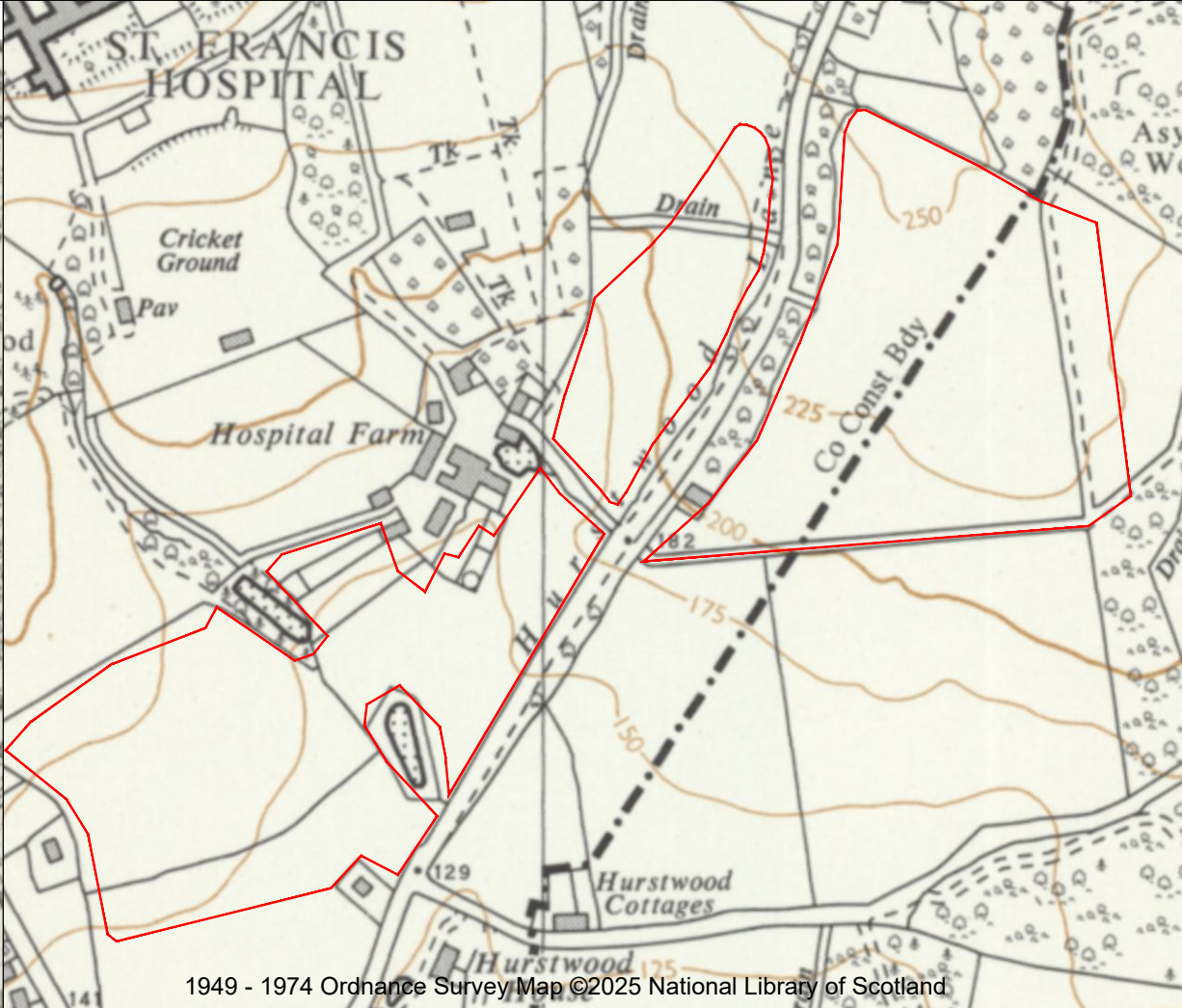
