

**BRIGHTON & HOVE: FURTHER ASSESSMENT
OF URBAN FRINGE SITES 2015:
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

**Commissioned by
Brighton & Hove City Council**

Project No. 7661

Report No. 2015355

Richard James BA, MCIfA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeology South-East, a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, have been commissioned by Brighton & Hove City Council to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of ten assessment areas determined to have potential for residential development in the 2014 Urban Fringe Assessment Study. The main aims of this project were to provide a general overview of the historic environment within each assessment area, identify the main historic constraints and outline likely impacts from residential development.

The work involved a review of historic environment record data from East Sussex, together with historic mapping, aerial photographs and a walkover survey of each area. The data is presented in text, gazetteer and map form, with assessments of potential impacts and suggested mitigation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Brighton & Hove City Council (BHCC) to carry out an historic environment desk-based assessment of ten selected areas (Assessment Areas A1 – A10) of undeveloped open ground lying around the outer fringe (the Urban Fringe) of the city (Fig. 1). These areas have been identified as having potential for residential development in the 2014 Urban Fringe Assessment Study¹. The purpose of this report is to provide further detailed archaeological assessment of the ten areas and will, together with companion ecological and landscape assessments prepared by other consultants, help inform proposed residential site allocations within the Brighton & Hove City Plan Part 2.

The overall project area covers the urban fringe of the city of Brighton and Hove, between the current built-up area and the boundary of the South Downs National Park. Within that project area, ten assessment areas covering 18 sites were identified for further assessment by Brighton & Hove City Council in liaison with the East Sussex County Archaeologist. Sites chosen for further assessment are those where potential archaeological sensitivities were identified in the Urban Fringe Assessment 2014. Each Assessment Area contains a number of individual sites, within which areas suitable for proposed residential development have previously been identified (referred to in this report as ‘assessment area’ and ‘potential development area/urban fringe with potential’ respectively). The Assessment Areas and their constituent sites considered in this report are as follows (numbered as in the 2014 Urban Fringe Assessment):

Assessment Area	Site Names
A1	4 – Land at Mile Oak Hill, Portslade 4a – Land at Mile Oak Hill, Portslade 4b – Land at Mile Oak Hill, Portslade 5 – Land at Mile Oak Hill, Portslade 5a - Land at Mile Oak Hill, Portslade 6 – Mile Oak Allotments, Mile Oak Hill, Portslade
A2	11 – Benfield Valley, north of Hangleton link road
A3	17 – Land at Ladies Mile, Carden Avenue
A4	18 – Land south of Hollingbury golf course and east of Ditchling Road
A5	21 – Land to north-east of Coldean Lane 21a – Land north of Varley Halls, Coldean 21c – Land south of Varley Halls, Coldean
A6	30 – Land at and adjoining Brighton Race Course
A7	31 – Land east of Whitehawk Hill Road
A8	32 – Land at South Downs Riding School 32a – Reservoir Site
A9	41 – Land at Wanderdown Road
A10	43 – Land to the rear of Longhill Road, Ovingdean

¹ <http://bit.ly/1h7ap9g>, accessed 29/09/2015.



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Location of Assessment Areas	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		

1.2 Methodology

The main purpose of this study was to identify historic constraints, outline likely impacts from residential development, identify any relevant mitigation and form a conclusion as to whether the areas with potential for residential development identified in the Urban Fringe Assessment 2014 are broadly correct.

The methodology used in the project was based on standard desk-based assessment procedures as laid down in professional guidance (ClfA 2014) and agreed with Brighton & Hove City Council and their archaeological advisors (East Sussex County Council). Each assessment area has been considered separately within a 500m buffer zone using site boundary polygons supplied by BHCC. The following data sources have been consulted:

- East Sussex Historic Environment Record (ESHER), including historic landscape character data, supplemented by Defence of Britain Project data accessed through Google Earth;
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Historic mapping sourced digitally and from the East Sussex Record Office (The Keep, Falmer);
- Aerial photographs sourced online and from the ESRO;
- Geological mapping sourced digitally from the British Geological Survey;
- Analysis of existing archaeological reports relating to relevant fieldwork and secondary synthetic works and websites relevant to the area; and
- A site walkover for each assessment area.

The results of the survey and associated data searches are presented in text, gazetteer and map format. It should be noted that on all maps the legend 'urban fringe with potential' refers to potential for residential development, and not potential for heritage/archaeology. Each Area Assessment contains the following:

- Description and Land Use;
- Site Designations;
- Archaeological and Historical Land Use;
- Archaeological Potential;
- Potential Impacts;
- Further Evaluation / Potential for Mitigation; and
- Conclusion.

This report is intended to provide a broad overview of archaeological and heritage constraints within each assessment area, and has not been produced to accompany any specific planning application. Consequently, in the absence of such detailed plans, the assessment of likely impacts on buried archaeological deposits, extant historic landscape features and the fabric and

setting of designated heritage assets can only be discussed in the most general terms. The impact assessment relates specifically to the potential development area within each assessment area. Impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets are difficult to assess in detail at this stage, as they are dependent on the size, density, height and massing of buildings and associated infrastructure. Consequently, comments in this report will be limited to whether or not any setting issues are likely to arise.

Archaeological consultation is required in the event of all proposals for intervention, repair or alteration on heritage assets. Formally designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Grade I/II* Listed Buildings and Grade I/II* Registered Historic Parks and Gardens require statutory consultation with Historic England.² The ESCC archaeological officer should be consulted for all other heritage assets affected by proposed works. Any proposals physically affecting Scheduled Monuments may require Scheduled Monument Consent (unless permitted by class consent). This report provides a first point of reference for archaeological sensitivity, but is by necessity generalised in its approach. Any future planning applications on any of the potential development areas are likely to require an up-to-date site and application-specific heritage statement or desk-based assessment.

1.3 Geology, Topography and Landuse

Geological Background

The geology underlying the assessment areas is Upper Chalk of the Newhaven and Seaford Members, forming ridgelines extending from the southern dip slope of the South Downs. The surrounding dry valleys contain deposits of Head, a mixture of Clay-with-Flints and chalky mud (Coombe Rock) that has slumped down from higher ground under the influence of water lubrication (solifluction). During prehistory it is thought that the chalk was overlain by thicker deposits of topsoil that supported extensive arable cultivation, although this process degraded them into the thin and dry rendzina soils characteristic of the modern downland.

Landscape Character

The assessment areas lie within a character area (landscape type) defined in the South Downs National Park Landscape Character Assessment³ as Open Downland. This character area comprises an open elevated landscape of chalk hills and ridges separated by sinuous dry valleys and scarp slopes. The historic landscape of this character area comprises:

² No military aircraft crash sites (identified as heritage assets by Historic England and in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979) have been identified on the HER records – in the event that such sites may come to light within the study area, it should be remembered that they are defined as ‘protected places’ under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986, which prohibits any disturbance within a 100m radius exclusion zone without a licence from the Ministry of Defence (*pers. comm.* Deborah Morgan, MoD).

³ <http://www.southdowns.gov.uk/about-us/integrated-landscape-character-assessment>.

- Large arable fields created in the 20th century from open sheep walk;
- Good preservation of archaeological monuments, notably Bronze Age barrows, field systems, Iron Age hillforts and trackways;
- Scattered settlement pattern of relatively late (18th-19th century) date.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 General

This section comprises a discussion of the archaeological and historical development of the assessment areas from prehistory onwards, to allow them to be placed in their wider historic landscape context.

2.2 Summary of Historic Land Use

The following table summarises the main processes affecting the development of the historic landscape within and around the Study Area.

Period	Dates	Activity / Land Use
Prehistoric Palaeolithic Mesolithic Neolithic Bronze Age Iron Age	c.750,000BC-AD43 c.750,000BC-c.10,000BC c.10,000BC-c.4300BC c.4300BC-c.3000BC c.3000BC-c.600BC c.600BC-AD 43	Probable occupation by early and proto-human groups of hunter-gatherers. Probable utilisation of natural woodland resources on the heavier clay-with-flint soils by hunting bands. Early agricultural communities largely invisible other than through their ritual monuments: Neolithic long barrows and Whitehawk causewayed camp, Bronze Age barrow cemeteries. Extensive occupation by agricultural communities from the Bronze Age through to the Iron Age, leaving a network of field systems and associated settlements and trackways.
Romano-British	AD43-410	Continuing agricultural use, often re-using earlier field systems. Higher status villa estates developed on lower ground of the dip slope and along the Greensand shelf to the north. Possible temple sites on higher ground, e.g. Hollingbury.
Early Medieval	410-1066	Agricultural use, based on estates perhaps derived from Romano-British originals, coalescing in the 10 th century to form the later manorial and parish systems.
Medieval	1066-1540	Extensive use of the downland for sheep pasture.
Post-Medieval	1540 - present	Continuing agricultural use, with sheep replaced by arable. Extensive military use for battle training in 20 th century.

2.3 Prehistoric (c.750,000BC – AD43)

The chalk uplands of the South Downs were an attractive area for exploitation by human communities throughout the prehistoric period, allowing groups access to a variety of resource types. The evidence is manifested in the archaeological record in a rich sequence ranging from Palaeolithic handaxes (and raised beach deposits at Black Rock), Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual sites and barrows (notably the Neolithic causewayed enclosure at Whitehawk), settlement sites and field systems spanning the Bronze and Iron Ages (such as Mile Oak and Varley Halls) and Later Bronze Age and Iron Age defensive enclosures (Hollingbury). Most of the recorded archaeological sites and artefacts on the chalk uplands have been revealed by centuries of ploughing or survive as upstanding earthworks. It is likely that significant prehistoric deposits also survive within the dry valleys that cut into the dip slope, but masked by deep colluvial/alluvial deposits of later date.

The significance of the downland around Brighton has been recognised for many years, based on extensive fieldwork by local archaeologists such as the Curwens and Herbert Toms and reflected in key published works like Holleyman's interwar survey (Holleyman 1935) which highlighted the extensive survival of field-systems across the downland as upstanding earthworks before the onset of modern deep ploughing from the Second World War onwards. Archaeological work along the line of the Brighton Bypass between 1989 and 1991 provided an opportunity to deploy modern scientific methodologies to investigate the rich archaeological resource surviving on a transect of the downland (Rudling 2002), examining important sites such as the field system at Eastwick Barn and major Late Bronze Age settlements at Mile Oak and Downsvew. Important work was also done to characterise the buried colluvial deposits within the dry valleys, examining stratified soil profiles dating back in places to the Devensian Late Glacial (Upper Palaeolithic).

2.4 Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

The Roman invasion of AD43 saw little immediate change to the landscape of the downland. The tribe inhabiting Sussex, the Atrebates, were allied to Rome and effectively secured the left flank of the Roman invasion force, consequently little evidence exists of the brutal conquest inflicted further west by the future emperor Vespasian's 2nd Legion, or of any significant military presence in the region. The process of Romanisation led to the native population acquiring elements of the Roman lifestyle 'package' to create a Romano-British hybrid culture, manifested in the landscape by the appearance of rectangular stone or timber multi-roomed buildings, generally known as villas, and often developing on pre-existing settlement sites. Villa sites are known in the Brighton area at Preston (Springfield Road) and Southwick, and often included large agricultural estates located to exploit a variety of landscape types, with the higher downland often used as sheepwalk, although arable was also present, often re-using earlier field systems. A ritual presence is also evident as a number of temple sites, with one postulated within Hollingbury hillfort.

2.5 Early Medieval (410 – 1066)

The decline of Roman authority saw a return to older ways of life, and an influx of settlers from Germanic lands across the North Sea – Sussex was settled by Saxon groups from Germany. Early Saxon settlements are rare, but appear to have favoured the upper reaches of the chalk dip slope (e.g. Bishopstone near Seaford), but by the 9th century had begun to spread to lower-lying areas, particularly river valleys and along the Greensand. These villages were associated with an expanding system of common fields, and had become identified as manorial centres by the time of the Domesday Survey in the later 11th century, associated with a system of ecclesiastical parishes, many of which formed long strips of territory exploited different resource zones from the chalk ridge down into the clay woodland of the Weald. Many of the settlements which have coalesced to form the city originated in this period: Portslade, Blatchington, Hangleton, Patcham and Ovingdean.

2.6 Medieval (1066 – 1540)

Following the Conquest, the existing manorial landscape was parcelled out amongst the victorious Normans, such as Patcham which was a significant manor, held originally by Earl Harold (King Harold II) but subsequently held in demesne by William de Warenne, lord of the Rape of Lewes and one of William I's most trusted officers.

Medieval settlement on the downland comprised nucleated settlements, located within valley bottoms and on the fertile Greensand shelf at the foot of the downland scarp, set within common arable with the higher downland used as sheep pasture and commonly known as tenantry down. This sheep-corn husbandry system was a relatively sophisticated and communally based method of farming based around crop rotations, which created open 'prairie'-like landscapes with woodland restricted to lower, wetter areas and the steeper slopes on the chalk. Settlement contraction in the 14th century, commonly ascribed to animal and human disease such as murrains and the Black Death but actually resulting from a far more complex series of factors, resulted in shrinkage and, in some cases, abandonment of settlements. Hangleton provides an example; originating as a relatively prosperous downland village, generating enough surplus to add a tower and reconstructed chancel to the parish church, the settlement declined to a scatter of households, with only two recorded in 1428 (Holden 1963).

2.7 Post-Medieval (1540 – date)

The post-medieval period saw an increasing population and a more flexible land market, including the sale of former monastic land as a result of the Dissolution. The communal aspects of medieval agriculture began to be replaced by farms run by individuals. The downs around Brighton were still largely based around sheep, although flocks were being reduced due to overgrazing. From 1650 onwards, the sheepwalks began to be ploughed up for arable cultivation, represented by small surviving patches of early

enclosure such as those around Benfield. The later 18th century saw the development of 'New Farming' and the heyday of the sheep-corn husbandry system, boosted by the buoyant economy resulting from the Napoleonic Wars. The downs supported a vast sheep flock by 1813 which were partly fed on new fodder crops, resulting in arable encroachment on the downland, producing regular grid-pattern field systems, often enclosed under Acts of Parliament (parliamentary enclosure) bounded by linear straight hedgerows comprising one or two species, usually hawthorn. Much of the downland arable returned to pasture, often derelict, after 1815. A further period of prosperity followed in the 1840s, lasting for thirty years and often referred to as the period of High Farming. More downland disappeared under the plough, particularly on the areas of Clay-with-Flint.

The 18th and 19th centuries also saw the development of large landscape parks, such as Stanmer Park, created in accordance with the landscape pattern established by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. The impact on the landscape was distinctive, with belts of woodland prominently visible in an otherwise treeless downland. Another aspect of the gentrification of the landscape was the establishment of a racecourse on Whitehawk Hill in the late 18th century, still in operation today.

The onset of the agricultural depression in the 1870s saw a decline in the importance of sheep on the downland. More downland was again lost to the plough, and some small farms on marginal land were abandoned or downgraded to a cluster of farm buildings. Fortunes rose during the First World War, when home-grown food was required to replace foreign imports, but the inter-war period saw the onset of another period of depression. Descriptions of the Downs during the 1930s often refer to the derelict overgrown appearance of the land. Much of this land was again reclaimed and converted to arable during the Second World War, but by 1942 the demands of military training became paramount and the arable was abandoned. Some of the downland settlements were abandoned at this time, to be used for battle training (e.g. Stanmer, East Sussex, left in derelict condition by the Canadian Army).

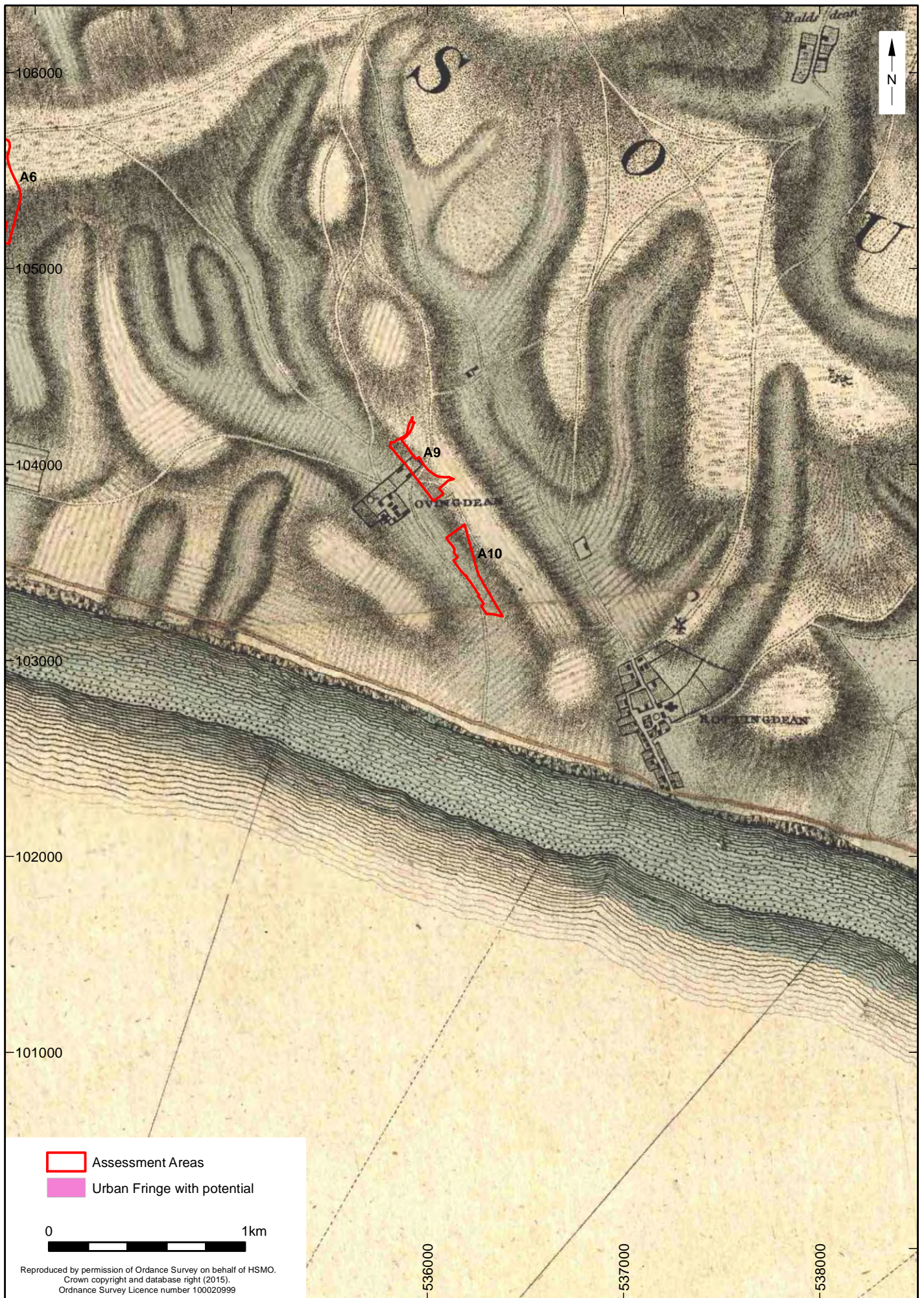
For most of the post-medieval period the assessment areas lay within a remote rural landscape, with settlement restricted to the historic villages of medieval origin and a scatter of later farmsteads and outbarns. Brighton was a small fishing settlement of medieval origin (Brighthelmestone), although significant enough to be destroyed in a French raid in 1514. The town began its expansion from the 18th century onwards, beginning with the enclosure of its own open arable fields (the North Laines) but extending northwards and eastwards onto the downland from the 1920s. Development had reached Mile Oak and Whitehawk by the 1930s.



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Areas A1 and A2: Yeakell and Gardner 1778-1783	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		



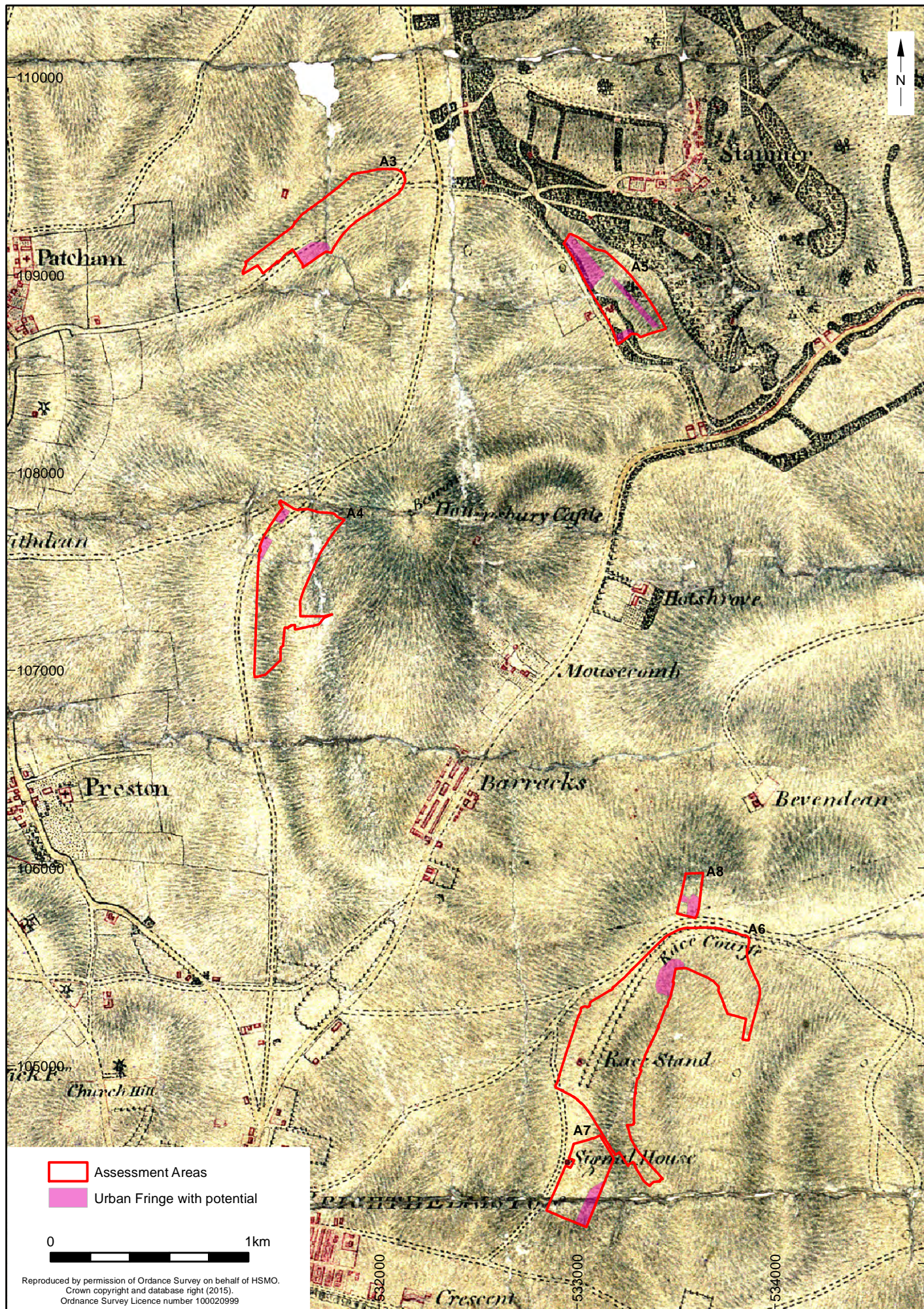
© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Areas A3 to A8: Yeakell and Gardner 1778-1783	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		



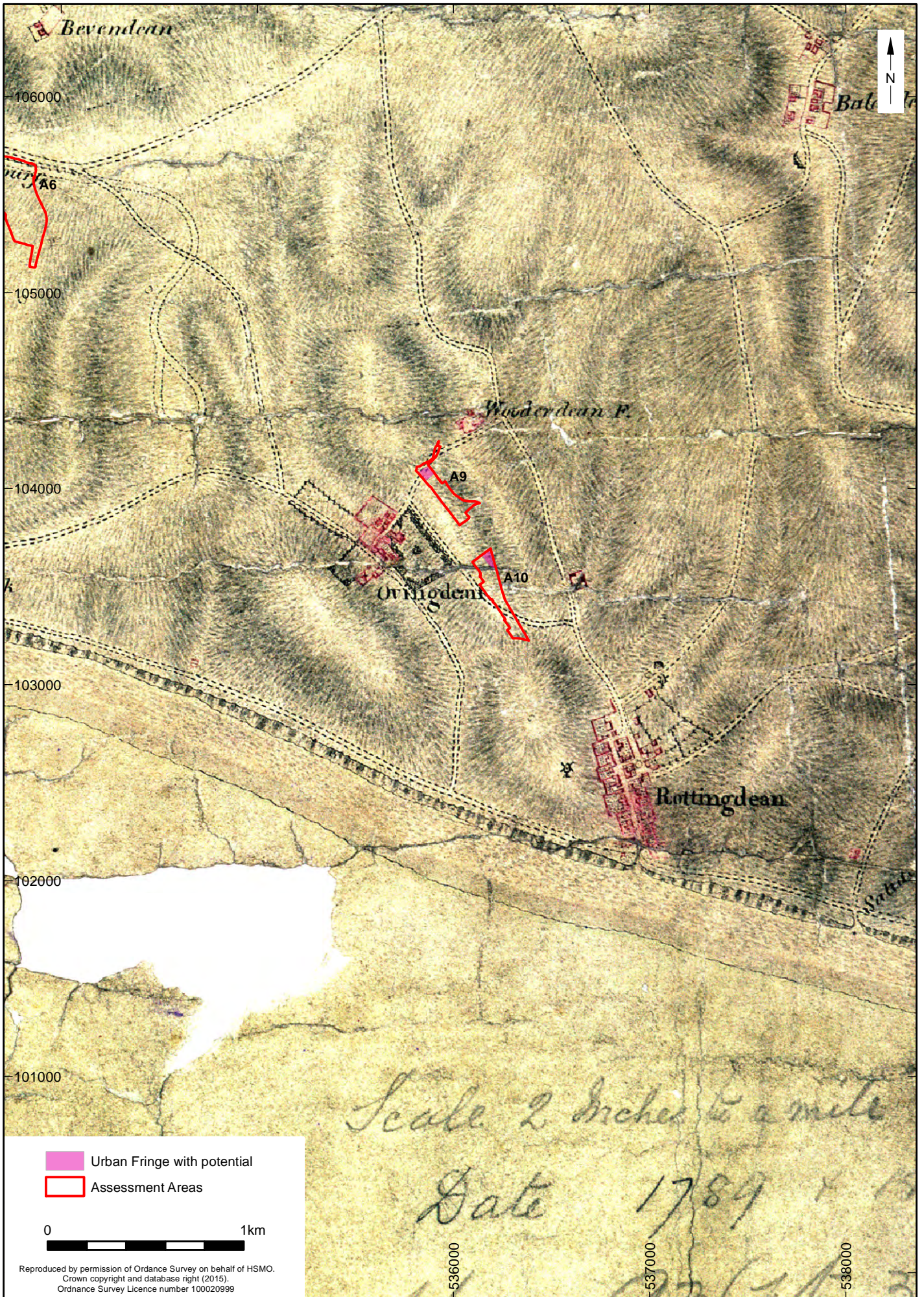
© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Areas A9 and A10: Yeakell and Gardner 1778-1783	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Areas A1 and A2: Ordnance Survey Draft 1800	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Areas A3 to A8: Ordnance Survey Draft 1800	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Areas A9 and A10: Ordnance Survey Draft 1800	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		

3. ASSESSMENT AREAS

A1 (sites 4, 4a, 4b, 5, 5a, 6): Mile Oak Hill, Portslade (NGR 524700 107820) (Fig. 8)

Description and Land Use

This assessment area is located on a spur of downland extending south from Cockroost Hill, and comprises three parts:

- sites 4/4a/4b – the steep western side of the spur, used for horse pasture and rough grassland;
- site 5 – the gently domed top of the spur, covered in scrub and areas of rough grass, with a steep slope down to the east; and
- sites 5a and 6 – located in Cockroost Bottom with a gentle slope up towards the Mount Zion ridge, used as scrub and rough grass (5a) and allotments (6).

Site Designations

The central and eastern parts of A1 lie within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 1533: Mile Oak – Bronze Age settlement). Two further ANAs are recorded immediately north of the A27 (ANA 2: Mount Zion – Prehistoric field system and ANA 151: Cockroost Hill & Mile Oak – Prehistoric & Roman settlements, burials and field system).

Previous archaeological work

A1 lies immediately south of an area of trial trenching and open area excavation which took place in 1989 and 1990 in advance of the construction of the A27 Brighton Bypass (EES9536 & EES15768) and designed to sample a series of lynchets (extending into A1) and identify any associated settlement. A major middle to late Bronze Age settlement was excavated (Russell 2002). Previous phases of fieldwalking in 1986 and 1987 found scatters of worked and fire-cracked flint, and Iron Age to medieval pottery.

Archaeological and historical land use

A1 lies within an area with a rich archaeological record. A possible Neolithic causewayed enclosure is recorded to the north on Cockroost Hill (1), with later occupation attested by a find of an Early Bronze Age flint knife within the earlier monument (2). Later prehistoric field systems, dating from the Bronze Age through to the Romano-British periods, exist on the downland to the north and east, mostly as ploughed out crop/soil marks visible on air photographs, but occasionally as earthworks (3). Associated settlement (4) comprises evidence for dwellings (roundhouses), and various enclosures used for stock and other purposes (including one controversially interpreted as a henge, a ritual enclosure usually dated to the late Neolithic, although this is not generally supported). A findspot of a Roman coin of Hadrian on Mount Zion represents a casual loss of little significance (5).

No archaeological sites are recorded within A1 on the ESHER database. However, it is clear that the prehistoric field systems recorded to the north and north-east also extend into the A1 area, with at least three possible lynchets visible within site 5 as low breaks-of-slope (one of which forms the boundary with site 4/4b). Consequently, it is also anticipated that further evidence for contemporary settlement is also likely to be present.



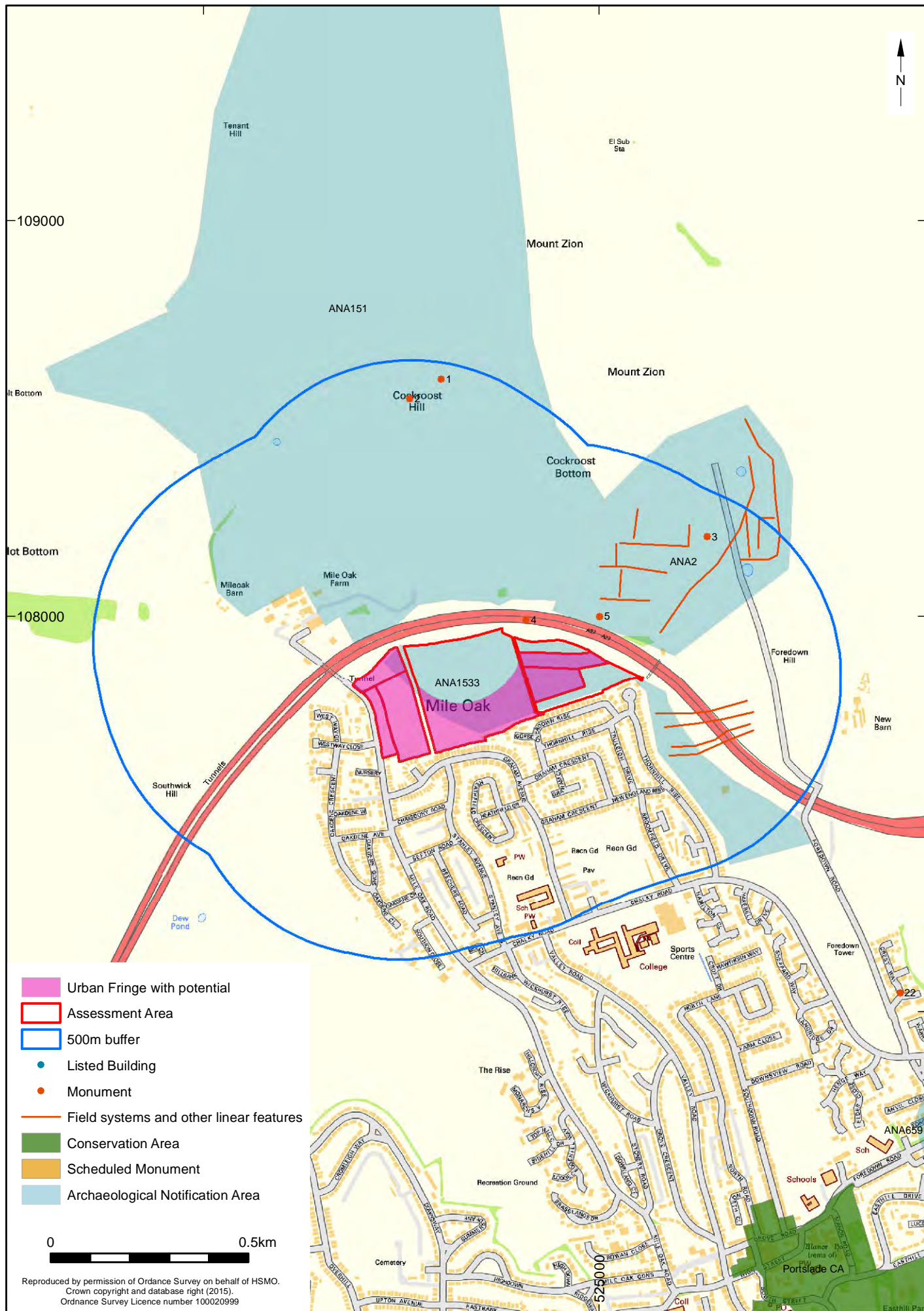
Break of slope indicating position of lynchet, looking east

Historically A1 lay within the sheepdown of the manor of Portslade, located north of the medieval manorial centre which lay further south around the parish church, and accessed by droeways subsequently formalised into roads (e.g. Mileoak Road). Yeakell and Gardner's 2-inch 'Great Survey' of 1778 shows the study area as open, unenclosed downland with some older enclosures extending south towards the village (Fig. 2), as does the Ordnance Survey draft map of c.1800 (Fig. 5). By the time the Portslade tithe map was surveyed in 1841 (Fig. 9), New England Farm had been built to the east, and the assessment area was under arable cultivation (although field names still reflected their pastoral history: Cowdown Piece, and Shepherds House Piece). Other field names included the element 'laine', a Sussex term for open arable fields with few field boundaries⁴. Later OS mapping between 1875 and 1912 shows a similar land use of open land bounded by occasional fences and trackways (Figs 10 – 12). Mileoak Cottages had been established just to the north-west by 1875, and a waterworks by 1912.

Archaeological Potential

A1 has a very high potential to contain further deposits relating to Bronze Age settlement across the entire assessment area. Several earthworks that may be possible lynchettted field boundaries are evident on the higher part of the

⁴ Still current in the Brighton district of the North Laines, where the street grid reflects the original field pattern developed in the later 18th century.



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites		Fig. 8
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A1		
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR			

assessment area. The adjacent excavations recorded a topsoil depth of 0.2m. The assessment area has been subject to ploughing since the 19th century, which may have truncated the upper levels of any archaeological deposits, but the previous excavations indicate that generally good survival of cut features is anticipated.

Potential Impacts

The likely impacts from residential development derive from construction groundworks. These are likely to comprise topsoil stripping and ground reduction to level sloping or irregular sites, excavation of foundation and service trenches, landscaping works including tree-planting, and the construction of ancillary features such as roads and paths and balancing ponds. These impacts may truncate or destroy buried archaeological deposits and extant historic landscape features.

Residential development will have a significant impact on buried archaeological deposits and extant lynchets across the potential development area, particularly on the higher central part where archaeological deposits may exist at a relatively shallow depth (adjacent excavations recorded 0.2m of topsoil).

The only designated heritage asset with intervisibility with the housing allocation is a Scheduled Monument 1km to the west (Thundersbarrow Hill: NHLE 1015124). There are unlikely to be significant setting issues as development will be viewed at a distance against a backdrop of existing residential development.

Further Evaluation / Potential for Mitigation

Where archaeological potential has been identified in open areas with little or no expected truncation, further investigative evaluation is recommended. This is likely to take the form of a programme of intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological evaluation, typically an initial geophysical survey followed by archaeological trial trenching of a suitable sample size (usually equating to 4-5% of the total site area) targeting anomalies identified from the geophysical works and also blank areas. Depending on the results of the evaluation work, further open area excavation may be required, particularly in potential development areas that are adjacent to known archaeological sites. Recording of possible extant historic landscape features (lynchets) is also recommended.

Recommendations for mitigation would be made following the results of further evaluation, but are likely to include, for example, excavation and recording of all archaeological deposits in accordance with published standards. Any recommendations for mitigation would need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

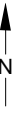
Conclusion



The Assessment Area has been assessed as having very high archaeological potential, mostly relating to Bronze Age settlements and possible lynched field boundaries, particularly on the higher part of the Assessment Area. There will be a significant impact on this archaeological potential from any future residential development. A programme of non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological evaluation would be required to evaluate the potential, the results of which would form the basis for future decisions.

There is no indication at this stage that the potential development area contains buried archaeological deposits of national significance that would necessitate preservation *in situ* or which would constitute an insurmountable constraint for development (although this remains an option for the planning authority to consider).

