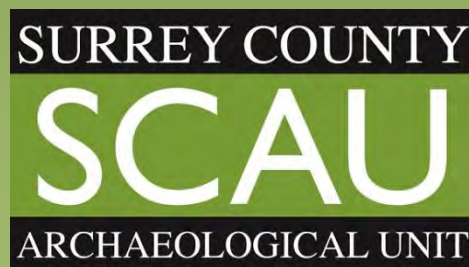


GARAGE DEVELOPMENT ON LAND OPPOSITE MULBERRY COTTAGE AND SUNDIAL COTTAGE, OLD PLACE, HIGH STREET, LINDFIELD, WEST SUSSEX

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



**GARAGE DEVELOPMENT ON LAND OPPOSITE MULBERRY
COTTAGE AND SUNDIAL COTTAGE, OLD PLACE, HIGH
STREET LINDFIELD WEST SUSSEX**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



Surrey County Archaeological Unit
Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road,
Woking, Surrey, GU21 6ND

Tel: 01483 518777
email: archaeology.scau@surreycc.gov.uk

Checked by	Nowal Shaikhley
Author	Giles Pattison
Date	November 2024
NGR	535025, 125907 (centred)
Post Code	RH16 2HU
Client	Graeme Ward

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit and is not for publication to third parties, without the prior written consent of Surrey County Council, otherwise than in pursuance of the specific purpose for which it was prepared

Contents

List of figures.....	1
1 Introduction.....	1
2 Archaeological monitoring Specification (Watching Brief)	1
General.....	1
Cleaning and sampling of features.....	2
Unexpected discovery of human remains	4
Treasure	4
Recording and processing	6
Report preparation.....	7
Publication Report	8
Finds and archive deposition	8
3 Health and safety.....	8
4 Outreach and Public Benefit	9
5 References	9
6 Bibliography.....	9

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Proposed Development at land opposite Mulberry Cottage and Sundial Cottage
Old Place, High Street, Lindfield, West Sussex. **General location plan**

Figure 2: Proposed Development at land opposite Mulberry Cottage and Sundial Cottage
Old Place, High Street, Lindfield, West Sussex. **Existing site plan.**

Figure 3: Proposed Development at land opposite Mulberry Cottage and Sundial Cottage
Old Place, High Street, Lindfield, West Sussex. **Plan and elevations of
proposed new building.**

Figure 4: Proposed Development at Land Opposite Mulberry Cottage And Sundial Cottage,
Old Place, High Street, Lindfield, West Sussex. **Development proposal area,
which includes antiquated garage. View to the northeast.**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Permission DM/24/1384 has been granted by Mid Sussex District Council, for the following work at land opposite Mulberry Cottage and Sundial Cottage, Old Place High Street Lindfield, West Sussex. see figs 1-3:

Demolition of existing single garage and construction of a two bay car barn on the site of the demolished single garage and one of the adjacent parking places.

1.2 Historic Environment Consultant Places Services, Essex County Council advisors to Mid Sussex District Council stated that they “agree with the submitted DBA’s conclusions (Payne 2023), namely, that archaeological deposits, most prominently medieval or post-medieval occupation, settlement or building remains, may survive on the application site and be negatively impacted by the groundworks for the proposed development.

I therefore recommend that the following conditions are placed on any consent, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 211 and Mid Sussex District Plan policy D34”

1.3 A planning condition, specific to archaeological mitigation (No.5; Programme of archaeological work) has been attached to the decision, which states:

No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until a programme of archaeological monitoring has been secured in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, for approval by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site is of archaeological significance, and it is important that it is recorded by excavation before it is destroyed by development and to accord with Policy DP34 of the Mid Sussex District Plan and paragraph 211 of the NPPF.

1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation will set out the programme of archaeological work including post excavation stages to be undertaken as part of the Watching Brief. This WSI will need to be approved by Mid Sussex District Council.

1.5 Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) have been commissioned by Graeme Ward to prepare this Written Scheme of Investigation, which sets out the form, scope and professional standards for the fieldwork and post excavation stages.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING SPECIFICATION (WATCHING BRIEF)

General

2.1 The archaeological watching brief will consist of observations by a qualified archaeologist during all groundworks likely to expose or remove the undisturbed sub-surface. The archaeologist will monitor the removal of all deposits by a machine or by hand until the natural geology is revealed or archaeological features or layers are exposed, or the formation level required by the contractor is reached. The archaeologist will direct the machining, if circumstances permit, to ensure the best possible exposure of the critical interface layer between overburden and undisturbed sub-strata.