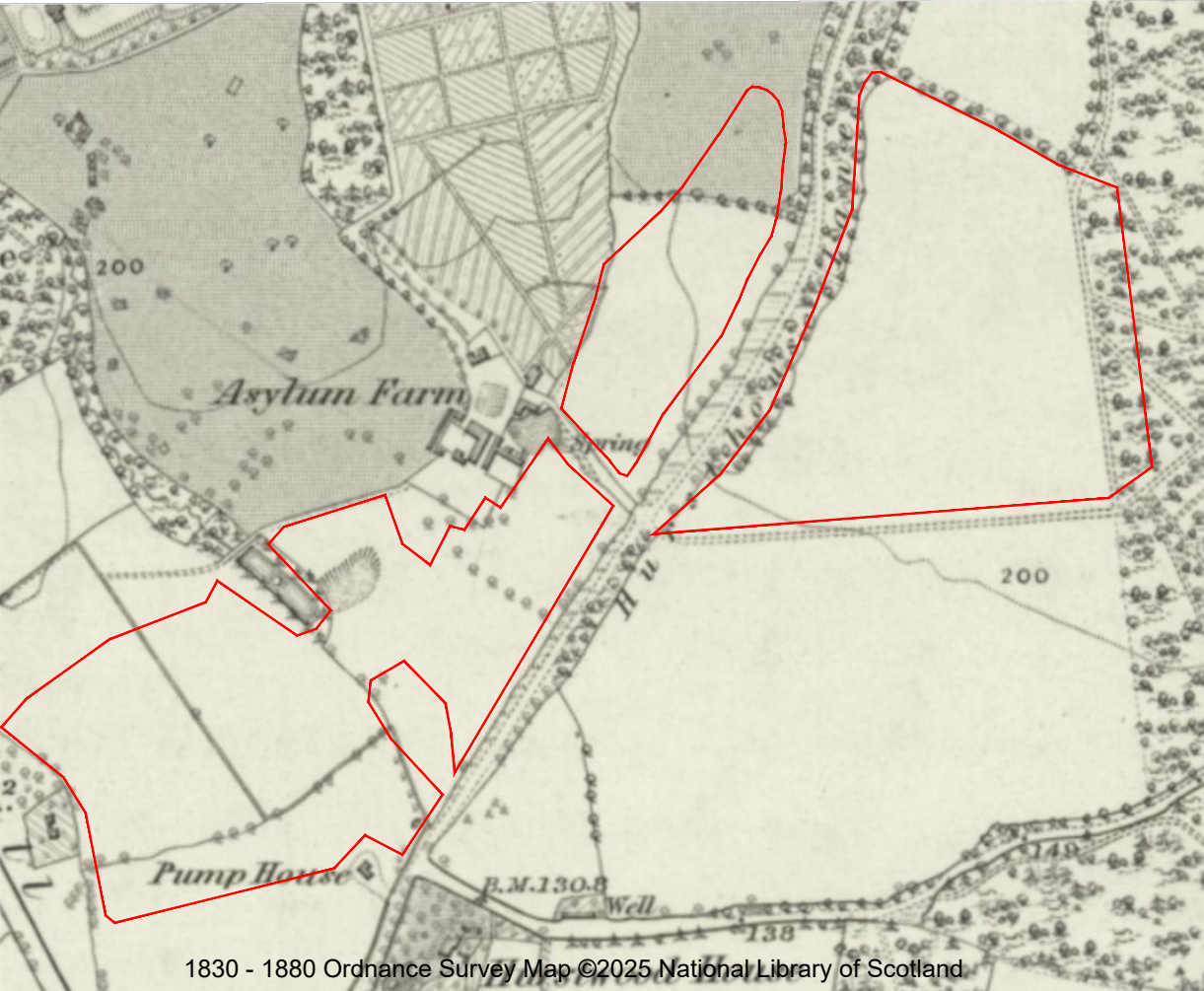


