

**Meridian Community Primary School Expansion,
Peacehaven, East Sussex.**

NGR 541437 102378

**Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
(Heritage Statement)**

**Prepared for
Mackellar Schwerdt Architects Ltd**

Syann Brooks BA, MA

**Project No. 160037
Report No. 2016126
HER Ref. No. 096/16**

July 2016

**Meridian Community Primary School Expansion,
Peacehaven, East Sussex.**

NGR 541437 102378



**Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
(Heritage Statement)**

**Prepared for
Mackellar Schwerdt Architects Ltd**

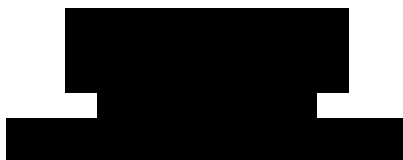
Syann Brooks BA, MA

**Project No. 160037
Report No. 2016126
HER Ref. No. 096/16**

July 2016

Prepared by:	Syann Brooks	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Ron Humphrey	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	13-04-16		
Revision:	13-07-16		

**Archaeology South-East,
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR**



Summary

Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology UCL) has been commissioned by Mackellar Schwerdt Architects Ltd to carry out an archaeological appraisal in relation to the proposed development at Meridian Community Primary School, Peacehaven, East Sussex. The appraisal comprises a desk-based assessment (DBA) and walkover survey. The assessment has concluded that:

- The Site lies within the Epinay Park Archaeological Priority Area, designated as such for high potential for prehistoric archaeological remains;*
- The Study Area contains numerous entries for prehistoric deposits and sites, although none are known to be located within the Site area itself;*
- The Site has good potential for as yet unknown non-designated heritage assets (archaeological remains), particularly dating to the prehistoric period in the area of the playing field, to the south of the Site.*
- The construction of a new building within the north-eastern area of the Site also has the potential to impact up archaeological remains.*
- The remaining areas in which work is proposed are likely to have been heavily truncated during the construction of the school and are considered highly unlikely to contain any archaeological deposits.*
- It is recommended that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is undertaken ahead of groundworks to establish the presence or absence, and condition of survival of any archaeological deposits at the Site, should they be present at the Site.*

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Site Topography and Geology
- 3.0 Planning Background
- 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background
- 5.0 Cartographic Evidence
- 6.0 Aerial Photographs
- 7.0 Walkover Survey
- 8.0 Assessment of Heritage Potential and Significance
- 9.0 Previous Impacts on Heritage Potential
- 10.0 Impact of Proposed Development
- 11.0 Conclusions and Recommendations
- 12.0 Acknowledgments

References

Plates

Appendix 1: Summary Table of Heritage Assets

Appendix 2: Site Visit Photographs

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Figure 1 | Site Location and Heritage Assets |
| Figure 2 | Site Plan (Existing) |
| Figure 3 | Topographic Survey |
| Figure 4 | Piddinghoe Tithe Map, 1840 |
| Figure 5 | Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1873 |
| Figure 6 | Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1899 |
| Figure 7 | Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1910 |
| Figure 8 | Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1928 |
| Figure 9 | Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1955-56 |
| Figure 10 | Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:10,560, 1963 |
| Figure 11 | Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:1250, 1971-72 |
| Figure 12 | Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1983 |
| Figure 13 | Proposed Development |

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1 Facing northwest across hard surface play areas.
- Plate 2 Facing west across playing field.
- Plate 3 Facing South across hard surface play areas towards the playing field from the south of the Site.
- Plate 4 Facing west across hard surface play areas towards the school buildings.
- Plate 5 Facing northwest across hard surface play areas towards houses on Mount Caburn Crescent.
- Plate 6 Facing northwest towards houses on Mount Caburn Crescent.
- Plate 7 Facing south from hard surface play area.
- Plate 8 Facing west from southern corner of playing field.
- Plate 9 Facing north, across the playing field.
- Plate 10 Facing west, across northern extent of playing field; Temporary building in the distance.
- Plate 11 Facing northeast across playing field towards school buildings.
- Plate 12 Facing east across southern extent of playing field, from south-western corner of the Site area.
- Plate 13 Facing south towards southern access gate leading to Glynn Road.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology UCL) has been commissioned by Mackellar Schwerdt Architects Ltd to carry out an archaeological appraisal in relation to proposed works at Meridian Community Primary School, Peacehaven, East Sussex. The appraisal comprises a desk-based assessment (DBA) and preliminary walkover survey (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 This report follows the recommendations set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their *Standards and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014). The aim of this assessment is to present a synthesis of readily available archaeological and historical data relating to the Site and its environs, in order to identify any known or potential heritage assets within the Site. This information has been used, where possible, to ascertain the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any identified heritage assets and to consider the likely impact of the proposed development upon them.
- 1.3 The Site is centred on National Grid Reference 541437 102378, and covers an area of c. 2.0ha. For the purposes of this assessment, the extents of the Site have been taken to be those identified in the plans provided by the client. For the purposes of the archaeological assessment a wider Study Area of 1 km radius has been considered to place the Site within its wider context (Fig. 1). Information beyond this limit has been included where considered relevant.
- 1.4 In drawing up this desk-based assessment, cartographic and documentary sources and archaeological data relating to the Study Area were obtained from the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by East Sussex County Council (Report No. 096/16) and from the East Sussex Record Office (The Keep, Falmer). Listed Building and Conservation Area data was acquired from Historic England and Lewes District Council. Relevant sources held within the Archaeology South-East library were utilised, and appropriate on-line databases interrogated. These included: Heritage Gateway, National Heritage List for England, and the Magic website, which holds government digital data on designated sites (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Battlefields) in GIS map form. It should be noted that other material may be held in other collections.
- 1.5 It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal cannot be seen to be a definitive statement of the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area but rather as an indicator of the area's potential based on existing information. Further non-intrusive and intrusive investigations such as geophysical surveys and machine-excavated trial trenching may be needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains.