2.2 The groundworks (excavation of topsoil and subsoil layers and removal of any hardstandings) should be undertaken with a machine using a toothless bucket wherever practical. This will ensure that any archaeological features can be easily and quickly identified, stray finds collected and allow additional sampling to be undertaken where appropriate.

2.3 Spoil heaps arising from soil layers will be carefully scanned for artefacts. Artefacts from each distinct location will be separately bagged and given a unique context number. If metal finds of interest are identified in this way the excavated areas and near vicinity will be scanned with a metal detector.

2.4 The frequency of the visits is a matter for determination in the light of the pace of development works and the character of the site as revealed by the works. The archaeologist must be afforded full access for the purpose of observing and recording any items revealed. Such recording may include cleaning and small-scale excavation, and it will be necessary for development activities to move away from the area affected for a limited time period.

2.5 SCAU will notify the Historic Environment Consultant Places Services Essex County Council advisors to Mid Sussex District Council of the start date of the archaeological watching brief, in order that they can examine the archaeological work and make a site visit where necessary.

2.6 If at any stage during the watching brief it seems very unlikely that further archaeological observations will provide evidence of value, SCAU will discuss this with the Historic Environment Consultant Places Services Essex County Council advisors to Mid Sussex District Council with a view to discontinuation of the watching brief.

Cleaning and sampling of features

2.7 The purpose of this section is to outline the strategy and methods of hand excavation. Three aspects of this may be identified.

The mapping of archaeological evidence

2.8 Plans will be prepared showing all archaeological features revealed within the areas of observation (at a scale of 1:50 or larger). All contexts will be numbered, record sheets created and finds collected.

A hand excavated sample of all features

2.9 The level of sampling will obviously vary with the type of feature and its perceived capacity to contribute towards the objectives of the watching brief. The minimum requirements for sampling (by volume) are as follows:

Percentage Feature sampling	Mitigation
Intrusive features (pits/postholes)	50% total number fully excavated remaining 50% sampled. Large amorphous features e.g. quarries and hollows not less than 20% sampled by area.
Linear feature exposed area + all terminals and intersections	15 – 25%
Structural Features (Beamslots/ring ditches) - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) just require exposure, cleaning & preservation for excavation in more appropriate circumstances	75 - 100% - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) may vary on case by case basis
Domestic/Industrial working features (e.g. hearths, ovens) – unless large and structural, in which case see above.	100%. Such features are to be sampled for archaeomagnetic dating as standard if appropriate (this applies to any in situ burnt features unless agreed otherwise following on site discussion)

2.10 Where conditions arise environmental sampling is to be designed in consultation with the Historic England Scientific Advisor and/or specialist Environmental Archaeological Consultants or personnel. Recommendations for sampling levels are unique to each site and all strategies should be discussed with specialists before proceeding, preferably on site once the range of features are exposed.

Selective further hand excavation

2.11 The initial sampling, described above, may lead to the conclusion that further sampling is required to meet the project objectives. Reasons for this include

- *Acquisition of further dating evidence:* Further excavation is needed to clarify stratigraphic sequences or to acquire more finds to date a feature.
- *Identification of function, status:* Further excavation will help establish, by the form of the feature or the nature of finds within it, the function or status of occupation at a particular period.
- *Meeting of specialist needs:* In the light of on-site advice there may be a need for further sampling to meet the needs of environmental and other specialists.

2.12 The above covers the principal types of features likely to be found. Other types of feature, if found will be excavated according to good professional practice and their capacity to meet the project objectives.

The methods of hand excavation

2.13 In general terms the more rapid the excavation method is, the less refined the evidence produced. The archaeological field officer will need to use his/her discretion in this, adopting the method, which will most economically achieve the desired aim. Mattock and shovel will generally provide the best approach to substantial volumes of undifferentiated fill; at the other extreme fragile articulated bone may require delicate tools and enormous care. There is no perceived advantage to general sieving of deposits to aid recovery of artefactual evidence. Sieving will occur on a selective basis, largely for environmental purposes.

Unexpected discovery of human remains

2.14 If human remains are unexpectedly identified in fieldwork, the minimum amount of work consistent with ensuring the short-term integrity of the remains will be undertaken until permission (normally a Ministry of Justice Licence under section 25 of the 1857 Burial Act) for further work and an agreed set of procedures for such work is in place. Ministry of Justice guidelines state:

Exhumation licence applications under the Burial Act 1857 will be considered wherever human remains are buried in sites to which the following Acts do not apply - Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other burial ground legislation (eg Town & Country Planning (Churches, Places of Religious Worship and Burial Grounds) Regulations 1950; Channel Tunnel Rail Link Act 1996 etc.). This is expected to apply to the majority of archaeological excavations. When licenses are issued, a time limit, normally of up to two years, will be set for re-interment of human remains; it will be possible to apply for an extension when circumstances justify this.