KEY

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	Ridge and furrow
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Service
	Ferrous

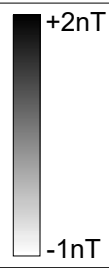
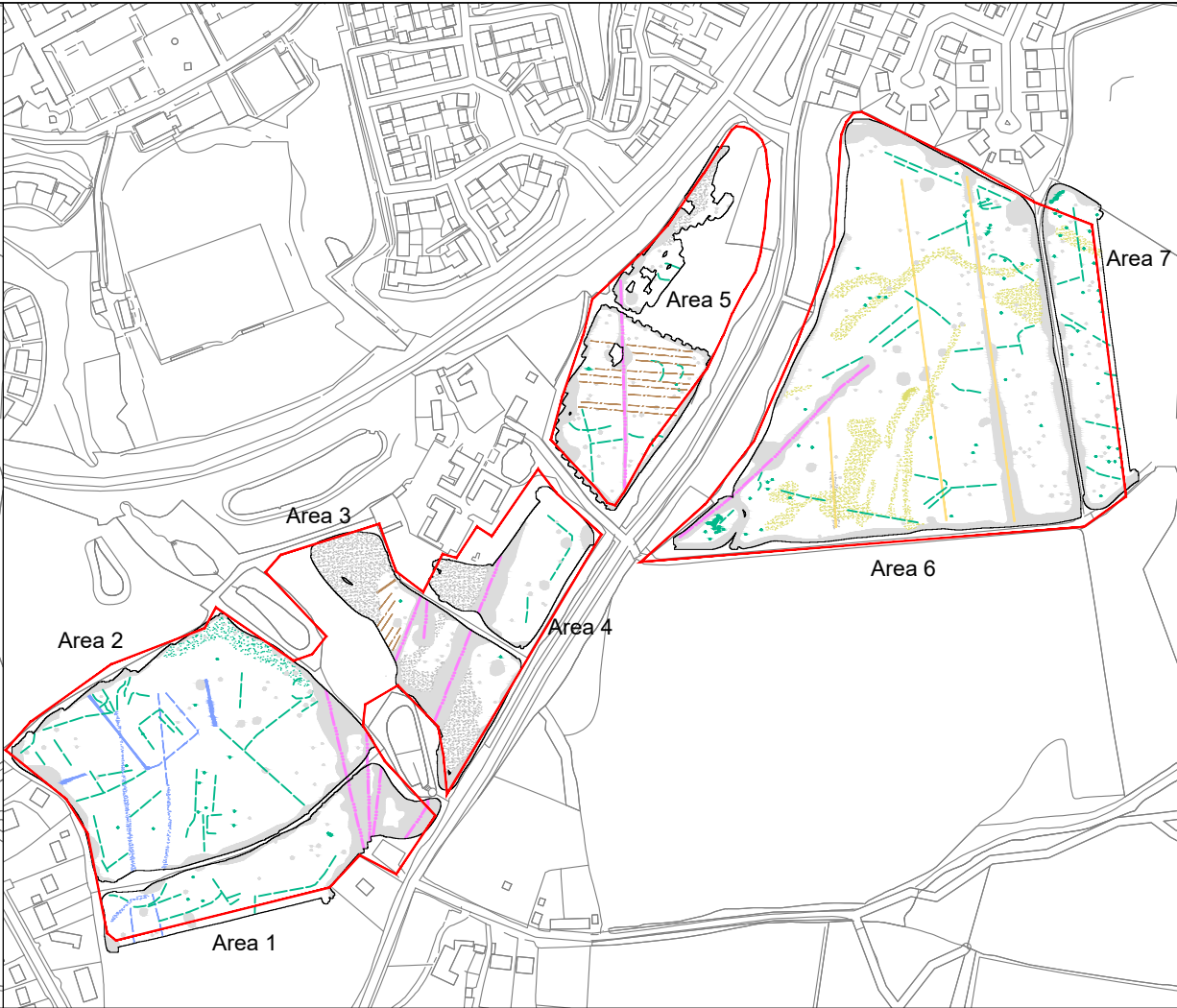