There could be a possible impact on the setting of the scheduled monument, although this is a kilometre away and any impact is unlikely to be significant.

Any future planning applications should expect to be required to conduct a comprehensive suite of pre-application and post-determination archaeological works. If further archaeological evaluation indicates very high potential for significant archaeological remains, then parts of the site may not be suitable for development. All archaeological deposits that are excavated should be recorded in accordance with published standards, and the results disseminated to the public in an appropriate manner.



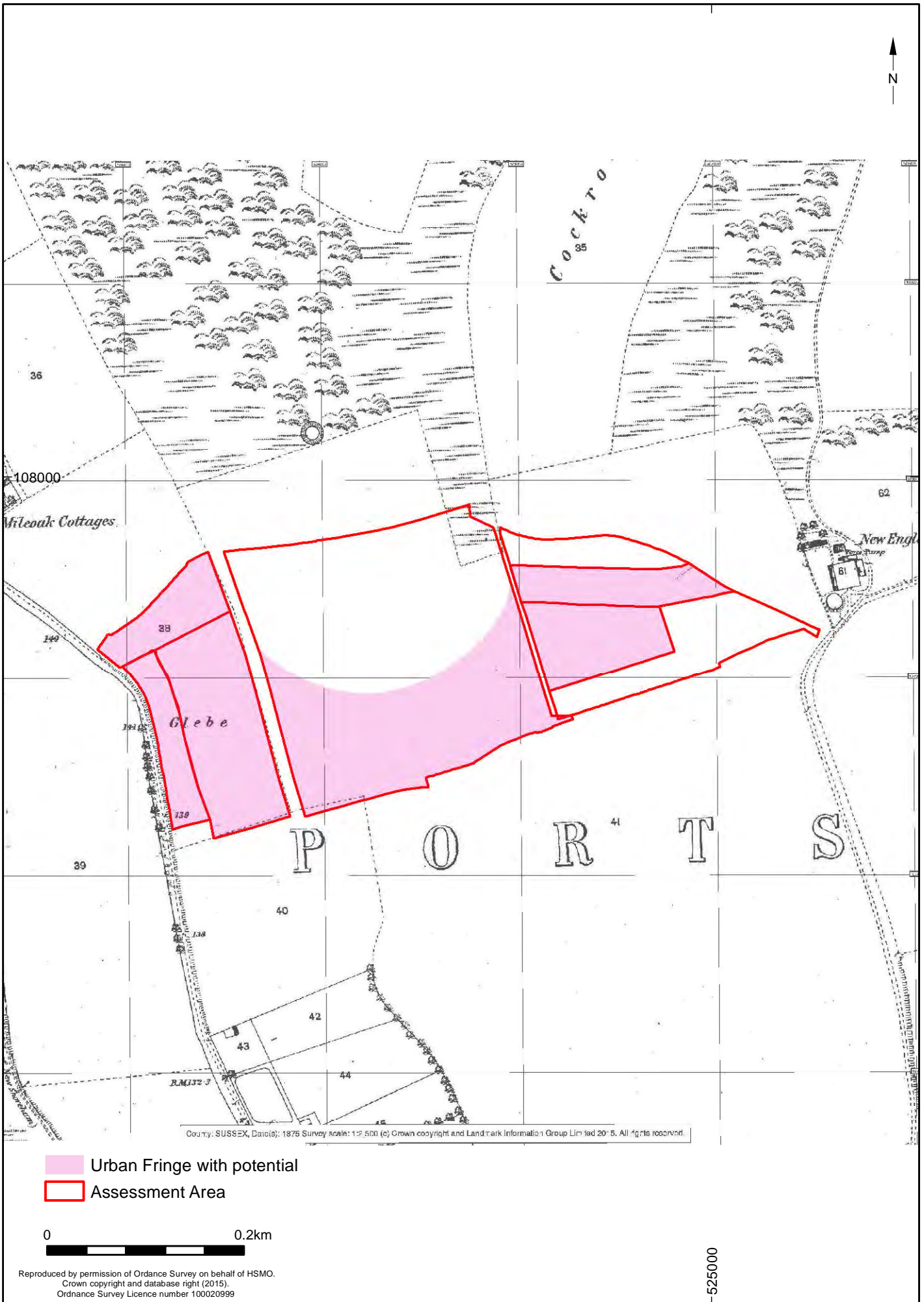
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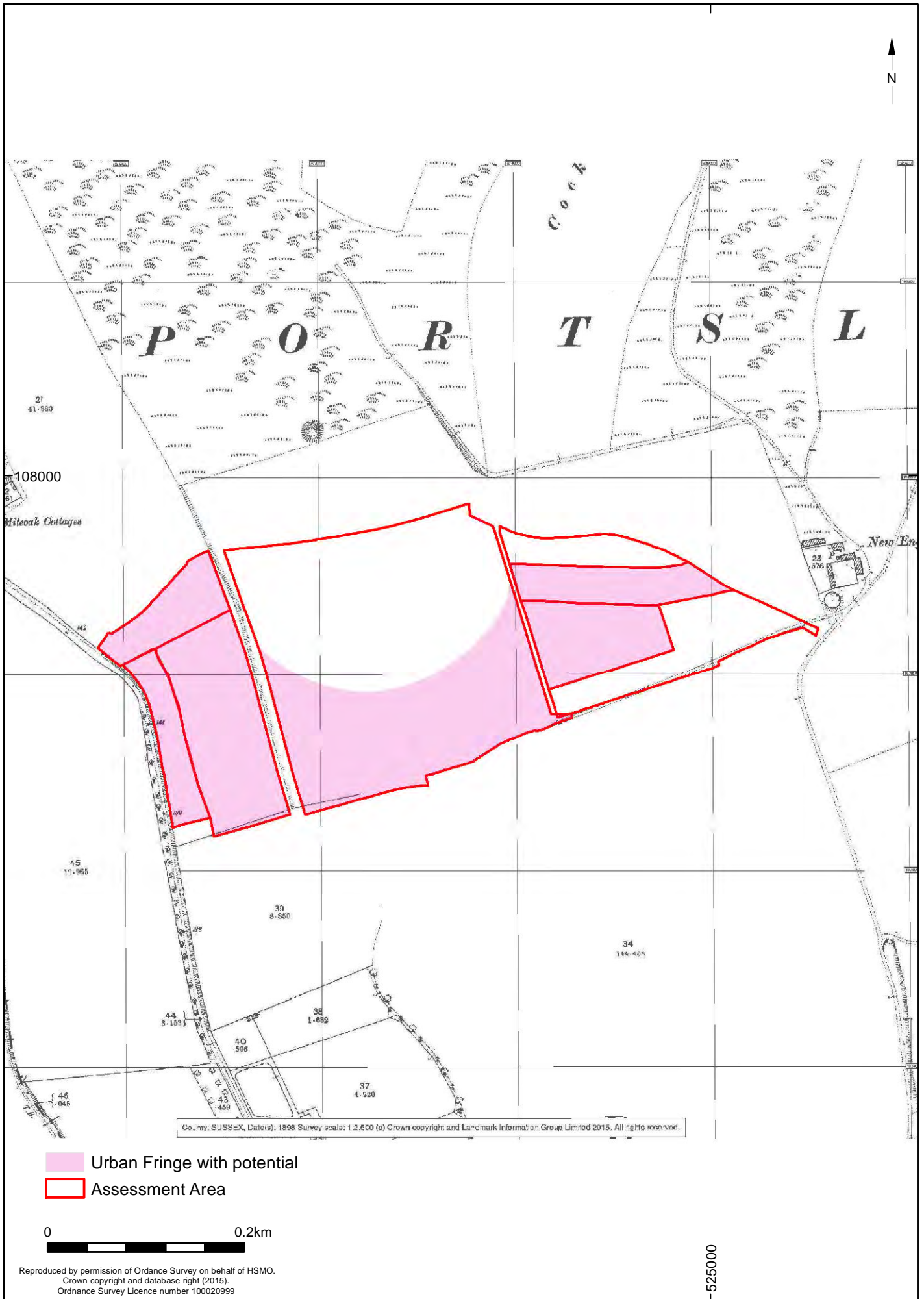
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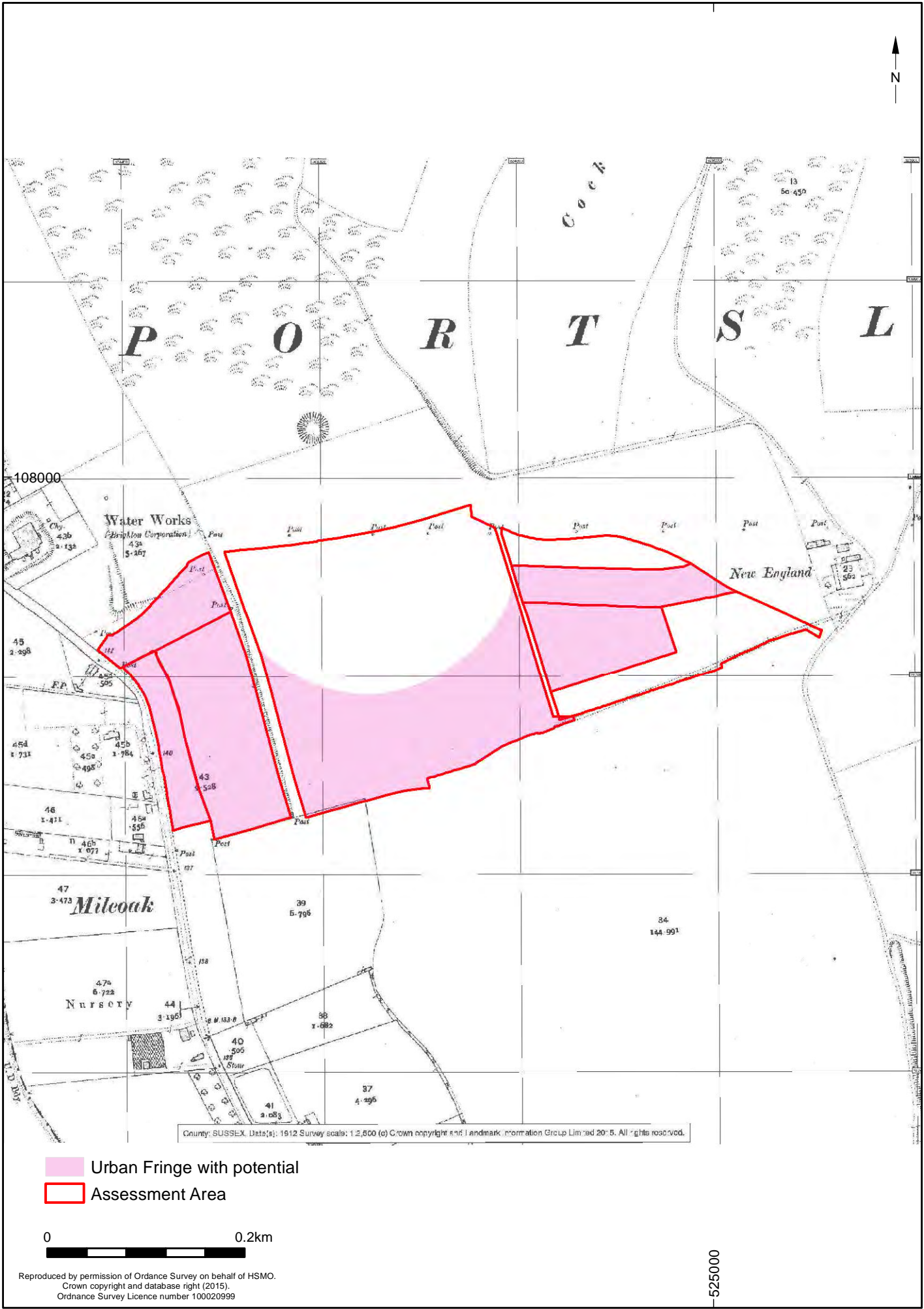
© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A1: Portslade Tithe map 1841 (ESRO TD/E 69)	
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Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A1: Ordnance Survey 25 inch map, 1898	
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- Urban Fringe with potential
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A2 (site 11): Benfield Valley (NGR 526220 107140) (Fig. 13)

Description and Land Use

This area comprises site 11, the southern and central part of the Benfield Valley Golf Course. This comprises a mix of open grass (fairways, rough and other grassland), dense scrub woodland and belts and clumps of scrub. The potential development area is located within woodland in the south-western corner⁵.

Site Designations

A2 contains a Conservation Area (Benfield Barn) and a Grade II Listed Building (Benfield Barn – 21). The northern part is an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 9: Benfield Valley – Saxon inhumations). None of these designations cover the potential development area.

A further Conservation Area (Hangleton) lies just east of A1, containing four further Grade II Listed Buildings.

Previous archaeological work

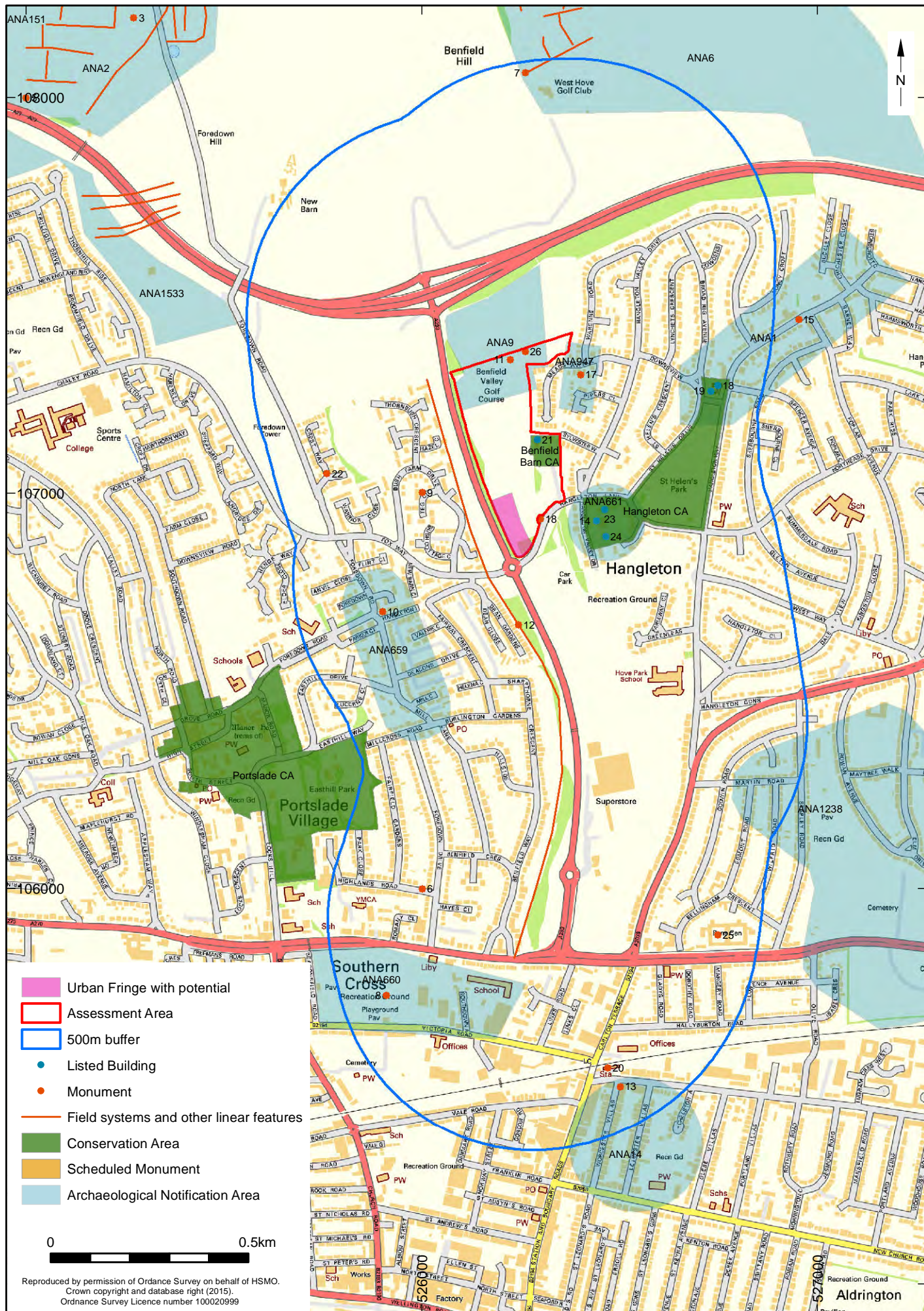
Six trenches were excavated down the line of the A293 (immediately west of the site) in 1990, as part of the works preceding the construction of the Bypass (EES9543). No archaeological deposits were encountered (Gardiner 2002).

An archaeological desk-based assessment was compiled for the site by ASE in 2014 in advance of proposed golf course landscaping (EES16977; Hopkinson 2014). This concluded that the site had high archaeological potential. This was followed by a magnetometry survey of two linear areas of proposed landscaping (bunds) within the site in December 2014 (EES16206; Cook 2015). Several linear and discrete anomalies were interpreted as of possible archaeological origin.

Archaeological and historical land use

A2 lies within a dry valley extending south from Benfield Hill, with Portslade to the west and Hangleton to the east. Evidence for prehistoric occupation in the vicinity is provided by cropmarks of a field system evident on air photographs on the West Hove Golf Club at the northern extremity of the study area (7). Earlier still, a Palaeolithic handaxe found on Hangleton Down testifies to the use of the downland by early human or proto-human hunter-gatherer groups

⁵ The study area extends further to the south as it encompasses other areas not assessed as part of this project.



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(6)⁶. Roman activity comprises a cremation cemetery near the railway line at Southern Cross (8) and a collection of artefacts from the hillside west of the assessment area that have been interpreted as a possible villa site (10).

Early medieval activity is demonstrated by an inhumation burial found during the excavation of a bunker at the northern end of A2 in 1931 (11). The skeleton was accompanied by a spearhead and shield boss, suggesting a possible warrior burial. Burial in liminal areas such as along parish boundaries (as is the case here, formerly marked by a boundary bank running parallel to the A293 - 12) is well-attested in this period. The burial was isolated, but was found during specific localised activity during a period when archaeological recording was ad-hoc, so it is not known whether it represents a lone burial or is part of a larger cemetery. A further burial site was found just across the valley to the west (9), comprising seven undated skeletons found in a 'little mound' in 1857; the finds were undated but the description suggests secondary burials within a Bronze Age round barrow, and could well be of early medieval date. During the later medieval period, the assessment area lay within the manor of Benfield, with the manorial centre located where the present barn and clubhouse is (21; a further reference to a medieval farmstead relates to the same location, despite the differing NGR – 18). The manor was held at Domesday by Nigel from William de Warenne, the powerful lord of the Rape of Lewes. The manor of Hangleton lay just to the east, with the manorial centre surviving as a pub (14). The parish church of St. Helen (16) lay upslope to the north-east, surrounded by the village of Hangleton, deserted by the 15th century due to a number of factors of which the Black Death was only one (15 & 19). Hangleton was not an isolated case, and a further example of desertion is recorded at Aldrington, lost in this case to coastal erosion (although the NGR is erroneously located at Portslade railway station – 13). The main focus of Hangleton village lay away from the assessment area, but traces of medieval occupation have been found closer to hand (17).

Post-medieval records relate to infrastructure such as the railway station (20) and infectious diseases isolation hospital (22) and cottages and a dovecote at Hangleton Old Manor (23 and 24), while two undated records comprise a human skeleton at the Knoll Business Centre (25) and a linear feature, possibly a lynchet, surviving within the assessment area itself (26).

Early historic maps show the potential development area lying within open land on the edge of the enclosed lands around the former manorial centres (Figs 2 & 5). By 1840 the tithe map records it as part of a large arable plot called The Lains (not illustrated). It remained open and undeveloped (Figs 14 & 15) until the early 20th century when the 1911-12 OS map records a small building which appears to be a dwelling set within a series of small enclosures, with a substantial plantation woodland between it and Benfield Farm (now the golf course clubhouse) (Fig. 16). On subsequent mapping, this building is named as Benfield House and had been demolished by 1972.

⁶ The plotted position on Fig. 3 which is clearly not Hangleton Down represents the south-western corner of the 1km grid square in which the artefact was found, as its actual findspot is unknown.

However, traces of it are visible as banks and areas of building debris within the densely overgrown woodland within the potential development area.

Archaeological Potential

The assessment area has a moderate to high overall potential for archaeological deposits of prehistoric and Romano-British date due to its downland location. There is also potential for further early medieval graves to exist in the northern part of A2, and for medieval deposits relating to the former manorial site in the area around the existing clubhouse, although these more localised areas of potential may not extend as far south as the potential development area.

The potential development area is currently occupied by dense scrub woodland, which will almost certainly have impacted upon archaeological deposits through root action, compaction, etc. In addition, earthworks relating to a former early 20th century building survive within this area, which have some limited intrinsic archaeological significance in their own right. However, the construction of this building will have had a significant localised impact on any pre-existing archaeological deposits, with further disturbance possible when the building was demolished. Finally, the northern part of the housing allocation extends into a golf fairway, and some degree of landscaping is likely to have taken place. Consequently, any archaeological deposits are likely to have been subject to significant degrees of localised disturbance and truncation from a variety of sources, but may survive in a piecemeal fashion.

Potential Impacts

The likely impacts from residential development derive from construction groundworks. These are likely to comprise topsoil stripping and ground reduction to level sloping or irregular sites, excavation of foundation and service trenches, landscaping works including tree-planting, and the construction of ancillary features such as roads and paths and balancing ponds. These impacts may truncate or destroy buried archaeological deposits and extant historic landscape features.

Archaeological deposits within this potential development area are already likely to have been damaged by the development of the existing woodland, construction and demolition of the 20th century house and, in the northern part, by landscaping for the golf course, suggesting that impacts from any residential development would be low. Residential development would require the clearance of the existing woodland, which would further damage whatever archaeological deposits are left, including the extant remains of the former house.

No significant impacts are anticipated on the setting of any designated heritage assets. Although the most immediate listed building, Benfield Barn, lies within the assessment area, the building currently exists in an environment that bears little relation to its original agricultural setting and which has been a golf course for over a century. Consequently, although the

open nature of the golf course in some extent replicates the original open agricultural context within which the asset originated as a farm building, the current setting is entirely modern and recreational in character, includes existing golf course landscape features and contributes little to the significance of the asset, which is largely restricted to its physical fabric. A cluster of other listed buildings (Rookery Cottage, Hangleton Manor Inn and Dovecote) are situated just to the south-east of the golf course boundary. These are all in the valley bottom and screened from the proposed housing allocation by modern housing, topography and vegetation. Their original settings have been destroyed, and replaced by modern suburban housing estates, contributing little to their significance.

Hangleton Church is located on high ground across the dry valley to the east of the golf course, at the northern end of the Hangleton Conservation Area. The original setting of the church has been largely subsumed by post-war housing development, and views towards the housing allocation are dominated by existing residential developments in the foreground.

Further Evaluation / Potential for Mitigation

Where archaeological potential has been identified in open areas with little or no expected truncation, further investigative evaluation is recommended. This is likely to take the form of a programme of intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological evaluation, typically an initial geophysical survey followed by archaeological trial trenching of a suitable sample size (usually equating to 4-5% of the total site area) targeting anomalies identified from the geophysical works and also blank areas. Depending on the results of the evaluation work, further open area excavation may be required, particularly in potential development areas that are adjacent to known archaeological sites.

However, the wooded nature of much of the potential development area hinders access, and makes geophysical survey less effective. Ideally, vegetation would be cleared down to ground level and trial trenches excavated where ground conditions (tree roots) allow. If this is not possible, root clearance works can be carried out under archaeological supervision to identify and record any archaeological deposits that may be present. Earthworks relating to the former house should be surveyed and recorded prior to clearance.

Recommendations for mitigation would be made following the results of further evaluation, but are likely to include, for example, excavation and recording of all archaeological deposits in accordance with published standards. Any recommendations for mitigation would need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Conclusion

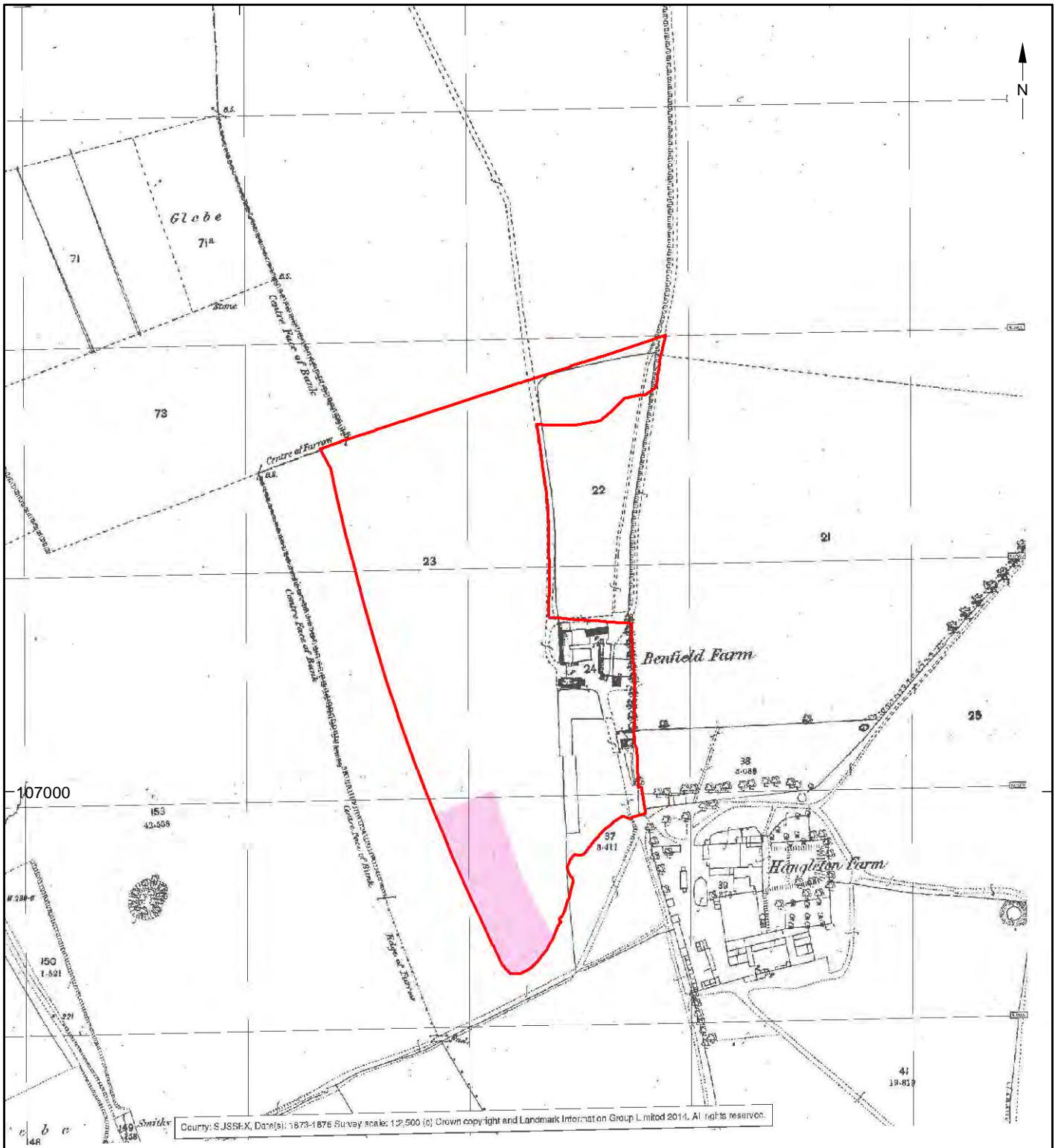
The Assessment Area has been assessed as having a moderate to high archaeological potential, mostly relating to Bronze Age settlements and possible lynched field boundaries. There is also potential for early medieval

graves in the northern part of the assessment area and medieval deposits relating to the manorial focus around the current clubhouse, although these are unlikely to extend into the potential development area. There has already been a significant impact on this archaeological potential from existing land use, notably the construction of a now-demolished 20th century house and the subsequent development of woodland, although this is likely to have damaged rather than destroyed archaeological deposits. A programme of intrusive archaeological evaluation would be required to evaluate the potential, the results of which would form the basis for future decisions.

There is no indication at this stage that the potential development area contains buried archaeological deposits of national significance that would necessitate preservation *in situ* or which would constitute an insurmountable constraint for development (although this remains an option for the planning authority to consider).

There are no anticipated impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets, provided the potential development is not expanded to the north, where it would impact on the current open setting of the Listed Building (Benfield Barn) by intruding a built-up element.

Any future planning applications should expect to be required to conduct a comprehensive suite of pre-application and post-determination archaeological works. If further archaeological evaluation indicates very high potential for significant archaeological remains, then parts of the site may not be suitable for development. All archaeological deposits that are excavated should be recorded in accordance with published standards, and the results disseminated to the public in an appropriate manner.



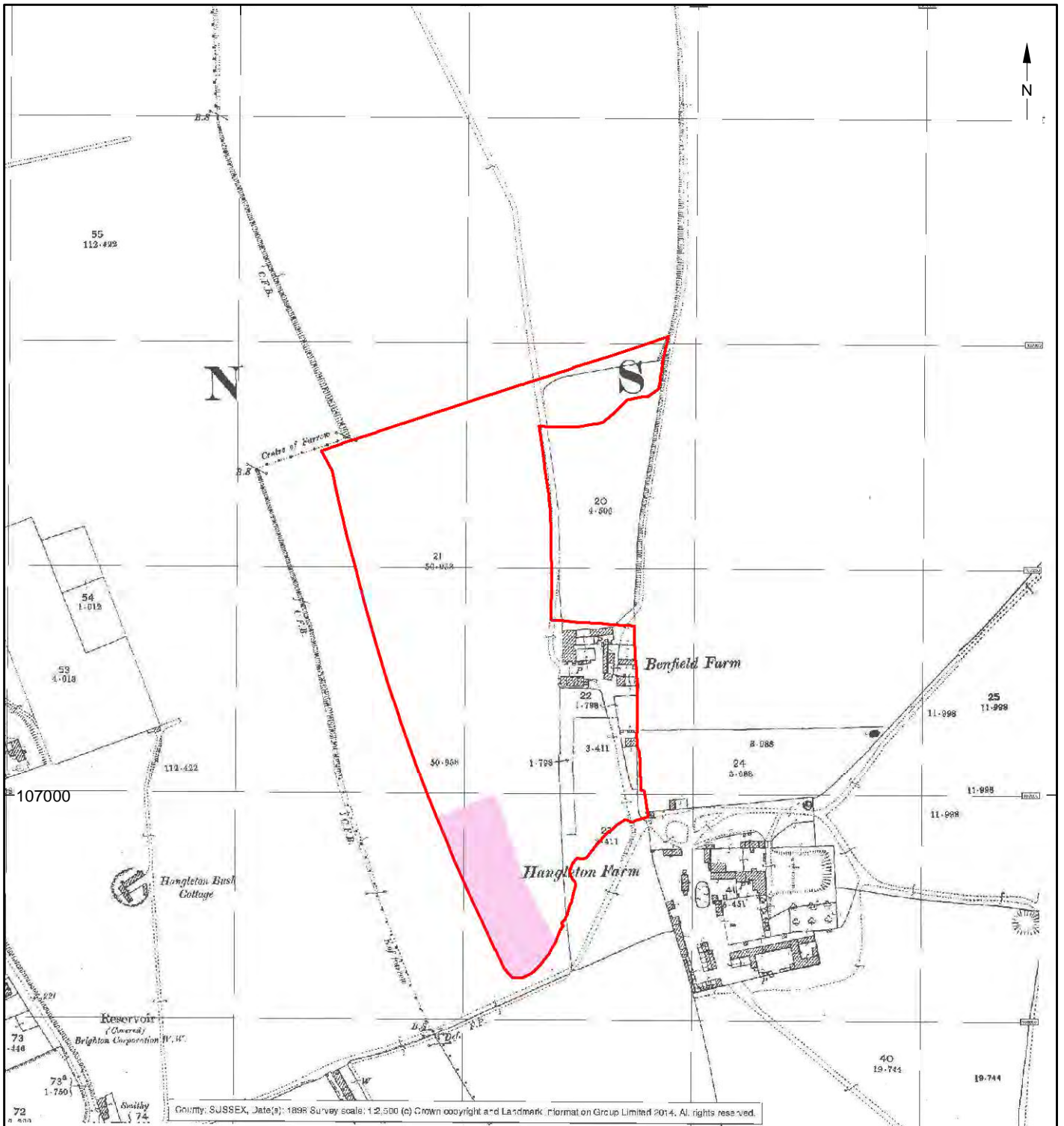
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- Urban Fringe with potential
- Assessment Area

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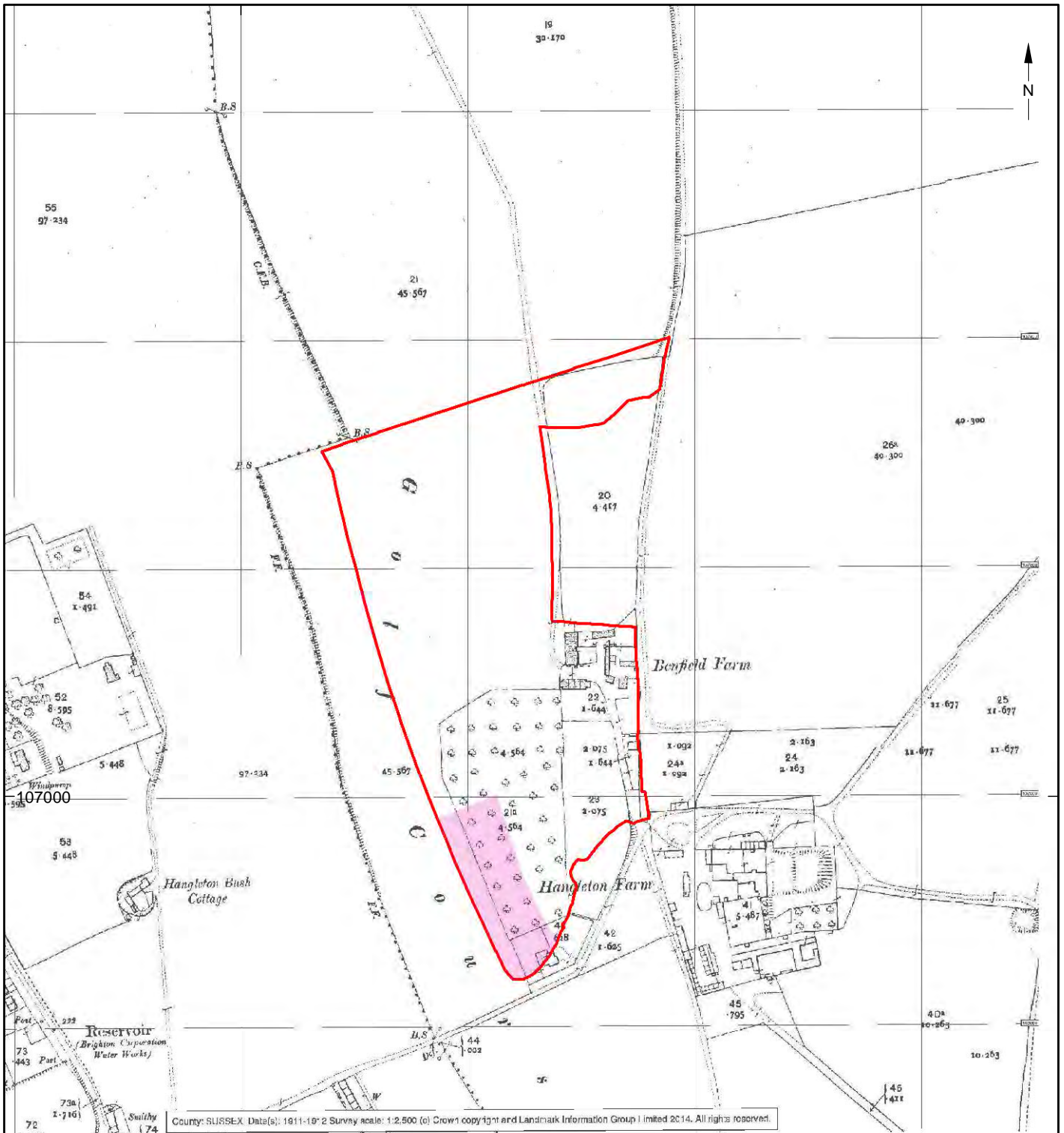
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- Urban Fringe with potential
- Assessment Area

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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 16
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A3 (site 17): Ladies Mile, Carden Avenue (NGR 531750 109295) (Fig. 17)

Description and Land Use

The assessment area comprises urban fringe site 17. It is a ridge of open grassland, partly used for sheep grazing, with areas of scrub and a belt of woodland on the steeper northern slope. It is crossed by a number of footpaths, with a communications mast forming a central focus. The housing allocation comprises a terraced former sports pitch and a portion of grassland to its north-east.

Site Designations

A3 lies wholly within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 652: Ladies Mile – prehistoric and Roman occupation and burials). The northern edge of A3 just lies within a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1002303: earthworks and lynchets near Eastwick Barn, Patcham).

