An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of
Land at Sandrocks, Haywards Heath District, West Sussex

NGR TQ 32946 22167

Project No. 3333
Report No. 2008018

Parish of Cuckfield Rural
Mid Sussex District

Prepared for Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd
by Caroline Russell BA, PhD

March 2008
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Summary

A Desk Based Assessment has been prepared for a plot of land at Sandrocks, to the south of Haywards Heath, West Sussex. A review of existing archaeological and historical sources suggests that the Site has a low - moderate potential for containing archaeological deposits of Iron Age and Romano-British date, based on the proximity of a partially excavated double-ditched enclosure on a hilltop to the immediate west of the Site. The Site is considered to have a low potential for containing archaeological deposits of other periods. Ploughing and cultivation may have truncated any archaeological deposits to the west side and northeast corner of the Site to an unknown extent.

Two Ancient Woodlands within the Site will require protection from the proposed development, as will the hedgerows to the east side of the Site as they are designated as important.
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INTRODUCTION

Archaeology South-East (a division of the University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology) has been commissioned by Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd to carry out a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) and preliminary walkover survey of land at Sandrocks, in the Mid Sussex District of West Sussex (Fig 1). The Site, which is directly south of Haywards Heath, is to be developed into a residential complex. The proposed development has yet to be finalized, but is hoped that it will comprise 700 units, with a mix of both flats and houses, as well as community facilities, including possibly a school, and the related infrastructure of roadways, cycle paths and service provision.

The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 32946 22167 (Fig. 1) and lies on the gently sloping, south face of a valley in the Weald. It is enclosed by the London to Brighton railway to the west, woodland to the south and east and Rocky Lane to the north. Residential housing and a farm border it to the northeast. The grounds of Sandrocks, where an 18th century house once stood, indent the north side of the Site.

A wider Study Area, extending for 1 kilometre from the centre of the Site, has been considered to place the Site in its historical and archaeological context (Fig. 1). The terms Site and Study Area will be used accordingly in this report.

This report follows the recommendations set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (IFA 2001) and uses existing information in order to establish as far as possible the archaeological potential of the Site. The report will consider, as far as available information will allow, the likely impact the proposed development may have on the archaeological resource. Strategies can then be formulated to mitigate this impact where appropriate.

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 and machine-excavated trial trenching, are usually needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains in a given area.

In drawing up this desk based assessment, cartographic and documentary sources held by the record office at Chichester in West Sussex and at Lewes in East Sussex, have both been consulted. Archaeological data was obtained from the Sites and Monuments Record...
(SMR) held by both West Sussex County Council and East Sussex County Council. Listed Building and Conservation Area data was acquired from English Heritage and the two county councils in Sussex. Relevant sources held within Haywards Heath library, the record office reference libraries and the Archaeology South-East library were used, and appropriate Internet databases interrogated. These included: the Listed Buildings Online website, The English Heritage NMR Excavation Index and National Inventory, The Defence of Britain Project, and the Magic website, which holds government data of designated sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Battlefields) in GIS map form. Relevant aerial photographs from the National Monuments Record, Swindon, have also been obtained.

2 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The Site is situated on a south facing, gentle sloping valley side within the Weald. It lies between 30 m and 70 m OD and has two isolated patches of woodland (Kilnrough Wood and Coalpit Wood) to the east side. The Site overlooks a belt of woodland (Kiln Wood) at its foot (Plate 1). A river runs through this wood, just metres from the Site, and there is a spring to the north of the river within the woods. A narrow strip of woodland borders part of the east side of the Site.

The natural geology of the Site mostly comprises Grinstead Clay, according to the Geological Survey of England and Wales 1:50,000 map of Horsham (Sheet 302) and Brighton and Worthing (Sheet 318/9). Of this geology, Cuckfield Stone outcrops around a central area of Upper Grinstead Clay. Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand is found at the very northeast corner of the Site.
3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Town and Country Planning Legislation and Procedures

Government guidance to local authorities is given in Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs). 'PPG16 covers Archaeology and Planning. PPG 15 "Planning and the Historic Environment", although concerned principally with listed buildings and conservation areas, also includes references to elements of the historic environment.

Consideration of detailed planning issues is beyond the remit of this report, but the general background as relating to archaeological matters can be briefly summarised as follows:

Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable, resource...care must be taken to ensure that [they] are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. (PPG 16 para. 6).

Where nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. [In the case of] remains of lesser importance...planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeology against other factors including the need for the proposed development (PPG 16 para. 8).

If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation...may be an acceptable alternative (PPG 16 para. 13).

...the key to the future of the great majority of archaeological sites lies with local authorities, acting within the framework set by central government...Appropriate policies in development plans and their implementation through development control will be especially important. (PPG 16 para 14).

3.2 West Sussex Structure Plan

West Sussex County Council’s policy of conserving and enhancing the heritage of the county for the benefit of present and future generations is set out in the West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016. The relevant policies are summarised below:

Policy CH4: Conservation Areas and Historic Towns and Villages

Seeks to preserve, and if possible enhance, the character and appearance of Conservation Areas.

Policy CH5: Buildings of Architectural or Historic Importance
Seeks to preserve, and if possible enhance, statutorily listed buildings of special architectural or historic interest, and their settings.

**Policy CH6: Historic Parks and Gardens**

Seeks to protect, and if possible, enhance historic landscapes, parks and gardens and their settings.

**Policy CH7: Archaeology**

Seeks to protect and enhance the archaeological heritage, both scheduled and non-scheduled. Policies provide for physical preservation, site evaluation, excavation, recording and publication, as appropriate.

### 3.3 Mid Sussex District Council Local Plan

The Mid Sussex Local Plan (adopted May 2004) also has policies relating to historic sites.

**Policies B10-B11: Buildings of Architectural or Historic Importance**

Seek to preserve, and if possible enhance, statutorily listed buildings of special architectural or historic interest, and their settings.

**Policies B12-B15: Conservation Areas**

Seek to preserve, and if possible enhance, the character and appearance of Conservation Areas.

**Policy B17: Historic Parks and Gardens**

Seeks to protect, and if possible, enhance historic parks and gardens and their settings.