2.0 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Location and Topography

2.1.1 The Site, Meridian Community Primary School, is located within a residential area in Peacehaven, located east of Brighton in East Sussex (Fig. 2).

2.1.2 The Site is located on ground that slopes southwards from c. 61m AOD to 54m AOD (Fig. 3). The school has two main terraced areas cut into the sloping ground in the northern part of the Site, upon which the main buildings and extant hard surface playing areas are located. The south of the Site is formed by a sloping grassed area that is used as a play area.

2.1.3 The Site is bound by residential property boundaries in all directions. The northern Site boundary is also formed of the boundary of Epinay Park, and a depot yard.

2.2 Geology

2.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online¹, the geology of the southern half of the Site comprises Newhaven Chalk Formation. The Northern half of the Site is comprised of a deposit of Lambeth Group Clays which over lays the Newhaven Chalk Formation.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 15/02/2016.

3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Planning Policy

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.1 Government policies relating to planning are given in the National Planning Policy Framework. Section 12 (paragraphs 126 – 141) of the Framework (*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*) outlines policies relating to the historic environment and the key role it plays in the Government's definition of sustainable development, the principle which underpins the document.
- 3.1.2 The Framework requires that local planning authorities '*should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment*', recognising that '*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource*' and should be conserved '*in a manner appropriate to their significance*'.
- 3.1.3 The Framework requires that planning applicants should '*describe the significance of any heritage assets affected*' by their application, '*including any contribution made by their setting*'.
- 3.1.4 The NPPF is supported by Planning Policy Guidance, launched in March 2014 (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>). In specific relation to historic environment issues, further guidance is provided by Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, issued by Historic England and the Historic Environment Forum. (<http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/>).

Local Planning Policy

3.2 Lewes District Local Plan

- 3.2.1 The Lewes District Local Plan was adopted in March 2003 and sets out the current planning strategy for the District. It is under review and will ultimately be replaced by the Local Development Framework. Policies relevant to the Site are detailed below. The number reflects that of the Local Plan document:

Listed Buildings

H2 Consent will not be granted for any proposal which:

(a) involves the demolition of a listed building unless the Council is satisfied that every possible effort has been made to continue its present use or find a suitable new use; that preservation in some form of charitable or community ownership is not suitable or possible; or that redevelopment would produce substantial benefits

for the community which would decisively outweigh the loss resulting from demolition. Where demolition can be justified, consent will not be granted until there are approved detailed plans for redevelopment and development is about to commence. The Council will seek, by legal agreement or condition, to ensure that demolition will be immediately followed by redevelopment. Consent will not be granted for the partial demolition of a listed building, except the removal of additions which are of no historic or architectural interest, and where there is an overall improvement to the listed building

(b) would adversely affect the architectural or historic character of a listed building, its internal or external features of special architectural or historic interest, or its setting.

8.3 Listed buildings contribute towards the special character and identity of the Plan Area and the heritage to be safeguarded for future generations.

8.4 There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of buildings statutorily listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. These buildings represent a finite national and local resource and are an irreplaceable asset. Legislation provides that listed building consent is required for the demolition, in whole or in part, of listed buildings and for works of alteration or extension which would affect its character. Listed building consent is required even when demolition or alteration does not constitute development requiring planning permission. The policies in this Plan relate to development which may require planning permission and listed building consent.

8.5 Where alterations or extensions are proposed to listed buildings the District Council will require the use of materials which are justifiable and fully compatible. This will often mean traditional materials. However, extensions which utilise non traditional materials may be acceptable provided they are truly complementary and of a high standard of design. In considering development the District Council will have regard to the importance of the building, its special features, setting and contribution to the local scene.

Archaeological Sites

H9 The District Council will not permit development which would have an adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally and locally important archaeological monuments and their settings.

H10 Where, exceptionally, planning permission is granted for development affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally and locally important archaeological monuments, and their settings, the applicant will be required to provide for their in-situ preservation. On sites where the District Council is satisfied that this preferred approach is not justified, proper provision should be made for the excavation and recording of archaeological remains prior to and during development, as may be appropriate.

H11 On sites of known archaeological significance or interest, the District Council will ensure that the archaeological aspects of development proposals are assessed before planning applications are determined. Planning permission will not normally be granted where there is not an adequate assessment of archaeological implications.