2.15 All work pertaining to human remains will be carried out in broad conformity with the principles and practice set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeology's updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (2017) in respect of excavation and post-excavation work, where relevant supplemented by Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England - EH/CoE 2005. On-site recording will utilise pro forma record sheets, with sampling and other procedures taking place under the advice of an appropriately qualified human bone specialist. All post-excavation analysis will be sub-contracted by SCAU to a specialist organisation or consultant. SCAU will satisfy itself (by reference to previous publication and/or advice from acknowledged authorities in the field, including the Historic England Regional Environmental Advisor) that any such works are carried out to the highest current standards in their field.

Treasure

2.16 All finds of gold and silver objects, and groups of coins from the same findspot, which are over 300 years old, are legally obliged to be reported under the Treasure Act 1996. Prehistoric base-metal assemblages (found after 1st January 2003) also qualify as Treasure. The following finds are Treasure under the Act, if found after 24 September 1997 (or, in the case of category 2, if found after 1 January 2003):

- Any metallic object, other than a coin, provided that at least 10 per cent by weight of metal is precious metal (that is, gold or silver) and that it is at least 300 years old when found. If the object is of prehistoric date it will be Treasure provided any part of it is precious metal.
- Any group of two or more metallic objects of any composition of prehistoric date that come from the same find (see below)
- All coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (but if the coins contain less than 10 per cent of gold or silver there must be at least ten of them). Only the following groups of coins will normally be regarded as coming from the same find:
 - hoards that have been deliberately hidden
 - smaller groups of coins, such as the contents of purses, that may be dropped or lost
 - votive or ritual deposits.
- Any object, whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, another object that is Treasure.
- Any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. Only objects that are less than 300 years old, that are made substantially of gold or silver, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown will come into this category.
- Note: An object or coin is part of the 'same find' as another object or coin if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground.

2.17 Any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. Only objects that are less than 300 years old, that are made substantially of gold or silver, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown will come into this category.

Note: An object or coin is part of the 'same find' as another object or coin if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground.

2.18 Any finds covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003) and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, will be moved to a safe place and reported to the Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme who will then report them to the county coroner and the Treasure Registrar according to the procedures determined by the Treasure Act code of practice. Such finds are; single gold or silver objects, groups of two or more precious metal, or ten or more non-precious metal coins over 300 years of age, and all groups of two or more prehistoric objects of non-precious metal. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage until such time as they can be safely removed from the site.

Recording and processing

2.19 Recording will be undertaken as follows:

- a) All structures, deposits and finds are to be recorded according to accepted professional standards as given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (updated 2023).
- b) Plans indicating the location of areas examined and the location of all archaeological features are to be drawn at an appropriate scale. Plans at an appropriate scale should be related to the National Grid. All plans and sections are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled. The general plan will be drawn at a scale of 1:50 and sections and localised plans at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20.
- c) All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on record context sheets. A further, more general record of the work comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology is to be maintained as appropriate.
- d) The use of high-quality digital photography is appropriate to secure a photographic record of a fieldwork project. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive. Photographs will be taken of individual features and groups of associated features. In the case of negative evidence during a trial trench evaluation a photograph of the trench and section will be taken.
- e) All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the site are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 2. Organic materials such as wood, leather or even textiles recovered from waterlogged deposits should be packaged in a non-perforated plastic bag with a little water to prevent drying out. Specialist long term conservation may be required for such artefacts.
- f) All environmental recording will take place in conformity with the specific requirements of the approved methodology or specification for a project, with the agreement Historic Environment Consultant, Places Services, Essex County Council advisors to Mid Sussex District Council and where necessary Historic England scientific advisor. Where appropriate conditions arise, samples will be taken for environmental analysis and scientific dating. Environmental sampling may be required in response to archaeological deposits where the retrieval of wood charcoal, plant remains, small bones, small finds, snail deposits is required. The use of scientific dating techniques should also be considered, for example archaeomagnetic dating for kiln and hearth features.
- g) In general bulk soil samples will be collected from suitable excavated contexts, including datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats and water-logged deposits. It is anticipated that soil samples will be 40 litres where possible, or

100% of the context if smaller. 30 litre samples are generally sufficient for waterlogged deposits.