**Policy BE18: Archaeological Sites**

Seeks to protect and enhance the archaeological heritage, both scheduled and non-scheduled. Policies provide for physical preservation, site evaluation, excavation, recording and publication, as appropriate.
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

The Sites and Monuments Record maintained by West Sussex County Council at Chichester and East Sussex County Council at Lewes, were consulted, together with the NMR National Inventory and Excavation Index. Listed Building and Conservation Area data was acquired from English Heritage and both county councils in Sussex. Details were taken of all archaeological sites and Listed Buildings within a one kilometre radius of the centre of the Site (hereafter referred to as the Study Area). The identified sites are tabulated in Appendix 1 and shown plotted on Fig. 1.

4.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Designated Sites

These comprise cultural heritage sites with a higher degree of status and significance, some of which enjoy a certain degree of legal protection from development and include Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, and Conservation Areas. These designations and others, such as Archaeologically Sensitive Areas and Areas of High Archaeological Potential, are typically detailed in County Council Structure Plans and District Council Local Plans, with appropriate planning policies pertaining to each category.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)
No SAMs are recorded within the Study Area.

Listed Buildings
Thirteen Listed Buildings are recorded within the Study Area (8 - 13, 17 - 20 and 24 - 26). None lie within the Site, although Old House Cottages (11) stands 30 m away from the northwest corner of the Site, on land between Rocky Lane and the railway line. All the Listed Buildings within the Study Area are Grade II, with the exception of 10 (Hospital Farmhouse), which is Grade II*.

Historic Parks and Gardens
No Historic Parks and Gardens are recorded within the Study Area.

Conservation Areas
No Conservation Areas are recorded within the Study Area.

Other Designated Sites
Twenty-two Ancient Woodlands (i.e. woodland known to have existed since 1600, and which therefore, may contain archaeological features relating to historic woodland management) are recorded within the Study Area (Fig 2 and Appendix 2): fourteen are semi-natural and eight are
replanted. Two stand are within the Site itself, about 50 m apart from one another: Kilnrough Wood (14) and Coalpit Wood (15) are both semi-natural and are located in the eastern half of the Site. The incorporation of the ‘kiln’ element within the name Kilnrough Wood implies that some type of industrial activity once occurred within this woodland. The entire southern side of the Site, and most of the eastern side, is bordered by Ancient Woodland, which is mainly semi-natural. The other Ancient Woodlands in the Study Area are predominantly found straddling the county border, with the two largest located to the northwest and northeast of the Site. No other designated sites are recorded within the Study Area.

4.3 Archaeological Periods Represented

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.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c. 500,000 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)
Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410 - AD 1066)
Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1485)
Post-medieval (AD 1486 to date)

4.4 Palaeolithic

Boxgrove is the only site so far discovered in Sussex to contain large numbers of in situ Palaeolithic artefacts. A relatively small number of isolated finds are known (Pope 2003), but most have been recovered from geologically disturbed contexts. The majority of finds in the region have been associated with the raised beaches in the Upper Coastal Plain, as at Boxgrove and Slindon (Woodcock 1978), for instance, whilst others have been retrieved from the chalk downland and river gravel terraces (Woodcock 1999).

No Palaeolithic site is recorded within the Study Area.

4.5 Mesolithic

Many Mesolithic sites in Sussex are represented by concentrations of flintwork. These are found in all parts of the county, forming clusters that may represent activity zones. The clusters predominate on the High Weald, along the Coastal Plain and particularly in the river valleys. In the
local vicinity, Mesolithic flint artefacts have been found further north of the Study Area, near to the centre of Haywards Heath and in four different locations just outside the southwest suburbs of the town.

One Mesolithic site is recorded within the Study Area: 1 refers to Mesolithic flint(s) found during a walkover in 1989 of land to the north of Rocky Lane, around 260 m to the west of the Site. In addition, unstratified Mesolithic flintwork was found nearby at sites 5 and 6 (see below), to either side of Rocky Lane. Those from 6 where found outside the Site, in Trenches 4 and 8 (Fig. 3).

4.6 Neolithic

The Neolithic was a time of increasing temperatures and more settled human occupation, allowing for the development of more permanent farming systems. Flintwork concentrations, causewayed enclosures and barrows indicate that during this period settlement was concentrated along the raised beaches and on the Chalk Downland. The areas north of the Downs are represented by isolated finds of stone axes and some flint tools. Current evidence suggests that the limited attempts made to farm this area during the Neolithic failed, as the poor drainage and extensive woodland cover proved too great an obstacle.

Three Neolithic sites are recorded within the Study Area. Site 2 refers to an assemblage of flint implements, including scrapers, found just off Wivelsfield Road, around 700 m to the north of the Site. Sites 3 and 4 are each the findspot of a fragment of polished stone axe recovered from Kiln Woods, 20 m and 90 m to the south of the Site respectively. The SMR states that they are possibly the ‘same find’.

4.7 Bronze Age

Early Bronze Age settlement sites are poorly represented in Sussex as a whole. By the Middle Bronze Age, however, increased population and perhaps drier soils had encouraged settlement to spread from the Downs onto the Coastal Plain. This was a process that continued into the Late Bronze Age. The area north of the Downs is a blank area throughout the Bronze Age, with a few isolated find spots of bronze axes perhaps indicating some utilisation of woodland resources, probably associated with woodland camps (Drewett, Rudling and Gardiner 1988, 112). A Bronze Age scrapper and a small bucket-shaped Late Bronze Age cinerary urn were found in northwest Haywards Heath. In addition, Bronze Age flints were found at two of the Mesolithic sites mentioned above, between 1.5 and 1.6 km to the northwest of the Site.

No Bronze Age sites are recorded within the Study Area. Unstratified Middle Bronze Age pottery was, however, found at sites 5 and 6 (see
below), on land to either side of Rocky Lane. The single Middle Bronze Age sherd from 6 was found outside the Site, in Trench 7 (Fig. 3).

4.8 Iron Age

The Iron Age is characterised by increasing evidence for field systems, the development of defended sites (reflecting increased tensions within society) and stronger influences from the Continent, with evidence in the later Iron Age for contact with Belgic tribes in Gaul. Most settlement evidence from this period has come from the Downs and, increasingly, the Coastal Plain. Caesar’s famous comment in 54BC of an ‘extremely large’ population, and ground ‘thickly studded with homesteads’ reflects his experience of the Coastal Plain. However, a similar picture may have existed within the Weald at this time, as fieldwork in similar clay-dominated areas of Essex and the south-east midlands indicates increasing agricultural intensification of heavier soils during the later Iron Age, reflecting increasing populations and improving technology. Few Iron Age sites are recorded from north of the Downs, other than a scatter of hillforts in the High Weald.