8.21 In the Plan Area there are a considerable number of archaeological sites which have been given national recognition and protection from destruction by designation as Ancient Monuments. In addition, there are sites identified by the County Council which are known to have archaeological interest. More generally, it is now known that the zone of land which extends from the foot of the northern scarp slope of the downs up to and including the greensand ridge (which is adjacent to the A27) is of considerable archaeological potential and the District Council will wish to ensure the opportunities are not lost to investigate all sites of development in this area.

8.22 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by the proposed development, planning permission will not normally be granted for proposals which would involve significant impact on the setting of visible remains. The case for preservation of archaeological remains will, however, be assessed on the individual merits of each case.

8.23 Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource which are in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage. Particular care must, therefore, be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed by development.

8.24 It is important that in the exceptional circumstances where development is permitted on such sites, archaeological remains are preserved as they are part of the heritage of the District as well as being of academic and educational significance.

8.25 In cases where it is considered that the preferred approach of physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains should proceed, the District Council will wish to satisfy itself before granting planning permission that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains. Such excavation and recording would be carried out before development commences.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section summarises the known information relating to designated and non-designated heritage assets in the Study Area derived from the sources set out in 1.4 and including additional heritage assets, where appropriate, identified from field survey. The identified heritage assets have been assigned an identifying number shown in **bold** in the text, and are tabulated in Appendix 1 and shown plotted on Fig. 1.

4.2 Heritage Assets

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

Designated Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments (SM)

4.2.2 The Site does not contain any, or lie adjacent to any Scheduled Monuments (SM) and there are no SM's within the Study Area.

Listed Buildings

4.2.3 The Site does not contain any, or lie adjacent to any Listed Buildings.

4.2.4 There are seven Listed Buildings within the Study Area. These are all Grade II Listed:

- **(38)** Halcombe Farmhouse -17th century, located c. 750m northeast of the Site;
- **(39)** Hoddern Farmhouse - 18th century, located c. 700m east of the Site;
- **(40)** Former Cartshed/Hayloft c. 30m to the north-east of Hoddern Farmhouse - 18th – 19th century, located c. 750m east of the Site;
- **(41)** Large Barn at Hoddern Farm about 10m to the south-east of Farmhouse - 18th century, located c. 750m east of the Site;

- **(42)** Small Barn at Hoddern Farm about 30m to the east of Farmhouse - 18th century, located c. 750m east of the Site;
- **(43)** White Cottage - 19th century, located c. 1.2km north-west of the Site;
- **(44)** Former Shepherd's Hut in the Garden of Promises, No 8 Stanley Road - 19th century, located c. 500m west of the Site.

Conservation Areas

- 4.2.5 The Site is not situated within or adjacent to any Conservation Areas.
- 4.2.6 The nearest Conservation Area is located c. 1.3km to the northwest of the Site:
- Telscombe Village Conservation Area.
- 4.2.7 There are no examples of the following designated heritage assets within the Study Area: Registered Historic Parks, Historic Battlefields and Historic Wrecks.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Archaeological Notification Areas (ANA)

- 4.2.8 These are local designations with no statutory protection, identified on Local Plan Proposals Maps and the HER as guidance for planning decisions. The Site lies within the following ANA:
- ANA 47 – Epinay Park (Woolwich Beds Prehistoric potential);
- 4.2.9 There are a further 13 ANAs within the wider Study Area:
- ANA 152 - Chatsworth Park / Phylis Avenue - Mesolithic and Neolithic sites - DES8556, located c. 1km southwest of the Site;
 - ANA 146 - Deans Farm - DES8550, located c. 1.3km northeast of the Site;
 - ANA 1228 - Glynn Road (east) - Woolwich Beds Prehistoric potential - DES9632, located c. 300m southeast of the Site;
 - ANA 1294 – Halcombe - Medieval settlement - DES9727, located c. 1.2km northeast of the Site;
 - ANA 1014 - Halcombe Farm - Medieval and post-medieval farm complex - DES9418, located 950m northeast of the Site;

- ANA 153 - Hodderm Farm - Mesolithic and Neolithic sites - DES8557, located c. 700m east of the Site;
- ANA 667 - Lodge Hill - Prehistoric barrows - DES9071, located c. 1.1km northeast of the Site;
- ANA 150 - Peacehaven West - Woolwich Beds Prehistoric potential - DES8554, located c. 250m east of the Site;
- ANA 1230 - Shannon Close - Woolwich Beds Prehistoric potential - DES9634, located c. 900m to the west of the Site;
- ANA 144 - Southease Hill - Prehistoric fieldsystem - DES8548, located c. 1.2km north of the Site;
- ANA 67 - Telscombe - Multi period landscape - DES8471, located c. 1km northwest of the Site;
- ANA 149 - Telscombe Cliffe - Woolwich Beds Prehistoric potential - DES8553, located c. 1km southwest of the Site.

4.2.10 The HER records numerous non-designated heritage assets with the wider Study Area. These are discussed below by relevant period.

4.3 Archaeological Periods

4.3.1 The timescale of the archaeological periods referred to in this report is shown below. The periods are given their usual titles. It should be noted that for most cultural heritage assessment purposes the boundaries between them are not sharply distinguished, even where definite dates based on historical events are used. All site numbers refer to Fig. 1.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c. 750,000 BC - c. 10,000 BC)

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

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

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

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

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

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 - AD 1066)

Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)

Post-medieval (AD 1540 to date)

4.4 Historic Landscape Character

4.4.1 According to the Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) database curated by ESHER, the Site lies within an area of 'planned estate', comprising 20th century residential development.