- h) Recommendations for sampling levels are unique to each site and all strategies should be discussed with specialists before proceeding and on-site once the range of features is exposed. If complex or unusual deposits are revealed, the environmental sampling strategy will be discussed with the Historic Environment Consultant, Places Services, Essex County Council advisors to Mid Sussex District Council, Historic England scientific advisor or specialist environmental archaeological consultants.

Report preparation

2.20 An interim report should be prepared within two months of the completion of work, and copies supplied to the client, consultant, the Local Planning Authority (via the client) and the Historic Environment Consultant, Places Services, Essex County Council advisors to Mid Sussex District Council. The report should include as a minimum:

- a) **Non-technical summary.** This should outline the principal reason for the work, its objectives and main results. It should include reference to authorship and commissioning body.
- b) **Introduction.** This should present the planning background (or other relevant issues), the archaeological background, basic character of work, brief site description (including size, geology and topography, location), when the project was undertaken and by whom.
- c) **Aims and purpose of the evaluation.** This should be taken from the aims set out in the project design or specification.
- d) **Methodology.** This should briefly describe the methods used, where these vary from those in the agreed project design or specification, a full explanation and description should be given.
- e) **A statement of results and interpretation of the archaeology of the site.** A description of each category of material (stratigraphic, artefactual or ecofactual) should be given, including sufficient detail to provide the reader with a basis to assess the validity of an interpretation, which should be clearly separated. Where a large data-set is involved it should be presented in an Appendix. Where possible evidence should be presented, or supported by tables, drawings and photographs. Technical terms should be explained as necessary to ensure that it can be understood by those without an archaeological background.
- f) **Conclusion.** This should briefly summarise the results, and interpret them, placing them in a wider (local, national or other) context. The conclusion should be careful to note any limitations imposed by the character of the work or the nature of the results on its reliability. A recommendation for further work should normally be made, noting that the final decision in this respect is the responsibility of the relevant planning authority or other regulatory body, generally acting under the advice of a planning archaeologist or curator.

- g) **Illustrations**, at appropriate scales, should include a location plan of the areas examined, and a plan or plans of the main archaeological features. Additional plans and section drawings should be provided where the character of the results requires further detail to explain them.
- h) **Acknowledgements** (self-explanatory)
- i) **References** (self-explanatory)
- j) **OASIS form**

Publication Report

2.21 If the importance of any discoveries warrant it, a publication level report on the work should be made available for publication in a publicly available journal within two years of completion of any fieldwork. This decision is contingent upon the approval of the Historic Environment Consultant from Places Services at Essex County Council, who advises Mid Sussex District Council.

Finds and archive deposition

2.22 Finds will be retained by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) until an appropriate level of study has been completed, and it is anticipated that they will then be placed in local Museum. The complete archive, including all site records and drawings and all other relevant background materials will be deposited with, and at the same time as, the finds. *As of April 2015, museum will charge a fee of £40 per box to deposits archaeological archives, this includes artefacts and paper records.*

2.23 If the applicant (as legal owner of the finds) wishes to make alternative arrangements for the curation of all or part of the archive such arrangements (including details of storage arrangements) will be agreed in writing with the planning authority. Where the place of deposition is not a Public Museum, a comprehensive record of all materials will need to be made for deposition in the nearest suitable Public Museum.

3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.1 Issues of Health and Safety come before any and all archaeological matters. Archaeological staff will not work in unsafe conditions, even when not doing so will result in the possible under-recording of the archaeological resource.

3.2 SCAU operate within the Health and Safety guidelines established by Surrey County Council and the Services for Communities, adapted specifically for the form and type of work undertaken by the archaeological unit.

3.3 Departmental and Archaeological Unit safe working procedures relating to working both away from the office and on site will be followed, in addition to any additional Health and Safety procedures imposed by the main site contractor.

3.4 The Surrey County Council guidelines and SCAU safe working procedures conform to and are in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

3.5 A specific Risk Assessment for each element of the fieldwork will be conducted during a preliminary site visit to ascertain any actual or potential risks. The Risk Assessment will be reviewed at the beginning of the fieldwork to determine its continued relevance and to address any additional risks.