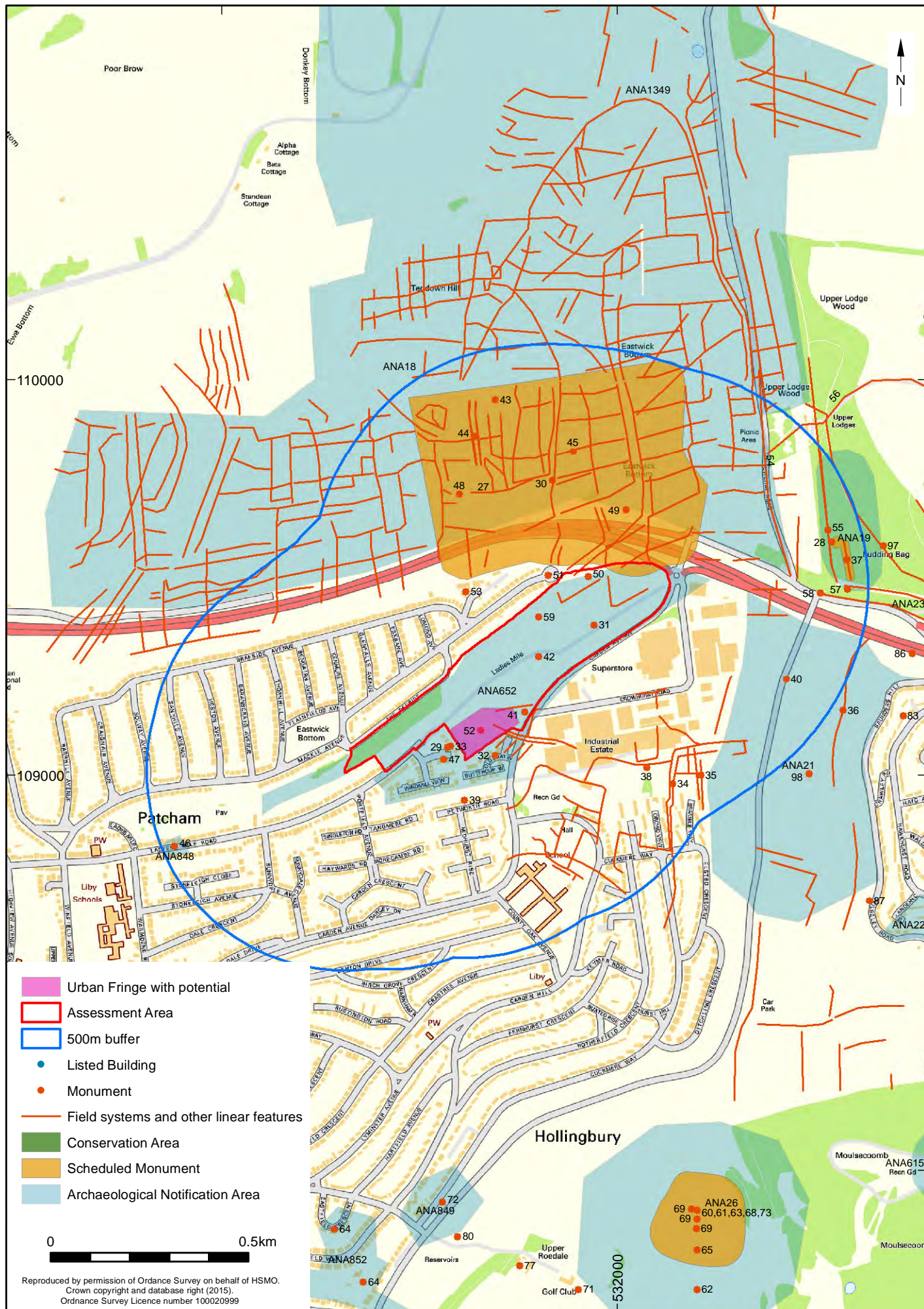
Previous archaeological work

Four archaeological interventions are recorded within the boundary of A3, of which two are located within the potential development area: excavations in 1931 (EES8951) and 1965 (EES8952) investigating part of the adjacent prehistoric and Romano-British settlement that lies immediately south of the assessment area. Two further events within A3 comprise an excavation in 1921 by Herbert Toms of a Bronze age round barrow (**31**) (EES9412) and a brief field survey in 2004 by the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society of a circular depression reported by a ranger, and interpreted as a possible Second World War bomb crater (EES14505).

A cluster of nine archaeological events are recorded immediately south of the western end of A3 (adjacent to the potential development area). The most important relate to excavations of Mid and Late Bronze Age settlements in 1992–94 (EES9477, 9510 & 9550), leading the excavators to conclude that a line of farmsteads and associated field systems probably existed along the ridge that Ladies Mile forms part of (Greatorex 1993). Earlier work in 1963 at the same site located Romano-British inhumation burials (EES9541). A further excavation in 1956 investigated a round barrow (EES9416). The remaining entries relate to a series of watching briefs during small-scale building work, mostly blank (EES14150, 15719 & 15854) apart from one that produced Bronze Age flints (EES15848).

Archaeological and historical land use

A3 lies in an area rich in later prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology. Evidence for Early Bronze Age ritual activity is provided by a series of round barrows extending along the ridge towards Pudding Bag Wood and forming a



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linear cemetery, a characteristic ridge-line distribution of monuments (**28, 29 & 31**). The open downland to the north contains an extensive field system of Late Bronze Age to Romano-British date, much of it scheduled, and comprising fields, trackways and small settlements (**27, 30, 43 – 45 & 48**). The field system extends into A3 as a series of low breaks-of-slope representing lynchets (see aerial photo below). The HER records two at the eastern end of A3, but site inspection suggests that further examples exist along the assessment area, including the prominent terrace along the central spine of Ladies Mile now followed by the main footpath. Similar field systems occur on the Stanmer-Hollingbury ridge to the east (**36 & 37**), and air photographic evidence records an extensive field system beneath the industrial estate south of A3 (**34, 35 & 38**). Associated settlement is recorded beneath the former Patcham Fawcett School immediately south of A3 (**32, 33 & 39**), within the assessment area itself (**41 & 42**) and on the ridgeline to the east (**40**). Romano-British activity includes a settlement site north of A3 (**48**) and two possible inhumation cemeteries (**46 and 47**).



View of lateral lynchet running across the ridge (bank visible behind the temporary sheep fencing), looking north.



Main tree-lined lynchet running up the centre of A3, looking north.

During the medieval period, A3 lay within the downland sheep pasture attached to the manor of Patcham. Archaeological evidence for this exists north of the assessment area where a rectangular enclosure superimposed on the prehistoric field system may represent a stock enclosure or sheepfold (49). Historic mapping shows the longevity of this landscape (Figs 3, 6 & 18), and the Patcham Tithe map of 1842 records the assessment area as pasture called 'The Little Down' (Fig. 19). Ordnance Survey mapping between 1873 and 1911 (Figs 20-22) shows an unchanging downland landscape with occasional dew ponds (51 & 52), gravel pits (50) and tumuli (round barrows), with enclosed fields in the valley of Eastwick Bottom to the north around an 18th century barn (53). The name 'Ladies Mile' is traditionally thought to be a reference to the use of the ridge as a gallop for horse-riding. Further afield, elements of the designed landscape of Stanmer Park, laid out in the late 18th century by Nathaniel Richmond, a disciple of Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, are evident (54 – 58). More recent history is marked by a series of features related to the Second World War (59); some of these appear to be parts of the prehistoric field system but some may relate to a series of linear trenches visible on an air photograph of 1946 which appear to be anti-glider ditches. The initial phase of Operation Sealion, the planned German invasion of Britain, would have seen airborne troops landed by parachute and glider on the downland behind Brighton and other coastal towns to seal off and protect the invasion beaches from counter-attack. Most of the trenches visible on the photograph are no longer visible, but one in the vicinity of the modern mast is just visible as an ephemeral linear depression, particularly at its eastern end.



Extract from 1946 aerial photograph (Ref. 3G/TUD/UK/157) showing field systems and anti-glider ditches.

Archaeological Potential

Overall, the assessment area has a very high potential to contain archaeological deposits relating to agricultural and settlement activity of Bronze Age to Romano-British date, and a high, though localised, potential to contain further barrows of early Bronze Age date. Elements of the prehistoric field systems recorded in the wider landscape extend throughout the assessment area, including a prominent tree-lined terrace running along its spine.

The potential development area is located next to areas where excavation has revealed extensive traces of Bronze Age settlement, and it is highly probable that further deposits extend into the potential development area. The western two-thirds of the potential development area is located on a former sports pitch which appears to be terraced into the slope. The eastern two-thirds is located on grassland with no obvious sign of landscaping, and is c.1m higher than the western part. It is possible, therefore, that the terracing of the sports pitch has truncated archaeological deposits in this area (with further localised truncation from the former dew pond shown on historic mapping). However, closer study of the central spinal terrace/lynchet indicates that it curves round to the south at its western end and ran towards the potential development area. This raises the possibility that the difference in height between the two areas may fossilise an original step in the field system evident elsewhere in the assessment area (although the bank itself does not follow the line of any lynchet). If this is the case, then the degree of visible terracing, and

consequently the degree of projected truncation of archaeological deposits, may be less than appears at first glance.



View of terraced housing allocation, with higher extension to the east (beyond the grassy bank with scrub), looking north-east.

Potential Impacts

The likely impacts from residential development derive from construction groundworks. These are likely to comprise topsoil stripping and ground reduction to level sloping or irregular sites, excavation of foundation and service trenches, landscaping works including tree-planting, and the construction of ancillary features such as roads and paths and balancing ponds. These impacts may truncate or destroy buried archaeological deposits and extant historic landscape features.

The potential development area is located mostly on a former sports pitch which appears to have been terraced into the natural slope. However, it has been established that there is some doubt as to the extent to which the terracing may reflect pre-existing changes in level. In addition, the eastern part of the potential development area is located on unlandscaped ground. Consequently, it should be assumed that archaeological deposits survive across this allocation area and will be damaged or destroyed by residential development.

The site is located between two Scheduled Monuments, one of which (Earthworks and Lynchets near Eastwick Barn: NHLE 1002303) extends into the northern edge of the assessment area. There is no visibility from this asset to the housing allocation due to a rise in the topography – visibility only extends as far as the communication mast. A very distant oblique view of the site may be possible from the northern ramparts of Hollingbury hillfort (NHLE 1014526). Significant impacts on the setting of either are unlikely.

Further Evaluation / Potential for Mitigation

Where archaeological potential has been identified in open areas with little or no expected truncation, further investigative evaluation is recommended. This is likely to take the form of a programme of intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological evaluation, typically an initial geophysical survey followed by archaeological trial trenching of a suitable sample size (usually equating to 4-5% of the total site area) targeting anomalies identified from the geophysical works and also blank areas. Depending on the results of the evaluation work, further open area excavation may be required, particularly in potential development areas that are adjacent to known archaeological sites.

Recommendations for mitigation would be made following the results of further evaluation, but are likely to include, for example, excavation and recording of all archaeological deposits in accordance with published standards. Any recommendations for mitigation would need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Conclusion

The Assessment Area has been assessed as having very high archaeological potential, mostly relating to Bronze Age to Romano-British settlements and field systems. The assessment area partly occupies a former terraced sports pitch, although it is unclear to what extent, if any, this has truncated archaeological deposits. Consequently, it should be assumed that there will be a significant impact on this archaeological potential from any future residential development. A programme of non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological evaluation would be required to evaluate the potential, the results of which would form the basis for future decisions.

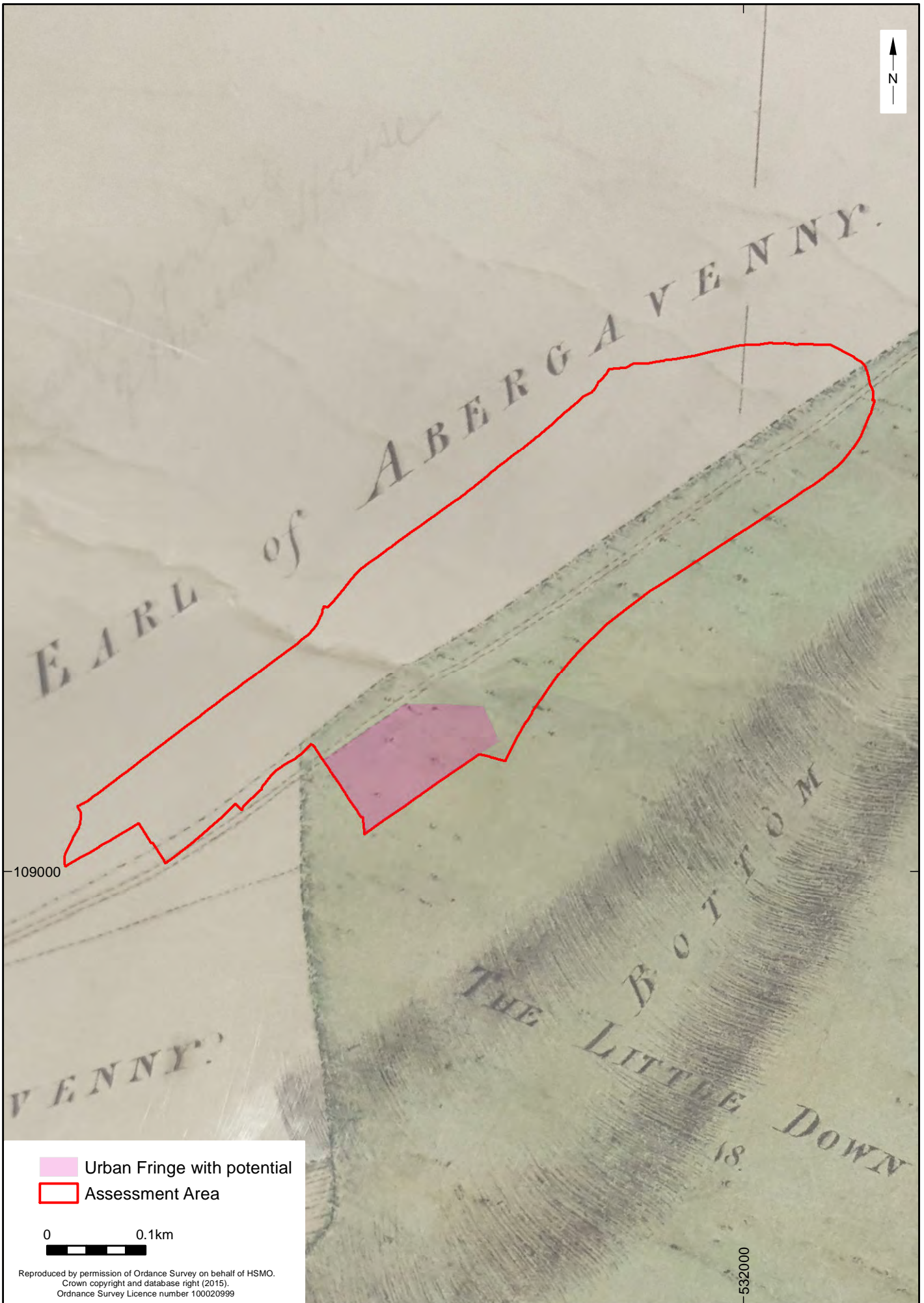
There is no indication at this stage that the potential development area contains buried archaeological deposits of national significance that would necessitate preservation *in situ* or which would constitute an insurmountable constraint for development (although this remains an option for the planning authority to consider).

Expansion of the potential development area to the north is not recommended as the area is archaeologically sensitive with extant features such as lynchets and barrows allowing visual appreciation of the landscape history.

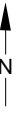
There are no anticipated impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets, providing the potential development area is not increased.

Any future planning applications should expect to be required to conduct a comprehensive suite of pre-application and post-determination archaeological works. If further archaeological evaluation indicates very high potential for significant archaeological remains, then parts of the site may not be suitable for development. All archaeological deposits that are excavated should be

recorded in accordance with published standards, and the results disseminated to the public in an appropriate manner.



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Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A3: Patcham Estate Map, 1811 (ESRO AMS 3434)	
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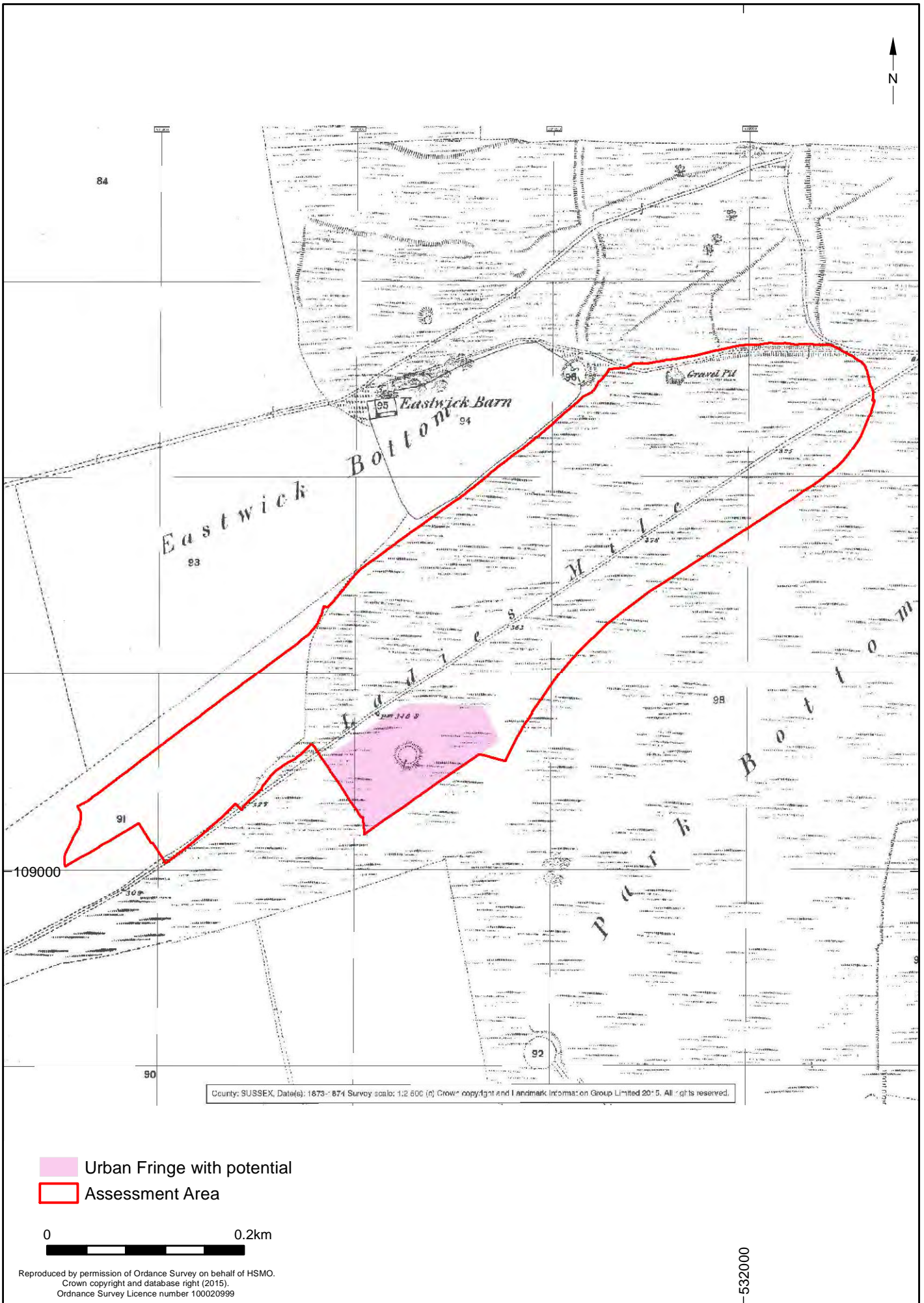


Urban Fringe with potential
Assessment Area

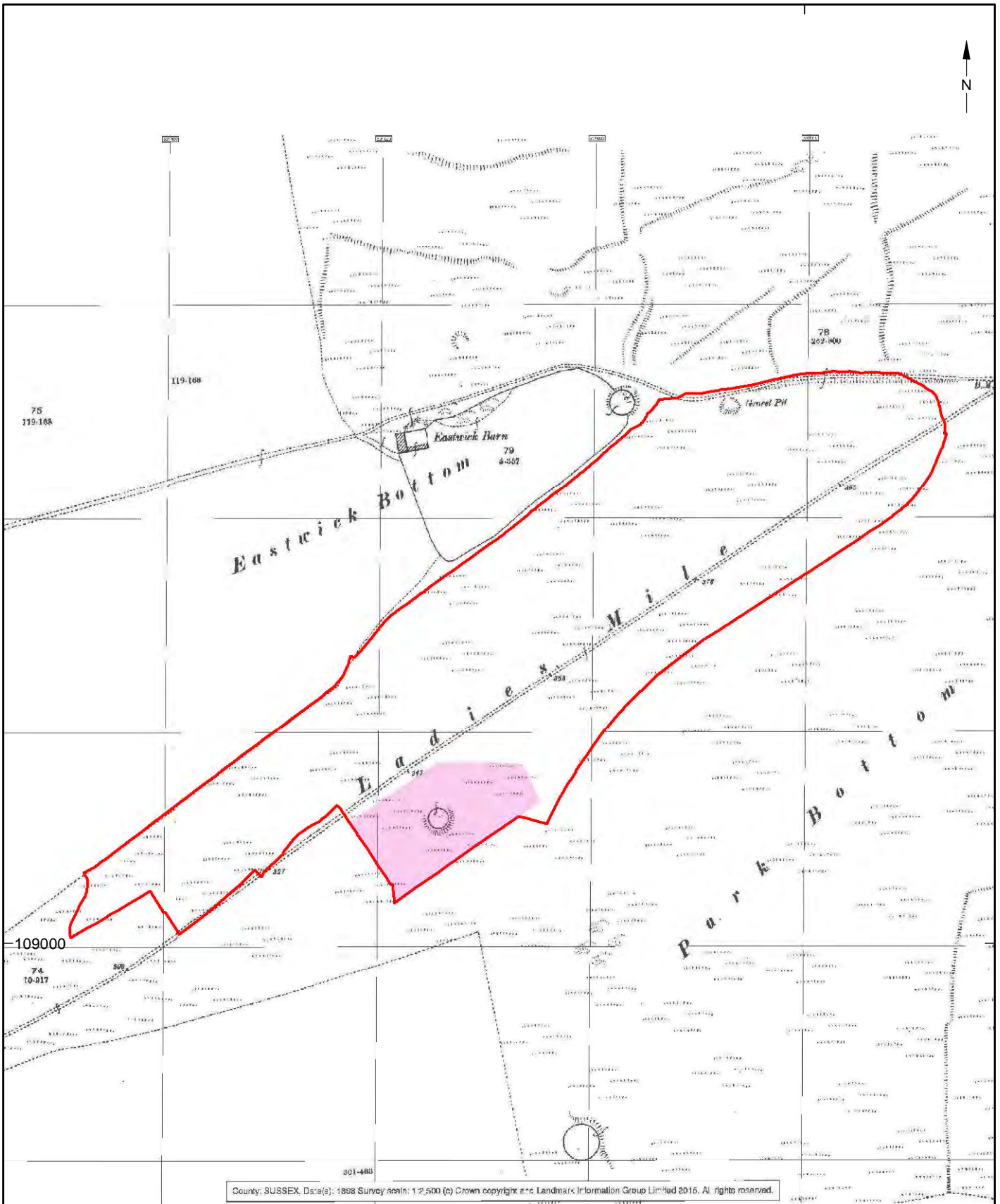
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Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A3: OS 25 inch, 1873	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		



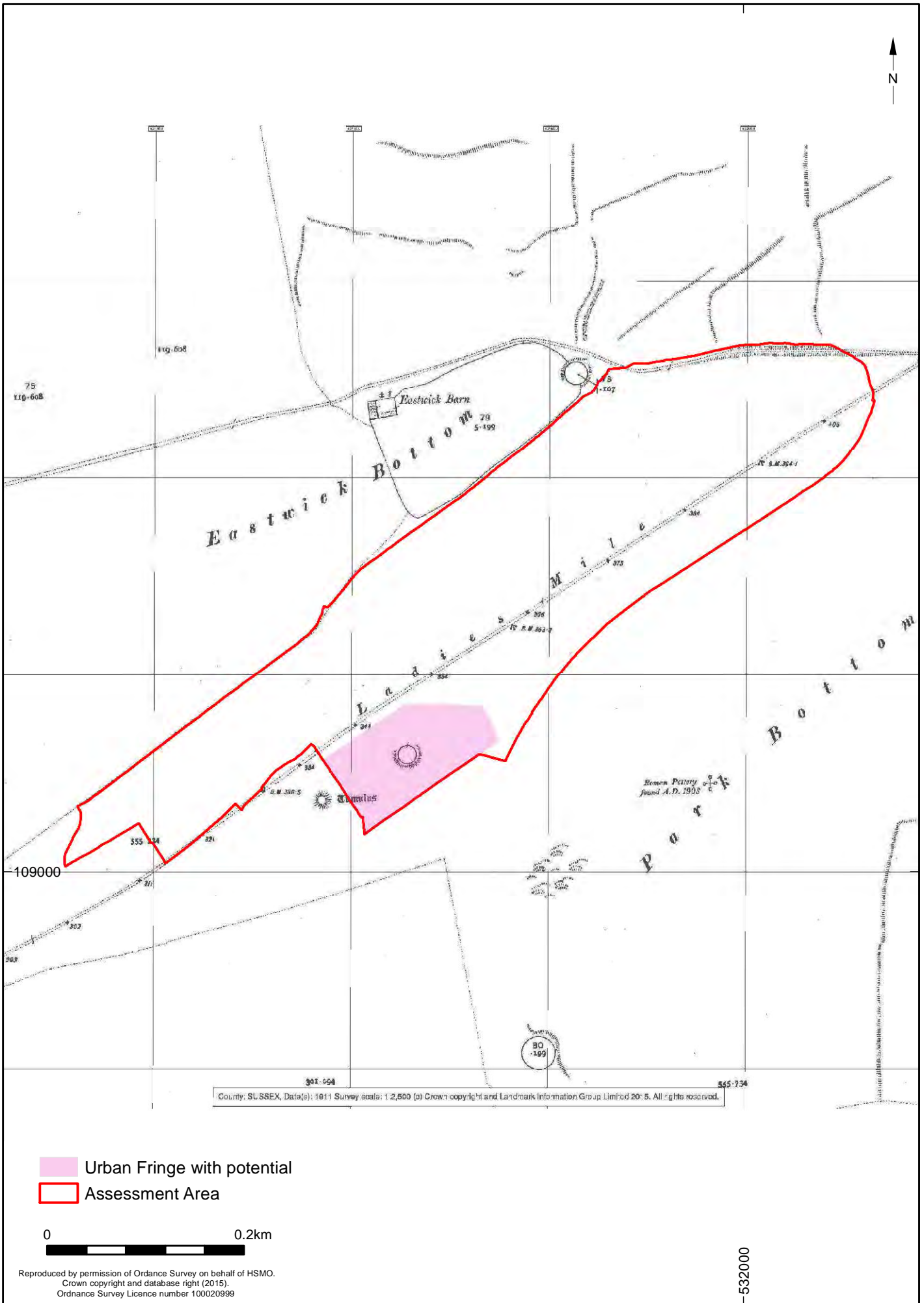
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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 21
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A4 (site 18): Land south of Hollingbury Golf Course and east of Ditchling Road (NGR 531500 107450) (Fig. 23)

Description and Land Use

The assessment area comprises urban fringe site 18. It is a ridge of open grassland, now used for public recreation, with a belt of woodland on the steeper eastern slope and allotments in the valley beyond. The southern part of the assessment area is occupied by tennis courts, a bowling green and a childrens playground. A large reservoir is evident in the northern part of the area as a series of angular grassy terraces within a fenced enclosure. The potential development area comprises two small areas of grass either side of the reservoir.

Site Designations

Two Archaeological Notification Areas extend a short distance into the north-western corner of A4, into the areas of proposed housing allocation (ANA 849: Cuckmere Way – Iron Age settlement and ANA 852: Larkfield Way – prehistoric settlement).

A Listed Building (NHLE 1380441 - Grade II: early 20th century tram shelter) is located immediately west of the boundary of A4, opposite the junction with Surrenden Road (79). A Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1014526: Hillfort, the possible remains of a Romano-Celtic temple and a group of three bowl barrows at Hollingbury) is located 275m north-east of the assessment area boundary.

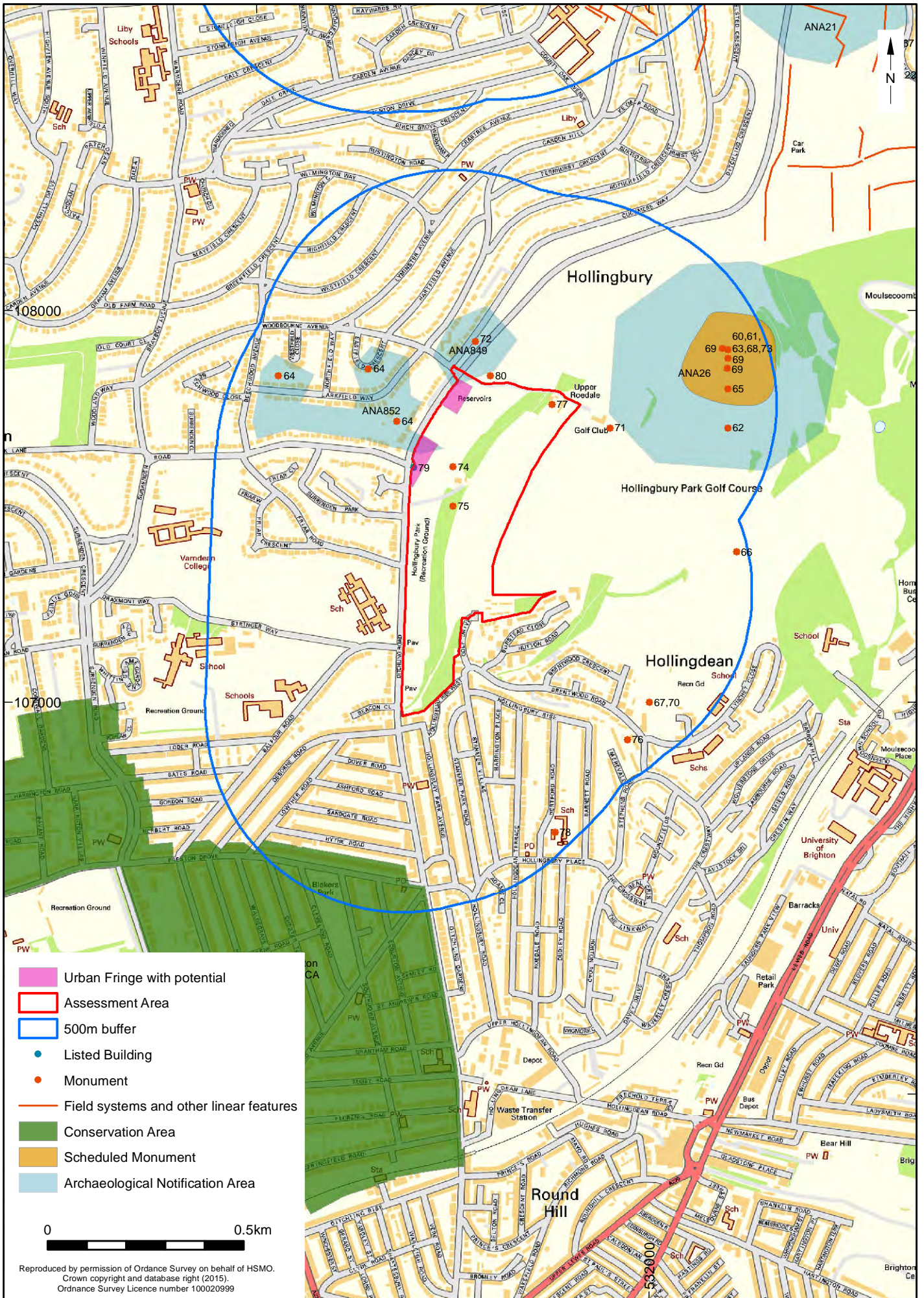
Previous archaeological work

No previous archaeological work is recorded within the boundary of A4.

Archaeological work has taken place just outside A4 to the north (EES14539 & 16127) and at Varndean School to the west (EES15767), with limited results. The interior of Hollingbury hillfort has also been subject to several phases of excavation.

Archaeological and historical land use

Hollingbury Hill has a long record of human activity, centred on the site of the hillfort. This saw extensive earlier occupation in the Neolithic, demonstrated by a series of artefacts found at various times. These are mostly flint and stone axes and flint implements (60, 61, 63 & 64) which may represent casual losses from hunting parties or similar mobile groups, but includes a quern stone fragment (used for milling grain) which hints at a more sedentary context (62). Bronze Age artefacts have also been found, including a metalwork hoard and a Gaulish bronze axe (66 – 67), and a barrow cemetery (69). Some form of Late Bronze Age enclosure is thought to have preceded



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the hillfort, although the visible monument is Early Iron Age in date (68). Hillforts, once thought to be purely defensive in nature, are complex sites with a multi-faceted significance in defensive, ritual and status terms; the ritual nature of Hollingbury extends from the Bronze Age barrow cemetery within the ramparts through to the Romano-British period, when it may have been the site of a temple. Contemporary occupation outside the hillfort comprises a roundhouse and associated features just north of A4 (72) and a couple of isolated finds of Iron Age gold coins (70 & 71). Romano-British activity is limited to a cinerary urn (73) and a number of coins (74 – 76).

During the medieval and post-medieval periods, A4 lay within the downland sheep pasture of Patcham, and remained so until the early 19th century (Figs 3, 6 & 24). By the time the Patcham Tithe map was produced in 1842, A4 comprised a linear arrangement of arable fields around a central belt of woodland, with Upper Roedean (77) evident at the northern end (Fig. 25). Later OS mapping shows Roedale established by 1898, and the extension of the golf course down into the northern part of A4 by 1911 (Figs 26 – 28). Remaining heritage assets comprise an air-raid shelter (78), the listed tram shelter (79) and a former dew pond (80).



Listed tram shelter

Archaeological Potential

The potential development area lies close to an area of known Iron Age settlement, and there is a high potential for further archaeological deposits to be present. The land use is currently recreational grassland, with no obvious indication of any significant landscaping (the adjacent reservoir appears to be confined to its fenced enclosure), suggesting that archaeological deposits may be relatively well-preserved, although some truncation would be expected from post-medieval arable cultivation (including use as allotments during the Second World War). Historic mapping indicates that the golf course originally extended into this area, so there is potential for localised truncation from

former bunkers although none are definitely known to have existed in this area.

Potential Impacts

The likely impacts from residential development derive from construction groundworks. These are likely to comprise topsoil stripping and ground reduction to level sloping or irregular sites, excavation of foundation and service trenches, landscaping works including tree-planting, and the construction of ancillary features such as roads and paths and balancing ponds. These impacts may truncate or destroy buried archaeological deposits and extant historic landscape features.

The potential development area is located on grassland that appears to have had no significant landscaping, although it has been under arable cultivation in the past. Residential development would have a significant impact on any buried archaeological deposits in this area.

A Grade II Listed Building is located immediately adjacent to the southern proposed housing allocation. This is an early 20th century wooden tram shelter, now in use as a bus shelter. It currently has an open aspect with views in all directions, and residential development will close off the views to the east and therefore have an impact on its immediate setting. However, as a tram shelter the asset is an essentially urban feature and its open setting is accidental and not integral to its function – key views would have been along the roads where the trams ran, not to the open ground behind. Consequently, the impacts to the setting may not be significant in heritage terms, but require detailed assessment.

A Scheduled Monument (Hollingbury hillfort: NHLE 1014526) lies to the north-east. There is no clear intervisibility between the hillfort and the housing allocation due to distance and intervening woodland. Any development is likely to be viewed against the existing residential backdrop along Ditchling Road. Consequently, impacts on the setting may not be significant.

Further Evaluation / Potential for Mitigation

Where archaeological potential has been identified in open areas with little or no expected truncation, further investigative evaluation is recommended. This is likely to take the form of a programme of intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological evaluation, typically an initial geophysical survey followed by archaeological trial trenching of a suitable sample size (usually equating to 4-5% of the total site area) targeting anomalies identified from the geophysical works and also blank areas. Depending on the results of the evaluation work, further open area excavation may be required, particularly in potential development areas that are adjacent to known archaeological sites.

Recommendations for mitigation would be made following the results of further evaluation, but are likely to include, for example, excavation and recording of all archaeological deposits in accordance with published

standards. Any recommendations for mitigation would need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Conclusion

The Assessment Area has been assessed as having a high archaeological potential, mostly relating to an adjacent Iron Age settlement. There may be a significant impact on this archaeological potential from any future residential development. A programme of non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological evaluation would be required to evaluate the potential, the results of which would form the basis for future decisions.