4.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

4.5.1 One previous archaeological investigation has been conducted within the Site.

- In 2009, Archaeology South-East undertook a watching brief during the excavations for the foundations of a temporary classroom at Meridian Primary School (49). The Site of the temporary class room is located at the northern extent of the grass playing field area, south of the main school buildings. The watching brief did not reveal any archaeological finds or deposits, and recorded that the site was located with an area of re-deposited natural material.

4.5.2 Further events that have taken place within the 1km Study Area are discussed in the text below, by relevant period.

4.6 Early Prehistoric

4.6.1 The earliest evidence of activity known from the Peacehaven area is of Palaeolithic date and comprises stray finds of a struck flint. A single handaxe may have been found, possibly associated with the Clay-with-Flint deposits that once masked the chalk. Mesolithic activity in the area is evidenced by a number of assemblages of flintwork that have been found concentrated on the Woolwich Beds deposits that overlie the chalk in localised areas in and around the Study Area. These form a discrete concentration of Mesolithic material on the downland; the majority of findspots in Sussex are known from the High Weald and the river valleys. The material relates to nomadic hunter-gatherer communities exploiting a number of different resource locations. Further limited evidence for Mesolithic activity has been recorded in recent excavations within Peacehaven. By the Neolithic period, settled agriculture had begun to develop. A number of sites are known on the downland, including causewayed enclosures at Whitehawk and Offham, long barrows and numerous finds of stone axes. Neolithic worked flint and a number of features, including pits, linear features and a possible shaft or well have been recovered from recent excavations by ASE.

4.6.2 There are 23 records within the 1km Study Area that are attributed to the earlier prehistoric periods. These are:

- 31 Bridle Way (1) Several pieces of struck flintwork were recovered during a watching brief at 31 Bridle Way, Telscombe Cliffs, located c. 1km southwest of the Site. Found in the topsoil, these were clearly residual with any evidence of possible archaeological features long since destroyed;
- Lower Hoddern Farm, Peacehaven: Fieldwalking (2). Fieldwalking by BHAS in 2003 at Lower Hoddern Farm, located c. 400m east of the Site, recorded a medium scatter of prehistoric flintwork including tools;
- A programme of systematic fieldwalking was undertaken on land north of Peacehaven, East Sussex (3), in March 2004, c. 1km southeast of

the Site, as part of a larger scheme of archaeological investigation of a site proposed as a new water treatment works. Concentrations of worked and fire-cracked flint indicated the possible presence of at least two areas of prehistoric activity;

- Hoddern Farm: Palaeolithic axes (**4**). An Acheulian handaxe was found near Hoddern Farm, Piddinghoe, c. 800m east of the Site. Another Lower Palaeolithic handaxe was found 500m south west of Hoddern Farm, located c. 850m east of the Site,
- Steyning Avenue: Palaeolithic axe (**5**). An Acheulian handaxe was found on the east side of Steyning Avenue, Peacehaven in 1959, located c. 1.2km south of the Site;
- Phyllis Avenue: Mesolithic flints (**6**). Mesolithic flint implements including chippings include cores, scrapers, hollow scrapers, blades, points, wedges, hammerstones, fabricators etc. Cooking sites and a working site were discovered at Phyllis Avenue, located c. 800m southwest of the Site;
- 116 Phyllis Avenue: Mesolithic site (**7**). Two Mesolithic flint axes were found in the garden in c. 1985 c. 800m southwest of the Site, a similar axe from Sutton Avenue, located c. 800m south of the Site, was also reported. Three evaluation trenches were also excavated at 116 Phyllis Avenue in 2012 where a single flake of later prehistoric flintwork was recovered. A further archaeological watching brief was carried out during the landscaping phase in advance of the construction of four new dwellings at the Site in 2013. No archaeological features were encountered during the watching brief but a small assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork was recovered from the spoil from the badger sett along with some fire cracked flint from the top of the sandy natural.
- Chatsworth Park: Mesolithic site (**8**) A white patinated tranchet axe was found during landscaping of a park in c. 1985, located c. 1km west of the Site. The bag is labelled 'found in centre of flint concentration' suggesting other worked flint was observed;
- 10 Stanley Road Flints (**9**) Two flints recovered from evaluation at 10 Stanley Road, located c. 500m west of the Site.
- 88A Balcombe Road / Hoddern Avenue: Mesolithic flints (**10**). Large concentration of Mesolithic flintwork found in 1970 in Hoddern Avenue, located c. 1km southwest of the Site;
- Lower Hoddern Farm: Neolithic / BA site (**11**). Large concentration of worked flint found in August 1970 in 'valley bottom Hoddern Farm', c. 500m east of the Site;