4 OUTREACH AND PUBLIC BENEFIT

4.1 To achieve public benefit and heritage outreach it is proposed to promote the public's awareness and understanding of the results of the archaeology from the site. This will be accomplished by the suggested approaches outlined below, based on the level / complexity of the archaeology revealed. The execution of these activities, apart from the first two, is subject to client funding,

- 1) Inclusion in the annual round-up of fieldwork in the appropriate county journal
- 2) social media updates on Digging Surreys Past (Facebook) and (Instagram) Surrey County Archaeological Unit
- 3) a blog post for the County Historic Environment Record

5 REFERENCES

- Payne, J, 2023 Proposed New Garage at Old Place, High Street Lindfield, West Sussex An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, SCAU client report.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allen, M., Bird, D and Croxford, B. 2013 with additions in 2018 and 2019. *South East Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the Roman period*.
- British Geological Survey, 2022. *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Available from; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Brown, D. H. 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide To Best Practice In Creation, Compilation, Transfer And Curation*. Second Edition.. Archaeological Archive Forum.
- ClfA. 2020a. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Advice by Historic Environment Services*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading
- ClfA. 2023. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- ClfA. 2020c. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- ClfA. 2020d. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- ClfA. 2021. *Regulations for Professional Conduct*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading.

-
- ClfA. 2022. *Code of Conduct: Professional Ethics in Archaeology*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading.
 - Champion, T, Baker, P. and Pelling, R., 2011 with additions in 2018 and 2019. *South East Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*
 - Hawkins, K. November 2018. *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Surrey; A Guidance Note*.
 - Historic England. 2011. *Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*; Centre for Archaeology Guidelines. Swindon: English Heritage Publishing.
 - Historic England. 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. London: Historic England.
 - Historic England. 2017. *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition)*. London: Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE).
 - Museums and Galleries Commission. 1992. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*.
 - UK Government. 1996. *Treasure Act 1996*, amended 2003 and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 Retrieved from <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents>