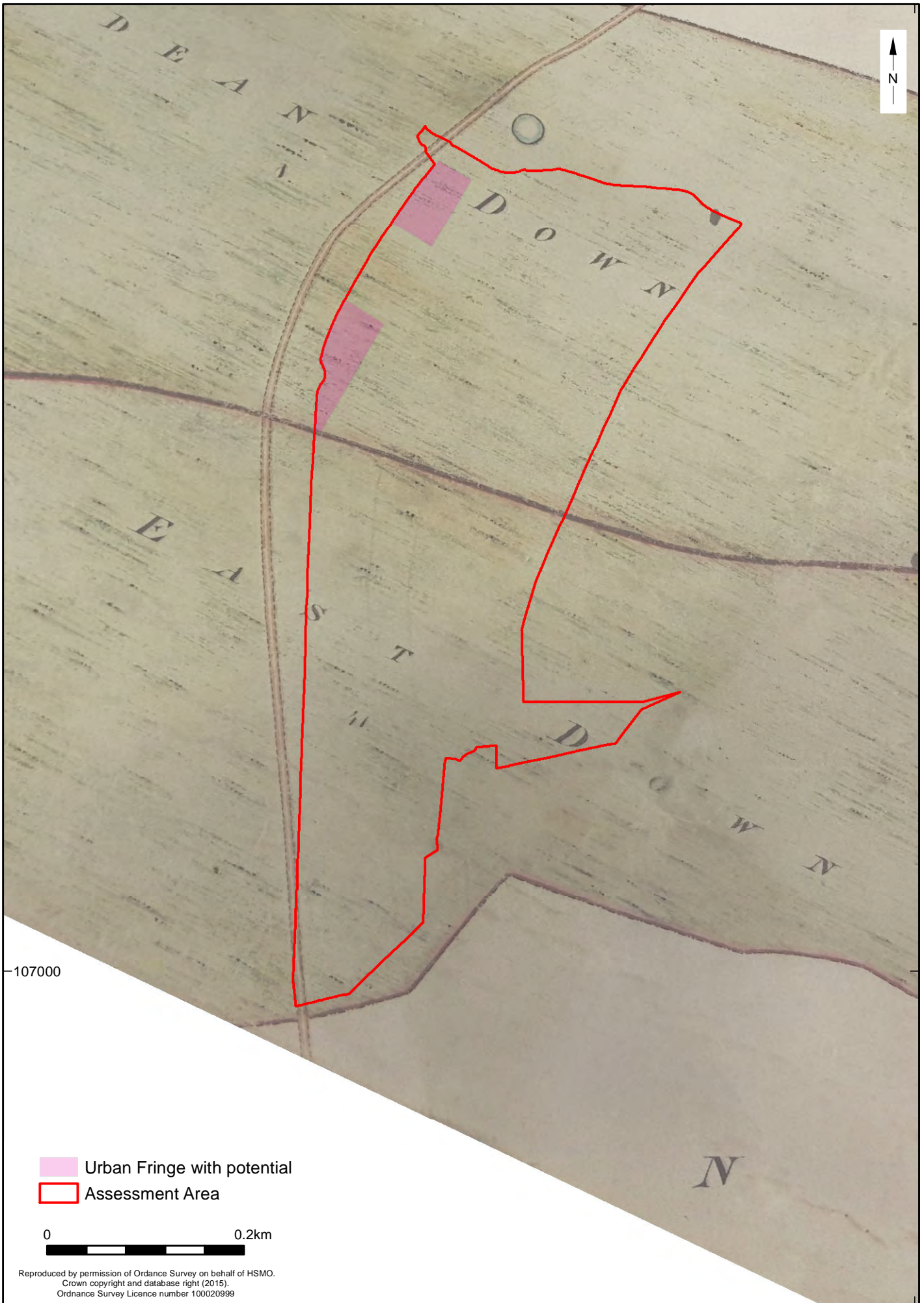
There is no indication at this stage that the potential development area contains buried archaeological deposits of national significance that would necessitate preservation *in situ* or which would constitute an insurmountable constraint for development (although this remains an option for the planning authority to consider).

There could be possible impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets (a Scheduled Monument and a Grade II Listed Building), which will require further detailed assessment. Expansion of the potential development area to the south should be avoided as important views along Ditchling Road that contribute to its significance may be harmed.

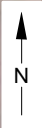
Any future planning applications should expect to be required to conduct a comprehensive suite of pre-application and post-determination archaeological works. If further archaeological evaluation indicates very high potential for significant archaeological remains, then parts of the site may not be suitable for development. All archaeological deposits that are excavated should be recorded in accordance with published standards, and the results disseminated to the public in an appropriate manner.



View towards reservoir across potential development area, looking north



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 24
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A4: Withdean Estate Map, 1808 (ESRO BH/G/2/7000)	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		

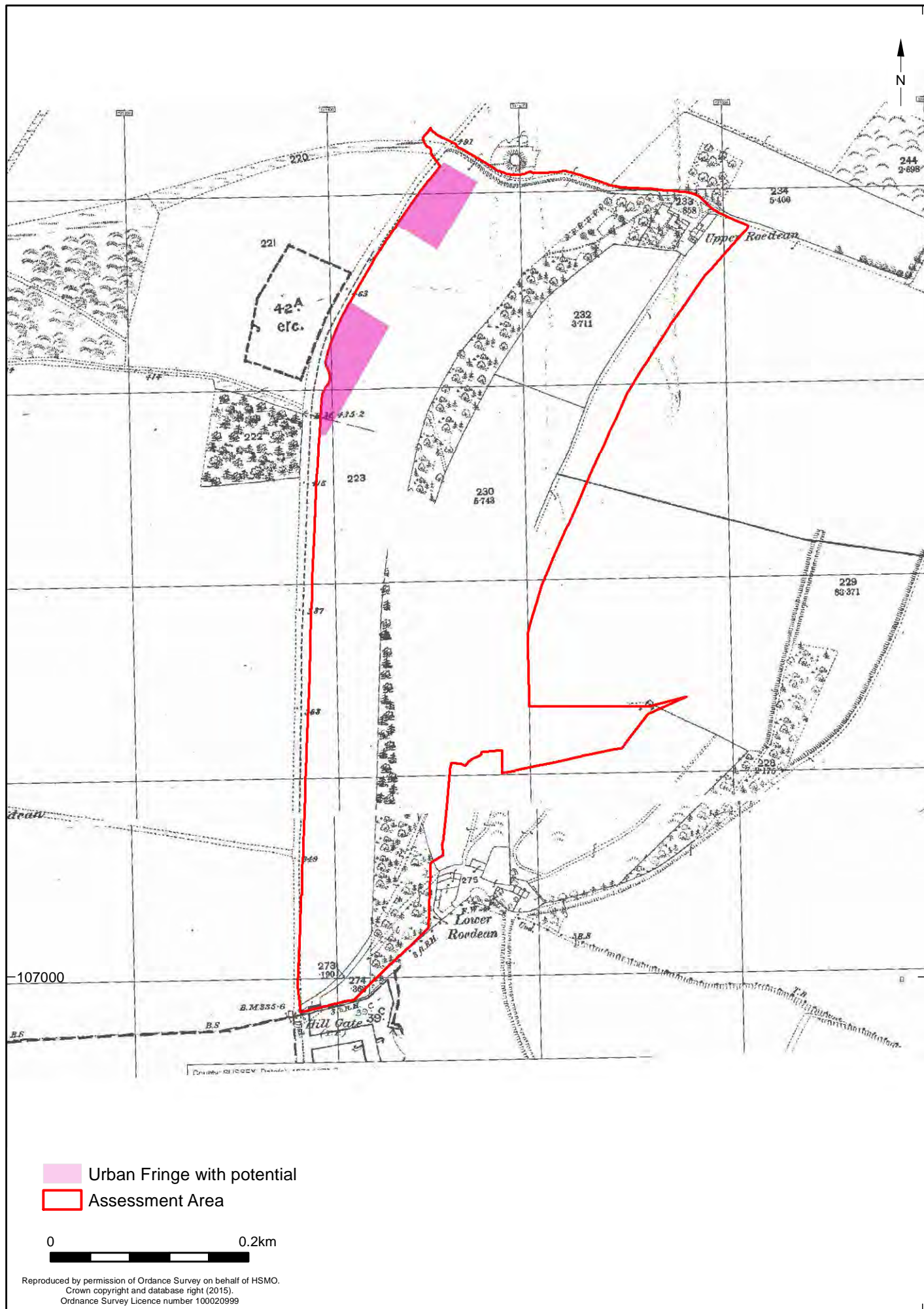


Urban Fringe with potential
 Assessment Area



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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 25
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A4: Patcham Tithe Map 1842 (ESRO TD/E 46)	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		

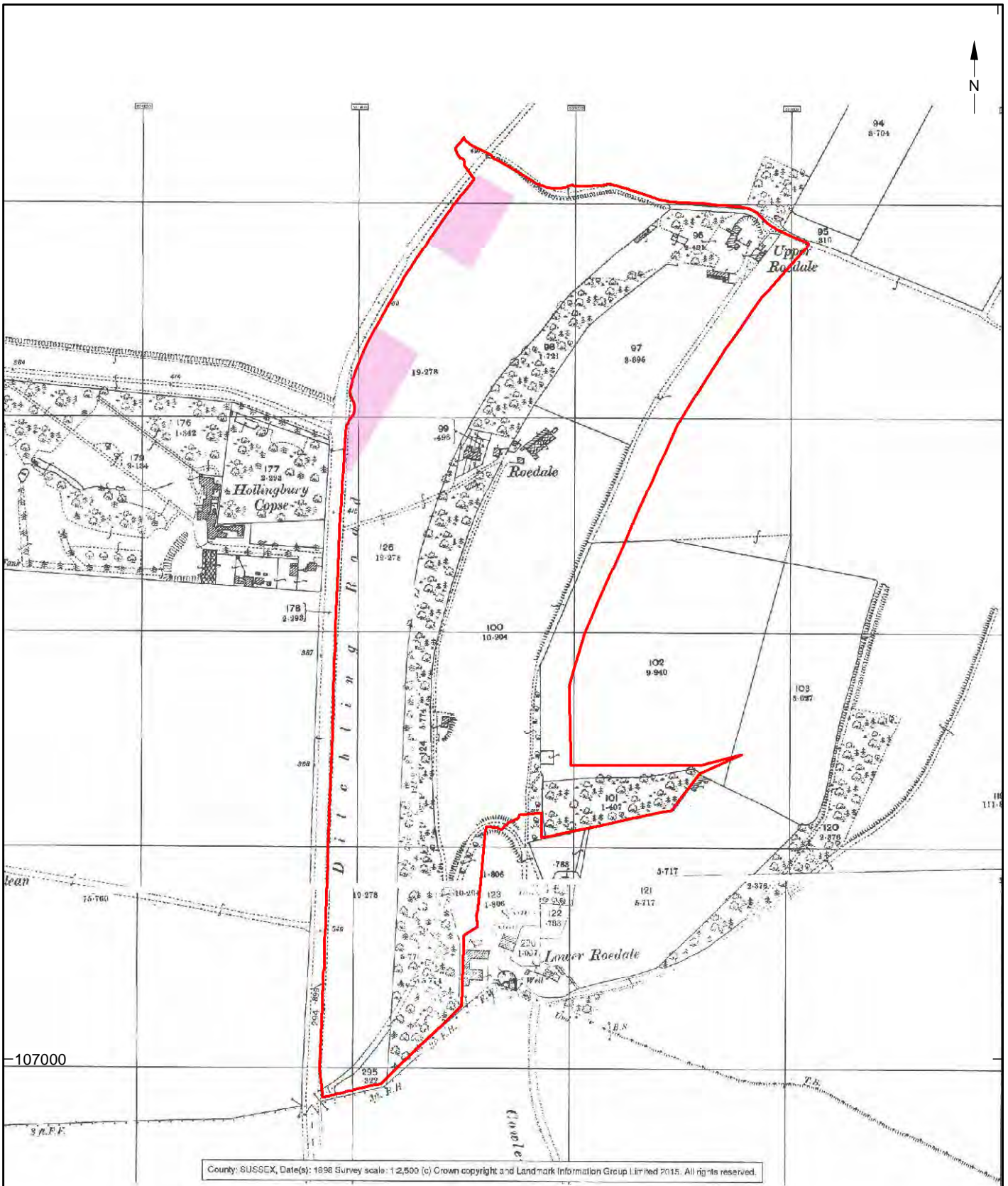


Urban Fringe with potential
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0 0.2km

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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 26
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A4: OS 25 inch. 1875	
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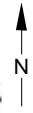
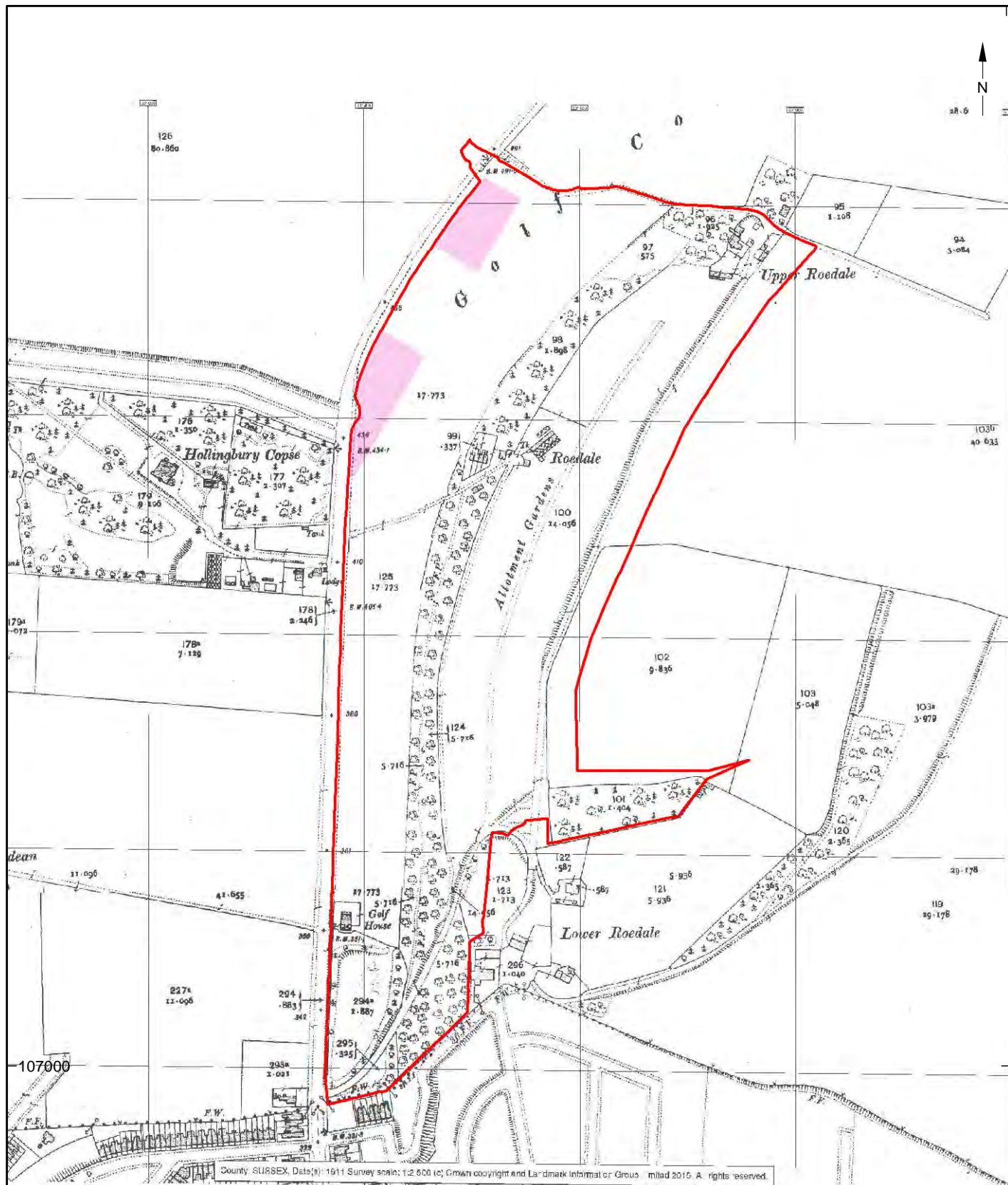
County: SUSSEX, Date(s): 1898 Survey scale: 1:2,500 (c) Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2015. All rights reserved.

Urban Fringe with potential
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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 27
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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 28
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A5 (sites 21, 21a, 21c): Varley Halls, Coldean (NGR 533190 108940) (Fig. 29)

Description and Land Use

The assessment area comprises urban fringe sites 21, 21a and 21c. It comprises a steeply sloping pasture field north-west of the existing halls of residence (Site 21), with woodland and scrub to the north (Site 21a) and woodland and allotments to the south (Site 21c). The housing allocations comprise most of 21, the south-western edge of 21a adjacent to the college buildings and the southern edge of 21c.

Site Designations

A5 lies wholly within a Registered Historic Park and Garden (Stanmer Park, Grade II, NHLE 1001447) and an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 651: Varley Halls – Bronze Age settlement).

A Conservation Area (Stanmer) lies just outside A5, beyond the A27.

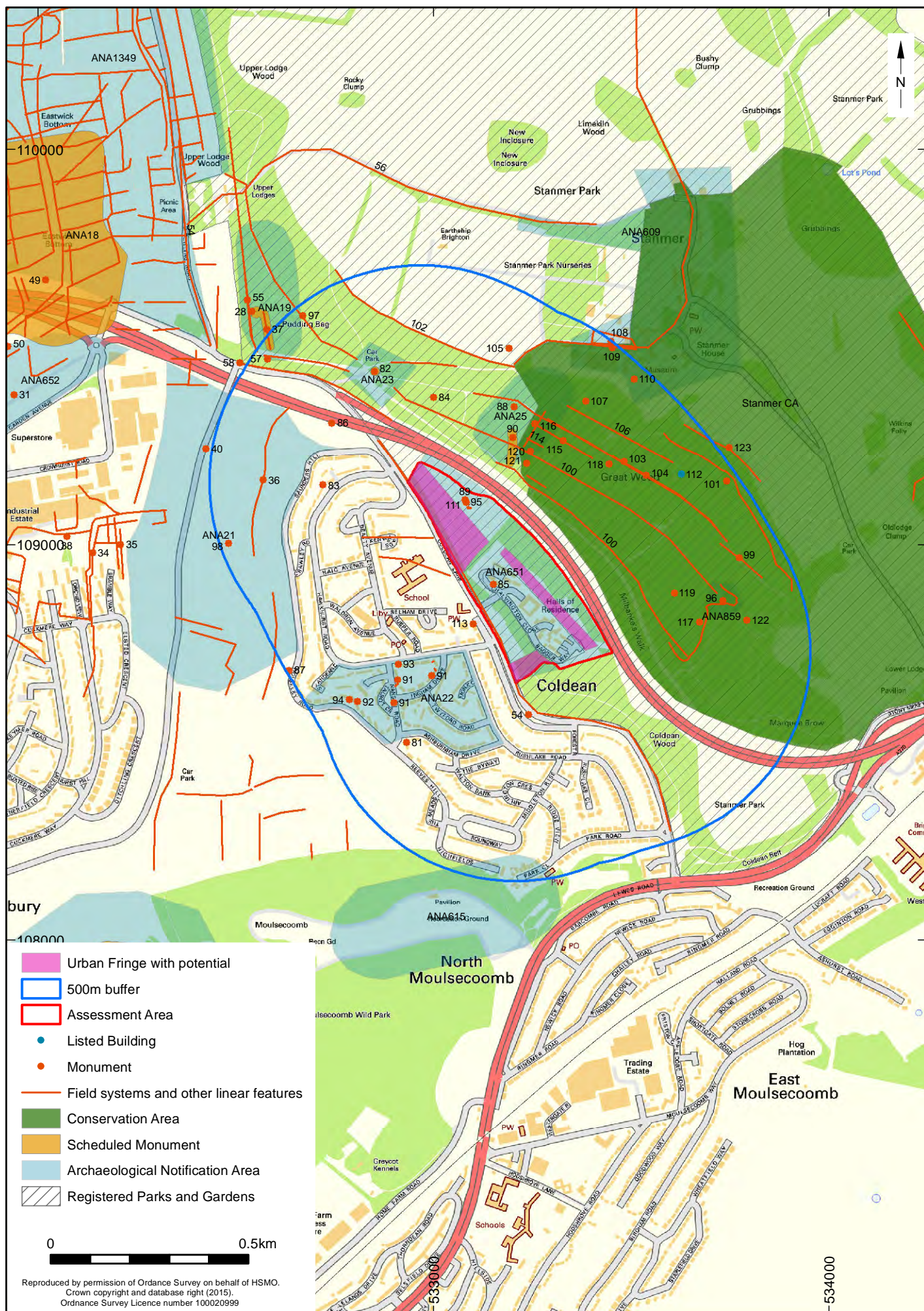
Previous archaeological work

An extensive programme of archaeological work, including geophysical survey and open area excavation, was carried out in 1992 on the site of the existing halls of residence (excluded from A5) (EES9530, 9632 & 14010). This work investigated a Bronze Age settlement site comprising terraces for roundhouses, linear features and lynchets. Fieldwalking in A5 itself in 1988, 1989 and 1997 produced Neolithic and Bronze Age flint and prehistoric and Romano-British pottery (EES14692). An evaluation in Site 21 in 2008 examined a prehistoric lynchet.

Archaeological and historical land use

Extensive evidence for prehistoric occupation exists in the vicinity of Coldean, situated as it is on what was formerly open downland. Neolithic activity is represented by a single flint flake (**81**) found during a watching brief, but Bronze Age material is far more extensive, including round barrows (**82**, **84** and possibly **88**), settlement sites at Varley Halls (**85**), Downsview (**86**) and possibly Hawkhurst Road (**83**), and fragmentary remains of formerly extensive lynchetted field systems (**87** & **89**), extending into the assessment area. Iron Age occupation is also present, with a cross-ridge dyke visible as an earthwork in Great Stanmer Wood (**90**). Several Romano-British sites indicate continuity of settlement (**91** - **95**), including Varley Halls itself.

By the early medieval period, the downland had changed from an area of arable fields and intergrated settlements to a liminal pastoral zone at the edge of land units, in this case where three parishes met (Falmer, Patcham and Stanmer), some distance from settlements now located in the valleys. This provides the context for an early Saxon skeleton exposed by a tree-throw in



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Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A5		
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Stanmer Great Wood in 1956 (96), and a trackway of possible medieval origin (97). From the late 18th century onwards, A5 and much of its study area lay within the bounds of Stanmer Park, and most of the remaining heritage assets relate to elements of the designed landscape such as trackways, boundaries and ponds (98 – 123) (Figs 3 & 6). William Figg's detailed estate plan of 1799 (Fig. 30 - ESRO A3714/4) shows A5 as largely under arable cultivation (named as Farm Hill), with a pond, a belt of woodland (and a group of buildings and associated enclosures called The Menagerie) along the roadside. The arable contained a prominent island clump of woodland. The Stanmer tithe of 1840 (Fig. 31) and OS mapping from 1873 until 1911 (Figs 32 – 34) shows a largely unchanged landscape.

Archaeological Potential

Previous excavations at Varley Halls have investigated a Bronze Age settlement site, and earthworks suggesting lynchets are evident in all three potential development areas. Consequently, there is a high potential for archaeological deposits of prehistoric and Romano-British date to survive. The 1992 excavations recorded severe truncation of archaeological deposits by plough damage in places, but also areas where a buffer zone of colluvium survived, suggesting that differential preservation would be expected across the site (Greig 1997). Site 21c is currently occupied by deciduous woodland, and some damage to archaeological deposits from tree-rooting and animal burrowing would be expected, reducing the potential in this area. Site 21b lies along a strip south of scrub woodland, but is occupied by varying degrees of scrub vegetation, which may also have had an impact on sub-surface archaeological deposits but to a lesser extent; an open service trench running upslope in this area was inspected during the site visit and contained a simple stratigraphy of chalk overlain by 0.2-0.5m of topsoil.



Lynchet in woodland at south-eastern end of assessment area

Potential Impacts

The likely impacts from residential development derive from construction groundworks. These are likely to comprise topsoil stripping and ground reduction to level sloping or irregular sites, excavation of foundation and service trenches, landscaping works including tree-planting, and the construction of ancillary features such as roads and paths and balancing ponds. These impacts may truncate or destroy buried archaeological deposits and extant historic landscape features.

Residential development in this assessment area is likely to have a significant impact on buried archaeological deposits relating to a prehistoric settlement, although less so in site 21c where the existing woodland cover is likely to have already damaged archaeological deposits. Further additional disturbance would be expected from any tree clearance work.

No significant setting issues on designated heritage assets are anticipated. Although the potential development areas are located within a registered historic park, this is somewhat of an historical anomaly as this area has become isolated from the main Stanmer Park by the excavation of a huge cutting for the A27 Bypass (which now forms the de-facto edge of the park), and by the construction of modern student accommodation at Varley Halls.

Further Evaluation / Potential for Mitigation

Where archaeological potential has been identified in open areas with little or no expected truncation, further investigative evaluation is recommended. This is likely to take the form of a programme of intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological evaluation, typically an initial geophysical survey followed by archaeological trial trenching of a suitable sample size (usually equating to 4-5% of the total site area) targeting anomalies identified from the geophysical works and also blank areas. Depending on the results of the evaluation work, further open area excavation may be required, particularly in potential development areas that are adjacent to known archaeological sites. Recording of possible extant historic landscape features (lynchets) is also recommended.

However, the wooded nature of part of the potential development area (21c) hinders access, and makes geophysical survey less effective. Ideally, vegetation would be cleared down to ground level and trial trenches excavated where ground conditions (tree roots) allow. If this is not possible, root clearance works can be carried out under archaeological supervision to identify and record any archaeological deposits that may be present.

Recommendations for mitigation would be made following the results of further evaluation, but are likely to include, for example, excavation and recording of all archaeological deposits in accordance with published standards. Any recommendations for mitigation would need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Conclusion

The Assessment Area has been assessed as having a high archaeological potential, mostly relating to Bronze Age to Romano-British settlements and possible lynched field boundaries, particularly on site 21 and 21a. Some truncation of archaeological deposits may have occurred in site 21c due to the development of secondary woodland. There will be a significant impact on this archaeological potential from any future residential development in sites 21 and 21a, less so in 21c where existing damage from tree rooting is expected. A programme of non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological evaluation would be required to evaluate the potential, the results of which would form the basis for future decisions.

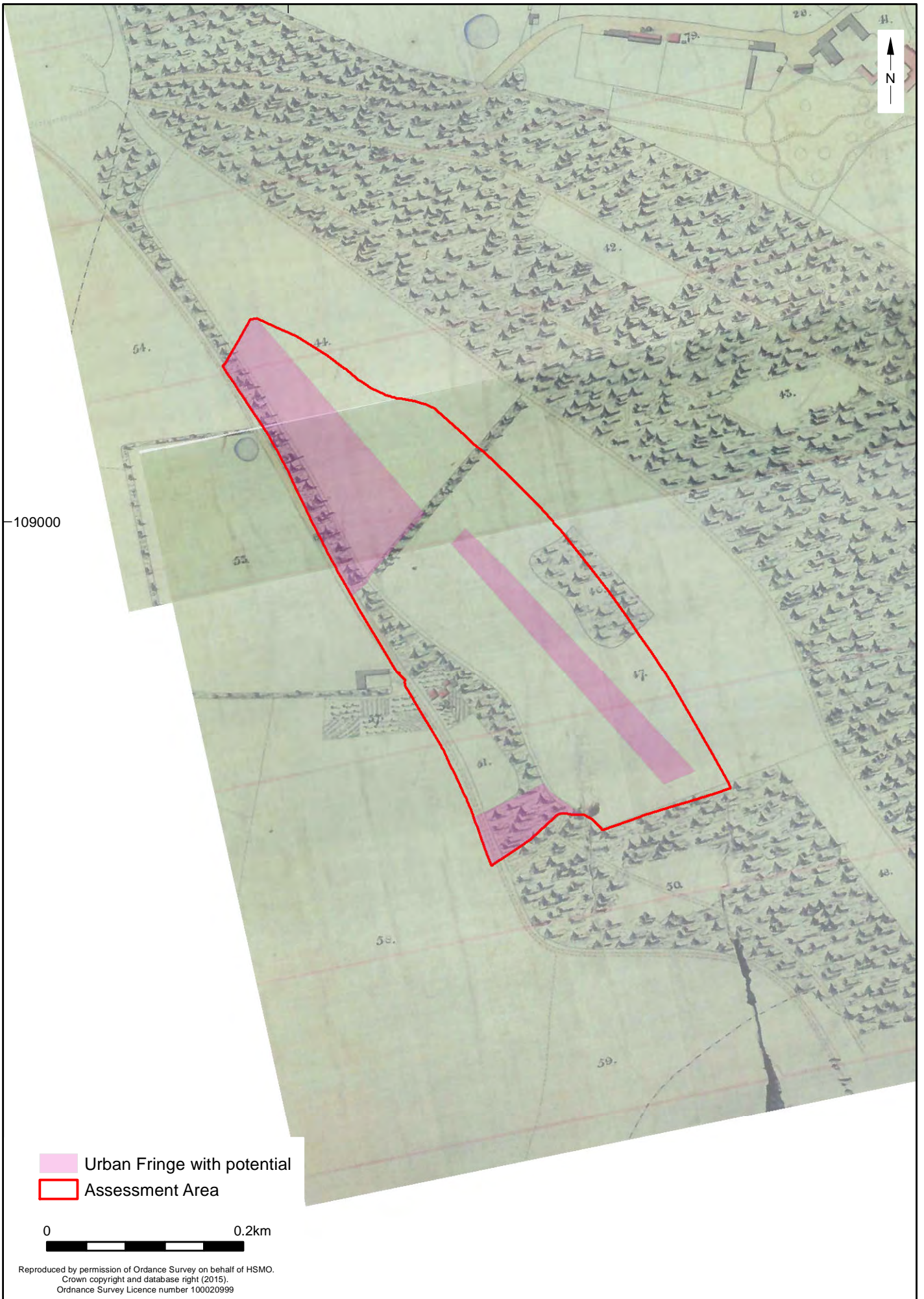
There is no indication at this stage that the potential development area contains buried archaeological deposits of national significance that would necessitate preservation *in situ* or which would constitute an insurmountable constraint for development (although this remains an option for the planning authority to consider).

There are no anticipated significant impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets.

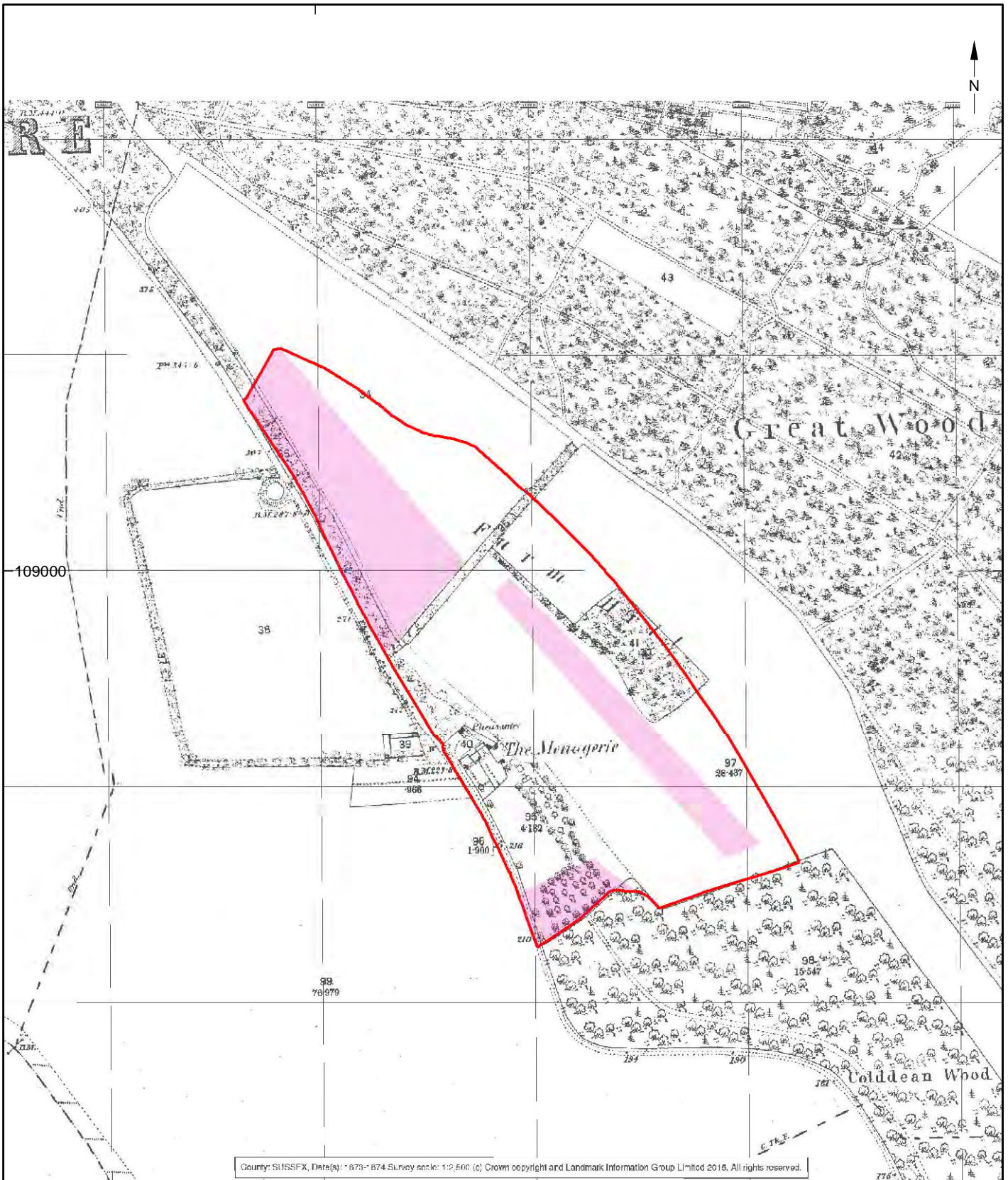
Any future planning applications should expect to be required to conduct a comprehensive suite of pre-application and post-determination archaeological works. If further archaeological evaluation indicates very high potential for significant archaeological remains, then parts of the site may not be suitable for development. All archaeological deposits that are excavated should be recorded in accordance with published standards, and the results disseminated to the public in an appropriate manner.