- Hoddern Junior School: Mesolithic axe (**12**) Mesolithic tranchet axe found at Hoddern Junior School site in 1970, located c. 1km south of the Site;
- Mesolithic flint working site (**13**). In 1925 (Volume 65), the Sussex Archaeological Society reported that in 1846, several sites were investigated in Peacehaven that revealed Mesolithic date activity. Site 'A' is located within the Site and revealed Mesolithic flint implements and chippings found on sandy parts c. 130'-250' (approx.. 40m – 76m) above sea- level. Finds include cores, scrapers, hollow scrapers, blades, points, wedges, hammerstones, fabricators etc.
- Hoddern Farm: worked flint concentration (**14**) located c. 500m east of the Site;
- Hoddern Junior School: Neolithic flints (**15**) Axe thinning flakes are reported to have been found at the site, located c. 1km south of the Site No further information;
- Tor Road: a Neolithic hoe (**16/20**) was found on the surface in a field located c. 450m east of the Site, where a barrow (one of a group of four) once stood. The barrows are shown on the OS map though they are now all levelled to the ground;
- A 'blunted axe-like implement' of flint was found at Hoddom Farm (**17**) located c. 500m east of the Site;
- Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead and Neolithic lozenge-shaped arrowhead (**18**), both from Piddinghoe, located c. 2km northeast of the Site;
- 109, Ambleside Avenue: Neolithic axe (**19**), located 1km south-west of the Site;
- Ambleside Avenue: Neolithic axe (**21**), located c. 1km to the southwest of the Site;
- Hoddern Farm : Neolithic axe (**22**), located c. 500m east of the Site;
- Peacehaven Waste Water treatment Works: Hoddern Farm (**23**). Located just within and adjacent to the Study Area, southeast of the Site. Archaeology South-East (2010, Project No. 2835) conducted archaeological investigations of Southern Water's Brighton and Hove Waste Water Treatment Works development site. Of this area about 32 hectares required topsoil stripping and were subject to archaeological investigation via 'strip, map and sample' procedures, ahead of further ground reduction or surface works. Site stripping included a secondary phase of subsoil cleaning in order to ensure clear visibility of archaeological features. The area revealed archaeological remains

dating from the Neolithic to the medieval periods, and is summarised below:

Pre-works archaeological evaluation of the site has included fieldwalking, a magnetometer geophysical survey of the entire site, geo-archaeological investigation of the upper Piddinghoe Valley that runs east – west through the site and trial trenching.

The fieldwalking indicated relatively higher concentrations of prehistoric (mainly Neolithic and Bronze Age) flintwork in western areas in addition to higher concentrations of burnt flint in the areas corresponding with two enclosures defined by geophysics in the southern area of the development site. Trial trenching of the eastern Enclosure B confirmed a prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age) date. The 2009 evaluation of Enclosure A suggested a later use of this area in the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period although an excavation to the south of the development site demonstrated a series of Middle Iron Age enclosures potentially linking with Enclosure A. Little evidence of archaeology was noted across other areas of the site at evaluation stage but traces of a north-west to south-east aligned trackway were identified on the north side of the main valley. Investigation of the valley itself included provision of a three dimensional sub-surface topographical model of its infilling via a grid of boreholes and indicated the presence of a former stream at the base with over 4m of colluvium (hillwash accumulation) above, considered likely to date to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods and later. Trial trenching and structured collection of artefacts of the upper 2.5m of the valley was consistent with a later prehistoric date for the upper colluvium.

Later Prehistoric

- 4.6.3 Settlement activity increased during the Bronze Age. Several round barrows, all Scheduled Monuments (SM), are known from the Peacehaven area, including one in the Study Area (Cross Dyke). Middle and Later Bronze Age activity is represented by field systems and roundhouses.
- 4.6.4 Iron Age occupation is represented within the Study Area by recent excavated evidence, with evidence for settlement and field systems spanning the whole period on Telscombe Tye.
- 4.6.5 There are nine records within the 1km Study Area that are attributed to the later prehistoric periods. These are:
- 142 Firle Road: Bronze Age arrowhead (**24**). Barbed and tanged arrowhead found c. 600m southwest of the Site;
 - Lodge Hill: Middle Bronze Age axe (**25**). A bronze palstave, reportedly found at Lodge Farm, Newhaven, was deposited on long loan to Lewes Museum by Carmarthenshire Museum. The HER notes that there is no 'Lodge Farm' in the Newhaven area. Lodge Hill at TQ 4202 is on

Hodderm Farm but the present owner, Mr Wyer, could offer no information about the palstave. As far as he knew the farm had always been known by its present name;

- Tollgate: Early Bronze Age arrowhead (**26**). Presumed to be found at Tollgate, located c. 600m southwest of the Site;
- Site of a barrow marked on OS 1" 1st Edn, 1813 (**27**). Located c. 50m north of the Site. Ground now mostly built over. The area is now fully developed with residential housing;
- Early Bronze Age macehead (**28**). Found in 1924, during excavations for footings of a new bungalow in Telscombe Road, Peacehaven, located c. 100m north of the Site;
- The site of three possible barrows (**29**) marked on OS 1" 1st Edn 1813. No visible remains of barrows, located c. 500m west of the Site;
- Deans Farm: Field System (**30**) A large 'Celtic' field system, located c. 1.2km northeast of the Site;
- Lodge Hill: Barrow and mill mound (**31**). Two mill steads on Hodge Hill, East and West; East has no mound, located c. 900m northeast from the Site;
- The archaeological work undertaken at Peacehaven Waste Water treatment Works at Hodderm Farm (**32**), located c. 1.1km southeast of the Site by Archaeology South-East (2010, Project No. 2835) revealed a series of rectangular enclosures, round houses and other settlement features attributed to the Middle to Late Iron Age.