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Client: Archaeology South-East	
Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath	
Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Fig No: 11



1830 - 1880 Ordnance Survey Map ©2025 National Library of Scotland

1949 - 1974 Ordnance Survey Map ©2025 National Library of Scotland



KEY

	Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Ridge and furrow
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Service
	Ferrous



Title: Greyscale Plots / Interpretation / 2023 Aerial Image / LiDAR Data Plot

Client: Archaeology South-East

Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath

Scale: NOT TO SCALE

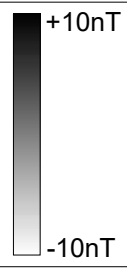
Fig No: 12



©2025 Google Earth



©2025 Defra Survey Data



Title: Minimally Processed Data - Greyscale Plots		
Client: Archaeology South-East		
Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath		
Scale: 0 150 1:3000 @ A3	Fig No: 13	



Title: XY Trace Plots (Areas 1, 2, 3 & 4 clipped at +/-15nT)	
Client: Archaeology South-East	
Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath	
Scale: 0 75 metres 1:1500 @ A3	Fig No: 14



Area 7

Area 5

Area 6



Title: XY Trace Plots (Areas 5, 6 & 8 clipped at +/-15nT)	
Client: Archaeology South-East	
Project: SUMO-21265: Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath	
Scale: 0 metres 75 1:1500 @ A3	Fig No: 15

Appendix A - Technical Information: Magnetometer Survey Method

Grid Positioning

For hand held gradiometers the location of the survey grids has been plotted together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Trimble R8 Real Time Kinematic (RTK) VRS Now GNSS GPS system.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. This results in an accuracy of around 0.01m.

Technique	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetometer	Bartington Grad 601-2	1.0m	0.25m
Magnetometer	Bartington Cart System	1.0m	0.125m
Magnetometer	MACS Cart System (Foerster)	1.0m	0.125m

Instrumentation:

Bartington instruments operate in a gradiometer configuration which comprises fluxgate sensors mounted horizontally, set 1.0m apart. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. The instruments are carried, or cart mounted, with the bottom sensor approximately 0.1-0.3m from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is measured in nanoTesla (nT). The sensitivity of the instrument can be adjusted; for most archaeological surveys the most sensitive range (0.1nT) is used. Generally, features up to 1m deep may be detected by this method, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths.

Bartington Grad 601-2

Hand-Held: Data will be collected using a Bartington Grad 601-2. The instrument consists of two paired sensors and readings are logged at 0.25m centres along traverses 1.0m apart across 30m grids. The collection of data at 0.25m centres provides an appropriate methodology balancing cost and time with resolution as per Historic England guidelines

Bartington Cart System

Data will be collected using a cart carrying four paired Bartington magnetic sensors. Each data point is geographically referenced using an on-board Trimble RTK survey grade GPS system. Readings will be taken at 0.125m centres along traverses 1.0m apart.

MACS Cart System (Foerster)

A multi-sensor array cart system (MACS) utilising 4 Foerster 4.032 Ferex CON 650 gradiometers, spaced at 1m intervals, with a control unit and data logger was used for the magnetic survey. Each data point is geographically referenced using an on-board RTK GNSS system. Readings will be taken at 0.125m centres along traverses 1.0m apart.

Data Processing

Zero Mean	This process sets the background mean of each traverse within each grid to zero.
Traverse	The operation removes striping effects and edge discontinuities over the whole of the data set.
Step Correction (De-stagger)	When gradiometer data are collected in 'zig-zag' fashion, stepping errors can sometimes arise. These occur because of a slight difference in the speed of walking on the forward and reverse traverses. The result is a staggered effect in the data, which is particularly noticeable on linear anomalies. This process corrects these errors.