Two Iron Age sites are recorded within the Study Area. Being adjacent to one another, on either side of Rocky Lane, 5 and 6 effectively comprise the one site. Site 5, the land to the north of the road, underwent an evaluation and subsequent excavation in 2004, prior to the Bolnore Village development (Phase 3). During the evaluation, a number of linear features were uncovered, including a Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British ditch in a trench up beside Rocky Lane (Griffin 2004). On the suggestion that a settlement may have been located close to its eastern side, the area around the ditch was excavated to reveal that the hilltop was enclosed with a double-ditch (Griffin 2004a; Fig. 3). This enclosure was at least 35 m across and dated to between the Middle Iron Age and Early Romano-British Period.

As part of the Phase 3 development (comprising the amenity areas and Stage 5 relief road), an evaluation was undertaken in 2004 on the land to the south of Rocky Lane (Griffin 2004b). The evaluation extended into the northwest corner of the Site itself, where five trenches were opened, as a new road over the railway line was proposed to cross here (Fig. 3). The evaluation did not uncover the southerly continuation of the double-ditched enclosure and of the three reasons put forward to explain this, only one explanation seems to suggest that the enclosure does continue into the area to the south of Rocky Lane, and does survive. It suggests that Trench 1 missed the double-ditches as it may have been placed in a south entrance to the enclosure (Fig. 3). Only one feature was found during the evaluation. The SMR data records that a slightly amorphous bowl-shaped feature, containing Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery, was uncovered within the Site, when it was in fact found in Trench 8 outside the Site (6; Fig. 3). This feature may be a tree throw.
4.9 Romano-British

Claudius’ successful invasion of AD43 brought (southern) Britain firmly into the Empire. The Wealden claylands have traditionally been seen as less densely settled than the Coastal Plain, southern fringes of the Downs and the Upper Greensand Ridge. A cemetery at Hassocks, around 6 km to the southwest of the Site, seems to have been in use from the first century AD to Anglo-Saxon times (Ford 1998, 7). The London to Brighton Roman road runs north past the west side of the Study Area, on a similar alignment to the railway line (Margary 1948, 100). An archaeological excavation in 1999 revealed that it is not, however, as close to the Study Area as the Ordnance Survey has mapped (James 1999).

Three Romano-British sites are recorded within the Study Area. Sites 5 and 6 have already been discussed. Site 7 is the findspot of Roman and Romano-British pottery, which was found on the surface of a bank and field at the edge of Furze Wood, 80 m to the south of the Site.

4.10 Anglo-Saxon

The area of densest Saxon settlement in Sussex is thought to have lain between the Ouse and Cuckmere rivers, as identified from the cemetery evidence. The Weald generally resisted major encroachment until the 10th century (Everitt 1986, 54). Such colonisation as there was tended to be from coastal parishes using the Wealden resources of timber and pasturage. Many temporary settlements established at this time developed into permanent farmsteads and hamlets.

Wivelsfield was probably the nearest settlement to the Site in the Anglo-Saxon period, and indeed it would have been so until the post-medieval period, when Haywards Heath was first plotted on a map in 1795. Wivelsfield is located around 2 km to the southeast of the Site. At around AD 765, Wivelsfield was referred to as Wifelesland (Glover 1975, 185). The name means ‘Wifel’s open land’. The church at Wivelsfield may have been constructed before the Conquest (Ford 1998, 8). It had certainly been built by the end of the 11th century, as learnt from the early monastic cartularies of Sele and Lewes Priories (Brandon 1974, 81). The parish church present today is a greatly restored church of the 13th - 14th century, with a good 11th century doorway, reset in the north wall, and a 15th century tower (Banks 1957, 77). An Anglo-Saxon burial was found at Hickstead Place, Twineham, around four miles to the southwest of the Site (Ford 1998, 7).

No Anglo-Saxon sites are recorded within the Study Area.

4.11 Medieval
By Domesday, the Wealden landscape had incorporated settlements and agriculture. This was mainly pastoral but also included some early irregular open-field systems that were later enclosed. Little evidence of medieval settlement exists within Haywards Heath. One of the few major remains is the house of Great Haywards, which dates back to around the beginning of the 15th century.

There has never been a manor of Wivelsfield. The Doomsday Book records that Berth, which is now a farm in Wivelsfield parish, was an estate of one and a half hides that belonged to William de Warenne (Williams and Martin 1992, 67). It was probably part of the manor of Hurstpierpoint (Salzman 1940, 119-124).

Three medieval sites are possibly recorded within the Study Area. Site 5 refers to the site of the Middle Iron Age to Early Romano-British double-ditched enclosure, where one of the ditches uncovered in the evaluation is probably medieval. Its parallel alignment to Rocky Lane may suggest that it is a truncated roadside ditch (Griffin 2004, 10). Sites 8 and 9 are Grade II timber-framed hall-houses. Little Haywards Farm (8), located around 700 m to the north of the Site, is a house, formerly a farmhouse, which was built around 1400 and refronted and extended in the 15th century. Cleaveswater in Wivelsfield Road (9) is mid 15th century or 16th century in date. It was formed into a T-plan by additions to the front sometime between the late 18th and mid 19th centuries. In addition, unstratified 13th century sandy ware was found within the Site, in Trench 15 (6, Fig. 3).

4.12 Post-Medieval

The parish church of Wivelsfield has a few old houses standing near it. The nearby Post Office, for instance, has an external chimney stack dating to the late 16th century. The moated site of More Place, which is located about 250 m to the east of the church, dates back to the 16th century. Great Ote Hall is a fine Elizabethan house, which stands in extensive grounds, around 1.65 km to the south of the Site. The stem of its T-shaped plan was probably built around the mid 16th century and the head in 1600. The manor is named after the family of de Ottehale, who held it between the 13th and 14th centuries (Salzman 1940, 119-124).