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 30
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A5: Estate map of Stanmer 1799 (ESRO A3714/4 1799)	
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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 31
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A5: Stanmer Tithe Map, 1840 (ESRO TD/E 80)	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		

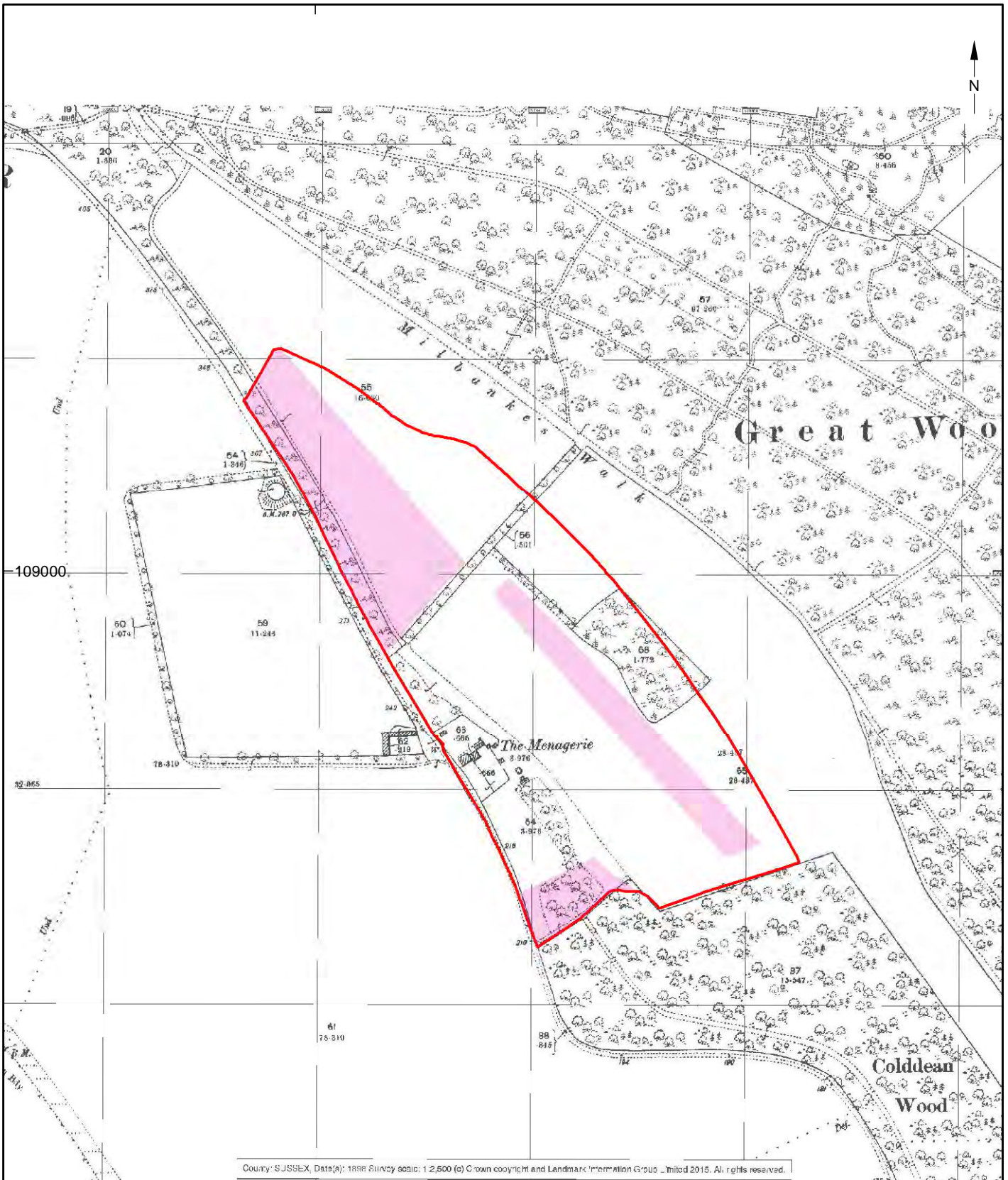


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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 32
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A5: OS 25 inch, 1873	
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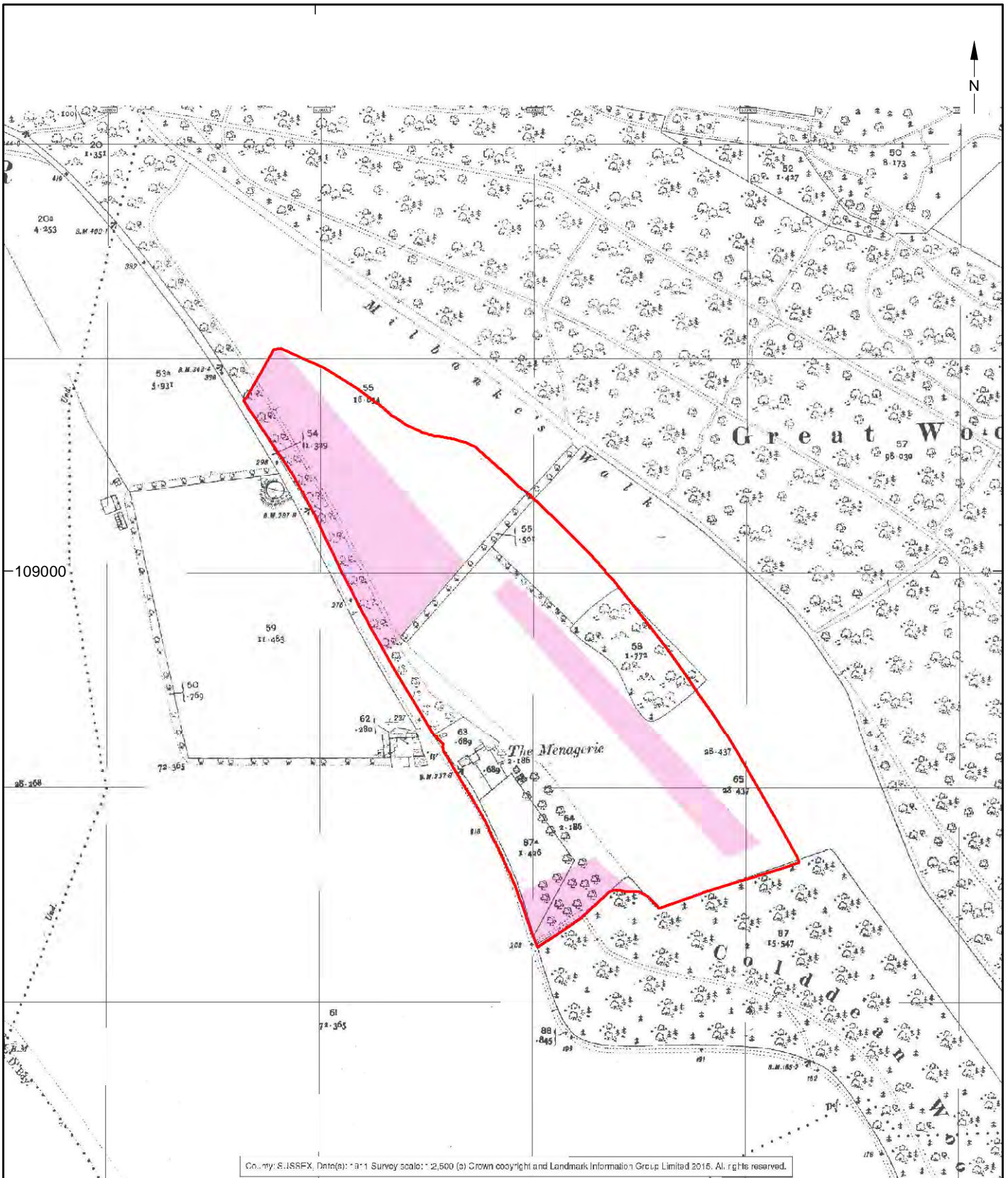


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0 0.2km

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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 34
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A6 (site 30): Brighton Race Course (NGR 533270 105110) (Fig. 35)

Description and Land Use

The assessment area comprises urban fringe site 30. It comprises an extensive downland ridge, extending from Whitehawk Hill at its southern extent to Race Hill at its northern, and sloping steeply along its eastern margin into Whitehawk Bottom. The western and northern edge of A6 comprises Brighton racecourse and its gallops. The housing allocation is located in the northern part of A6, within a sloping area of scrub adjacent to existing development.

Site Designations

A Scheduled Monument (Whitehawk Camp Causewayed Enclosure. NHLE 101029) is located within the south-western corner of A6. It also contains an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 377: Whitehawk – Prehistoric monuments). Neither of these designations covers the potential development area.

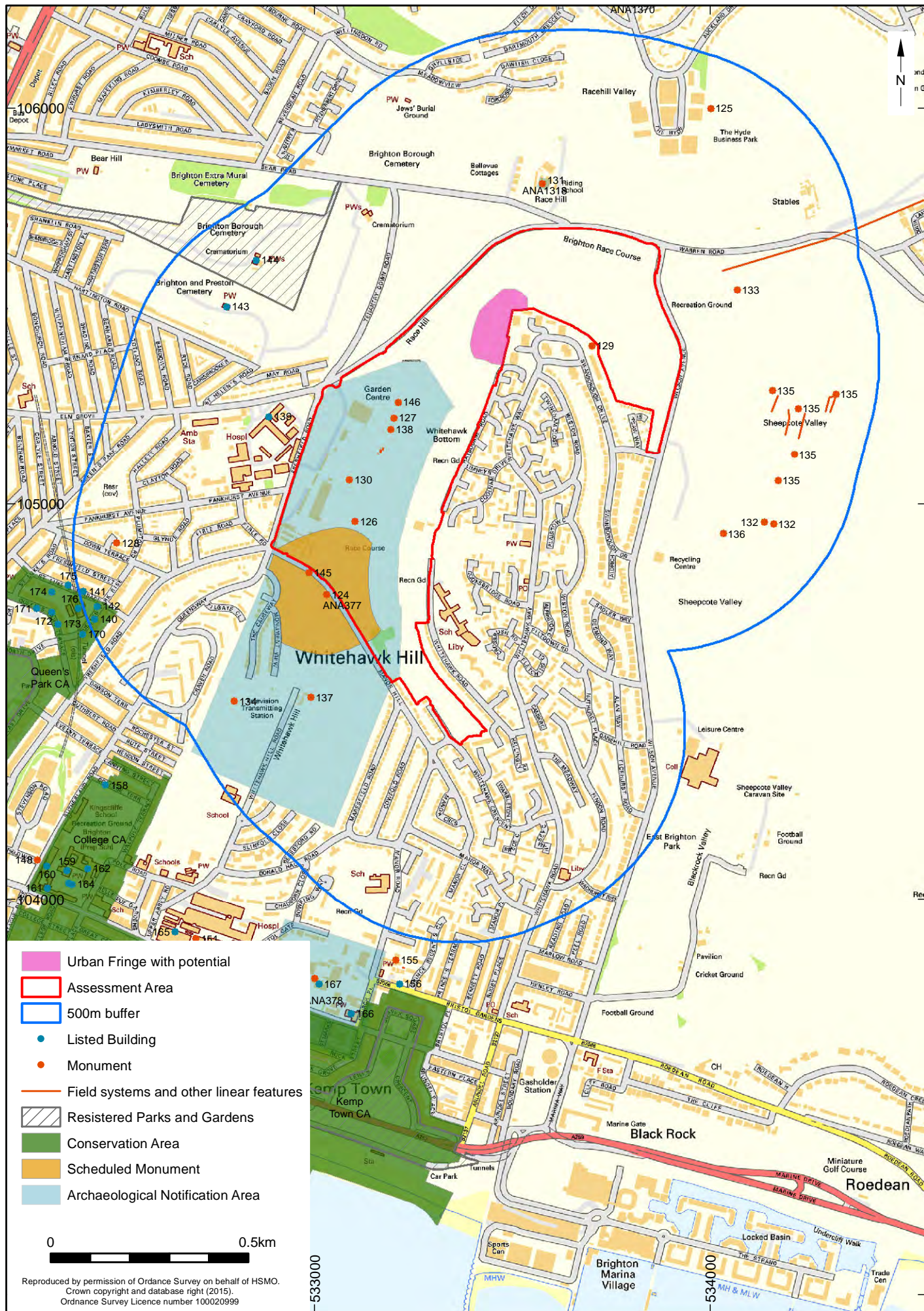
The wider study area includes a Conservation Area (Queens Park), a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (Woodvale Cemetery. NHLE 1000222) and several Grade II Listed Buildings.

Previous archaeological work

An extensive programme of archaeological work has been carried out within the southern part of A6, concentrating on the Neolithic causewayed enclosure, with key excavations in 1929 (EES14013), 1935 (EES14015) and 1991 (EES9533 – just south-west of the boundary of A6). A series of watching briefs has also been carried out, usually with inconclusive results (EES14018, 14019, 14075, 14143 & 17037). Closer to the potential development area, watching briefs in 1999 on a new perimeter track along the gallops produced no results (EES14095 & 14512).

Archaeological and historical land use

The outstanding archaeological feature within A6 is the Neolithic causewayed enclosure (**124**), located at the southern edge of the assessment area. The exact function of these sites is a focus for debate, but they represent a communal monument bringing people in from scattered communities across the surrounding landscape. The monument itself is fairly well-defined as a concentric arrangement of interrupted ditches and causeways, still visible as low earthworks. Other prehistoric evidence includes findspots of worked flint (**125 & 127**) and a Bronze Age barrow cemetery levelled to create the racecourse in 1822 (**126**). Limited evidence for Romano-British activity occurs as two findspots of coins (**128 & 129**), while an enigmatic flint ball found within a Bronze Age barrow in the early 19th century by Dr Gideon Mantell has been interpreted as being of possible early medieval date, presumably as a



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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites		Fig. 35
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A6		
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secondary burial (130). Undated features found during archaeological work may be of prehistoric date or represent later activity (145 & 146).

From the medieval period, the Whitehawk ridge was used as open sheep down, with open arable fields located on the lower slopes to the west forming the east lanes of Brighton, and also in surrounding valley bottoms. Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778 shows this empty landscape (Fig. 3), with the Ordnance Survey recording the presence of the racecourse by 1800 (Fig. 6). The first race was actually recorded in 1783, becoming a fashionable event rivalling Lewes from 1785. The racecourse was granted to the town in 1822 (Collis 2010). In 1938 it acquired cultural heritage significance in its own right as a location in Graham Greene's novel *Brighton Rock*. Historic mapping records the development of the grand stand area of the racecourse, although the remainder of the assessment area experienced little change other than the extension of a prominent chalk quarry along the eastern edge of the ridge, visible in the landscape as a wide green terrace (Figs 36 – 38).

A number of heritage assets reflect the varied use of the ridge, albeit as localised areas within a larger agricultural (and sporting) landscape. These comprise a windmill (131), a rifle range (132, 135 and 136), a Second World War radar station and post-war Royal Observer Corps bunker (now a BBC transmitter) (137), various listed buildings (139 – 144) and miscellaneous historic buildings (133, 134 & 138).

Archaeological Potential

The assessment area has a very high overall archaeological potential for prehistoric deposits of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. The potential development area is located on a steep slope which is likely to have reduced the archaeological potential as the sloping ground would have been less attractive for settlement. The area is currently covered in dense scrub so the presence of potential archaeological features such as lynchets cannot be ascertained, but the archaeological potential is unlikely to be more than moderate.



View from potential development area across to Whitehawk Camp (marked by transmitter mast)

Potential Impacts

The likely impacts from residential development derive from construction groundworks. These are likely to comprise topsoil stripping and ground reduction to level sloping or irregular sites, excavation of foundation and service trenches, landscaping works including tree-planting, and the construction of ancillary features such as roads and paths and balancing ponds. These impacts may truncate or destroy buried archaeological deposits and extant historic landscape features.

Although located within an archaeologically rich area, the impact of any proposed development on buried deposits is likely to be relatively low given the slope and the degree of scrub cover.

The potential development area is distant enough to fall outside the immediate setting of the Scheduled Monument. However, it certainly lies within its wider setting – the causewayed camp was intended as a communal monument, attracting communities from the surrounding landscape, many of whom would have approached along the ridges. An unimpeded view of the ridgetop behind the existing residential development is therefore a significant contribution to the setting of the overall monument. The existing housing in Whitehawk Bottom respects the ridgetop by keeping its rooflines below it. A significant impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monument may be anticipated depending on how any proposed development relates to the ridgetop. Also, the racecourse itself is a (non-designated) heritage asset in its own right, established in the 18th century with the character of a downland course. Development too close to the racecourse will impact on its character and setting.

Further Evaluation / Potential for Mitigation

Further investigative evaluation is recommended, although the potential development area is covered in dense scrub which hinders access, and makes geophysical survey less effective. Ideally, vegetation would be cleared down to ground level and trial trenches excavated where ground conditions (tree roots) allow. If this is not possible, root clearance works can be carried out under archaeological supervision to identify and record any archaeological deposits that may be present.

Recommendations for mitigation would be made following the results of further evaluation, but are likely to include, for example, excavation and recording of all archaeological deposits in accordance with published standards. Any recommendations for mitigation would need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

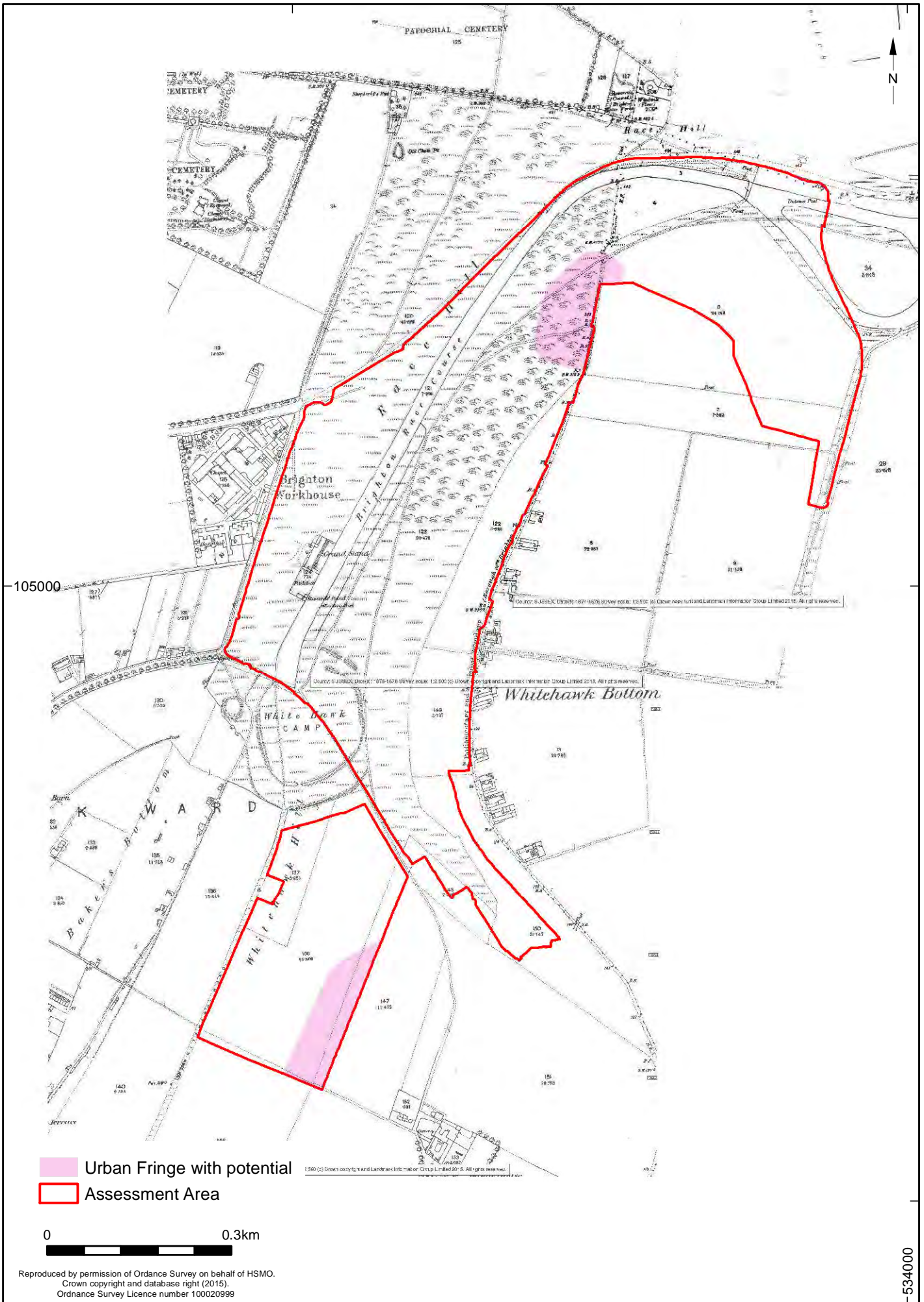
Conclusion

The Assessment Area overall has been assessed as having very high archaeological potential, mostly relating to Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation. However, the potential development area is located on sloping ground, less attractive for settlement, and covered in scrub which may have disturbed archaeological deposits. Consequently, the archaeological potential is reduced to moderate. Nevertheless, there will be a significant impact on this archaeological potential from any future residential development. A programme of intrusive archaeological evaluation would be required to evaluate the potential, the results of which would form the basis for future decisions.

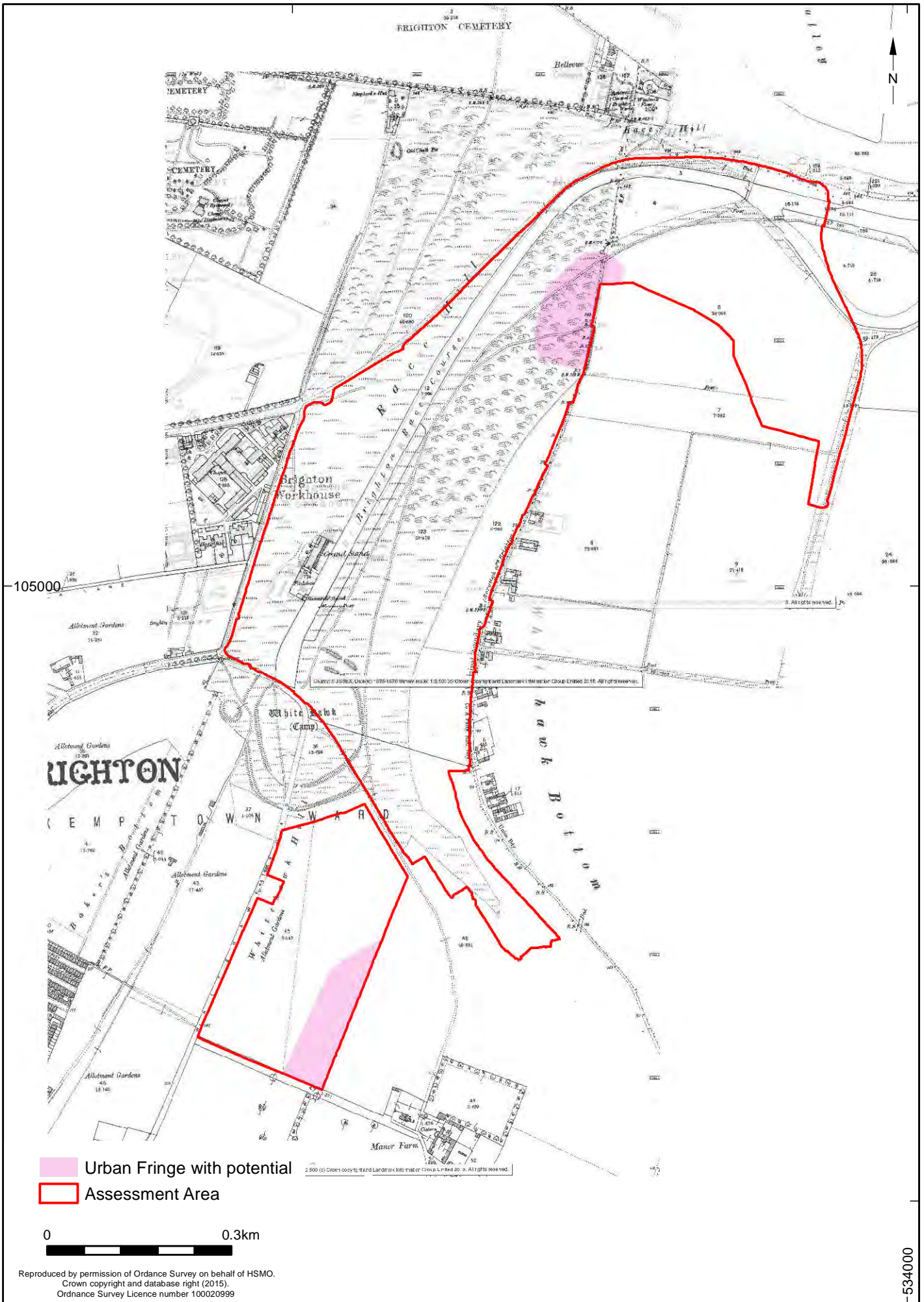
There is no indication at this stage that the potential development area contains buried archaeological deposits of national significance that would necessitate preservation *in situ* or which would constitute an insurmountable constraint for development (although this remains an option for the planning authority to consider).

There could be a possible significant impact on the settings of the scheduled monument and the non-designated historic racecourse, although this requires further detailed assessment and careful design. Expansion of the potential development area to the north and west would exacerbate any impact, and should be avoided.

Any future planning applications should expect to be required to conduct a comprehensive suite of pre-application and post-determination archaeological works. If further archaeological evaluation indicates very high potential for significant archaeological remains, then parts of the site may not be suitable for development. All archaeological deposits that are excavated should be recorded in accordance with published standards, and the results disseminated to the public in an appropriate manner.

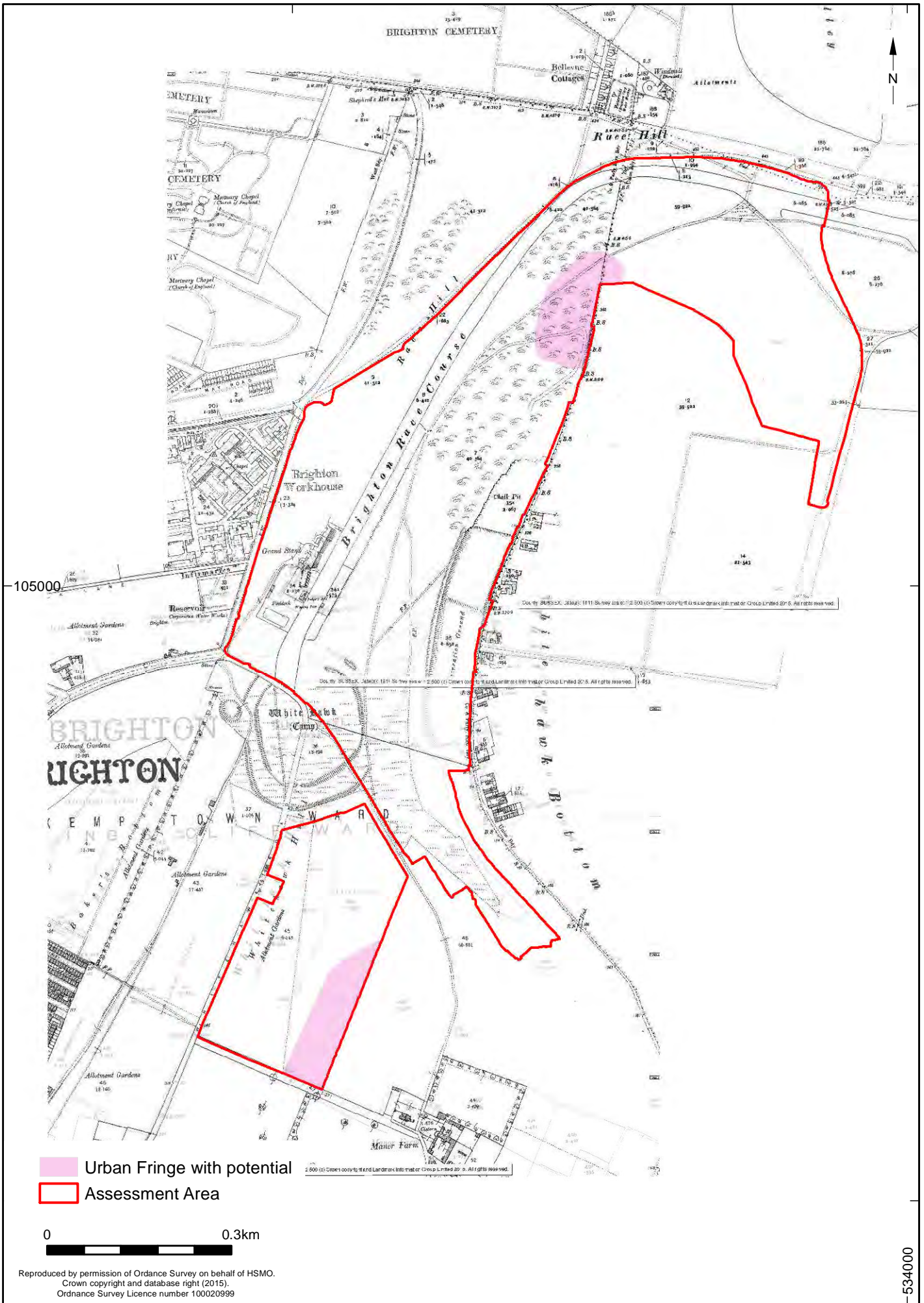


© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 36
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A6: OS 25 inch, 1874-5	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		



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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 37
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Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A6: OS 25 inch, 1911		
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A7 (site 31): Land east of Whitehawk Hill Road (NGR533040 104425) (Fig. 39)

Description and Land Use

A7 comprises urban fringe site 31, an area of allotments on the south-eastern side of Whitehawk Hill.

Site Designations

A7 lies entirely within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 377: Whitehawk – Prehistoric monuments). It is bounded to the north-west by a Scheduled Monument (Whitehawk Camp Causewayed Enclosure. NHLE 101029), although this lies some distance from the potential development area.

The wider study area includes four Conservation Areas (College, East Cliff, Kemp Town & Queens Park), two Grade II Registered Park and Gardens (Queen's Park Brighton, NHLE 1001319 & Kemp Town Enclosures, NHLE 1001313) and numerous Grade II Listed Buildings.

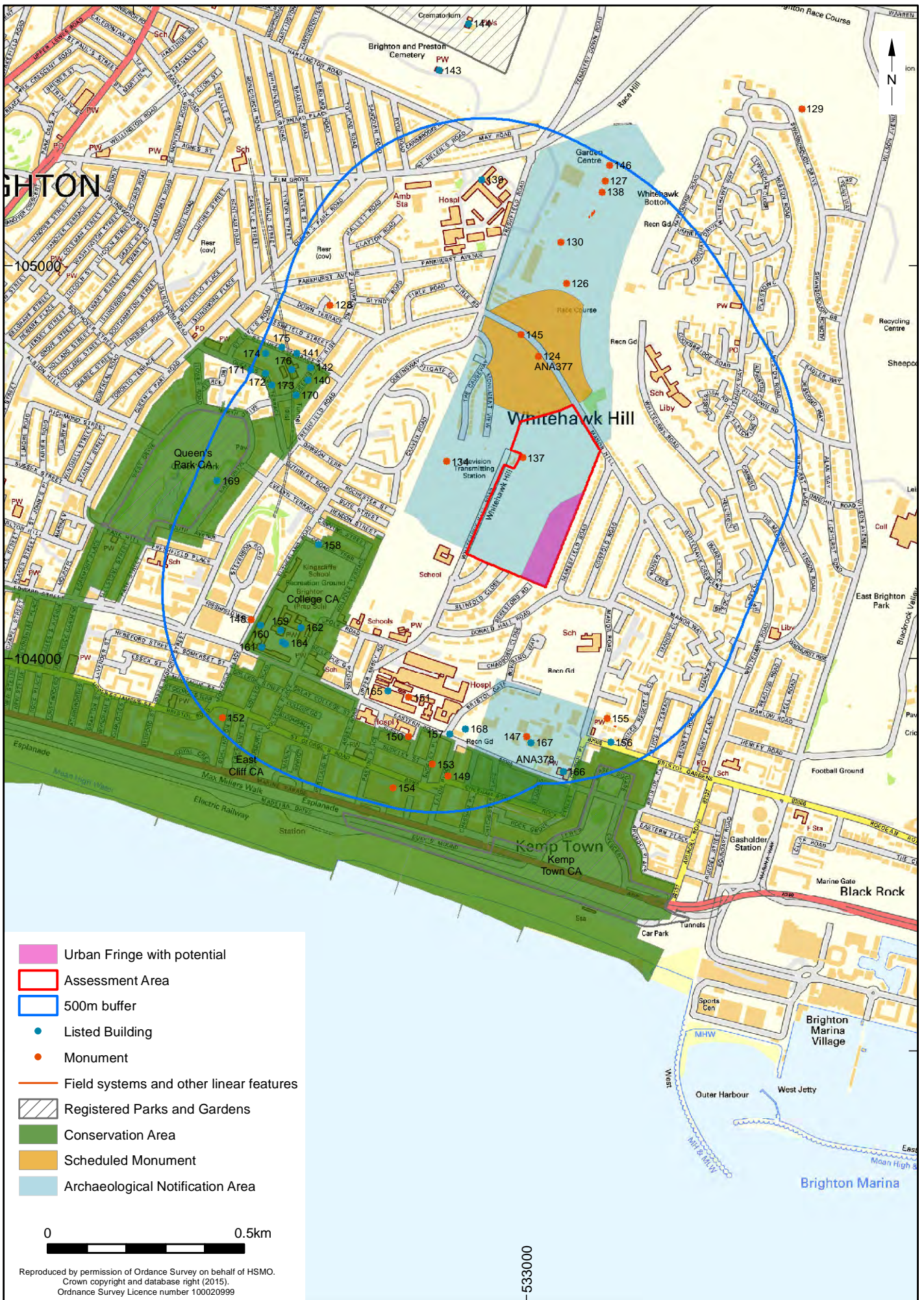
Previous archaeological work

No previous archaeological work is recorded within A7. An extensive programme of archaeological work has been carried out within the Neolithic causewayed enclosure immediately to the north, with key excavations in 1929 (EES14013), 1935 (EES14015) and 1991 (EES9533). A series of watching briefs has also been carried out, usually with inconclusive results (EES14018, 14019, 14075, 14143 & 17037). Several watching briefs within the BBC transmitter bordering the western side of A7 have been devoid of archaeology, although this is likely to be the result of extensive modern disturbance.

Archaeological and historical land use

The key feature within this assessment area is the Whitehawk Neolithic causewayed enclosure, the historical development of this assessment area is similar to A6, and it contains a number of the same heritage assets (**126 – 128, 134, 137 – 142, 145 & 146**). Further down the hill to the south, the discovery of a number of Iron Age and Romano-British artefacts in Kemp Town in 1907-8 prompted speculation that a settlement site existed here (**147**).

The outstanding archaeological feature within A7 is the Neolithic causewayed enclosure (**124**), although its known extent lies just beyond the boundary of the assessment area. The exact function of these sites is a focus for debate, but they represent a communal monument bringing people in from scattered communities across the surrounding landscape. The monument itself is fairly well-defined as a concentric arrangement of interrupted ditches and



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites		Fig. 39
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causeways, still visible as low earthworks. Other prehistoric evidence includes a Bronze Age barrow cemetery levelled to create the racecourse in 1822 (126) and an assemblage of worked flint found during an evaluation (127). Limited evidence for Romano-British activity occurs as the findspot of a coin (128). Undated features found during archaeological work may be of prehistoric date or represent later activity (145 & 146).

A number of heritage assets reflect the varied use of the ridge, albeit as localised areas within a larger agricultural (and sporting) landscape. These comprise a Second World War radar station and post-war Royal Observer Corps bunker (now a BBC transmitter) (137), various listed buildings (139 – 142) and a miscellaneous historic building (134).

The remaining recorded heritage assets are all located in the densely developed Kemp Town area at the foot of the hill to the south, and comprise a variety of 19th and 20th century buildings, many of which are listed (148 – 176)⁷. Historic map evidence suggests A7 has been used as allotments since the late 19th century (Figs 40 – 42).

Archaeological Potential

Although located close to the Neolithic causewayed enclosure, the potential development area is situated on a steep slope and has been used as allotments for a century so a degree of truncation of archaeological deposits would be expected. However, the effect of the allotments in counter-acting soil creep together with the importation of topsoil and manure over many years may have had an offsetting effect, providing a level of protection to underlying archaeological deposits. Nevertheless, archaeological potential in this area is likely to be low.

Potential Impacts

The likely impacts from residential development derive from construction groundworks. These are likely to comprise topsoil stripping and ground reduction to level sloping or irregular sites, excavation of foundation and service trenches, landscaping works including tree-planting, and the construction of ancillary features such as roads and paths and balancing ponds. These impacts may truncate or destroy buried archaeological deposits and extant historic landscape features.

Despite its proximity to the Neolithic causewayed camp, the archaeological potential within this potential development area is likely to have been reduced by a century of allotment cultivation, so the impact of any proposed residential development would be low. However, deeper cut features may still survive within the chalk bedrock, and shallower features where protected by deeper areas of overburden. No setting issues are anticipated on designated heritage assets.

⁷ Numerous listed buildings south of Eastern Road have been excluded as they have no relevance in terms of setting to the assessment.

Further Evaluation / Potential for Mitigation

Where archaeological potential has been identified in open areas with little or no expected truncation, further investigative evaluation is recommended. This is likely to take the form of a programme of intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological evaluation. Due to existing land use as an allotment, geophysical survey is likely to be ineffective. Consequently, it is recommended that archaeological trial trenching of a suitable sample size (usually equating to 4-5% of the total site area) across the developable area is carried out. Depending on the results of the evaluation work, further open area excavation may be required, particularly in potential development areas that are adjacent to known archaeological sites.

Recommendations for mitigation would be made following the results of further evaluation, but are likely to include, for example, excavation and recording of all archaeological deposits in accordance with published standards. Any recommendations for mitigation would need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

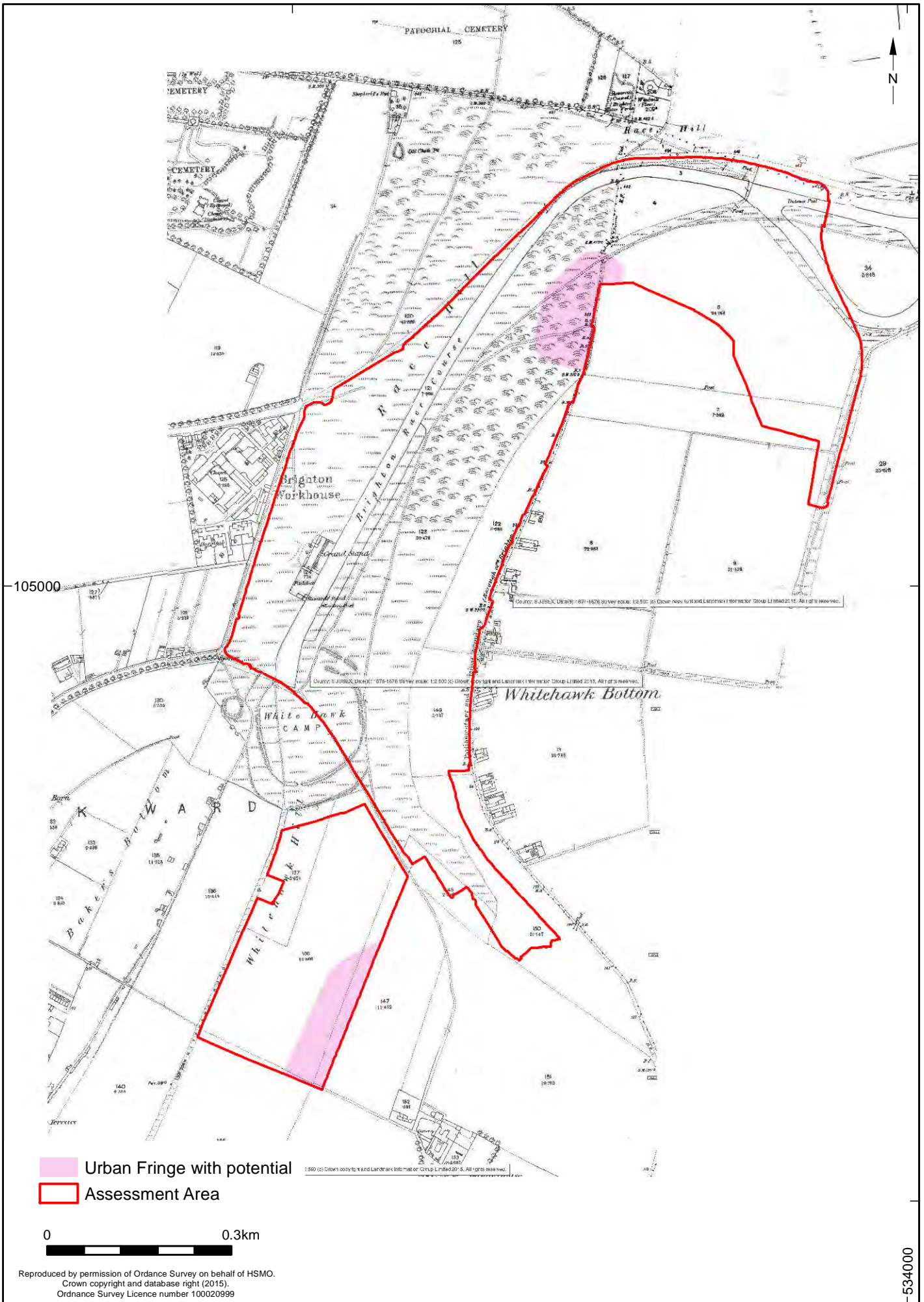
Conclusion

The Assessment Area has been assessed as having very high archaeological potential, mostly relating to Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation. However, archaeological deposits are likely to have been truncated by long-term use of the assessment area as allotments. The extent of this disturbance is unknown, consequently there is likely to be an impact on this archaeological potential from any future residential development. A programme of intrusive archaeological evaluation would be required to evaluate the potential, the results of which would form the basis for future decisions.