Display

Greyscale/
Colourscale Plot

This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. Each class is represented by a specific shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. All values above the given range are allocated the same shade (maximum intensity); similarly, all values below the given range are represented by the minimum intensity shade. Similar plots can be produced in colour, either using a wide range of colours or by selecting two or three colours to represent positive and negative values. The assigned range (plotting levels) can be adjusted to emphasise different anomalies in the data-set.

Interpretation Categories

In certain circumstances (usually when there is corroborative evidence from desk-based or excavation data) very specific interpretations can be assigned to magnetic anomalies (for example, *Roman Road, Wall*, etc.) and where appropriate, such interpretations will be applied. The list below outlines the generic categories commonly used in the interpretation of the results.

<i>Archaeology / Probable Archaeology</i>	This term is used when the form, nature and pattern of the responses are clearly or very probably archaeological and /or if corroborative evidence is available. These anomalies, whilst considered anthropogenic, could be of any age.
<i>Possible Archaeology</i>	These anomalies exhibit either weak signal strength and / or poor definition, or form incomplete archaeological patterns, thereby reducing the level of confidence in the interpretation. Although the archaeological interpretation is favoured, they may be the result of variable soil depth, plough damage or even aliasing as a result of data collection orientation.
<i>Industrial / Burnt-Fired</i>	Strong magnetic anomalies that, due to their shape and form or the context in which they are found, suggest the presence of kilns, ovens, corn dryers, metal-working areas or hearths. It should be noted that in many instances modern ferrous material can produce similar magnetic anomalies.
<i>Former Field Boundary (probable & possible)</i>	Anomalies that correspond to former boundaries indicated on historic mapping, or which are clearly a continuation of existing land divisions. Possible denotes less confidence where the anomaly may not be shown on historic mapping but nevertheless the anomaly displays all the characteristics of a field boundary.
<i>Ridge & Furrow</i>	Parallel linear anomalies whose broad spacing suggests ridge and furrow cultivation. In some cases, the response may be the result of more recent agricultural activity.
<i>Agriculture (ploughing)</i>	Parallel linear anomalies or trends with a narrower spacing, sometimes aligned with existing boundaries, indicating more recent cultivation regimes.
<i>Land Drain</i>	Weakly magnetic linear anomalies, quite often appearing in series forming parallel and herringbone patterns. Smaller drains may lead and empty into larger diameter pipes, which in turn usually lead to local streams and ponds. These are indicative of clay fired land drains.
<i>Natural</i>	These responses form clear patterns in geographical zones where natural variations are known to produce significant magnetic distortions.
<i>Magnetic Disturbance</i>	Broad zones of strong dipolar anomalies, commonly found in places where modern ferrous or fired materials (e.g. brick rubble) are present.
<i>Service</i>	Magnetically strong anomalies, usually forming linear features are indicative of ferrous pipes/cables. Sometimes other materials (e.g. pvc) or the fill of the trench can cause weaker magnetic responses which can be identified from their uniform linearity.
<i>Ferrous</i>	This type of response is associated with ferrous material and may result from small items in the topsoil, larger buried objects such as pipes, or above ground features such as fence lines or pylons. Ferrous responses are usually regarded as modern.

Individual burnt stones, fired bricks or igneous rocks can produce responses similar to ferrous material.

Uncertain Origin

Anomalies which stand out from the background magnetic variation, yet whose form and lack of patterning gives little clue as to their origin. Often the characteristics and distribution of the responses straddle the categories of *Possible Archaeology / Natural* or (in the case of linear responses) *Possible Archaeology / Agriculture*; occasionally they are simply of an unusual form.

Where appropriate some anomalies will be further classified according to their form (positive or negative) and relative strength and coherence (trend: weak and poorly defined).

Appendix B - Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock. Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.1 nanoTeslas (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000 (nT), can be accurately detected.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns; material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried feature. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by this feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity and disturbance from modern services.