The manor of Lunces very probably extended into the Study Area, as its name survives in Lunce’s Common, which lies to either side of the southeast boundary. The manor of Franklyns lay to the east of Sussex County Lunatic Asylum (25 and 26) and may have been associated with Dyrild Fraunkeleyn, who is mentioned in the district in 1332. During the 19th century the property was split up and the manorial rights lapsed. All three manors appear to have been established in the 13th or 14th centuries (Salzman 1940, 119-124).
By the early 17th century timber for building was already in short supply with Great Ote Hall being the last mansion to be built of timber in Sussex, and so brick began to be increasingly used for every type of building during the 17th century. Good clays for brick-making are very widely distributed in Sussex (Armstrong 1961, 41). Each brick-making site tended to produce bricks that varied in texture, size and colour, depending upon the nature of the clay, the process of firing and the type of fuel used. For instance, the famous ‘Sussex Red’ came from a unique local vein of red clay in Keymer (Brandon 1974, 39). There is a relatively tight cluster of nineteenth century brickfields, including 29, in south Haywards Heath, to the east of the railway line.

Six parkscapes of the 19th century are located on the outskirts of Haywards Heath. With the exception of the two within the Study Area (27 and 28), they lie to the southwest of the town in Burchetts, Bolnore, Beech Hurst and Butlersgreen House.

The London to Brighton railway line opened in 1841.

The 18th century house at Sandrocks was demolished in 1965.

Twenty-two post-medieval sites are recorded within the Study Area (including 8 and 9 which have been mentioned above). All but six are buildings, predominantly residential. Two of the exceptions are Kilnrough Wood (14) and Coalpit Wood (15), which stand within the Site and which may date earlier than 1600, as may the other 20 Ancient Woodlands within the Study Area. Two other examples are parkscapes shown on the 1872-4 OS map: one lies within the Site itself (28), to the immediate south of the Rocky Lane Site boundary, and the other lies 550 m to the northeast of the Site, in the grounds of St. Francis’ Hospital, which was once the Sussex County Lunatic Asylum (27). A fifth such site is the 19th century brickfield, which maps, dating to 1874 and 1899, show is located on the north side of Ashenground Road, about 750 m to the north of the Site (29). The sixth example refers to a ditch found during the evaluation for the Bolnore Village development (5).

Most of the other post-medieval sites are Listed Buildings, a fair number of which are dispersed across the north/northeast or southeast fringes of the Study Area. Those that are not are Old House Cottages (11), Clearswater Farmhouse (18) and Middlefield Cottage (20), around 30 m to the northwest, 340 m to the south and 240 m to the east of the Site respectively. The Listed Buildings are Grade II, with the exception of Hospital Farmhouse (10), which was awarded Grade II* because of its fine 16th century brickwork and internal features. Three of the Listed Buildings are 16th century (10 - 12), five are 17th century (13 and 17 - 20) and three are 19th century (24 - 26). Three are non-residential: 17 is a late 17th century barn, located around 40 m to the northwest of a mid 16th
farmhouse (10) and 25 and 26 relate to the old asylum, with the former being the main block and the latter being the chapel.

Three of the four sites not designated as Listed Buildings (21 - 23) are shown on a map dating to 1638, as is Big Pennies House (13). Sites 21 - 23 are located between around 440 and 640 m to the north of the Site. The other site (16), recorded in the NMR as Hurst House Farmhouse, a mid 17th century farmhouse, has a general grid reference (TQ 33 22). This building could be Hurstwood House, which stands around 530 m to the east of the Site.

In addition, unstratified post-medieval pottery, tile and roofing slate were recovered from the adjacent sites of 5 and 6. The pottery from 6 comprised 17th century Frechen stoneware and late 15th - mid 16th century Raeren stoneware, and derived from Trenches 12 and 15 within the Site (Fig. 3). These finds, and the earlier unstratified examples from both sites, are likely to have resulted from manuring the land when under cultivation.
5 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Christopher Saxton’s map of Sussex, dating to 1575, shows Wivelsfield ('Wenilffeld') to have a church. John Speed’s map of the county, in around 1610, provides no additional information about ‘Winelfield’. Neither map is reproduced here, as they are not informative about the Site.

The 1724 county map by Richard Budgen is of a larger scale and so shows greater detail (Fig. 4). The Site is located to the north of Wivelsfield, in the area bordered by a road to both the north (Rocky Lane) and east (B2112), and a river to the south and west. No building stands within the Site, but ‘Recknoo’ house stands just outside it, in the northeast corner of this area, as do two adjacent buildings, which stand alongside the east road. In William Gardner and Thomas Greams 1795 map of Sussex, the relief of the land is shown (Fig. 5). The thick heavy hachure lines of sloping land obscure the Site, which is parcelled into fields, making the place-name printed partly over it illegible. A house stands to the west of Recknoo (which, although not shown on this map, is plotted on later maps), and is accessed from a road leading off Rocky Lane. The 1813 OS Old Series map clearly shows this house (possibly called ‘Rock House’) and its outbuildings to stand within closed off grounds (Fig. 6). The Site itself has not yet been built on and this is still so in 1825, as is seen in Christopher and John Greenwood’s map of Sussex (Fig. 7).

An enclosure map of Valebridge Common and Haywards Heath, dated 1825, covers the Site only because it lies between these two places. The map shows the Site in absolutely no detail, however, and so has not been reproduced here. No estate map covers the Site.

The tithe map and apportionment for Keymer show that in 1845 the Site comprises an even mix of pasture and arable land, as well as some woodland (Fig. 8 and Appendix 3). The Site is both owned and occupied by Bine Stephen, who lives in the large house, noted above, which stands adjacent to the farm buildings that serve the Site.

The OS 25-inch map of 1875 shows very little change to the Site other than just the division of Parcel 930 into two fields and the removal of the field boundary between Parcels 931 and 873 and its relocation further to the east (Fig. 9). There is the odd pond or two in the fields to the north of the Site, which were not plotted on the tithe map. Several footpaths are seen to cross the Site. These lead directly or indirectly to the house (‘Sandrocks’) and farm buildings (‘Rookery Farm’, which was marked on the enclosure map). Of note is the open or enclosed rectangular space within Kilnrough Wood.