4.7 Romano-British

4.7.1 The Roman period saw a large degree of continuity in the rural landscape, with many downland farming settlements originating in the Bronze and Iron Ages continuing to be occupied through the Roman period. A Romano-British settlement site is known from the eastern end of Peacehaven, lying to the north of the coast road, and recent excavations have recorded evidence for early Roman occupation to the south-east of the Study Area.

4.7.2 Two heritage assets of Roman date are recorded on the ESHER within the Study Area:

- Glynn Road Romano-British cremations (**33**). An urn and cooking pot dated to the 2nd century, and a Roman tile found over the broken neck of a jar were found in 1923. Located c. 200m to the east of the Site;
- 88a Balcombe Road: Roman pottery (**34**) Two sherds of East Sussex Ware found July 1970. East Sussex Ware, Rim and base sherd,

possibly from the same vessel found in July 1976. Located c. 1.2km to the southwest of the Site;

4.8 Medieval

4.8.1 The decline of Roman power in Sussex saw the influx of Germanic settlers from across the North Sea. The archaeological record in Sussex is dominated initially by cemeteries, a number of which are scattered across the downland. Later Saxon settlement tended to avoid the higher slopes, concentrating along the river valleys and the Greensand shelf along the foot of the downland scarp. The Study Area falls within the land that was controlled from an estate situated along the edge of the Ouse valley at Telscombe. These early estates formed the basis for the later parishes and manors. It is likely that the Study Area itself was used as a mixture of open field arable and common pasture at this time, and continued to be used as such throughout the medieval period.

4.8.2 Three heritage assets of medieval date are recorded on the ESHER within the Study Area:

- Telscombe (**35**): The early medieval (Saxon) hamlet of Telscombe, or T'itelescumbe' is located c. 1.2km to the northeast of the Site ;
- Lodge Hill (**36**) Medieval strip lynchets. Visible on aerial photographs. Cultivation terrace, 8m to 11m wide and 300m long, with traces of four strip lynchets below, which have been reduced and partly erased by ploughing in recent times and which are 2m to 5m in width, and of varying lengths. All are now under permanent pasture. Located c. 1.1km northeast from the Site; and,
- Halcombe Farm (**37**). A medieval farmstead, known from documentary evidence as Horecumbe Farm in 1261. Located c. 800m east from the Site.

4.9 Post Medieval

4.9.1 The Telscombe Cliffs and Peacehaven area began to be developed for residential use from the 1890s onwards. The Cavendish Land Co. Ltd. began building in 1898, but were hampered by various factors, including the Coastguard's refusal to allow shingle to be taken from the beach without a Board of Trade licence. The main stimulus was provided in 1915 when Charles Neville bought up much of the surrounding land to establish a new resort, originally to be called New Anzac-on-Sea in honour of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps' campaign at Gallipoli, but quickly renamed Peacehaven in response to the appalling casualty figures. The area to the south of the Site had a military use at this time as a Royal Flying Corps fighter airfield carrying out anti-Zeppelin and anti-submarine patrols along the coast. Building began in earnest in 1920, and by 1924 Neville had also acquired Telscombe Cliffs. By 1927 it had become a thriving town (Bernard 2007).

4.9.2 Seven heritage assets attributed to the post-medieval period are recorded on the ESHER within the 1km Study Area:

- Halcombe Farmhouse (**38**) is a 17th century or earlier date Grade II Listed Building, located c. 800m east from the Site;
- Hoddern Farmhouse (**39**) is an L-shaped 18th century Grade II Listed Building located c. 700m east of the Site;
- Former Cartshed/Hayloft located c. 30m to the north-east of Hoddern Farmhouse (**40**), is a Grade II, 18th – 19th century, Listed Building, located c. 750m east of the Site;
- Large Barn at Hoddern Farm c. 10m to the south-east of the farmhouse (**41**) is a Grade II Listed, 18th century building located c. 750m east of the Site;
- Small Barn at Hoddern Farm c. 30m east of the farmhouse (**42**) is a Grade II Listed, 18th century building located c. 750m east of the Site;
- White Cottage (**43**) is a Grade II Listed, 19th century building, located c. 1.2km northwest of the Site;
- Former Shepherd's Hut In The Garden of Promises, No 8 Stanley Road (**44**) is a Grade II Listed, 19th century building, located c. 500m west of the Site;
- Telscombe Cliffs, (**45**) WW1 airfield. Fighter airfield used between 1916 and 1919. The airfield was formed in late 1916 as a response to German airship raids on Portsmouth. The landing ground was little more than a 1,500ft square area of rough grass with two Bessonneau hangars. The Site is located c. 1km southwest of the Site.

Negative Evidence

4.9.3 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land at Lower Hoddern Farm, located c. 600m east of the Site, between the 18th and 19th January 2010 (**46**). Six trenches were excavated with a cumulative length of 60m. Four trenches consisted of a simple sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural brickearth, while the remaining two had a similar sequence but were sealed by made ground dumping deposits. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were recovered.