There is no indication at this stage that the potential development area contains buried archaeological deposits of national significance that would necessitate preservation *in situ* or which would constitute an insurmountable constraint for development (although this remains an option for the planning authority to consider).

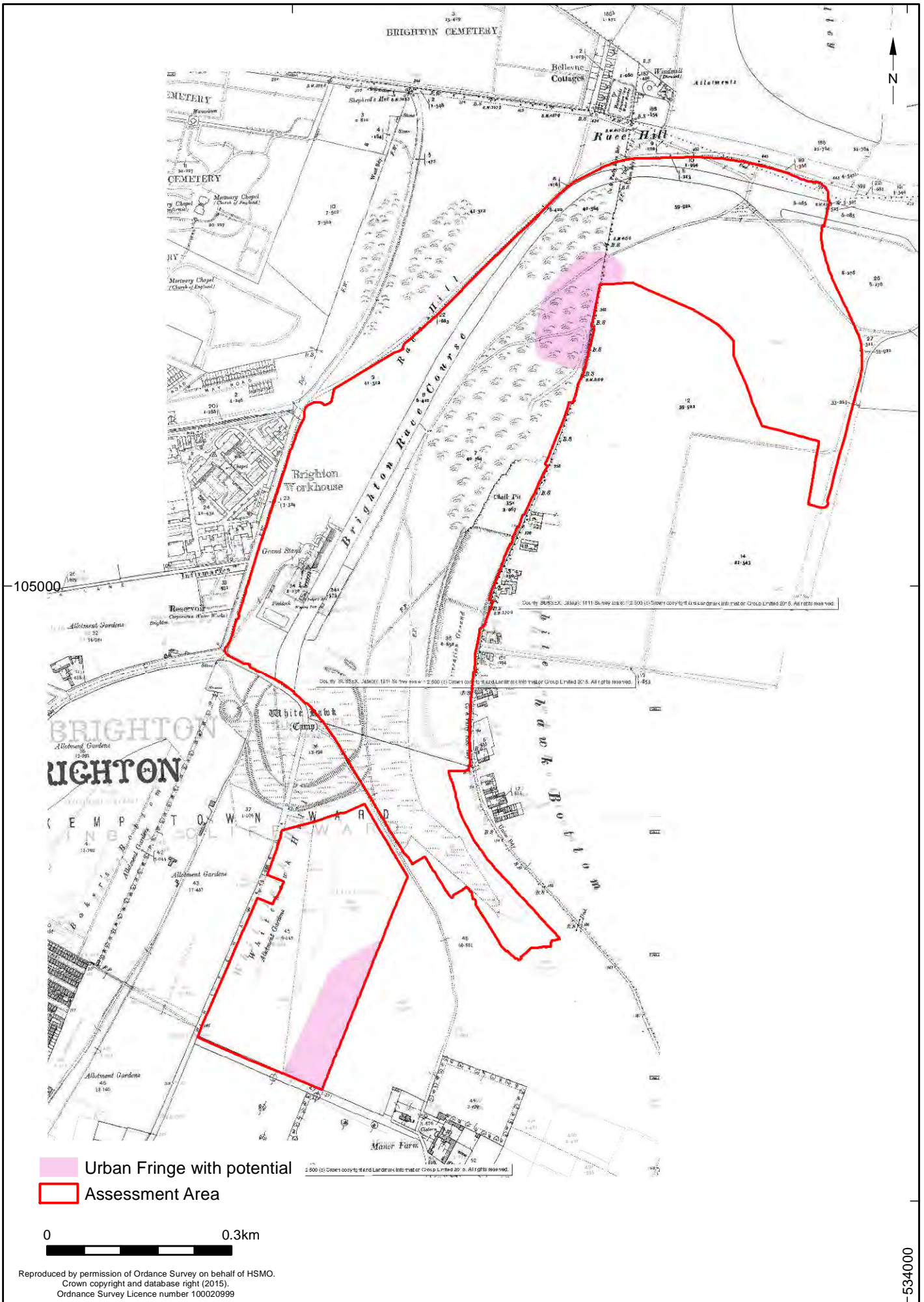
There are no anticipated significant impacts on the setting of the scheduled monument, due to the location of the potential development area downslope – expansion upslope should be avoided for this reason to preserve the open setting of the monument.

Any future planning applications should expect to be required to conduct a comprehensive suite of pre-application and post-determination archaeological works. If further archaeological evaluation indicates very high potential for significant archaeological remains, then parts of the site may not be suitable for development. All archaeological deposits that are excavated should be recorded in accordance with published standards, and the results disseminated to the public in an appropriate manner.



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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 40
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Urban Fringe with potential
 Assessment Area

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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites		Fig. 42
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A7: OS 25 inch, 1911		
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR			

A8 (sites 32, 32a): South Downs Riding School (NGR 533575 105860)
(Fig. 43)

Description and Land Use

The assessment area comprises site 32 and 32a. It comprises a late 20th century riding school comprising a paddock and a number of single storey structures including stables, offices and sheds. The northern part of A8 slopes down towards Bevendean as a series of paddocks containing a communication mast. The potential development area is located within the existing developed area at the southern end.

Site Designations

A small area within the housing allocation is designated as an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 1318: Race Hill Mill – site of windmill).

Previous archaeological work

No previous archaeological work has taken place within or close to A8.

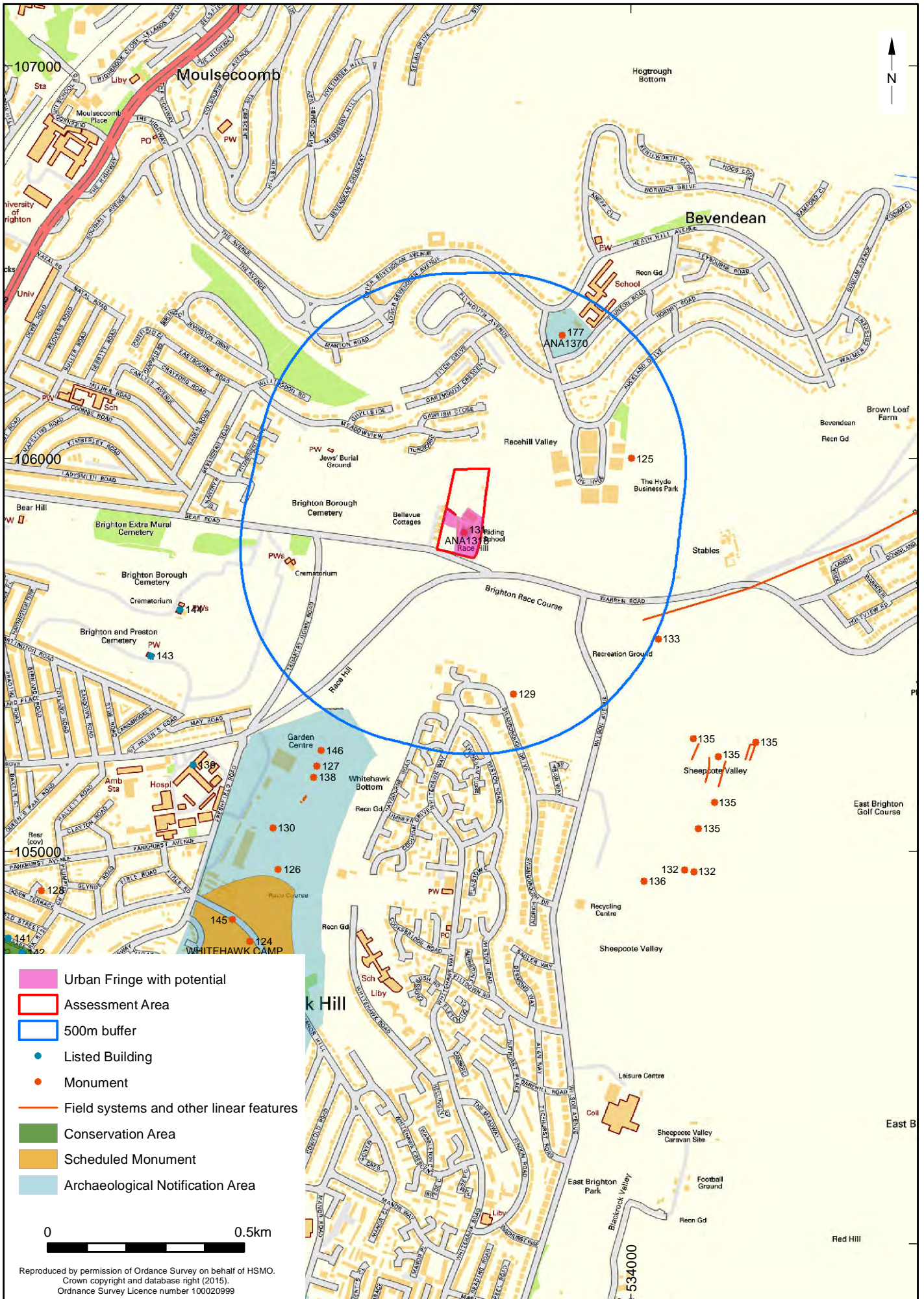
Archaeological and historical land use

The early history of this assessment area is similar to the remainder of Whitehawk and Race Hills, although evidence is limited to a flint scraper found in Bevendean (**125**) and a Roman coin from Race Hill (**129**). A medieval manorial site lay within Bevendean to the north (**177**). Early maps show the open nature of the downland (Figs 3, 6, 44 & 45).

A post-mill was constructed within A8 in 1862 (**131**). It is recorded on the 1874 OS map as a flour mill with associated buildings to the east and south-west, flanked to the west by a covered reservoir and with the Parochial Cemetery beyond (Fig. 46). Bellevue Cottages had been constructed just west of the reservoir by 1898 (Fig. 47). The mill suffered severe storm damage in 1908 and had collapsed by 1913 (Fig. 48 shows it just prior to this event). No trace now remains, and its site is now occupied by modern sheds and yard surfaces.

Archaeological Potential

The assessment area is located at the highest point of Race Hill, at the meeting point of four ridges. It has a high hypothetical potential for archaeological deposits relating to prehistoric and Romano-British agricultural settlement. It may also have had significance as a prominent place in the landscape, and there is potential for former ritual sites such as barrows. During the 19th century, a post-mill was constructed within the potential development area, and its foundations may survive beneath the present yard surface as archaeological deposits. The construction of the buildings forming



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Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A8		
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR			

the existing riding school are likely to have had an impact on any buried archaeological deposits, particularly as the overburden (topsoil/subsoil) on ridgetop locations can be relatively thin. However, there are significant amounts of open ground within the potential development area (paddock, yards and the interior of large sheds) which have probably experienced less impact and in which archaeological deposits may survive.

Potential Impacts

The likely impacts from residential development derive from construction groundworks. These are likely to comprise topsoil stripping and ground reduction to level sloping or irregular sites, excavation of foundation and service trenches, landscaping works including tree-planting, and the construction of ancillary features such as roads and paths and balancing ponds. These impacts may truncate or destroy buried archaeological deposits and extant historic landscape features.

Although this potential development area has a hypothetically high archaeological potential, this will be localised due to disturbance from modern construction. However, any proposed construction works within the paddock and existing open areas will damage archaeological deposits. No setting issues are anticipated on designated heritage assets.

Further Evaluation / Potential for Mitigation

Where archaeological potential has been identified in open areas with little or no expected truncation, further investigative evaluation is recommended. This is likely to take the form of a programme of intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological evaluation, typically an initial geophysical survey followed by archaeological trial trenching of a suitable sample size (usually equating to 4-5% of the total site area) targeting anomalies identified from the geophysical works and also blank areas. Depending on the results of the evaluation work, further open area excavation may be required, particularly in potential development areas that are adjacent to known archaeological sites.

Recommendations for mitigation would be made following the results of further evaluation, but are likely to include, for example, excavation and recording of all archaeological deposits in accordance with published standards. Any recommendations for mitigation would need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Conclusion

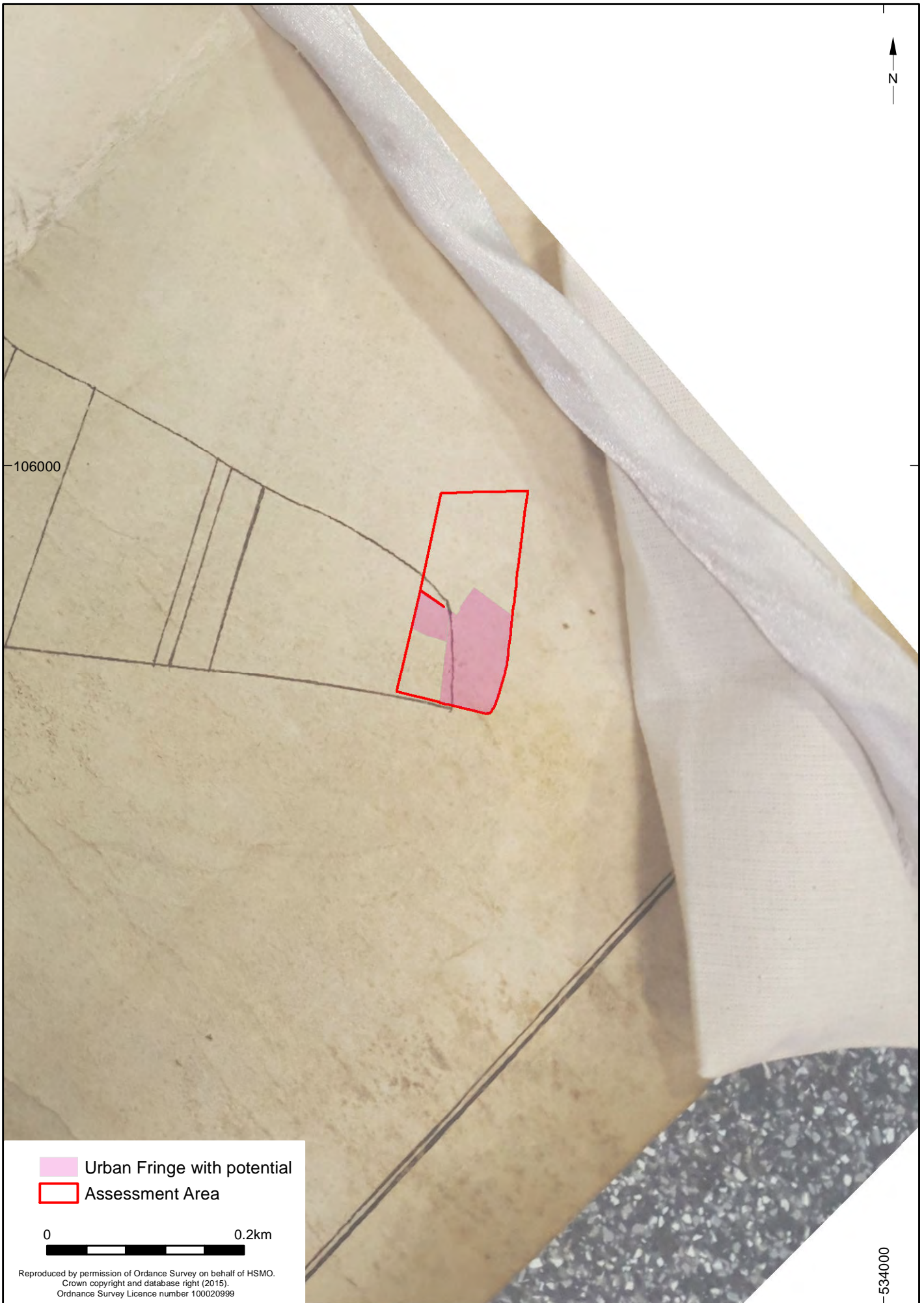
The Assessment Area has been assessed as having a high archaeological potential, relating to possible prehistoric ritual sites, prehistoric and Romano-British occupation and a 19th century post-mill. Although modern buildings will have damaged or destroyed archaeological deposits across much of the assessment area, there are significant amounts of open space. Consequently, there will be a significant localised impact on this archaeological potential from

any future residential development. A programme of non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological evaluation would be required to evaluate the potential, the results of which would form the basis for future decisions.

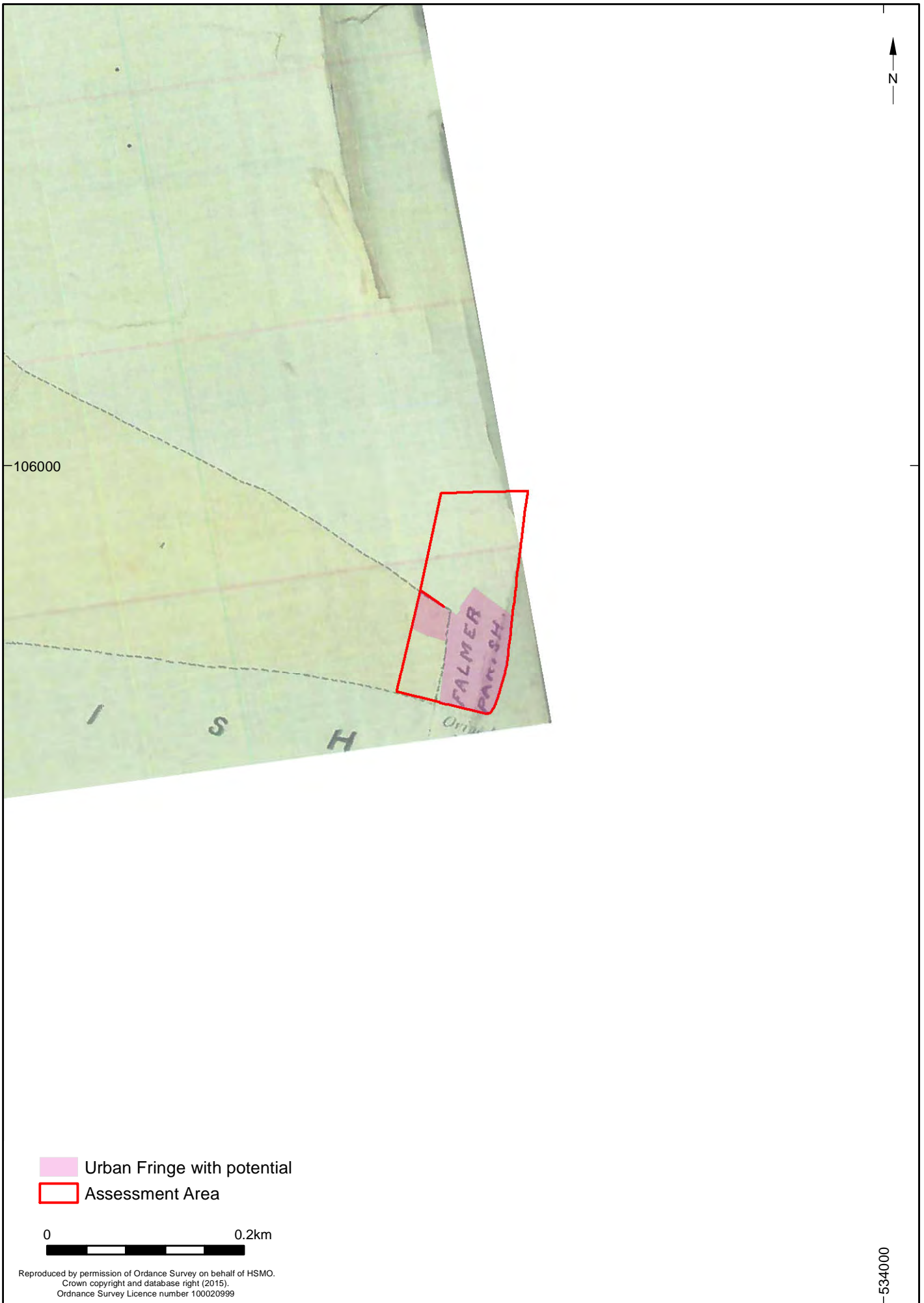
There is no indication at this stage that the potential development area contains buried archaeological deposits of national significance that would necessitate preservation *in situ* or which would constitute an insurmountable constraint for development (although this remains an option for the planning authority to consider).

There are no anticipated significant impacts on designated heritage assets.

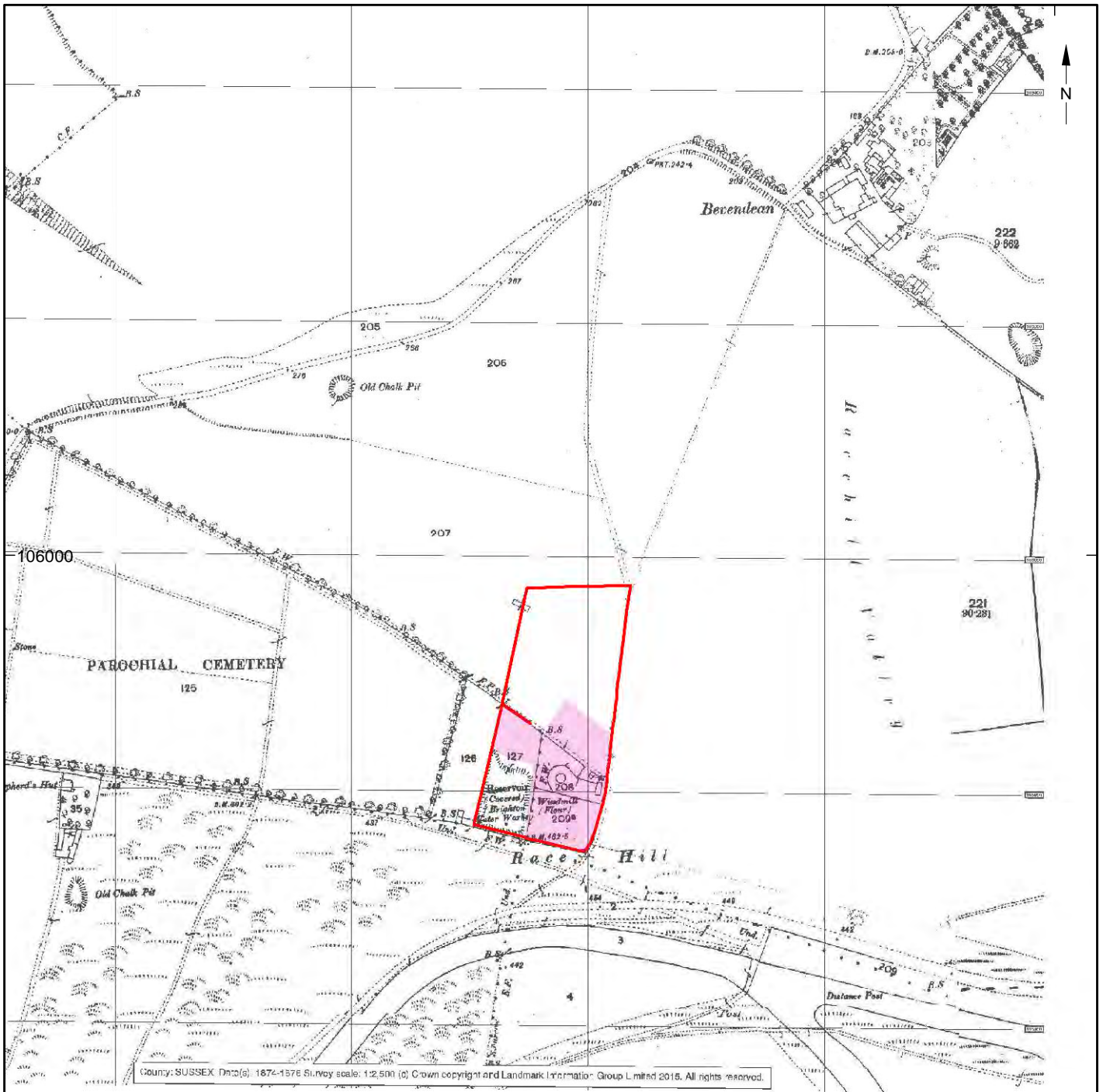
Any future planning applications should expect to be required to conduct a comprehensive suite of pre-application and post-determination archaeological works. If further archaeological evaluation indicates very high potential for significant archaeological remains, then parts of the site may not be suitable for development. All archaeological deposits that are excavated should be recorded in accordance with published standards, and the results disseminated to the public in an appropriate manner.



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 44
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Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A8: Preston Tithe Map, 1842 (ESRO TD/E 28)	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		



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Urban Fringe with potential
 Assessment Area

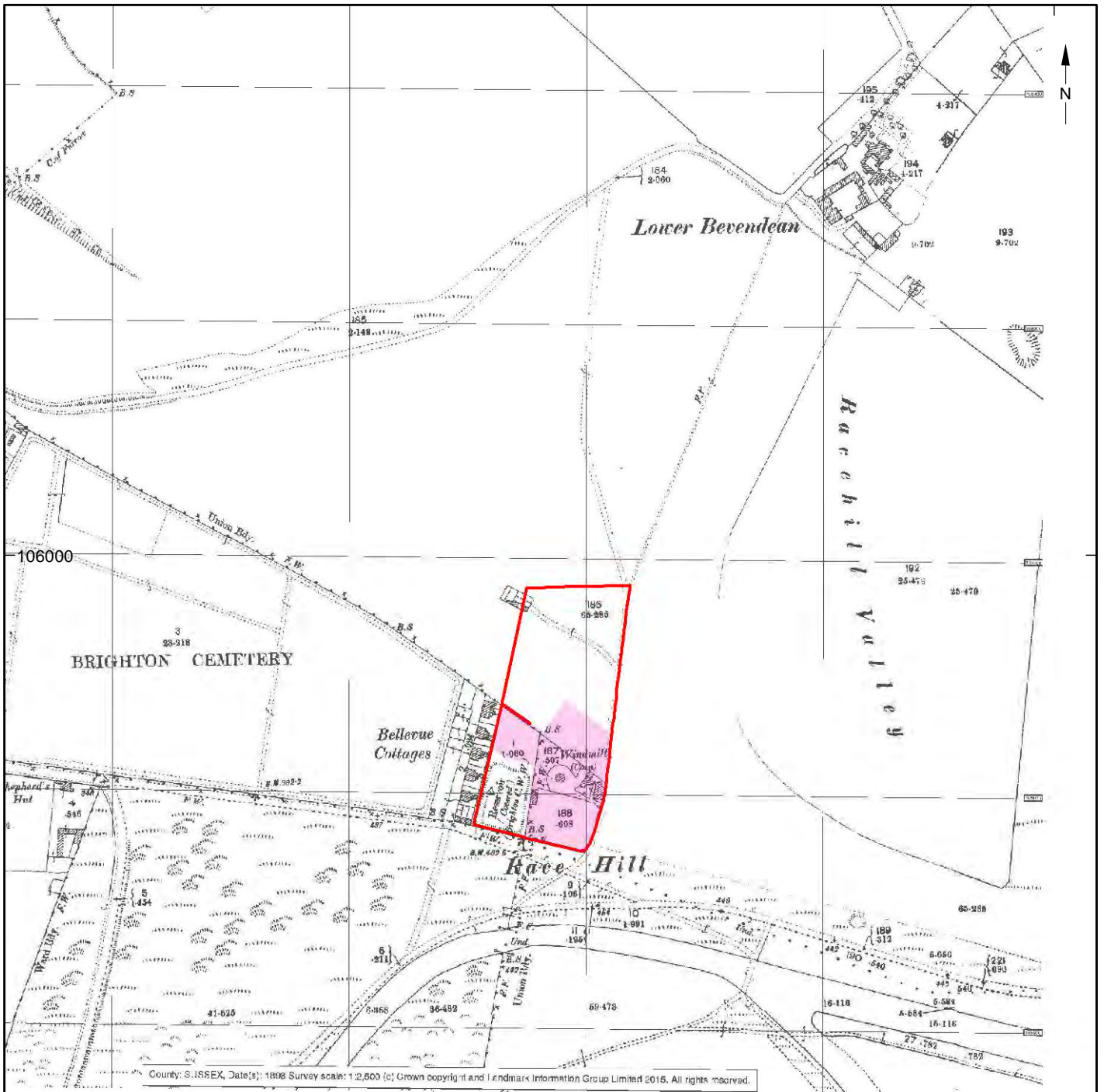
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Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A8: OS 25 inch, 1874	
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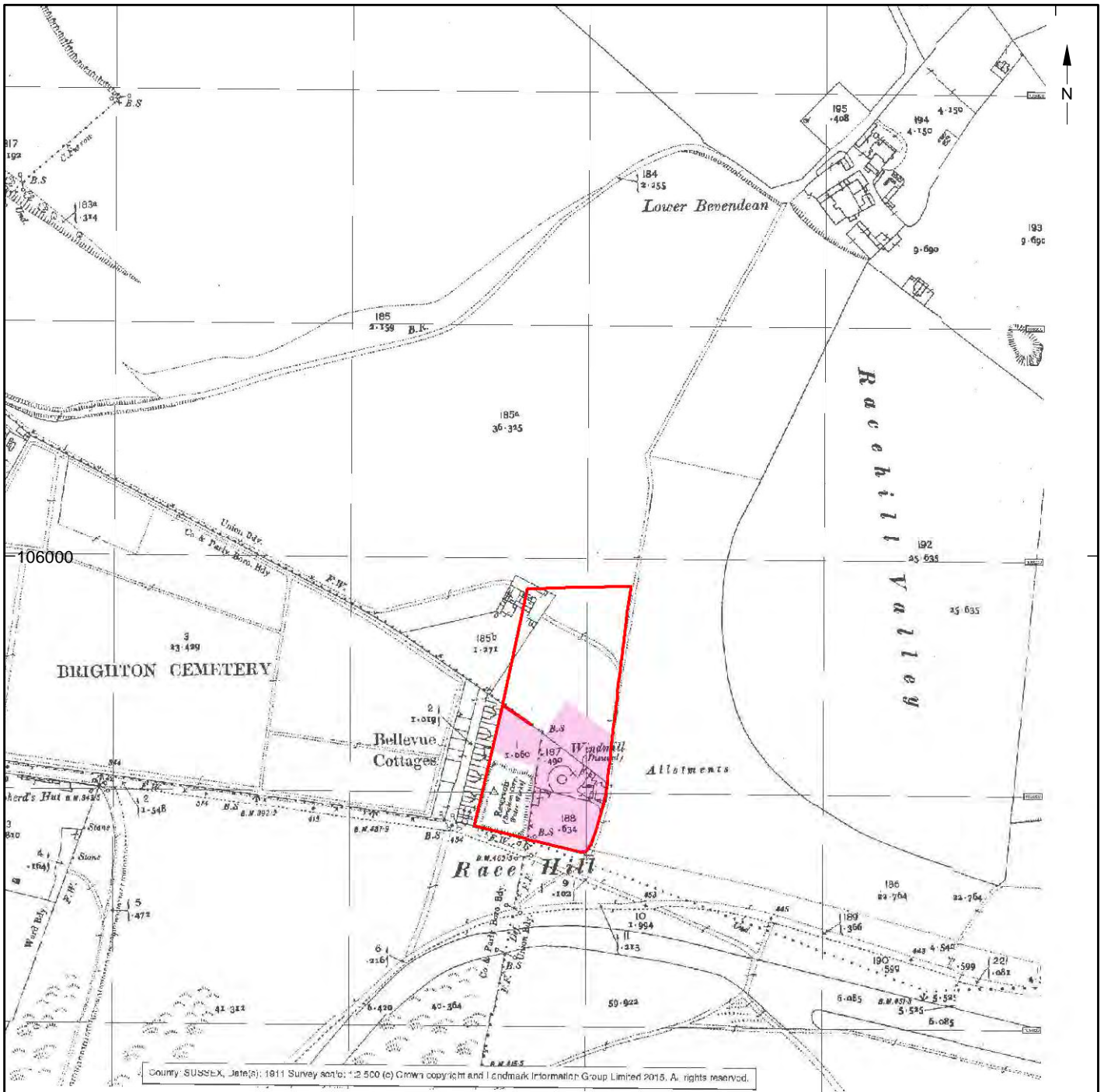
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Urban Fringe with potential
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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 48
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A8: OS 25 inch, 1911	
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A9 (site 41): Wanderdown Road, Ovingdean (NGR 535945 103985) (Fig. 49)

Description and Land Use

The assessment area comprises urban fringe site 41. It comprises a linear area of open grassland on a ridge called Long Hill, with woodland at its south-eastern end and on its steep eastern slope. It is flanked by housing developments to east and west, and along the ridge to the south, with open arable land to the north-west. A terraced horse training paddock is located in the centre of A9. The potential development area is located at the north-western end, where the site slopes down towards Ovingdean Road.

Site Designations

The north-western end, including the potential development area, lies within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 63: Long Hill – prehistoric burials).

The wider study area includes a Conservation Area (Ovingdean), several Listed Buildings and four further ANAs.

Previous archaeological work

Two previous archaeological interventions are recorded within or adjacent to A9, although details for both are lacking: a reference to a 19th century excavation just east of A9 (EES8972) and the discovery of a crouched inhumation of probable prehistoric date during the widening of Ovingdean Road in 1935 (EES9585).

Archaeological and historical land use

In common with much of the surrounding downland, the higher ground around Ovingdean is rich in archaeology. The assessment area itself contains a crouched inhumation burial of probable Neolithic to Bronze Age date (**178**)⁸, and other evidence for prehistoric activity comprises a bowl barrow (**179**), extensive Bronze Age to Romano-British field systems (**180 – 182**) and an assemblage of artefacts from Field End (**183**).

The early medieval period is represented by a single inhumation of a male skeleton buried with an iron spearhead and found during construction work in 1935 (**184**) – this is similar to the example from Benfield in that the burial context is poorly understood. It may be a single burial or part of a larger cemetery. By the later Saxon period, a small agricultural settlement had developed at Ovingdean (**185**), clustered around the 11th century St Wulfram's church (located immediately outside the boundary of A9) in the valley bottom. The manor was held by Lewes priory until the Dissolution of the monasteries, when Thomas Cromwell took it into his own hands. Although most of the

⁸ Found and removed during road widening in the 1930s.

surviving buildings in the historic core of Ovingdean are post-medieval, traces of medieval occupation have been found (186).

For most of the post-medieval period, A9 lay on an undeveloped ridgeline used as sheep pasture, set above the enclosed gardens of Ovingdean House (now Ovingdean Hall School) downslope to the south-west (Figs 50 – 54). The remaining heritage assets reflect this history, comprising listed buildings of mostly agricultural origin (189 – 194), together with a dew pond (187) and an undated linear boundary (188).

Archaeological Potential

This assessment area is located on a downland ridge (Long Hill). It has a high potential to contain archaeological deposits relating to prehistoric and Romano-British agricultural settlement, and also further funerary deposits of Neolithic date. The ridge also has evidence for Bronze Age barrows, which often formed linear cemeteries along ridgetops, and also individual prehistoric and early medieval graves which may be indicators of larger cemeteries. The assessment area has received limited landscaping where a horse training paddock has been terraced into the slope, but elsewhere appears relatively undisturbed apart from at the southern end and along the steeper eastern scarp, both of which are colonised by woodland. A linear break-of-slope within the southern half of the assessment area may represent a lynchet. The potential development area lies at the northern end of the assessment area, on the widest part of the ridge and within the Archaeological Notification Area.

Potential Impacts

The likely impacts from residential development derive from construction groundworks. These are likely to comprise topsoil stripping and ground reduction to level sloping or irregular sites, excavation of foundation and service trenches, landscaping works including tree-planting, and the construction of ancillary features such as roads and paths and balancing ponds. These impacts may truncate or destroy buried archaeological deposits and extant historic landscape features.