In the OS 25-inch map of 1897, some field boundaries have been removed to create parkland to the west of Sandrocks (Fig. 10). One field
boundary has been re-established and another has been created. The footpaths no longer lead to Sandrocks or Rookery Farm. By 1910, the land to the west of Sandrocks has once again undergone reorganization to create two fields that run from Rocky Lane south to Fountains Wood (Fig. 11). The rest of the Site remains largely unchanged. One footpath to the house and farm has been reinstated, but then seems to have fallen out of use by 1937 (Fig. 12). The Site is almost exactly the same in 1937 as it was in 1910. By 1955-1956, the two fields to the west of the Site have been partitioned into four fields (Fig. 13). No further change to the site is shown on the map of 1967 (Fig. 14).
6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

A search was made of the vertical and oblique collections of the National Library of Air Photographs held at the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon. The search area comprised a 1 km radius centred on NGR 533003 122226. A total of 15 vertical prints were consulted from the NMR collection, dating to 1965 and 1973. Four other contact prints were requested for 1959 and two for 1961, but these were not held by the library.

Table 1: Vertical Aerial Photographs

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</tbody>
</table>

The 1965 photographs are valuable in revealing the land use of the fields within the Site. They show, for example, that of the four fields to the west of Sandrocks house, two are arable. The last land use known to this side of the Site was of parkland, as gleaned from the OS map of 1897 (Fig. 10). The photographs also show that at least two of the fields to the east are arable, which again could not be learnt from the OS maps. A building is sited in the northwest corner of the large field to the immediate west of the house.

The 1973 photographs are of poorer quality, being grainier, which limits their usefulness. Nevertheless, it can be seen that the building no longer stands, and that the two non-arable fields to the west of Sandrocks are probably well maintained parkland.

No archaeological features were observed in any of the photographs.
7 WALKOVER SURVEY

The author undertook a walkover survey of the Site in the morning of the 6th March 2008. Conditions were good, being dry and overcast. With proposals for development of the Site being at an early stage in the planning process, access to the Site was restricted to only the field with the public footpath (as seen in Fig. 14). On encountering the landowner/tenant of this field, an allowance was made to walk over the rest of the land that he farmed, which is located in the eastern half of the Site.

The aim of the walkover survey was to identify historic landscape features not plotted on existing maps, along with other archaeological surface anomalies or artefact scatters, so that they can be incorporated into the existing archaeological database for the Site.

The east side of the Site comprises five fields of pasture and two woods (Kilnrough Wood and Coalpit Wood). Land use in two of these fields has altered since 1845, as seen from the Keymer tithe map (Fig. 8), with the northeast field changing from arable to pasture, and the southeast changing from woodland to pasture. Nevertheless, when the current 1:10,000 map of the Site is compared with the 1845 tithe map, the field plan here is seen to have remained almost static, with the only change comprising the removal of two field boundaries separating the three fields to the south, so creating one large field. The land to the west side of the Site underwent more drastic reorganization during this time. The hedgerows that have survived since at least 1845 are plotted on Fig. 2. They stand within the Site, away from any disturbance caused by the construction of recent residential housing beside the Site, and include one hedgerow within the west side of the Site. The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 identifies an important hedgerow as one that is at least 30 years old and meets at least one of eight criteria (DETR 1998, 46-17; Appendix 4). Of the five criteria with an archaeological or historical aspect, and so of interest to this assessment, only one may apply to the hedgerows on the Site - that a hedgerow ‘forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system’ (ibid, 46). Assuming that the hedgerows were not newly planted in 1845, it is likely that the seven stretches of hedgerow highlighted in Fig. 2 are Important Hedgerows.

During the walkover, the imprint of one of the field boundaries mentioned above was seen. The maps reveal it to have been removed in living memory, between 1955/56 and 1967 (Figs. 13 and 14). Also observed, were the remains of the banks that enclosed a very narrow strip of woodland that was seen to attach Kilnrough Wood with Coalpit Wood in the OS 25-inch map of 1897 (Fig. 10), but which had disappeared by 1910 (Fig. 11). No archaeological features were observed in any of the...
fields, although there is a pond, presumably hand excavated, in the field adjacent to the farm.

The two woods could not be accessed, being cordoned off with barbed wire. Both have been managed in the past, as each wood contained coppiced trees within a large hollow that was enclosed with a bank and, where visible, an external ditch (Plates 1 and 2). Coal Pit Wood is still being exploited today, as is seen in the area around a clearance. A path leads out from this clearance, and like the clearance itself, may be of some age (Plate 3). Coal Pit Wood has a pond to its southeast corner, as is observed in the OS 25-inch maps (Plate 4). Unlike the shallower ‘pond’ in Kilnrough Wood, that very probably came about by a collection of rain water and is not plotted on any map, this pond looks to have filled a deep man-made cut. It is possible that this is a marl pit, from which marl, a mixture of clay and carbonate of lime, is excavated for use as a fertilizer. Alternatively, it may have been a small stone quarry. This is more probable given that the Site is named ‘Sandrocks’. The pit was extant by 1875 but could be older as survey details within field boundaries are not shown on the Tithe map of 1845 (Fig. 8).

The fields to the west of the Site were observed from the east side only. They have a slightly overgrown appearance and if they do not comprise disused parkland, these fields may currently be used to grow hay. The field plan of this area has possibly changed since 1967, the date of the latest OS 25-inch map available (Fig. 14).
8 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

A preliminary review of the cultural heritage evidence detailed earlier indicates that the Site has archaeological potential. This archaeological potential is considered by period and then in terms of significance.

8.1 Palaeolithic

No *in situ* Palaeolithic finds have been recorded from the Study Area, the nearest artefacts from this period, primarily hand-axes, having been discovered much further to the south.

The potential of the Site for this period is Low.

8.2 Mesolithic

A number of Mesolithic flints artefacts have been found in and around Haywards Heath. The closest to the Site were discovered on a hill, particularly the hill-top, to the other side of the railway, adjacent to the Site.

The potential of the Site for this period is Low.

8.3 Neolithic

The Neolithic is represented in the area to the north of the Downs by isolated finds of stone axes and some flint tools. Indeed, this is so for the Study Area, where one or two fragments of a polished flint axe were found in the wood at the base of the Site and an assemblage of flint implements was discovered to the northeast fringe. There is, therefore, no evidence to suggest that the Study Area was settled in the Neolithic. Alongside other detrimental factors, the land here may have been too densely covered in woodland at the time to be easily settled.