4.9.4 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 16 Rustic Road, located c. 800m to the west of the Site (**47**). Three evaluation trenches were excavated on land to the rear of 16 Rustic Road in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. All of the trenches were archaeologically sterile of features, and only produced a very small number of artefacts. Trench A produced only artefacts dating to the 19th to 20th century from the topsoil.

- 4.9.5 An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out at 1a Stanley Road located c. 700m west from the Site (**48**). Two evaluation trenches were excavated, and archaeological monitoring of ground reduction was subsequently undertaken across the footprint of the proposed development. These excavations revealed no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.
- 4.9.6 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground works relating to the construction of a new temporary classroom unit at the Site - Meridian Primary School, Roderick Avenue, Peacehaven, by Archaeology South-East in 2009 (**49**). No archaeological finds or features were recovered or recorded. The site of the watching brief is thought to have occurred within an area of redeposited natural.
- 4.9.7 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East on land at 270 Arundel Road West, Peacehaven, East Sussex in 2012 (**50**) located c. 1.1km to the southwest of the Site. One trench was excavated in the rear garden of a demolished bungalow in advance of a proposed residential building. The archaeological trial-trench was found to be negative of archaeological features and finds. No obvious truncation of the geological horizon was present and the subsoil horizon was intact. The evaluation revealed natural geology at a depth of 700-800mm below ground level.

5.0 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 5.1 The earliest map evidence reviewed that provided sufficient detail of the Site area was the 1840 Piddinghoe Tithe Map (Fig. 3). The accompanying Apportionment records that the Site lay within Plot 31 and was utilised as an arable field at this time. Plot 31 and the surrounding plots were all owned by Lord Chichester and occupied by Jospeh Tompsett.
- 5.2 The 1873/4 Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig. 4) indicates that the Site had changed very little since the 1840s. The only change seen in the 1899 Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig. 5) is the amalgamation of the smaller field divisions. The Site remains unchanged in 1910 (Fig. 6).
- 5.3 By 1928/1930 (Fig. 7) the surrounding area to the Site had undergone considerable residential development with the construction of new houses with long rear garden plots, laid out on a new grid pattern of roads. The Site however remained undeveloped.
- 5.4 Development in the area is shown to have increased steadily by 1955 (Fig. 8), 1963 (Fig. 10) and again by 1971/2 (Fig. 9).
- 5.5 By 1983, the area in which the Site is located was densely developed with residential housing although the Site itself still remained undeveloped. Meridian Primary School was constructed by 1990.

6.0 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 6.1 A series of aerial photographs were consulted in the East Sussex Record Office, the detail was too small to be useful for archaeological purposes.

7.0 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 7.1 A walkover survey by the author was undertaken of the site on 19/02/2016. The objective of the walkover survey was to identify historic landscape features not plotted on existing maps, together with other archaeological surface anomalies or artefact scatters, and also to assess the existence of constraints or areas of disturbance that may have impacted upon the predicted archaeological resource. The walkover survey was rapid, within the parameters of the project, and was not intended as a detailed survey.
- 7.2 The Site comprises the buildings, hard surface play areas and grassed playing field of Meridian Community Primary School, located off Roderick Lane in Peacehaven, East Sussex.
- 7.3 The Site is bound by the rear garden boundaries of residential properties fronting Cripps Avenues to the east, Glynn Road to the south, Badgers Field to the southwest, Roderick Avenue to the northwest, and by Mount Caburn Crescent to the northwest. The southern boundary of Epina Park and an adjoining depot form the northeast Site boundary.
- 7.4 The Site area is 'L' shaped in plan, and is c. 2.1ha in size. The school buildings are located to the north of the Site. Two hard surface play areas are located immediately to the east of the school buildings (Plate 1), and the playing field is located in the southern section of the overall Site area (Plate 2). Access to Roderick Road and car parking is located to the west of the school buildings.
- 7.5 The school has been built on ground that slopes naturally from north to south; the northern half of the Site has clearly been terraced to create two level areas, orientated east – west across the width of the school grounds. The two hard surface playing areas are located at different levels, reflecting the terrace levels to the east of the Site (Plates 3 - 5). Beyond the school perimeter towards the north east, the ground level rises noticeably (Plate 6).
- 7.6 The northern extent of the playing field is likely to contain levelled dumped deposits from ground works further to the north of the site (Plates 7 – 9 and 11 - 13). This was also recorded during an archaeological watching brief for the building of the temporary room located in this area (Plate 10) which encountered redeposited natural at the northern extent of the playing field.
- 7.7 The sloping ground level of the grass playing field within the southern part of the school grounds is likely to reflect the natural topography in the majority of this area.
- 7.8 No previously unrecorded heritage assets were noted at the Site during the walk over survey.
- 7.9 The Site has no intervisibility with any of the seven listed buildings (38 – 44) located within the Study Area, the closest of which (44) lays c. 500m from the

Site, due to intervening residential developments and topography. The remaining buildings are located c. 750m or further from the Site.

- 7.10 The area in which the Site is located has been steadily developed since c. 1955 (Fig. 8), and by 1983 was densely developed as a residential area. The substantial changes to the wider setting of the designated heritage assets identified in this report further negates any possible setting issues arising from the proposed development.