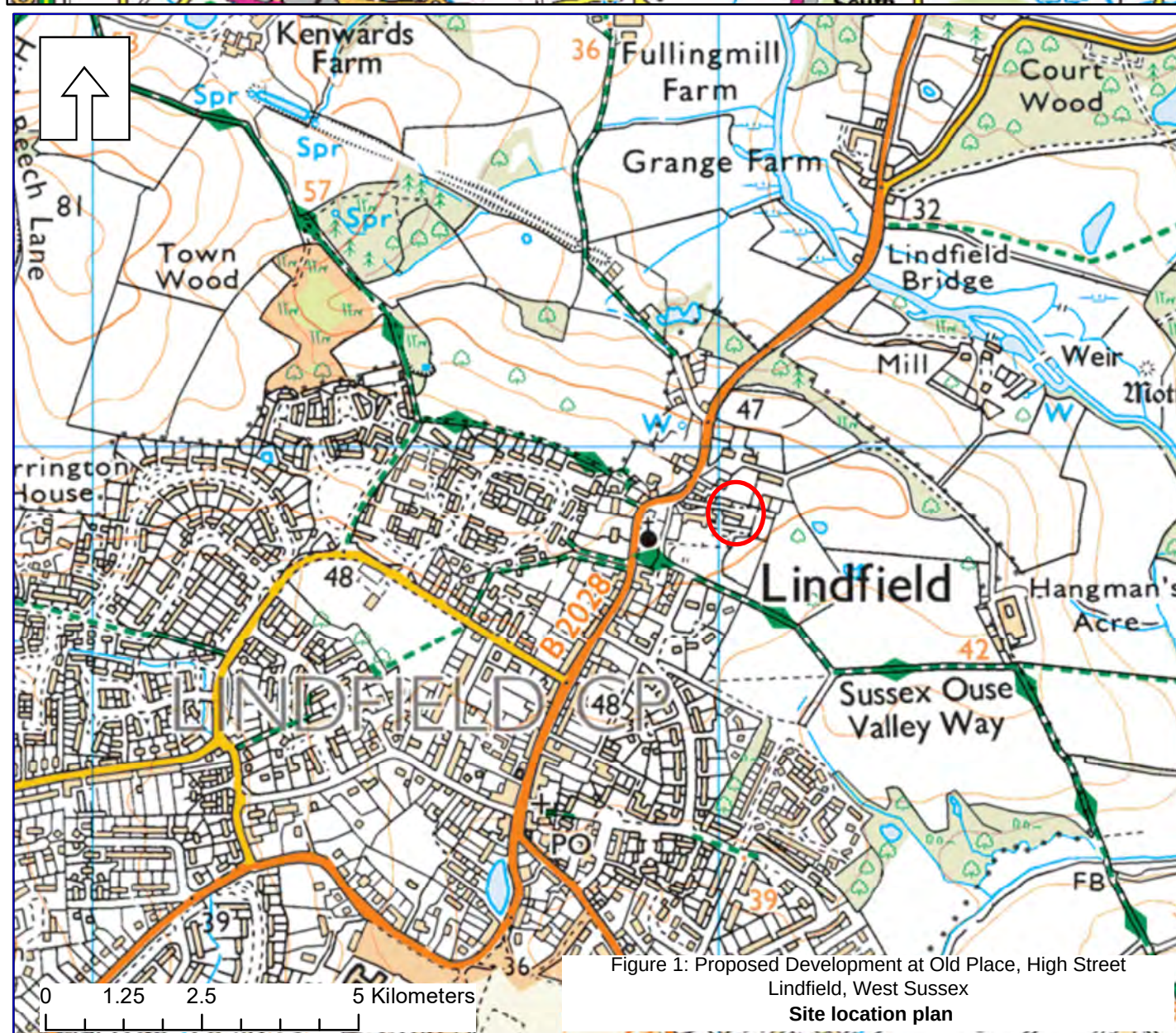
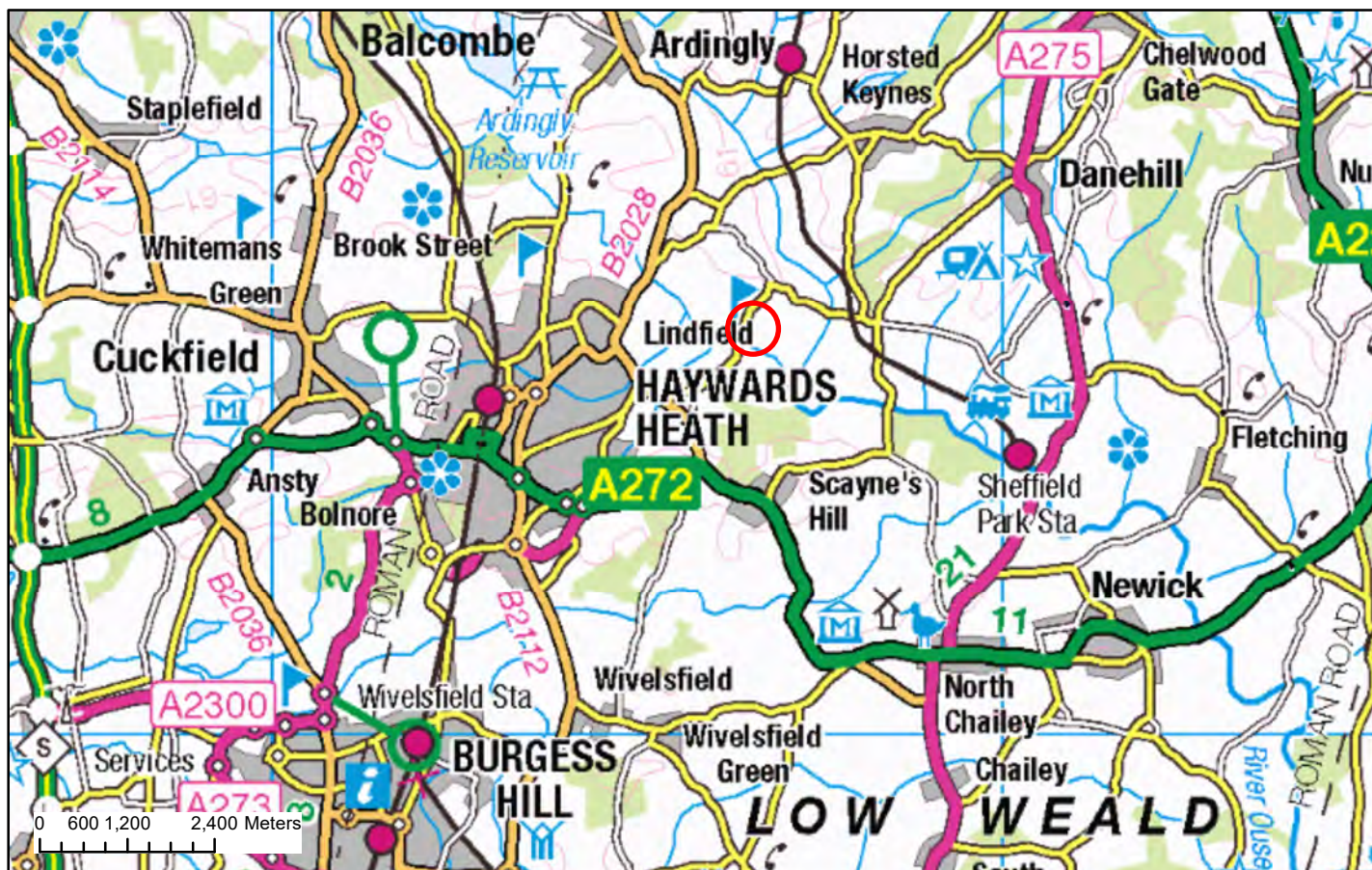