The potential of the Site for this period is Low.

8.4 Bronze Age

With only Bronze Age flint artefacts found to the southwest of Haywards Heath, and a Late Bronze Age urn uncovered in northeast Haywards Heath, there is very little evidence of this period in the wider vicinity around the Study Area. This is true of the area to the north of the Downs as a whole. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Study Area only comprises a single Middle Bronze Age sherd, which was found on the hill to the other side of the railway.

The potential of the Site for this period is Low.
8.5 Iron Age

The only Iron Age site within the Study Area is a Middle Iron Age - Early Romano British double-ditched enclosure, which is located on the hilltop to the immediate west of the Site. Its full size is not known, and so there is a slim possibility that it could extend into the very northwest corner of the Site.

The potential of the Site for this period is Low - Moderate.

8.6 Romano-British

Excluding the Middle Bronze Age - Early Romano-British enclosure (see 8.5), the only other Romano-British site within the Study Area is the pottery, which was found by the southeast edge of the wood standing at the base of the Site. Springs have religious connotations in the Romano-British period, and with a spring located very near to the Site within the aforementioned wood, it is possible that this one was given ritual attention. The Roman road running north to the west of the Study Area is probably not close enough to the Site to increase the likelihood of discovering Roman-British material within it.

The potential of the Site for this period is Low - Moderate.

8.7 Anglo-Saxon

Little is known about the Site during the Anglo-Saxon period, and no Anglo-Saxon sites are known from within the Study Area.

The potential of the Site for this period is Low.

8.8 Medieval

The only medieval sites in the Study Area are the two Listed Buildings to the north of the Site, the possible truncated roadside ditch on the hill to the west of the Site, and the unstratified pottery from the northwest corner of the Site.

The potential of the Site for this period is Low.

8.9 Post-Medieval

Most post-medieval sites within the Study Area are buildings, predominantly Listed Buildings. The west side of the Site was once a 19th century parkscape. Unstratified pottery was found within the northwest corner of the Site and two Ancient Woodlands stand within the east side of the Site.
The potential of the Site for this period is Low.

8.10 Summary of Potential

A desk-based assessment can generally only consider the potential of a site in principle. As is the case here, 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.

The potential for discovery of new sites has been revealed by a review of known archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity. The estimated potential for sites and/or findspots being located within the Site can be summarised thus:

- Palaeolithic - Low
- Mesolithic - Low
- Neolithic - Low
- Bronze Age - Low
- Iron Age - Low - Moderate
- Romano-British - Low - Moderate
- Anglo-Saxon - Low
- Medieval - Low
- Post-Medieval - Low

The Kymer tithe map (Fig. 8) and apportionment of 1845, however, shows that at that time the west side of the Site was predominantly arable, with just one field under grass, whilst the east side was mostly pasture, with a single arable field to the northeast. The OS maps, from 1875 - 1967 (Figs 9 - 13), revealed a relatively static landscape, with the west side of the Site being parkland for some length of time, from at least 1897, and the east side being agricultural land and woodland. The photographs show a change in land use between the fields yet again, with some of the fields to both sides of the Site being arable. Therefore, agricultural practices may have truncated or even destroyed any shallow archaeological deposits across most of the Site. Nevertheless, any deeper features, such as pits, ditches and building foundations, for example, may still survive here.

To conclude, the Site is considered to lie within an area of generally low archaeological potential based on the information available.
9 EXISTING IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The Site has never been developed and so any destruction to potential archaeological deposits will be restricted to the areas adjacent to the railway line and Rocky Lane, and the few excavated ponds, including the possible stone quarry pit within Kilnrough Wood.

Any sub-surface deposits in the arable fields to the west side of the Site are likely to have been truncated to some degree by ploughing but as ploughing probably halted at the Site by 1875, prior to the intense farming brought about by modern farm machinery, the truncation in this case may have been relatively minimal. The degree to which any truncation may have occurred is impossible to determine without establishing the depth of the topsoil, which is likely to differ between and within fields depending on the gradient of the land, for example.

Most pottery survives reasonably well in all soil conditions, whereas bone and iron are preserved in alkaline soils. It should be remembered, however, that many other factors, including ‘types of local bedrock, vegetation and human activity in the vicinity of the site can all influence acidity or alkalinity, either of which may differ widely over the geography of a single site’ (Watkinson and Neal 1998, 7).
10 ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE IMPACTS

The Client is planning to develop the Site into approximately 700 units of mixed flats and houses, alongside the necessary infrastructure and amenity facilities required to support such a sizeable community. No other details are currently available of the proposed development and so the impact on archaeological features can only be broadly considered.

10.1 Construction

With such an extensive development as this, any archaeological remains within the Site will be badly affected. The excavation of foundations for presumably a large number of buildings will destroy any potential archaeological deposits, as will the excavation of service trenches and any ponds. The laying of any roads, pavements, footpaths and cycle paths will involve the removal of topsoil and so will damage any shallow archaeological features found here. The areas around the buildings and infrastructure may be destroyed or damaged by the provision of any port-a-cabins and haul roads, for examples, as well as the general traffic of heavy machinery.

The two patches of Ancient Woodland are at threat during this phase of being damaged by machinery operating in close proximity. No Listed Building, including 11, which is nearest the Site, being located to the other side of Rocky Lane, will be physically impacted upon by the proposed development.

10.2 Operational

The operational impacts are as described above. The only likely Listed Buildings that may be subject to impact from increased passage of heavy vehicles are 12 and 13, which are beside the B2112 leading to Haywards Heath. The identity of potentially affected properties is dependent on the traffic route used, which is information that is not yet available.

10.3 Decommission/Restoration

It is highly unlikely that there will be any impact during this phase of works if the advice in this document is followed. The desk-based assessment may need to be revised if development plans are altered.
11 RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of preliminary recommendations will be offered in this section to provide a suggested framework for future mitigation. Again, it should be stressed at this point that no details are currently available for the proposed development of the Site, so the impact on archaeological features can only be considered in the broadest terms. The recommended response can be divided into two phases. All of the following comments should be discussed with West Sussex County Council.

Phase 1 – Non-intrusive

The western half of the site and the two Ancient Woodlands could not be accessed at the time of the survey. These should be subject to a walkover survey to record any historic landscape features prior to development.