Any proposed groundworks in this potential development area will damage archaeological deposits.

While the ridge is visible on the skyline from the listed buildings and conservation area, the existing residential developments along Wanderdown Road are prominent, so it is unlikely that any residential development will be visible to any significant degree. Consequently, no significant setting issues are anticipated in relation to designated heritage assets.

Further Evaluation / Potential for Mitigation

Where archaeological potential has been identified in open areas with little or no expected truncation, further investigative evaluation is recommended. This is likely to take the form of a programme of intrusive and non-intrusive

archaeological evaluation, typically an initial geophysical survey followed by archaeological trial trenching of a suitable sample size (usually equating to 4-5% of the total site area) targeting anomalies identified from the geophysical works and also blank areas. Depending on the results of the evaluation work, further open area excavation may be required, particularly in potential development areas that are adjacent to known archaeological sites.

Recommendations for mitigation would be made following the results of further evaluation, but are likely to include, for example, excavation and recording of all archaeological deposits in accordance with published standards. Any recommendations for mitigation would need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Conclusion

The Assessment Area has been assessed as having a high archaeological potential, mostly relating to Neolithic funerary deposits and Bronze Age to Romano-British occupation, particularly on the higher part of the Assessment Area. There will be a significant impact on this archaeological potential from any future residential development. A programme of non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological evaluation would be required to evaluate the potential, the results of which would form the basis for future decisions.

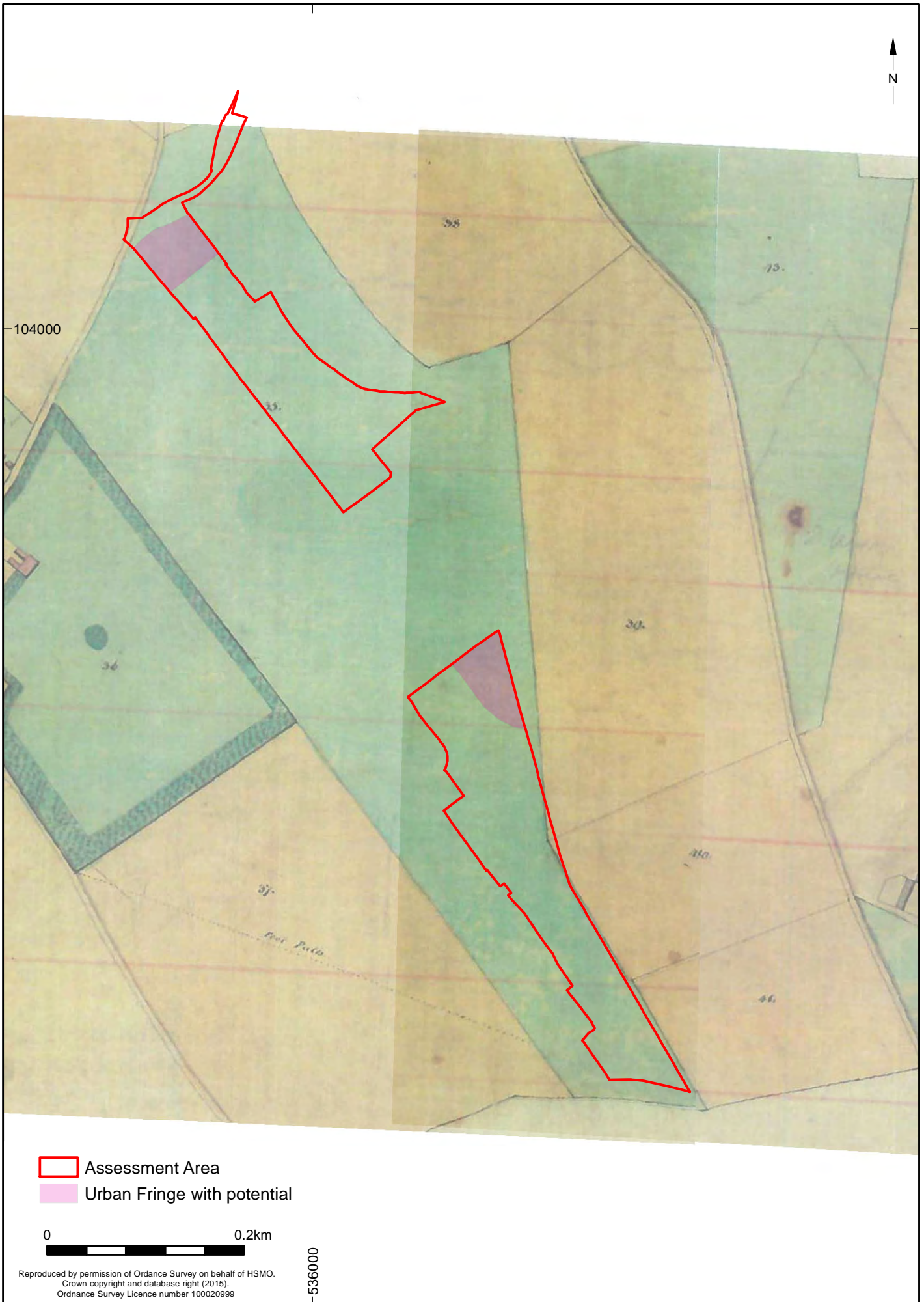
There is no indication at this stage that the potential development area contains buried archaeological deposits of national significance that would necessitate preservation *in situ* or which would constitute an insurmountable constraint for development (although this remains an option for the planning authority to consider).

There are no anticipated significant impacts on designated heritage assets. However, any expansion of the potential development area along the ridge to the south may impact on the designated heritage assets in Ovingdean village and would require further detailed assessment.

Any future planning applications should expect to be required to conduct a comprehensive suite of pre-application and post-determination archaeological works. If further archaeological evaluation indicates very high potential for significant archaeological remains, then parts of the site may not be suitable for development. All archaeological deposits that are excavated should be recorded in accordance with published standards, and the results disseminated to the public in an appropriate manner.



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 50
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A9 (upper): 1714 Estate Map (ESRO BRD 3/4)	
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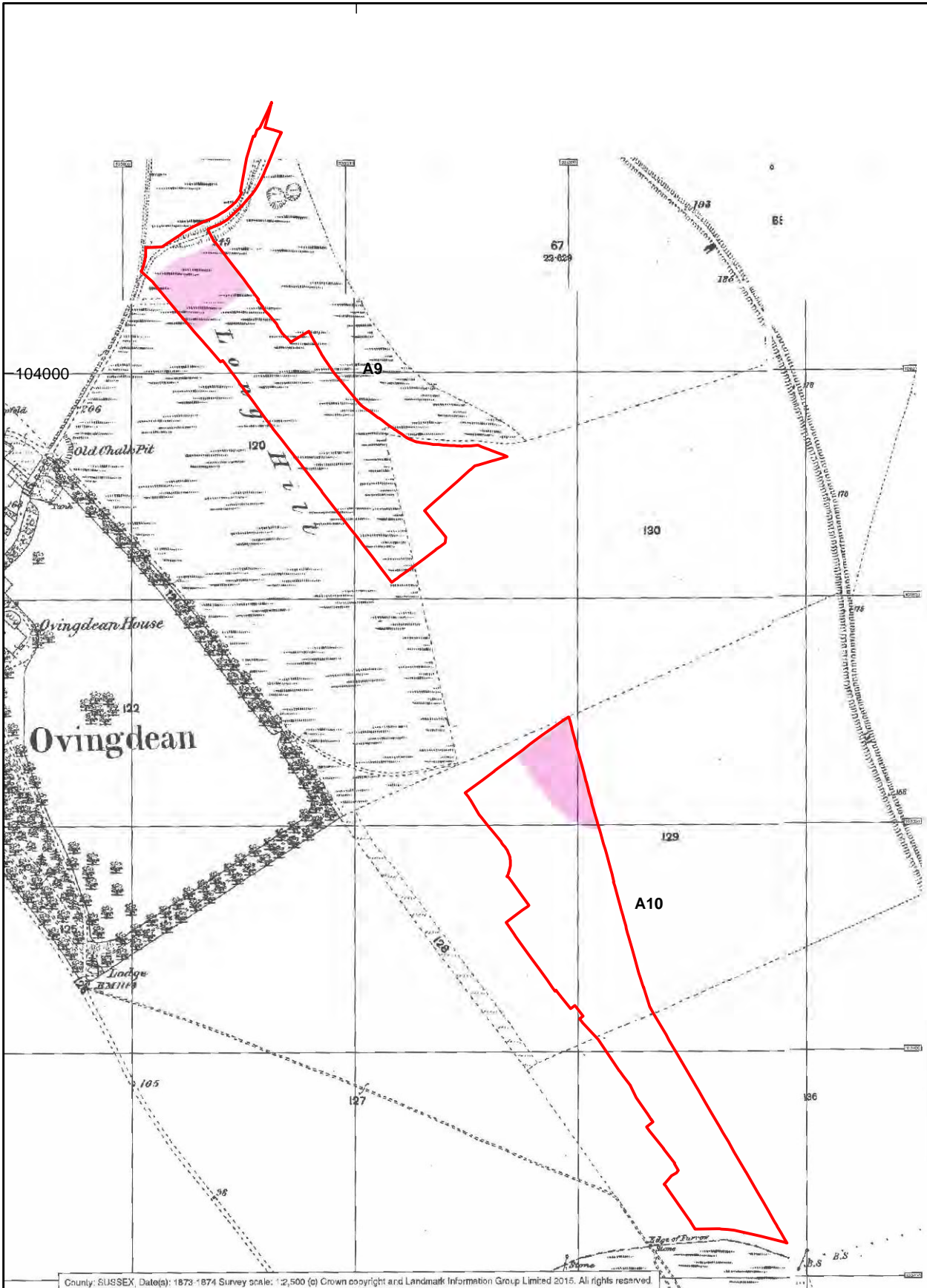
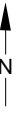
Assessment Area
 Urban Fringe with potential

0 0.2km



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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites		Fig. 51
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A9 (upper): Ovingdean Tithe Map, 1839 (ESRO TD/E 66)		
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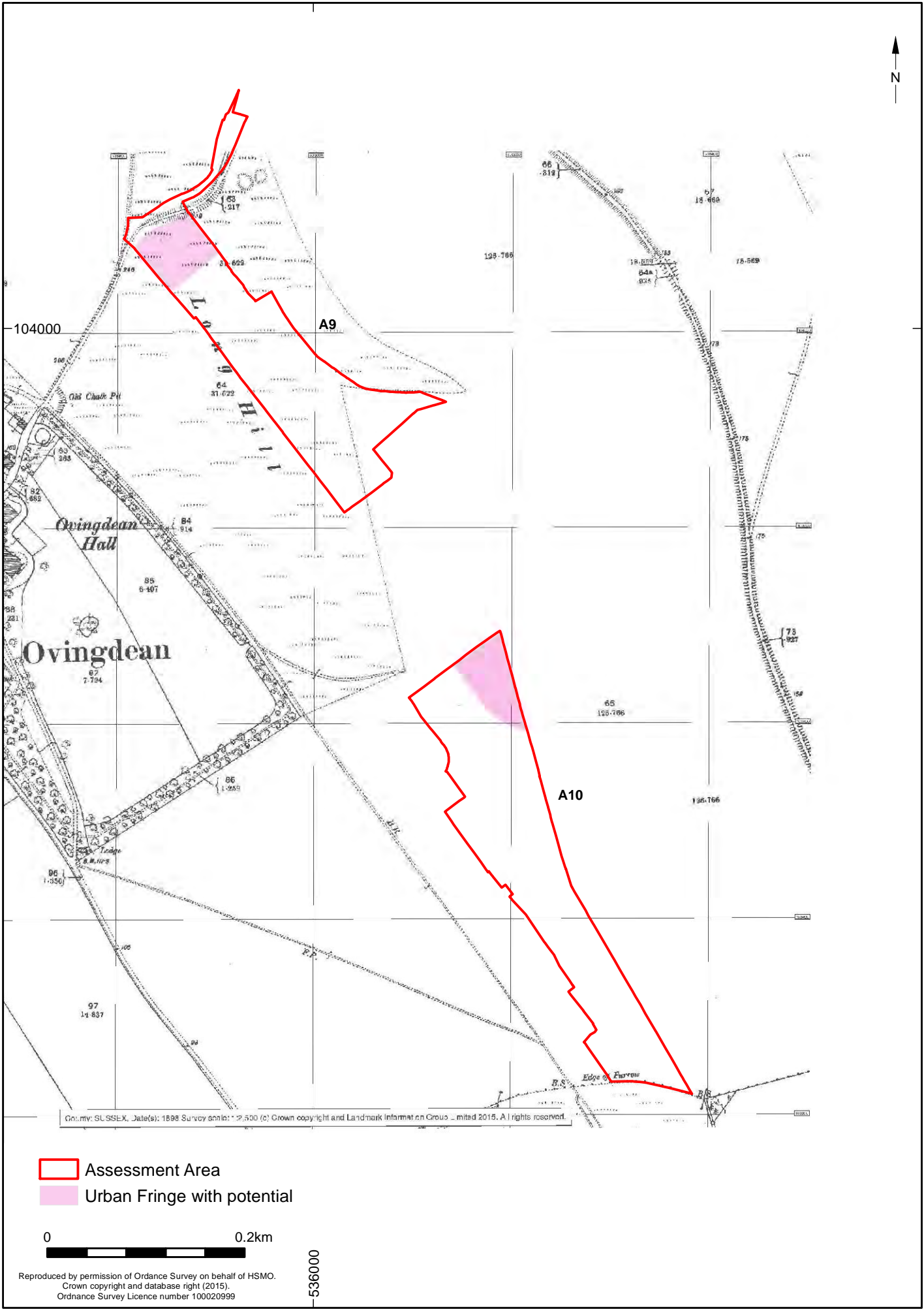
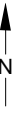
 Assessment Area
 Urban Fringe with potential





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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 52
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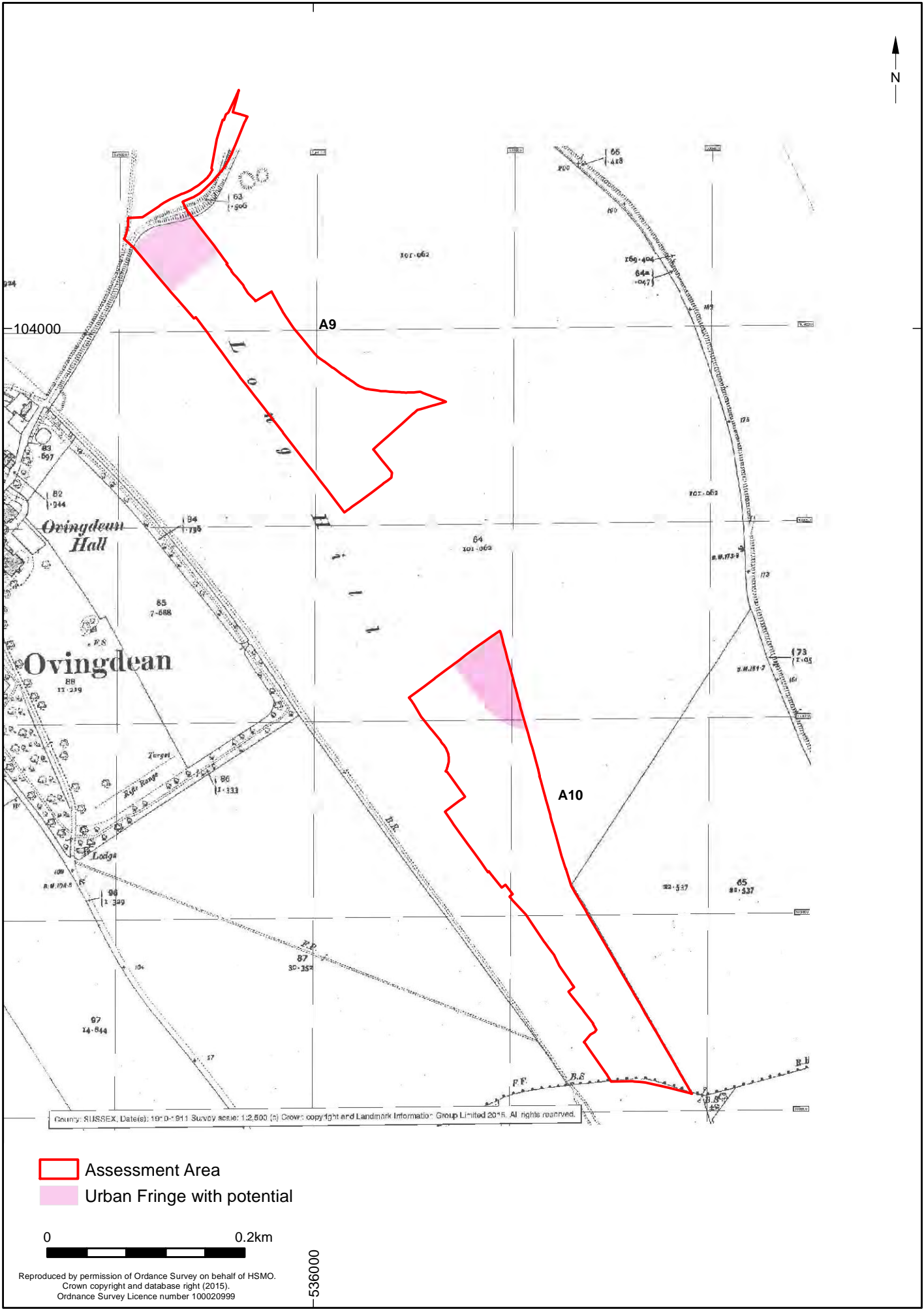
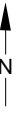
 Assessment Area
 Urban Fringe with potential



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 Assessment Area
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© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 54
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Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		

A10 (site 43): Longhill Road, Ovingdean (NGR 536230 103440) (Fig. 55)

Description and Land Use

The area assessed comprises site 43. It lies further down the same ridge as A9, and largely comprised of an eastward facing wooded slope with varying amounts of flatter ridgetop, divided amongst a number of properties, some of which have cleared the woodland to extend gardens. The northernmost has been cleared of woodland. The potential development area lies at the foot of the slope in the north-eastern corner.

Site Designations

An Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 66: Longhill Road – Anglo-Saxon inhumations) extends partly into the north-western corner.

The wider study area includes a Scheduled Monument (Long Barrow on Beacon Hill, NHLE 1013067), two Conservation Areas (Ovingdean and Rottingdean), several Grade II Listed Buildings and six further ANAs.

Previous archaeological work

No archaeological work has previously taken place within A10. Two watching briefs within the ANA just west of the north-west corner of A10 in 2005 and 2011 produced no archaeological deposits (EES15343 & 16109).

Archaeological and historical land use

A10 lies just 200m further down the same ridge as A9. The study area contains extensive Bronze Age to Romano-British field systems (**180 & 182**) and an assemblage of prehistoric artefacts from Field End (**183**).

The early medieval period is represented by a single inhumation of a male skeleton buried with an iron spearhead and found during construction work in 1935 (**184**) – this is similar to the example from Benfield in that the burial context is poorly understood. It may be a single burial or part of a larger cemetery. By the later Saxon period, a small agricultural settlement had developed at Ovingdean (**185**), clustered around the 11th century St Wulfram's church in the valley bottom. The manor was held by Lewes priory until the Dissolution of the monasteries, when Thomas Cromwell took it into his own hands. Although most of the surviving buildings in the historic core of Ovingdean are post-medieval, traces of medieval occupation have been found (**186**).

For most of the post-medieval period, A10 lay on an undeveloped ridgeline used as sheep pasture, set above the enclosed gardens of Ovingdean House (now Ovingdean Hall School) downslope to the south-west (Figs 56 – 60). The

remaining heritage assets reflect this history, comprising listed buildings of mostly agricultural origin (**190 – 193**).

Further barrows occupy the ridge further to the south (**195 & 196**), with a further field system and prehistoric to medieval artefacts in Greenway Bottom (**197, 198 & 199**). The ridge to the south also contains a dew pond⁹ (**200**) and a 16th century beacon site (**201**). A listed barn lies to the east (**202**). A buried concrete structure is partially visible on the flatter area at the top of the slope in the north-west corner of the site – this is not recorded on the HER, but appears to be a Second World War air raid shelter. One of the properties forming part of A10, Foxdown, has some minor cultural heritage significance as it is linked to the Hollywood star Erroll Flynn, who's parents spent their latter years in nearby Woodingdean.

Archaeological Potential

Although part of the same ridge as A9, this assessment area is located on the steep wooded eastern slope of the ridge, with the flatter ridgetop occupied by modern residential properties and gardens, much of which is terraced. Consequently, the archaeological potential here is lower. The potential development area lies at the lower part of the slope, in an area which has been cleared of trees, with potential disturbance to buried deposits from both tree growth and the felling and clearance process. This may be offset to some extent by its position downslope, where a deeper deposit of overburden would be expected due to soil creep, and which may therefore have provided some protection to buried archaeological deposits. Consequently, this site has a moderate archaeological potential. The buried bunker has archaeological significance in its own right, though lies outside the potential development area.

⁹ Which appears to have held an anti-aircraft gun during the Second World War. Prisoners-of-war also appear to have been held in this area, presumably in a fenced compound.
http://www.mybrightonandhove.org.uk/page_id_6970.aspx



Concrete bunker



Interior of bunker (seen through gap visible in previous photograph)

Potential Impacts

The likely impacts from residential development derive from construction groundworks. These are likely to comprise topsoil stripping and ground reduction to level sloping or irregular sites, excavation of foundation and service trenches, landscaping works including tree-planting, and the construction of ancillary features such as roads and paths and balancing

ponds. These impacts may truncate or destroy buried archaeological deposits and extant historic landscape features.

Any proposed groundworks in this potential development area will damage archaeological deposits.

There is a distant view of the assessment area from the scheduled barrows on Beacon Hill to the south, but any new residential development (if visible at all) would be viewed at a distance in the context of existing development. Consequently, no significant setting issues are anticipated on designated heritage assets.

Further Evaluation / Potential for Mitigation

Where archaeological potential has been identified in open areas with little or no expected truncation, further investigative evaluation is recommended. This is likely to take the form of a programme of intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological evaluation, typically an initial geophysical survey followed by archaeological trial trenching of a suitable sample size (usually equating to 4-5% of the total site area) targeting anomalies identified from the geophysical works and also blank areas. Depending on the results of the evaluation work, further open area excavation may be required, particularly in potential development areas that are adjacent to known archaeological sites. Recording of possible extant historic landscape features (bunker) is also recommended.

Recommendations for mitigation would be made following the results of further evaluation, but are likely to include, for example, excavation and recording of all archaeological deposits in accordance with published standards. Any recommendations for mitigation would need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Conclusion

The Assessment Area has been assessed as having moderate archaeological potential, mostly relating to prehistoric and Romano-British occupation, due to its position at the base of a slope. There will be a significant impact on this archaeological potential from any future residential development. A programme of non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological evaluation would be required to evaluate the potential, the results of which would form the basis for future decisions.

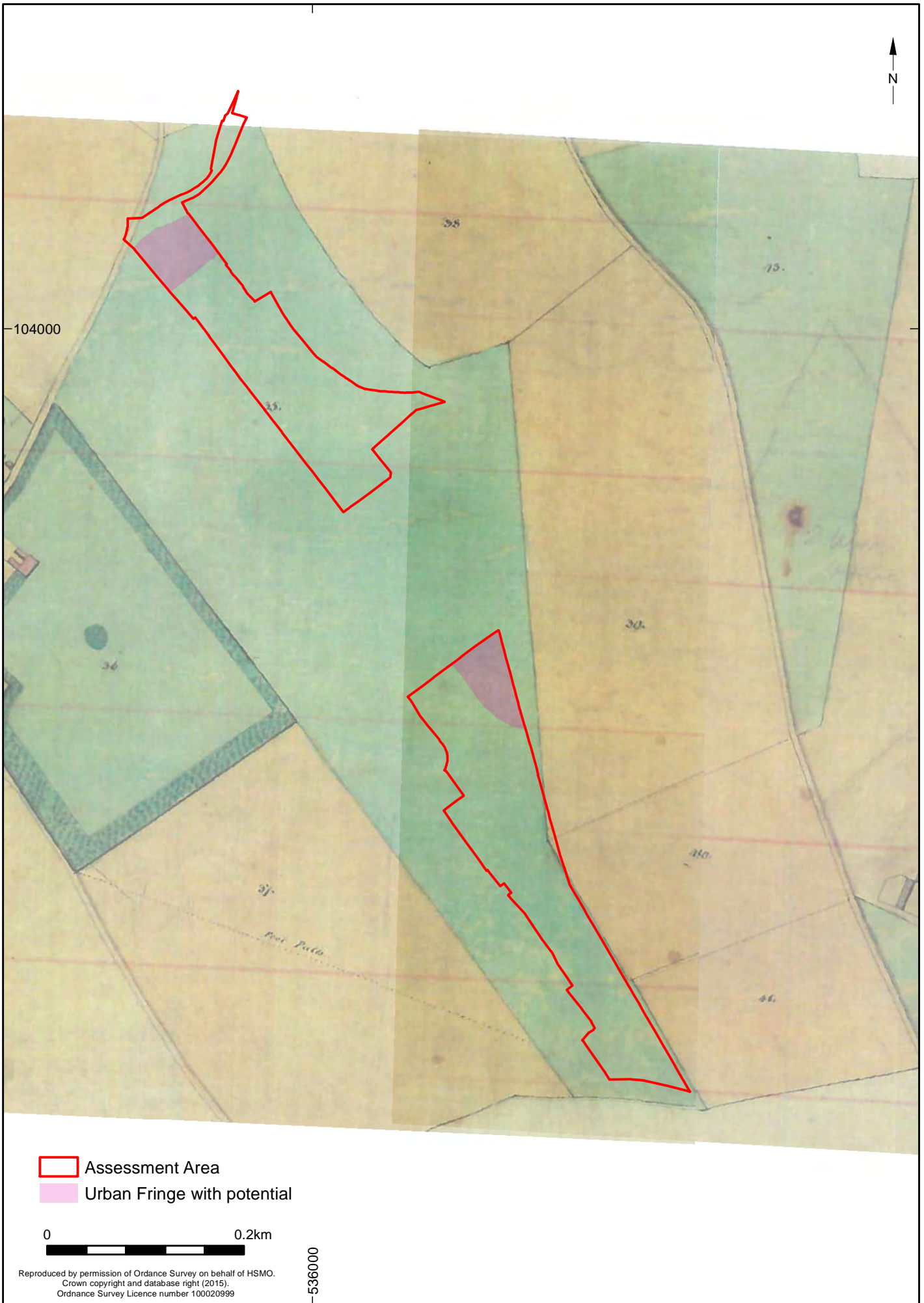
There is no indication at this stage that the potential development area contains buried archaeological deposits of national significance that would necessitate preservation *in situ* or which would constitute an insurmountable constraint for development (although this remains an option for the planning authority to consider).

There are no anticipated impacts on designated heritage assets.

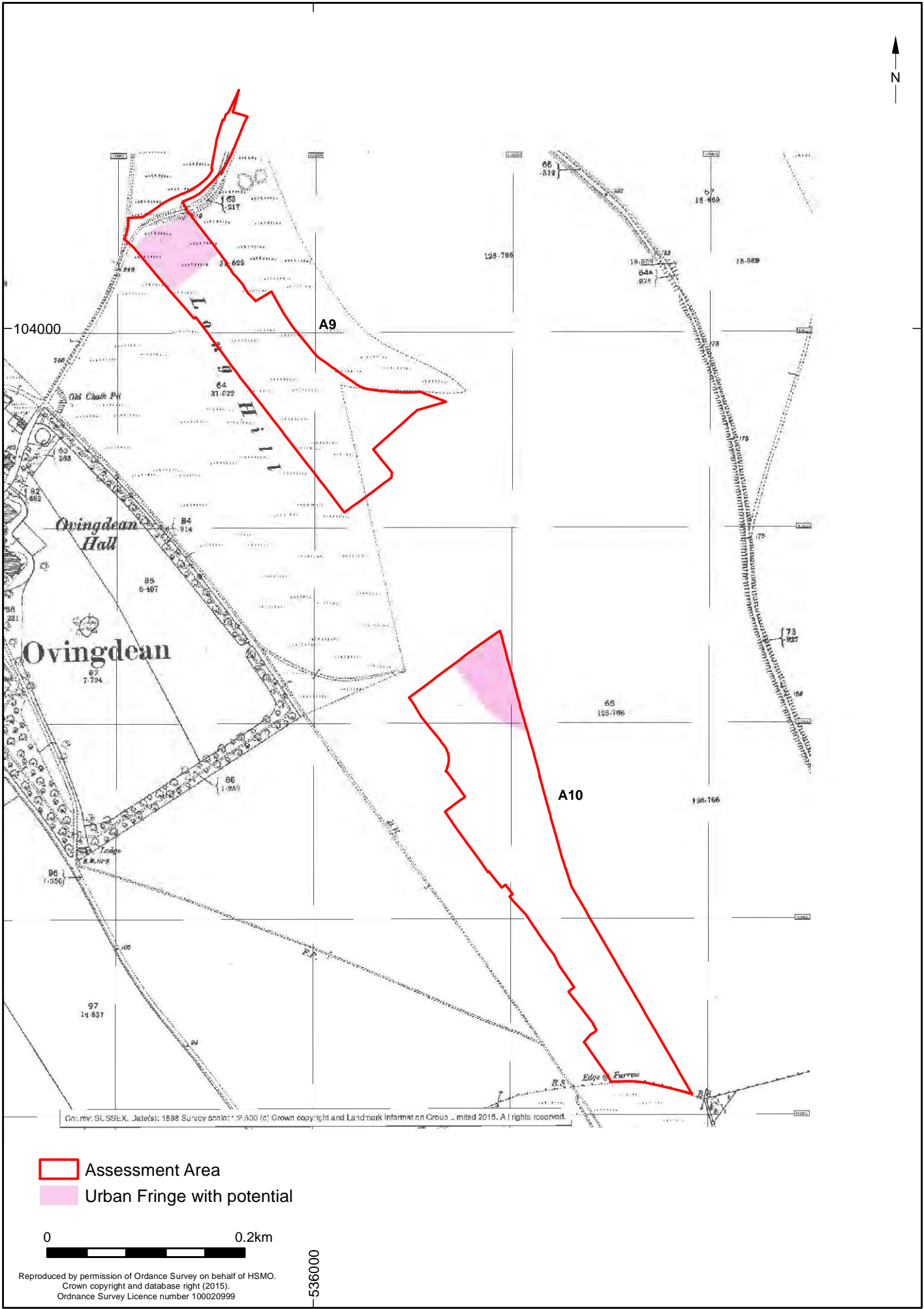
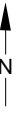
Any future planning applications should expect to be required to conduct a comprehensive suite of pre-application and post-determination archaeological works. If further archaeological evaluation indicates very high potential for significant archaeological remains, then parts of the site may not be suitable for development. All archaeological deposits that are excavated should be recorded in accordance with published standards, and the results disseminated to the public in an appropriate manner.



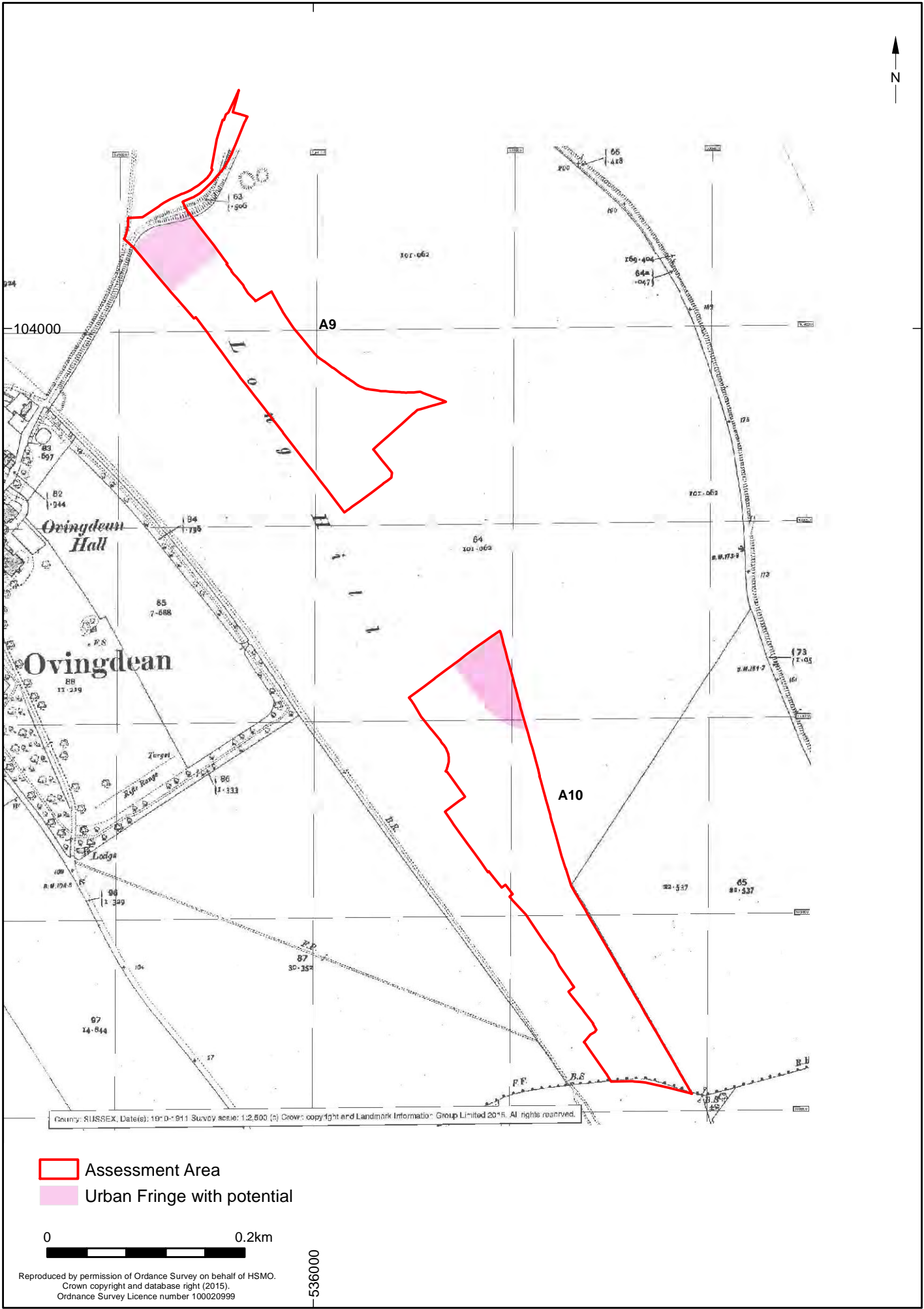
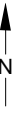
© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 56
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A10 (lower): 1714 Estate Map (ESRO BRD 3/4)	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites		Fig. 57
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A10 (lower): Ovingdean Tithe Map, 1839		
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR	(ESRO TD/E 66)		



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 59
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A10 (lower): OS 25 inch, 1898	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Brighton and Hove Urban Fringe Sites	Fig. 60
Project Ref: 7661	Nov 2015	Assessment Area A10 (lower): OS 25 inch, 1910	
Report Ref: 2015355	Drawn by: JLR		

4. CONCLUSIONS

Concluding remarks for each assessment area have been provided above. The key points will be summarised here:

- All ten of the assessment areas have been assessed as having archaeological potential, mostly relating to prehistoric and Romano-British agricultural settlements. Based on comparison with the results of earlier excavations in the vicinity, these are likely to be cut features representing the lowest surviving levels of dwellings, ancillary settlement areas and associated field boundaries and trackways.
- There will be a varying impact on this archaeological potential from any future residential development.
- There is no indication at this stage that any of the potential development areas contain buried archaeological deposits of national significance that would necessitate preservation *in situ* or which would constitute an insurmountable constraint for development (although this remains an option for the planning authority to consider).
- No significant impacts on the setting of any designated heritage assets have been identified, with the possible exception of A6, although further setting impacts may arise were the potential development areas to be enlarged.
- No expansion of the potential development areas is recommended in assessment areas A2, A3, A4, A6, A7 and A9, mainly due to potential impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets, but also for the potential impact on buried archaeological deposits and extant historic landscape features in A3
- Any future planning applications should expect to be required to conduct a comprehensive suite of pre-application and post-determination archaeological works to ensure that all archaeological deposits are excavated and recorded in accordance with published standards, and the results disseminated to the public in an appropriate manner. The details of this would be determined by the planning authority's archaeological advisors (ESCC).