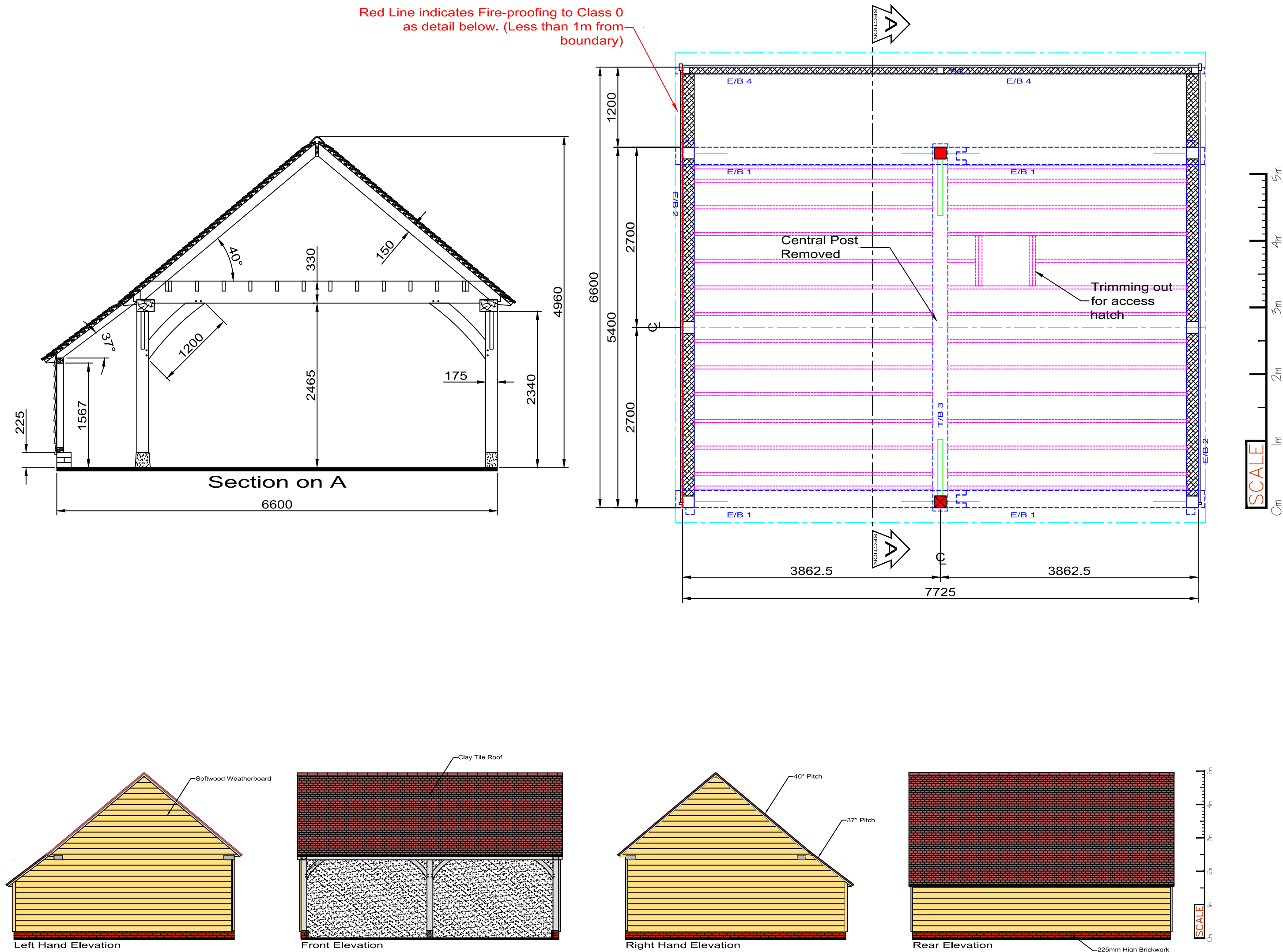