Phase 2 – Intrusive

Any geotechnical work to be undertaken should be monitored by an archaeologist. The results may provide information on the archaeological potential of the Site at an early stage in the development process.

The site should be subject to an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching within the footprint of the development impacts. An evaluation will help establish with a greater degree of certainty the presence or absence and nature of any archaeological features. This information would then be used in formulating an appropriate mitigation strategy for the Site should this be required.
12 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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West Sussex Record Office, Chichester
East Sussex Record Office, Lewes
REFERENCES


Griffin 2004b. An Archaeological Evaluation on the Phase 3 Amenity Areas of the Bolnore Village Development and Stage 5 Relief Road, South of Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath, West Sussex. Unpublished Report 1945, Archaeology South-East.


James, R. 1999 *An Archaeological Excavation (Phase 2) along part of the line of the London to Brighton Roman Road to the south-west of Haywards Heath, West Sussex*. Unpublished client report 1044, Archaeology South East.


MAP RESOURCES (all sources consulted)

Christopher Saxton, Survey of Kent, Sussex and Surrey, 1575

John Speed, Survey of Sussex, c. 1610

Richard Budgen, Survey of Sussex, 1724

William Gardner and Thomas Gream, Survey of Sussex, 1795

Ordnance Survey Old Series 1-inch map, 1813

Christopher and John Greenwood, Survey of Sussex, 1825

Keymer Enclosure (Plan B): Valebridge Common and Hayward’s Heath

Keymer Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1845

Ordnance Survey 25-inch, 1875
Ordnance Survey 25-inch, 1897
Ordnance Survey 25-inch, 1910
Ordnance Survey 25-inch, 1937
Ordnance Survey 25-inch, 1955 -1956
Ordnance Survey 25-inch, 1967


INTERNET RESOURCES

www.ads.ahds.ac.uk
www.magic.gov.uk
Appendix 1 - Summary Table of SMR/NMR and Listed Building Entries (refer to Fig. 1)
(NMR numbers are in *italics*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>SMR/NMR No.</th>
<th>NGR (TQ)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>32380 22520</td>
<td>Mesolithic flint(s) found during walkover survey in 1989.</td>
<td>Mesolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4210 - MWS5502 NMR_NATINV-403382</td>
<td>33400 23030</td>
<td>Flint implements, including scrapers, were found in a cottage garden opposite the New Inn (now the Ugly Duckling) in Wivelsfield Road.</td>
<td>Neolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4201 - MWS5500 NMR_NATINV-403352</td>
<td>33070 21820</td>
<td>Half of a polished flint axe was found in a bank in Clearwater Farm, Kiln Wood, in 1941. It is possibly the same find as 4.</td>
<td>Neolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5854 - MWS4607</td>
<td>32650 22050</td>
<td>A polished axe fragment was found in Kiln Wood. It is possibly the same find as 3.</td>
<td>Neolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7259 - MWS7321</td>
<td>3241 2242</td>
<td>In an evaluation (2004) at Bolnore Village Development (Phase 3), three test pits failed to locate any worked flints at a potential prehistoric working surface. One waste flake was recovered nearby. Only three of the eleven linear features found were datable. One was Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British, another was probably Medieval and the third was late Post-Medieval. A small amount of unstratified pottery (Middle Bronze Age to Post-Medieval), Post-Medieval tile, worked flint (including Mesolithic blades) and burnt flint was found. Subsequent excavation revealed that the hilltop was surrounded by a double-ditched enclosure. It dated to between the Middle Iron Age and Early Romano-British Period.</td>
<td>Iron Age to Romano-British, Medieval and Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>8044 - MWS8166</td>
<td>32600 22350</td>
<td>A bowl-shaped feature was found during an evaluation at the Bolnore Village Development (Stage 5 Relief Road), which extended into the northeast corner of the Site. It contained Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery and a worked flint. The SMR grid reference provided for the feature is wrong. Unstratified pottery from the evaluation included that dating to the Middle Bronze Age, the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British, and the 13th to 19th centuries. The unstratified flintwork dates back to the Mesolithic Period. The tile was 18th and 19th century and the roofing slate is likely to be 19th century. The unstratified finds are likely to be the result of manuring the fields when under cultivation. The southern continuation of 5 was not found.</td>
<td>Iron Age/ Romano-British</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>SMR Ref</td>
<td>Grid Ref</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4202 - MWS980</td>
<td>33210 21830</td>
<td>Roman and Romano-British pottery was found on the surface of a bank and a field in Clearwater Farm, near Furze Wood.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DWS7674303027</td>
<td>33079 23199</td>
<td>Little Haywards Farm, Courtlands - formerly a farmhouse, now a house. Timber-framed hall house, built c. 1400. It was refaced and extended in the 19th century. Grade II Listed Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DWS77488 303058</td>
<td>33816 21771</td>
<td>Cleavewater, Wivelsfield Road - mid 15th or 16th century timber-framed hall-house, with constant remodelling up until sometime in the late 18th or mid 19th centuries, when additions to the front formed a T-plan. Grade II Listed Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>DWS6704 303037</td>
<td>33981 22513</td>
<td>Hospital Farmhouse, Hurstwood Lane - mid 16th century, T-shaped farmhouse (now an office), altered in 1660 and with 19th century outshot added to the rear right. Grade II* Listed Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>DWS696303048</td>
<td>32648 22496</td>
<td>Old House Cottages (Nos. 1 and 2), Heath Rocky Lane - formerly a farmhouse. Probably a late 16th century house, refaced and extended in early 19th century. Shown on estate map of 1638. Grade II Listed Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>DWS7136 303056</td>
<td>33394 22959</td>
<td>Old Nurseries, Wivelsfield Road - 16th century timber-framed house, refaced in 20th century, 17th century outshot to rear containing simple door. Grade II Listed Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>DWS6714303055 7395 - MWS7465</td>
<td>33401 23023</td>
<td>Big Pennies House, Wivelsfield Road (apparently recorded twice by SMR) - an early 17th century, timber-framed house (now office), partially refaced in early 19th century and altered in 20th century. Built in c. 1604. Shown on a 1638 map. Grade II Listed Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Kilnrough Wood - Ancient Woodland within the Site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Coalpit Wood - Ancient Woodland within the Site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>NMR_NATINV- 536999</td>
<td>33 22</td>
<td>Hurst House Farmhouse - a mid 17th century farmhouse. With this vague grid reference, it is difficult to locate. It could be Hurst Farmhouse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>DWS6705303038</td>
<td>33940 22525</td>
<td>Late 17th century, timber framed barn at Hospital Farm, approximately 40 m NW of farmhouse (10). 19th century lean to added to the E. Grade II Listed Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>418253</td>
<td>3295021601</td>
<td>Clearwater Farmhouse, Clearwater Lane - L-shaped building with 17th century west wing and 18th century south wing. Grade II Listed Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Grid Ref</td>
<td>OS Ref</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>418543</td>
<td>33661 21566</td>
<td>The Olde Cottage, Lunce’s Common - 17th century timber-framed cottage.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>7394 - MWS7466</td>
<td>33451 22995</td>
<td>Shoulder’s House - a 17th century house. Shown on a 1638 map.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>7393 - MWS7464</td>
<td>33182 22837</td>
<td>Davis House (later Rumball cottage on 1875 OS map) - a 17th century house. Shown on a 1638 map.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>7392 - MWS7463</td>
<td>32427 22993</td>
<td>Thomas Davis House and Land - a 17th century house. Shown on a 1638 map.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>418601</td>
<td>33757 21638</td>
<td>Rogers Farmhouse, Lunce’s Common - early 19th century farmhouse with late 19th century porch.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>DWS6741 303024 NMR_NATINV-1063811</td>
<td>33699 22839</td>
<td>Main block of St Francis’ Hospital, Colwell Road - formerly Sussex County Lunatic Asylum. Like the rest of the asylum complex (see 26), it was built in 1859 and designed by H E Kendall in a Lombardo-Venetian style.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>DWS7122303025</td>
<td>33646 22882</td>
<td>Chapel of St. Francis’ Hospital, Colwell Road - chapel of former Sussex County Lunatic Asylum (25).</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>2840 - MWS138</td>
<td>33700 22850</td>
<td>A parkscape at St Francis’ Hospital (25) is shown on the 1872-4 OS map.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>2839 - MWS137</td>
<td>32950 22410</td>
<td>A parkscape at Sandrocks is shown on the 1872-4 OS map.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>6268 - MWS4926</td>
<td>33200 23200</td>
<td>19th century brickfield on north side of Ashenground Road. Marked on maps dating to 1874 and 1899.</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 2 - List of Ancient Woodlands within the Study Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme Name</th>
<th>Wood Name</th>
<th>Grid Reference (TQ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland</td>
<td>Pondtail Wood</td>
<td>327 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland</td>
<td>Tilebarn Wood</td>
<td>330 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland</td>
<td>Fountain Wood</td>
<td>328 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland</td>
<td>Fountain Wood</td>
<td>325 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland</td>
<td>Kilnrough Wood</td>
<td>330 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Replanted Woodland</td>
<td>Cats Wood</td>
<td>325 229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland</td>
<td>Fouracre Woods</td>
<td>325 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Replanted Woodland</td>
<td>Rookery Wood</td>
<td>332 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Replanted Woodland</td>
<td>Brooklands Wood</td>
<td>321 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland</td>
<td>Rookery Wood</td>
<td>332 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland</td>
<td>Rookery Wood</td>
<td>330 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Replanted Woodland</td>
<td>Anscombe Wood</td>
<td>335 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Replanted Woodland</td>
<td>Fountain Wood</td>
<td>327 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Replanted Woodland</td>
<td>Peirces Wood</td>
<td>325 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland</td>
<td>Rookery Shaw</td>
<td>322 220</td>
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<td>Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland</td>
<td>Vale Bridge Shaw</td>
<td>323 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland</td>
<td>Hopgarden Shaw</td>
<td>320 223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Replanted Woodland</td>
<td>Fouracre Wood</td>
<td>324 231</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland</td>
<td>Lunatic Wood</td>
<td>338 226</td>
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### Appendix 3 - Apportionment for the Parish of Keymer