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ESRO TD/E69 Portslade Tithe, map and apportionment, 1841

ESRO TD/E28 Preston Tithe, map and apportionment, 1842

ESRO TD/E46 Patcham Tithe, map and apportionment, 1842

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ESRO AMS 5868/1/5 (1947)

ESRO AMS 5868/1/7 (1945)

ESRO AMS 5868/1/8 (1945)

ESRO BH/A/15/2 (c.1950-67)

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APPENDIX 1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
A1: Mile Oak Hill, Portslade								
1	MES1112		Portslade	524500 108500	Cockroost Hill causewayed enclosure	Possible Neolithic causewayed enclosure, identified from air photographs in 1989 showing two concentric discontinuous ditches.	Neolithic	ANA 151
2	MES1036		Portslade	524520 108550	Discoidal flint knife	Early Bronze Age flint knife found north of Cockroost Hill in 1924.	Bronze Age	ANA 151
3	MES17162		Portslade	525220 108070	Mount Zion: field system	Early Bronze Age to Romano-British field system, surviving as cropmarks.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	ANA 2 ANA 1533
4	MES21470		Portslade	524810 107990	Mile Oak Farm: Bronze Age settlement	Middle-Late Bronze age settlement.	Bronze Age	
5	MES1052		Portslade	525000 108000 (Generic)	Roman coin	<i>Sestertius</i> 'first brass' of Hadrian (117-138) found somewhere on Mount Zion prior to 1914.	Roman	ANA 2
A2: Benfield Valley								
6	MES1049		Portslade	526000 106000 (Generic)	Hangleton Down: Palaeolithic axe	Handaxe found somewhere on Hangleton Down prior to 1929.	Palaeolithic	
7	MES17163		Hangleton	526300 108210	West Hove Golf Course: field system	Early Bronze Age to Romano-British field system, surviving as cropmarks.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	ANA 6
8	MES1080		Portslade	525910 105730	Buckfield: Romano-British cemetery	Twenty or more cremation burials in urns found in a former brickfield at Buckfield in 1875.	Romano-British	ANA 660
9	MES1084		Portslade	526000 107000 (Generic)	Round Hill: undated inhumations	Seven skeletons found in a 'little' mound during pond digging in 1857, with a corroded Roman brass couin found nearby.	Early Medieval	
10	MES1093		Portslade	525900 106700	The Old Windmill: ?villa	Findspots of various Romano-British artefacts, including coins, pottery, brick, tile, tesserae and a 'pavement', suggesting a possible villa or other settlement.	Romano-British	ANA 659
11	MES1082		Hangleton	526220 10734	West Hove Golf Course: Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial with shield boss, spear head, knife, iron shield stud and parts	Early Medieval	ANA 9

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
					inhumation	of two others found during construction of a golf bunker in 1931.		
12	MES16718		Portslade / Hangleton	526011 107300 – 526234 105828	Saxon boundary bank	Former parish boundary bank probably originating as the boundary to an estate at West Blatchington.	Early Medieval	
13	MES1043		Aldrington	526500 105500	Aldrington: deserted medieval village	Former medieval village of aldrington, lost to coastal erosion (NGR relates to later village centre).	Medieval - Post-Medieval	ANA 14
14	MES1068	1187557	Hangleton	526440 106930	Hangleton Manor Inn & The Old Manor House	15 th century and later building.	Medieval - Post-Medieval	LB II* Hangleton CA ANA 661
15	MES1096		Hangleton	526900 107400	Hangleton: deserted medieval village	Site of former village, mentioned in Domesday but deserted by the 15 th century. Excavated in 1952-54.	Medieval	ANA 1
16	MES1100	1298636	Hangleton	526740 107280	Church of St Helen	12 th century church, with later additions.	Medieval	LB II* Hangleton CA ANA 1
17	MES1164		Hangleton	526400 107300	6 Meads Avenue: medieval settlement	Pits containing 13 th century pottery sherds and animal bones seen by Eric Holden during building work in 1964.	Medieval	ANA 947
18	MES22006		Hangleton	526220 107020	Benfield Farm: medieval farmstead	Site of medieval farmstead, based on reference in Domesday Book.	Medieval	
19	MES22011		Hangleton	526730 107260	Hangleton: medieval hamlet	Documentary evidence for medieval settlement.	Medieval	Hangleton CA ANA 1
20	MES1107	1209609	Aldrington	526481 105549	Portslade Railway Station and Walls abutting	Railway station built in 1857.	Post-Medieval	LB II
21	MES1110	1298634	Hangleton	526291 107129	Benfield Barn	18 th century brick and flint barn with tiled roof.	Post-Medieval	LB II Benfield Barn CA
22	MES1179		Portslade	525700 107000	Foredown Hill: hospital	Infectious diseases hospital, built 1881. Demolished in 1970s/1980s, leaving detached water tower, now a countryside centre.	Post-Medieval	

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
23	-	1187558	Hangleton	526461 106958	Rookery Cottage & The Cottage	16 th century former service range and gatehouse, now cottages.	Post-Medieval	LB II Hangleton CA ANA 661
24	-	1298635	Hangleton	526464 106890	Dovecote about 20 metres south of Hangleton Manor Inn	17 th century flint dovecote, restored 1983-87.	Post-Medieval	LB II Hangleton CA ANA 661
25	MES15480		Aldrington	526740 105880	The Knoll Business Centre: human skeleton	Human skeletal fragments observed.	Undated	
26	MES25577		Hangleton	526260 107350	Benfield Valley Golf Course: possible lynchet	Linear feature, possibly a lynchet, observed during walkover for desk-based assessment by Archaeology South-East, 2014.	Undated	ANA 9
A3: Ladies Mile, Carden Avenue								
27	MES141	1002303	Falmer / Patcham	531600 110200	Tegdown Hill: field system	Early Bronze Age – Romano- British field system surviving mostly as cropmarks, but with some surviving earthworks (lynchets).	Bronze Age – Romano-British	Scheduled Monument ANA 18 ANA 19 ANA 652 ANA 1349
28	MES257	1020384 (SM) 1001447 (RPG)	Falmer	532540 109560	Pudding Bag Wood: bowl barrow	Early Bronze Age bowl barrow and Romano-British pottery sherds.	Bronze Age & Romano-British	Scheduled Monument ANA 19 Stanmer Park RPG II
29	MES263		Patcham	531570 109070	Ladies Mile: bowl barrow	Early Bronze Age bowl barrow, excavated in 1956.	Bronze Age	ANA 652
30	MES330	1002303	Patcham	531900 109700	Eastwick Bottom: trackway, prehistoric & Romano-British artefacts	Double-lynchet trackway forming an integral part of field system MES 141. Various prehistoric artefacts (Neolithic to Iron Age) associated.	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument ANA 18
31	MES331		Patcham	531940 109380	Ladies Mile: bowl barrow	Site of bowl barrow, interpreted from cremation burial found in a chalk cist in 1921.	Bronze Age	ANA 652
32	MES464		Patcham	531690 109050	Patcham Fawcett School: Bronze Age settlement	Possible farmstead with three roundhouses and several four- post structures, with other features.	Bronze Age	ANA 652
33	MES465		Patcham	531570 109070	Patcham Fawcett School: Bronze Age / Romano-British features	Late Bronze Age settlement site and Romano-British inhumation burial found during archaeological excavations in 1992-93.	Bronze Age & Romano-British	ANA 652

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
34	MES16160		Patcham	532130 108980	Lynchets	Bronze Age – Romano-British lynchets, marked on historic OS maps.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	
35	MES16161		Patcham	532210 108970	Lynchets	Bronze Age – Romano-British lynchets, marked on historic OS maps.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	
36	MES16163		Falmer	532580 109160	Terraceway	Bronze Age – Romano-British terraceway, marked on historic OS maps.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	ANA 21
37	MES16368	1020384 (SM) 1001447 (RPG)	Falmer	532570 109540	Pudding Bag Wood: earthwork	Prehistoric linear boundary bank.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	Scheduled Monument Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 19
38	MES23816		Patcham	532070 108970	East of Ditchling Road: field system	Field system recorded by HS Toms in 1911.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	ANA 21 ANA 652
39	MES24578		Patcham	531610 108930	14 Petworth Road, Patcham: probable Bronze Age flints	Bronze Age artefacts found during a watching brief in 2010.	Bronze Age	
40	MES260		Falmer	532500 109200	Iron Age / Romano-British settlement	Possible Iron Age and Romano-British settlement with finds of pottery.	Iron Age – Romano-British	ANA 21
41	MES262		Patcham	532000 109100	Iron Age / Romano-British pottery. Roman coins	Iron Age and Romano-British pottery and 1 st -4 th century Roman coins found c.1908.	Iron Age – Romano-British	
42	MES333		Patcham	531700 109200	Romano-British settlement and Bronze Age – Iron Age pottery	Possible Romano-British settlement, evidenced by ditches, gullies, postholes and pottery, together with earlier artefacts.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	ANA 652
43	MES334	1002303	Patcham	531690 109950	Tegdown Hill: Iron Age / Romano-British settlement	Site of small settlement, mainly evidence by pottery finds.	Iron Age – Romano-British	Scheduled Monument ANA 18
44	MES338	1002303	Patcham	531630 109860	Track	Double-lyncheted trackway, forming part of field system MES141.	Iron Age – Romano-British	Scheduled Monument ANA 18
45	MES271	1002303	Patcham	532000 109700	Eastwick Barn: Romano-British pottery	Romano-British pottery found on terraces.	Romano-British	Scheduled Monument ANA 18
46	MES295		Patcham	530880 108820	Ladies Mile Road: Romano-British inhumation	4 th century inhumation burial found in cable trench in 1928	Romano-British	ANA 848

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
47	MES326		Patcham	531560 109040	Patcham Fawcett School: Romano-British inhumations	Two Romano-British inhumation burials found during construction of school in 1963.	Romano-British	ANA 652
48	MES337	1002303	Patcham	531600 109710	Eastwick Bottom: Romano-British settlement	Concentration of Romano-British pottery suggesting a settlement site.	Romano-British	Scheduled Monument ANA 18
49	MES332	1002303	Patcham	532020 109670	Eastwick Barn: earthwork	Rectangular enclosure comprising bank and ditch, built over prehistoric cultivation terraces.	Medieval	Scheduled Monument ANA 18
50	MES16155		Patcham	531920 109500	Ladies Mile: gravel pit	Gravel pit shown on 19 th century mapping.	Post-Medieval	ANA 652
51	MES16157		Patcham	531820 109500	Post-medieval dew pond	Dew pond shown on 19 th century maps.	Post-Medieval	
52	MES16156		Patcham	531650 109110	Dew pond	Dew pond.	Post-Medieval	ANA 652
53	MES18975		Patcham	531620 109460	Eastwick Barn: 18 th century barn	Barn recorded on early 19 th century maps. Now demolished.	Post-Medieval	
54	MES23253		Falmer / Stanmer	532430 109500 – 532360 109960 & 532860 109260 – 533590 108280	Stanmer Park: Road	Pre-18 th century alignments for the existing Ditchling and Coldean roads.	Post-Medieval	ANA 18 ANA 1349
55	MES23255	1001447	Falmer	532530 109650	Stanmer Park: paths	Straight paths in Upper Lodge Wood.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 19
56	MES23262	1001447	Falmer	532890 109900	Stanmer Park: West Drive	West Drive, built 1783-99.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer Park RPG II
57	MES23266	1001447	Falmer	532670 109460	Stanmer Park: undated paths	Part of designed landscape path.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer Park RPG II
58	MES23327	1001447	Falmer / Stanmer	532980 110300	Stanmer Park: 19 th century boundary wall	19 th century flint boundary wall to Stanmer Park.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer Park RPG II

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
59	MES7320		Patcham	531800 109400	Ladies Mile: earthworks	10m wide depression and a number of linear earthworks – possibly remains of a prehistoric fieldsystem or Second World War defences.	Undated	ANA 652
A4: Land south of Hollingbury golf course and east of Ditchling Road								
60	MES219	1014526	Patcham	532200 107900	Hollingbury Hill: Neolithic axe	Polished axe, possibly granite, found on Hollingbury Hill in 1907.	Neolithic	Scheduled Monument ANA 26
61	MES297	1014526	Patcham	532200 107900	Hollingbury Hill: Neolithic axe	Flint axe found on north side of Hollingbury Hill between 1907 and 1918.	Neolithic	Scheduled Monument ANA 26
62	MES298		Patcham	532200 107700	Hollingbury: Neolithic quern	Fragment of quern stone found on south side of Hollingbury, 1907-18.	Neolithic	ANA 26
63	MES299	1014526	Patcham	532200 107900	Hollingbury Hill: Neolithic axe	Flint chopper found, 1907-18.	Neolithic	Scheduled Monument ANA 26
64	MES310		Patcham	531050 107830	Surrenden Road: Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flint concentrations	Flint implements found on three separate sites prior to 1914.	Neolithic – Bronze Age	ANA 852
65	MES304	1014526	Patcham	532200 107800	Hollingbury Fort: Bronze Age hoard	Hoard of bronze metalwork found within the hillfort in 1825.	Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument ANA 26
66	MES17239		Patcham	532220 107380	Land east of Hollingbury Hillfort: Bronze Age flints	A scatter of Neolithic to Late Bronze Age flints and occasional later pottery found during fieldwalking in 1993.	Neolithic – Bronze Age	
67	MES268		Patcham	532000 107000 (Generic)	Hollingbury Hill: Late Bronze Age axe	Bronze socketed axe of Gaulish type found prior to 1849.	Bronze Age	
68	MES311	1014526	Patcham	532200 107900	Hollingbury Castle: hillfort	Univallate hillfort of Early Iron Age date, replacing a Late Bronze Age enclosure. Possibly the site of a Romano-British temple.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	Scheduled Monument ANA 26
69	MES317	1014526	Patcham	532190 107870	Hollingbury Castle: bowl barrows and hoard	Three Bronze Age bowl barrows within the later hillfort, with a bronze hoard found in one.	Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument ANA 26
70	MES316		Patcham	532000 107000 (Generic)	'Downs above Brighton': Iron Age coin	Iron Age gold stater found on the downs above Brighton prior to 1890.	Iron Age	

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
71	MES320		Patcham	531900 107700	Iron Age coin	Iron Age gold stater found in Hollingbury allotments prior to 1952.	Iron Age	
72	MES7215		Patcham	531558 107920	Cuckmere Way: Iron Age roundhouse	A number of features were observed during a watching brief in 2002. These included pits, linear features and a circular ditch interpreted as a roundhouse.	Iron Age	ANA 849
73	MES220	1014526	Patcham	532200 107900	Hollingbury Hill area: Roman cremation	A Romano-British cinerary urn found prior to 1952.	Romano-British	Scheduled Monument ANA 26
74	MES274		Patcham	531500 107600	Roedale allotments: Roman coins	Three Roman coins found c.1922.	Romano-British	
75	MES292		Patcham	531500 107500	Hollingbury allotments: Roman coin	Silver denarius of Hadrian dug up c.1910.	Romano-British	
76	MES294		Patcham	531900 106900	Barnett Road: Roman coin	Roman coin found prior to 1939.	Romano-British	
77	MES16168		Patcham	531750 107750	20 th century building	20 th century building.	Post-Medieval	
78	MES23470		Preston	531760 106660	Hertford Infant School: WW2 air raid shelter	Air raid shelter beneath school playground.	Post-Medieval	
79	DES6776	1380441	Patcham	531399 107598	Tram Shelter opposite the junction with Surrenden Road	Early 20 th century wooden tram shelter with shingled roof.	Post-Medieval	LB II
80	MES16167		Patcham	531590 107830	Dew pond	Former dew pond, now filled in.	Undated	
A5: Varley Halls, Coldean								
Site nos. 36, 37, 54, 57 and 58 are listed in A3 but also lie within A5.								
81	MES26056		Stanmer	532930 108490	21 Nanson Road, Coldean: Late Neolithic flake	Late Neolithic flake found during a watching brief in 2012.	Neolithic	
82	MES256	1014456 (SM) 1001447 (RPG)	Stanmer	532850 109430	Great Wood: bowl barrow	Large round barrow near Old Bear Corner, now mutilated. Human remains discovered during chalk digging in 1890s.	Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 23
83	MES328		Falmer	532720 109150	133 Hawkhurst Road: Late Bronze Age pit	Late Bronze Age pit and pottery found in 1951.	Bronze Age	

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
84	MES329	1001447	Stanmer	533000 109370	Pudding Bag Wood: ?barrow	Alleged site of barrow.	Bronze Age	Stanmer Park RPG II
85	MES467		Stanmer	533150 108900	Varley Halls: Bronze Age settlement	Middle-Late Bronze Age settlement site excavated in 1992.	Bronze Age	ANA 651
86	MES7153		Falmer	532744 109308	Downsview: Middle Bronze Age settlement	Bronze Age settlement site excavated in 1990.	Bronze Age	
87	MES16162		Falmer / Patcham	532660 108590	Hollingbury Hill: field system	Bronze Age to Romano-British field system.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	ANA 21
88	MES16362	1001447	Stanmer	533203 109350	Stanmer Great Wood: mound	Ovoid mound in woodland, possibly a burnt mound.	Bronze Age	Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 25
89	MES26328	1001447	Stanmer	533080 109090	Varley Halls, Brighton: prehistoric lynchet	Lynchet of prehistoric date identified during evaluation in 2008.	Prehistoric	Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 651
90	MES269	1020385 (SM) 1001447 (RPG)	Stanmer	533190 109240	Great Stanmer Wood: cross-ridge dyke	Early Iron Age cross-ridge dyke extending for 72m across a wooded ridge.	Iron Age	Scheduled Monument Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 25
91	MES322		Stanmer	532900 108600	Ingham Road: Iron Age / Romano-British settlement	Iron Age / Romano-British settlement site found during construction work in 1950s.	Iron Age – Romano-British	ANA 22
92	MES8560		Stanmer	532808 108603	50 Wolseley Road: Romano-British ditch	Romano-British ditch found during watching brief in 2009.	Romano-British	ANA 22
93	MES16709		Stanmer	532910 108690	1 Nanson Road: Romano-British features	Romano-British features found during evaluation in 2010.	Romano-British	ANA 22
94	MES17224		Stanmer	532780 108600	Wolseley Road, Coldean: Romano-British cremation urn	1 st -2 nd century cremation urn found during construction work.	Romano-British	ANA 22
95	MES26329	1001447	Stanmer	533080 109100	Varley Halls, Brighton: Roman finds	Romano-British pottery sherds found during evaluation in 2008.	Romano-British	Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 651
96	MES6928	1001447	Stanmer	533700 108800	Stanmer Great Wood: Anglo-Saxon inhumation	Early Anglo-Saxon grave containing a skeleton exposed by a tree fall in 1956.	Early Medieval	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 859
97	MES23259	1001447	Falmer / Stanmer	532670 109580	Stanmer Park: trackway	Trackway within woodland, possibly of medieval origin.	Medieval	Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 19

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
98	MES16159		Falmer	532480 109000	Dewpond	Post-medieval dewpond.	Post-Medieval	ANA 21
99	MES16357	1001447	Stanmer	533776 108961	Stanmer Great Wood: former hedgerow	Row of tree stumps, formerly pollards with a slight bank, suggesting a former boundary.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
100	MES23258	1001447	Stanmer	533300 109050	Stanmer Park: rides	Straight paths of early 18 th century design.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
101	MES23264	1001447	Stanmer	533740 109160	Stanmer Park: undated paths	Paths within Great Wood.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
102	MES23265	1001447	Stanmer	532970 109570	Stanmer Park: undated paths	Path along north edge of Great Wood.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer Park RPG II
103	MES23267	1001447	Stanmer	533420 109190	Stanmer Park: undated paths	Secondary path within Great Wood.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
104	MES23291	1001447	Stanmer	533510 109160	Stanmer Park: post-medieval bank	Bank.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
105	MES23294	1001447	Stanmer	533190 109490	Stanmer Park: pond	Former pond.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer Park RPG II
106	MES23295	1001447	Stanmer	533470 109280	Stanmer Park: post-medieval ditch/path	Ditch / path with flint retaining wall.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
107	MES23297	1001447	Stanmer	533380 109360	Stanmer Park: post-medieval mound	Large irregular mound south of walled garden. Possibly a cold store.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
108	MES23300	1001447	Stanmer	533450 109520	Stanmer Park: post-medieval walled/kitchen garden	Walled garden of 18 th century origin.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 609
109	MES23330	1001447	Stanmer	533450 109500	Stanmer Park: post-medieval flint wall	Remnant of flint wall.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 609
110	MES23331	1001447	Stanmer	533500 109410	Stanmer Park: 19 th century pet cemetery	19 th century pet cemetery.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 609
111	MES26330	1001447	Stanmer	533080 109110	Varley Halls, Brighton: post-medieval finds	Post-medieval finds found during an evaluation in 2008.	Post-Medieval	Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 651
112	DES7588	1380952 (LB) 1001447 (RPG)	Stanmer	533625 109177	Frankland Monument	Coade stone monument to Frederick Frankland, 1775. Column resting on three tortoises.	Post-Medieval	LB II Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
113	MES409		Stanmer	533100 108800	Coldean: well	Well of unknown date.	Undated	
114	MES16353	1001447	Stanmer	533259 109256	Stanmer Great Wood: earthwork	Linear bank and ovoid depression.	Undated	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 25

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
115	MES16354	1001447	Stanmer	533330 109261	Stanmer Great Wood: linear bank	Linear bank in woodland.	Undated	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 25
116	MES16355	1001447	Stanmer	533254 109293	Stanmer Great Wood: ?trackway	Possible trackway through woodland.	Undated	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 25
117	MES16356	1001447	Stanmer	533679 108804	Stanmer Great Wood: earthwork	Linear bank, possibly a deerpark boundary.	Undated	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 859
118	MES16358	1001447	Stanmer	533443 109203	Stanmer Great Wood: hollow	Ovoid depression, possibly flint extraction pit.	Undated	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
119	MES16359	1001447	Stanmer	533607 108878	Stanmer Great Wood: hollow	Depression.	Undated	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
120	MES16360	1001447	Stanmer	533244 109236	Stanmer Great Wood: hollow	Depression.	Undated	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II ANA 25
121	MES16361	1001447	Stanmer	533235 109235	Stanmer Great Wood: hollow	Depression.	Undated	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
122	MES16363	1001447	Stanmer	533791 108809	Stanmer Great Wood: mound	Ovoid mound.	Undated	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
123	MES23288	1001447	Stanmer	533720 109230	Stanmer Park: post-medieval bank	Bank and terrace.	Undated	Stanmer CA Stanmer Park RPG II
A6: Brighton Race Course								
124	MES174	1010929	Brighton St Peter	533010 104770	Whitehawk Camp: Neolithic causewayed enclosure	Well preserved earthworks of a large and complex multivallate causewayed enclosure, with limited evidence for later prehistoric activity.	Neolithic	Scheduled Monument ANA 377
125	MES270		Falmer	534000 106000 (Generic)	'Upper Bevendean': scraper	Possible flint scraper with hafted sides found in garden in Upper Bevendean prior to 1923.	Neolithic – Bronze Age	
126	MES184		Brighton St Peter	533101 104954	Whitehawk Hill: barrows	Bronze Age round barrows standing outside the causewayed enclosure, levelled in 1822 to create the racecourse.	Bronze Age	ANA 377
127	MES25740		Brighton St Peter	533200 105210	Brighton Racecourse: prehistoric flints	Small assemblage of prehistoric worked flint found during an evaluation at the racecourse in 2010.	Prehistoric	ANA 377
128	MES211		Brighton St Peter	532500 104900	Pankhurst Avenue: Roman coin	'3 rd brass' coin of Trajan (AD 105-110) found in 1929.	Romano-British	

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
129	MES288		Ovingdean	533700 105400	Race Hill Allotments: Greek and Roman coins	'2 nd brass' of Domitian (AD 81-96) and an Alexandrian type bronze tetradrachm found prior to 1936.	Romano-British	
130	MES277		Brighton St Peter	533085 105058	'Near Brighton Racecourse': Anglo-Saxon cremation	Ornamental flint ball found in a barrow with a cremation burial c.1850 by Dr Gideon Mantell.	Early Medieval	ANA 377
131	MES7272		Preston / Falmer	533570 105810	Race Hill Mill: post mill (site of)	Post mill constructed in 1862, damaged by a gale in 1908 and collapsed in 1913.	Post-Medieval	ANA 1318
132	MES16170		Ovingdean	534140 104950	Riflebutt Cottage	Late 19 th century building, now demolished.	Post-Medieval	
133	MES16171		Ovingdean	534090 105510	Racehill Farm	Late 19 th century farmstead, now demolished.	Post-Medieval	
134	MES16172		Brighton St Peter	532790 104500	20 th century buildings	20 th century buildings.	Post-Medieval	ANA 377
135	MES16173		Ovingdean	534220 105230	Rifle Range	19 th – 20 th century rifle range.	Post-Medieval	
136	MES16174		Ovingdean	534030 104920	Sheepcote Valley: 20 th century building	Building associated with the rifle range, probably a store.	Post-Medieval	
137	MES19328		Brighton St Peter	532990 104510	Whitehawk Hill: radar and ROC post	Chain Home Low (CHL) radar station, built in 1941, site now used as a BBC transmitter. Also contains a Royal Observer Corps monitoring post, built 1962 and closed in 1991.	Post-Medieval	ANA 377
138	MES25736		Brighton St Peter	533180 105170	Brighton Racecourse: post-medieval wall and finds	Post-medieval wall identified during evaluation in 2010.	Post-Medieval	ANA 377
139	DES7231	1380497	Brighton St Peter	532885 105220	Brighton General Hospital, Arundel Building	Former workhouse and infirmary, built in 1865, becoming Brighton Municipal Hospital in 1935.	Post-Medieval	LB II
140	DES7450	1380783	Brighton St Peter	532444 104709	Lamp Post in front of No 28 Queen's Park Rise	Mid-late 19 th century gas standard, adapted to electric light.	Post-Medieval	LB II Queens Park CA
141	DES7540	1380891	Brighton St Peter	532416 104778	Lamp Post in front of No 41	Mid-late 19 th century gas standard, adapted to electric	Post-Medieval	LB II Queens Park CA

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
					St Luke's Terrace	light.		
142	DES7544	1380897	Brighton St Peter	532451 104741	Walls and railings to St Luke's School and St Luke's Pool and No 10 Caretaker's House	Retaining walls, piers and railings, built 1900-03.	Post-Medieval	LB II Queens Park CA
143	DES7780	1381613	Brighton St Peter	532778 105498	Brighton and Preston Cemetery Mortuary Chapel	Cemetery chapel, built c.1900.	Post-Medieval	LB II
144	DES7840	1381673 (LB) 1000222 (RPG)	Brighton St Peter	532852 105616	Woodvale Crematorium	Cemetery chapel, built 1857 with crematorium added 1930.	Post-Medieval	LB II Woodvale Cemetery RPG II
145	MES24596	1010929	Brighton St Peter	532980 104820	Whitehawk Camp: undated feature	Undated feature found during watching brief in 2009.	Undated	Scheduled Monument ANA 377
146	MES25739		Brighton St Peter	533210 105250	Brighton Racecourse: undated post-holes	Undated post-holes found during evaluation in 2010.	Undated	ANA 377
A7: Land east of Whitehawk Hill Road								
Site nos. 124, 126-128, 134, 137-142, 145 and 146 are listed in A6 but also lie within A7. Listed buildings south of Eastern Road have been omitted due to the numbers involved (>40) and their distance from A7.								
147	MES196		Brighton St Peter	533000 103800	St Mary's Hall: Iron Age – Romano-British settlement	Iron Age brooch and Roman artefacts including pottery, coins and a brooch were found in 1907-8.	Iron Age – Romano-British	ANA 378
148	MES382		Brighton St Peter	532300 104100	Kemp Town Station	Former railway station.	Post-Medieval	
149	MES386		Brighton Kemp Town	532800 103700	Odeon Cinema, St George's Road	20 th century cinema, built 1934, hit by a bomb in 1940 and closed in 1960.	Post-Medieval	East Cliff CA
150	MES390		Brighton Kemp Town	532700 103800	Sussex Eye Hospital	Eye hospital built in 1933-35.	Post-Medieval	
151	MES392		Brighton St Peter	532700 103900	Royal Sussex County Hospital	Hospital designed by Sir Charles Barry and built 1826-28.	Post-Medieval	
152	MES408		Brighton Kemp Town	532226 103848	St Anne's Church	19 th century church.	Post-Medieval	East Cliff CA
153	MES7271		Brighton Kemp Town	532762 103729	East End / Taylor's Mill	Post mill, built c.1800, later moved to Queen's Park.	Post-Medieval	East Cliff CA
154	MES7280		Brighton Kemp Town	532660 103670	East End Mill	Post mill, built c.1800, later moved to Queen's Park – may	Post-Medieval	

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
						be a duplicate record for MES7271.		
155	MES25940		Brighton St Peter	533210 103830	1 Manor Road: post-medieval features and finds	Two pits and a wall foundation found during a watching brief in 2015.	Post-Medieval	
156	DES7014	1380025	Brighton St Peter	533214 103786	9 Bristol Gardens	Early 19 th century house, now flats.	Post-Medieval	LB II
157	DES7015	1380026	Brighton St Peter	532804 103807	Gate Piers with attached Lamp Standards and Walls	Mid-late 19 th century.	Post-Medieval	LB II
158	DES7156	1380419	Brighton St Peter	532471 104289	Fence, Piers and Gate to Brighton College Playing Fields	Fence, piers and gate built in 1886-87.	Post-Medieval	LB II College CA
159	DES7210	1380476	Brighton St Peter	532374 104073	Brighton College Chapel	Private school chapel, built in 1859 by George Gilbert Scott.	Post-Medieval	LB II College CA
160	DES7211	1380477	Brighton St Peter	532324 104085	Burstow Gallery and Hall, Brighton College	College hall and art gallery, with rifle range in basement, built 1913-14.	Post-Medieval	LB II College CA
161	DES7212	1380478	Brighton St Peter	532326 104029	Chichester House School House and Dawson Hall, Brighton College	Public school dormitories and administrative offices, built 1883-87.	Post-Medieval	LB II College CA
162	DES7213	1380479	Brighton St Peter	532427 104078	Classroom, Dining Hall and Head Master's House, Brighton College	Main classroom range, built 1848-49.	Post-Medieval	LB II College CA
163	DES7214	1380480	Brighton St Peter	532379 104042	Lamp Post in South Courtyard of Brighton College	Early – mid 19 th century iron gas light standard.	Post-Medieval	LB II College CA
164	DES7215	1380481	Brighton St Peter	532387 104038	Lamp Post in South Courtyard of Brighton College	Early – mid 19 th century iron gas light standard.	Post-Medieval	LB II College CA

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
165	DES7216	1380482	Brighton St Peter	532647 103917	Chapel of the Royal Sussex County Hospital	Hospital chapel, built 1854.	Post-Medieval	LB II
166	DES7217	1380483	Brighton St Peter	533093 103711	Church of St Mark	Former church, built 1840-49, now a chapel and concert hall.	Post-Medieval	LB II ANA 378
167	DES7218	1380484	Brighton St Peter	533011 103785	St Mary's Hall School and attached Railings, Terrace Waals and Peirs	Girls' boarding school, built 1836.	Post-Medieval	LB II ANA 378
168	DES7219	1380485	Brighton St Peter	532845 103820	Flint walls at St Mary's School	Garden walls, built c.1836.	Post-Medieval	LB II
169	DES7447	1380777 (LB) 1001319 (RPG)	Brighton St Peter	532213 104452	Clock Tower 30m west of Number 15 East Drive	Clock tower built 1915.	Post-Medieval	LB II Queen's Park CA Queen's Park Brighton RPG II
170	DES7449	1380781	Brighton St Peter	532414 104671	Lamp Post in front of Number 8 Queen's Park Rise	Late 19 th century iron gas light standard.	Post-Medieval	LB II Queen's Park CA
171	DES7453	1380786	Brighton St Peter	532298 104735	Lamp Post opposite Number 10 Queen's Park Terrace	Late 19 th century iron electric light standard.	Post-Medieval	LB II Queen's Park CA
172	DES7454	1380787	Brighton St Peter	532337 104726	Lamp Post in front of Number 19 Queen's Park Terrace	Late 19 th century iron electric light standard.	Post-Medieval	LB II Queen's Park CA
173	DES7455	1380788	Brighton St Peter	532352 104696	Lamp Post in front of Number 38 Queen's Park Terrace	Late 19 th century iron electric light standard.	Post-Medieval	LB II Queen's Park CA
174	DES7583	1380888	Brighton St Peter	532336 104777	Caretakers House	School caretaker's house, built 1900-03.	Post-Medieval	LB II Queen's Park CA
175	DES7539	1380890	Brighton St Peter	532377 104794	Lamp Post in front of Number 23 St Luke's Terrace	Late 19 th century iron electric light standard.	Post-Medieval	LB II Queen's Park CA

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
176	DES7542	1380894	Brighton St Peter	532403 104736	St Luke's School	Board school, built 1900-03.	Post-Medieval	LB II Queen's Park CA
A8: South Downs Riding School								
Site nos. 125, 129 and 131 are listed in A6 but also lie within A8.								
177	MES17260		Falmer	533820 106310	Bevendean: medieval manor	Documentary evidence for a manorial site from Domesday on.	Medieval	ANA 1370
A9: Wanderdown Road, Ovingdean								
178	MES237		Ovingdean	535850 104100	Ovingdean Road: crouched inhumation	Crouched burial found within shallow grave during road-widening in 1936. Probably prehistoric.	Neolithic – Bronze Age	ANA 63
179	MES234		Ovingdean	535620 104540	Mount Pleasant: bowl barrow	Mutilated bowl barrow, now ploughed out.	Bronze Age	ANA 56
180	MES243		Ovingdean	536411 104208	Balsdean Farm: field system	Weak plough damaged lynchets representing a field system.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	ANA 59
181	MES15336		Ovingdean	535583 104468	Woodingdean: field system	Large field system.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	
182	MES23806		Ovingdean	536270 104090	Longhill School: Iron Age / Romano-British lynchet	Probable lynchet, part of a wider field system, found during an evaluation in 1993.	Iron Age – Romano-British	ANA 59
183	MES22649		Ovingdean	535630 103540	Field End, Ovingdean: prehistoric finds	Collection of struck flint and a Mesolithic core found during watching brief in 2010, together with a sherd of Iron Age pottery	Prehistoric	Ovingdean CA ANA 613
184	MES231		Ovingdean	536020 103650	Long Hill: Anglo-Saxon inhumation	Anglo-Saxon male skeleton with iron spearhead found during house building in 1935.	Early Medieval	ANA 66
185	MES22009		Ovingdean	535590 103710	Ovingdean: medieval hamlet	Documentary references to a medieval settlement.	Medieval	Ovingdean CA ANA 613
186	MES22650		Ovingdean	535630 103540	Field End, Ovingdean: medieval / post-medieval finds	Medieval and later pottery found during a watching brief in 2010.	Medieval – Post-Medieval	Ovingdean CA ANA 613
187	MES15338		Ovingdean	535830 104210	Long Hill: dew pond	Former dew pond.	Post-Medieval	

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
188	MES24385		Ovingdean	536180 104200	Gradiometer Survey at Ovingdean: boundary or ditch	Undated linear anomaly found during gradiometer survey in 2014 and interpreted as a possible boundary ditch.	Undated	
189	DES7282	1380549	Ovingdean	535586 103611	Nos 11, 12 and 13 Greenways and The Granary	Early 19 th century cottages.	Post-Medieval	LB II Ovingdean CA ANA 613
190	DES7285	1380552	Ovingdean	535617 103649	Ovingdean Grange	17 th and 18 th century farmhouse.	Post-Medieval	LB II Ovingdean CA ANA 613
191	DES7286	1380553	Ovingdean	535647 103653	Former Stables to Ovingdean Grange	18 th century stables.	Post-Medieval	LB II Ovingdean CA ANA 613
192	DES7287	1380554	Ovingdean	535694 103760	Ovingdean Hall School	House built c.1782, now a school.	Post-Medieval	LB II Ovingdean CA
193	DES7376	1380687	Ovingdean	535654 103831	Durrants Flints and The Cot	18 th century former farmhouse and cottage.	Post-Medieval	LB II Ovingdean CA ANA 613
194	DES7764	1381597	Ovingdean	535575 103597	Tythe Barn	19 th century agricultural building, much altered.	Post-Medieval	LB II Ovingdean CA ANA 613
A10: Longhill Road, Ovingdean								
Site nos. 180, 182 – 186, 188 and 190 - 193 are listed in A9 but also lie within A10.								
195	MES230	1013067	Rottingdean	536380 102760	Beacon Hill: long barrow	Barrow mound probably formed by two adjacent bowl barrows but possibly a long barrow.	Neolithic – Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument ANA 61
196	MES242		Rottingdean	536310 103170	Bowl barrow	Possible bowl barrow.	Bronze Age	ANA 60
197	MES410		Rottingdean	535891 103012	Greenway Bottom: crop marks	Linear crop marks relating to a field system.	Bronze Age – Romano-British	ANA 860
198	MES22651		Ovingdean	535800 103300	Greenway Bottom: prehistoric flint	Prehistoric flints found during field walking in 2010.	Prehistoric	

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Site No.	HER Ref.	NHLE Ref.	Historic Parish	NGR	Name	Comment	Date	Designation
199	MES22652		Ovingdean	535800 103300	Greenway Bottom: Romano-British / medieval pottery	Pottery found during field walking in 2010.	Romano-British - Medieval	
200	MES16181		Rottingdean	536350 102920	Beacon Hill: dew pond	Dew pond.	Post-Medieval	
201	MES19399		Rottingdean	536410 102730	Beacon Hill: beacon	Site of 16 th century beacon.	Post-Medieval	ANA 61
202	DES7235	1380501	Ovingdean	536620 103444	New Barn	18 th -19 th century barn and stables.	Post-Medieval	LB II

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