Figure 1: Proposed Development at Old Place, High Street
Lindfield, West Sussex
Site location plan



© Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100019613. Use of this data is subject to terms and conditions (see below). Except A-Z Street Atlas © Copyright of the Publishers Geographers' A-Z Map Company Ltd. rights OS 100019613. Use of this data is subject to terms and conditions, SCC

Figure 2: Proposed Development at Old Place, High Street, Lindfield, West Sussex
Existing site plan



NOTES:
DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWINGS EXCEPT FOR PLANNING PURPOSES
REPORT ALL ERRORS OMISSIONS AND DISCREPANCIES TO ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDINGS.
ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING ANY WORK.

FOUNDATION NOTES:
VERTICAL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE FROM A HORIZONTAL INTERNAL SLAB LEVEL. HOWEVER, FOR GARAGING, A NOMINAL SLOPE OF -25mm TOWARD OPENING IS ESSENTIAL FOR DRAINAGE
CONCRETE OVERSITE TO BE EXTENDED 50mm BEYOND INDEPENDENT POSTS TO ALLOW FOR PAD STONE SPLAY.
TYPICAL 3 COURSES OF BRICK BELOW F.F.L. MAY VARY DEPENDING TO SPECIFIC SITE LEVELS. PLEASE CHECK BRICK QUANTITIES ESTIMATED ON BUILDING QUOTATION.
ALL WINDOWS POSITIONED 1800mm FROM INTERNAL SLAB TO WINDOW HEAD UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

'OAK FRAME' REFERS TO 75% OR 100% OF COMPONENTS OF THE FRAME WHICH ARE OF OAK AS SPECIFIED ON CUSTOMER QUOTATION

ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDINGS OWNS THE COPYRIGHT OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS, PLANS DRAWINGS, MODULAR FRAME SYSTEM, SPECIAL 140mm BRICK ASSOCIATED WITH THE MODULAR SYSTEM, STRUCTURAL CALCULATIONS FOR THE UNIQUE PURPOSE OF ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDINGS MODULAR SYSTEM AND OTHER DETAILS CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING THEY MUST NOT BE COPIED DISTRIBUTED OR USED UNLESS YOU HAVE WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDINGS LTD

KEY:

- INTERNAL SLAB LEVEL
- CURVED STRUCTURAL BRACE 1200mm
- CURVED STRUCTURAL BRACE 800/900mm
- DIAGONAL STRAIGHT WIND BRACE
- DIAGONAL ROOF BRACE
- SOLE PLATE
- FIRST FLOOR JOIST
- () (Straight) INDEPENDENT POST ONTO PAD STONE (CONCRETE SUB-BASE BENEATH AS NECESSARY)
- POST ONTO SOLE PLATE/BRICKWORK
- POST CUT TO LENGTH ON SITE
- ROOF OUTLINE

REVISIONS:
A 13/09/2023 TW Add floor joists and access hatch
B 14/09/2023 TW Remove garage door note

Notice: This Drawing is for planning application and tender purposes only. This drawing is not approved for production.

ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDINGS
Woods Corner
East Sussex
TN21 9LQ
Tel: 01424 838 643

ADDRESS
West Wing, Old Place, High Street,
Linfield, Haywards Heath, RH16 2HU

QUOTE REF: JA-26854	DRAWN BY: TW
DRG NO: Ward	SCALE: 1:50 / 1:100 @ A2
REVISION: B	DATE: Sept 01, 2023
	ORDER NO 5886

Figure 3: Proposed Development at Old Place, High Street, Lindfield, West Sussex
Plan and elevations of proposed new building.



Figure 4: Proposed Development at Land Opposite Mulberry Cottage And Sundial Cottage Old Place High Street Lindfield, West Sussex. Development proposal area, which includes antiquated garage. View to the northeast.

SURREY COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT



The Surrey County Archaeological Unit is a long-established provider of high quality, competitively priced archaeological services to both commercial and public sector clients.

We offer specialist services covering all elements of archaeology, from assessment through to fieldwork and post-excavation work and final publication. This provides seamless integration of an archaeological programme into your development project enabling you to satisfy all requirements of the planning process.

We can also raise the profile and public appreciation of archaeological projects through a wide range of educational and outreach services and the production of high quality heritage promotional material and publications.

Desk-based assessment

Archaeological fieldwork

Expert artefact analysis

Heritage Statements

Heritage promotion and publication

Archaeological project management

Community archaeology and education

Specialist photographic services

Tel: 01483 518779

Fax: 01483 518780

Email: archaeology.scau@surreycc.gov.uk

Surrey County Archaeological Unit

Surrey History Centre

130 Goldsworth Road

Surrey GU21 6ND



SURREY HERITAGE
discovering preserving celebrating