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Appendix 4 - Criteria used to determine important hedgerows (The Hedgerows Regulations 1997)

To be ‘important’, a hedgerow must be at least 30 years and meet at least one of eight set criteria summarised below:

1. Marks a pre-1850 parish or township boundary.
2. Incorporates an archaeological feature.
3. Is part of, or associated with, an archaeological site.
4. Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor.
5. Forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system.
6. Contains certain categories of species of animals or plants listed in the Wildlife and Countryside Act or Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) publications.
7. Includes:
   a) at least 7 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length;
   b) at least 6 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length and has at least 3 associated features;
   c) at least 6 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length, including a black-poplar tree, or large-leaved lime, or small-leaved lime, or wild service-tree; or
   d) at least 5 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length and has at least 4 associated features.

   The number of woody species is reduced by one in northern counties. The list of 56 woody species comprises mainly shrubs and trees. It generally excludes climbers (such as clematis, honeysuckle and bramble) but includes wild roses.

8. Runs along a bridleway, footpath, road used as a public path, or a byway open to all traffic and includes at least 4 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length and has at least 2 of the associated features listed at (i) to (v) below.

   (i) a bank or wall supporting the hedgerow;
   (ii) less than 10% gaps;
   (iii) on average, at least one tree per 50 metres;
   (iv) at least 3 species from a list of 57 woodland plants;
   (v) a ditch;
(vi) a number of connections with other hedgerows, ponds or woodland;
(vii) a parallel hedge within 15 metres.
Plate 1. Kilnrough Wood: coppiced trees

Plate 2. Coal Pit Wood: bank and external ditch
Plate 3. Coal Pit Wood: clearance and path

Plate 4. Coal Pit Wood: pond
Fig. 5
Project Ref: 3333 March 2008
Sandrocks, Haywards Heath
William Gardner and Thomas Gream, Survey of Sussex, 1795

The Site
Fig. 7

Project Ref: 3333 March 2008
Report Ref: - Drawn by: SM

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Sandrocks, Haywards Heath

Christopher and John Greenwood, Survey of Sussex, 1825
Fig. 9
Project Ref: 3333 March 2008
OS 25-inch, 1875
Report Ref: -
Drawn by: SM

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Sandocks, Haywards Heath

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The Site
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