Appendix C - OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	sumogeop1-534453
Project Name	Geophysical Survey at Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath
Sitename	Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath
Sitecode	SUMO-21265
Project Identifier(s)	SUMO-21265
Activity type	Geophysical Survey, MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	SUMO Geophysics Ltd.
Project Dates	30-Jun-2025 - 02-Jul-2025
Location	Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath NGR: TQ 34096 22581 LL: 50.987022191262405, -0.090861710959323 12 Fig: 534096,122581 NGR: TQ 33835 22289 LL: 50.98446022035645, -0.094684552956471 12 Fig: 533835,122289 NGR: TQ 34273 22523 LL: 50.986458084816945, -0.08836675771031 12 Fig: 534273,122523
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: West Sussex Local Authority District: Mid Sussex Parish: Haywards Heath County/Local Authority: East Sussex Area: Maritime
Project Methodology	Data was collected using a cart carrying four paired Bartington magnetic sensors. Four sensors mounted 1m horizontally apart and very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background. Each data point is geographically referenced using an on-board Trimble RTK survey grade GPS system. Readings were taken at 0.125m centres along traverses 1.0m apart. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background.
Project Results	The magnetometer survey has recorded magnetic responses interpreted as being of possible archaeological interest. In Areas 1 and 2 a series of linear responses

	have been marked which could have archaeological origins, although some could simply be uncorroborated field boundaries. Ridge and furrow cultivation is visible in Areas 3 and 5. Numerous uncertain anomalies have been marked in the survey which are probably due to geological variations, agricultural practises or buried ferrous objects. The alignments of four former field boundaries have been detected in Areas 3 and 6, along with numerous pipes in many of the survey areas. Broad and sinuous bands of increased response and a few discrete anomalies in Area 6 and 7 have been caused by geological variations. Zones of magnetic disturbance in the survey area are due to an infilled sand pit, demolition debris and spreads of other debris.
Keywords	Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ridge And Furrow - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field Boundary - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pipeline - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Archaeology South-East
HER	East Sussex HER - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	Thomas Cockcroft
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 16-07-2025:0940

Appendix D – Data Management Plan & Archive Selection Strategy

Data Management Plan

Project ID / OASIS ID

SUMO-21265 / sumogeop1-534453

Project Name

Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath

Project Description

Detailed magnetic survey over approx. 21.3ha

Client

Archaeology South-East

Project Manager

Thomas Cockcroft

Field Leader

Gabriel Mazeski

Date DMP created

09.06.2025

Date DMP last updated

16.07.2025

Version

2

Technique - data

Detailed magnetic survey.

Manual – cart - other

ATV/Cart magnetometers

Documentation and metadata

All documentation and data produced are stored on SUMO servers in a specific job file.

Data storage, access and back-up

- SUMO Secure server during the project life set up in a RAID configuration (a RAID configuration incorporates a level of data redundancy meaning if a single hard drive in fails data can still be restored).

- Snap shots of the data will be made at several intervals during the day to allow data to be restored for up to 30 days if changed / deleted.
- Once the final report has been completed data will be moved onto NAS drive set up in a RAID configuration.
- All data is backed up to an off-site location (Cloud storage).

Archive Selection Strategy

Digital Data

Selection

It is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, images and CAD files) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. All raw and processed survey data will be included in the preserved archive. Below is what will constitute the selected archive:

- Raw data in XYZ format .csv and .png plus .pgw world file
- Processed data as .png plus .pgw world file
- Final survey report .pdf
- CAD and Vector graphics (interpretations) in .dwg format

De-selected digital data

The de-selected material will be retained on the SUMO Secure server and Cloud storage.

Documents

Not applicable – no archive

Materials

Not applicable – no archive



- Archaeological Geophysics
- Engineering Geophysics
- Measured Building Services
- Utility and Topographic Services
- Aerial Surveys
- Rail Surveys

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