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 A preliminary review of the cultural heritage evidence detailed earlier indicates that there are no known heritage assets within the proposed development area.
- 8.1.2 The Site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area and work elsewhere in the Peacehaven area has identified the potential for archaeological deposits of prehistoric date to exist where not destroyed by modern construction activity.
- 8.1.3 Consequently, it is considered that there is potential for as yet unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest (i.e. below-ground archaeological remains) to be present within the proposed development area.

8.2 Prehistoric

- 8.2.1 The results of the research carried out as part of this study have established that a high number of prehistoric archaeological deposits and artefacts have been found within the 1km Study Area, some of which, a Bronze Age date round barrow (27) and an early Bronze Age date macehead (28) have been found just to the north of the Site.
- 8.2.2 Taking the above into consideration, and bearing in mind that the Site is located within an Archaeological Notification Area for prehistoric date archaeological deposits, the potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date is considered to be high.

8.3 Romano-British

- 8.3.1 The results of the research carried out as part of this study have established that a number of Romano-British remains have been found within the wider Study Area, the location of some of these sites, in particular the cremation site (33) have been found close to Meridian Primary School.
- 8.3.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date is therefore considered to be moderate.

8.4 Medieval

- 8.4.1 The results of the research carried out as part of this study have established that no medieval date sites have been found within the wider study area. Given the limited information available the possibility that as yet unknown remains of this date may be present on site cannot be discounted.
- 8.4.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date is considered to be low.

8.5 Post-medieval

- 8.5.1 The cartographic sources indicate that the Site was likely used for agricultural purposes during this period, evidence of which may be encountered at the Site.
- 8.5.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date is therefore considered to be low.

8.6 Summary of Potential

- 8.6.1 A desk-based assessment can generally only consider the potential of a site in principle. As is the case here, its conclusions usually require testing by fieldwork in order to confirm whether remains are actually present and, if this is the case, to establish their character, condition and extent and thus indicate the weight that ought to be attached to their preservation. It must always be acknowledged that remains of a type for which there is no prior evidence may be found on a site by fieldwork.
- 8.6.2 The potential for discovery of new heritage assets has been revealed by a review of the known cultural heritage baseline in the immediate vicinity. The estimated potential for heritage assets being located within the Site can be summarised thus:
- Prehistoric – High
 - Romano-British – Moderate
 - Medieval – Low
 - Post-Medieval – Low

8.7 Preliminary Assessment of Significance

- 8.7.1 The significance of a heritage asset is ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest.’ (NPPF 2012, Glossary). Given that this desk-based assessment has only been able to establish the potential for heritage assets to be present within the Site in principle the significance of such assets cannot be conclusively determined at the present time. The available evidence from the wider Study Area would suggest that any assets present are most likely to be of local to perhaps regional significance.

9.0 PREVIOUS IMPACTS ON HERITAGE POTENTIAL

- 9.1 The main impact on heritage potential is derived from the construction of the school at the Site which involved terracing into the natural slope of the ground in the northern part of the overall Site area. Such impacts would have resulted in the truncation of any archaeological deposits in these areas. However, it is likely that the downward slope of the grass playing field to the south remains un-terraced and reflects the natural ground surface in this area.
- 9.2 The cartographic sources indicate that the Site was not developed prior to the construction of the school and was potentially used for agricultural purposes until c. 1928. It is likely that any shallow archaeological features will have been disturbed by agricultural practises, however, deeper archaeological deposits, should they be present, are less likely to have been subject to truncation.

10.0 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

10.0.1 In considering the significance of the impact of the development on any heritage assets that are present it is necessary to understand both the significance of the asset and the likely degree of impact (e.g. how much of the asset will be destroyed). Although presence/absence and significance of any heritage assets on the site is undetermined there is potential for such assets to be present. As heritage assets are a fragile and non-renewable resource such impacts on them are considered to be adverse.

10.0.2 The proposed development comprises the construction of a new building within the northeast area of the Site (shown in Plate 4), a new car parking area to the northwest of the main buildings, as well as a new full sized sports pitch within the field to the south of the buildings which will require substantial terracing into the natural slope of the field.

10.1 *Impacts on designated heritage assets*

Physical impacts on designated heritage assets

10.1.1 No physical impacts to designated heritage assets have been identified resulting from the proposed construction activities at the Site.

Setting Issues relating to designated sites

10.1.2 Based upon the research conducted as part of this study, it is concluded that there are unlikely to be any setting issues arising from the development at the Site.

10.2 *Impacts on non-designated heritage assets*

Physical impacts on non-designated heritage assets

10.2.1 The Site lies within Archaeological Notification Area 47 – Epina Park noted for its prehistoric potential and this report concludes that there is potential for archaeological deposits to survive at the Site in the location of the grass playing field area to the south of the Site. The proposed works therefore have the potential to impact upon any subsurface archaeological features that exist at the Site in this area, should they be present.

10.2.2 The construction of the building within the northeast of the Site has the potential to impact upon any subsurface archaeological features that exist at the Site in this area, should they be present. This area has been subject to previous truncation, the depth of which are not precisely known. The proposed building will require a greater depth of excavation for foundations and services, and as such, has the potential to impact upon more deeply located archaeological remains.

10.2.3 The remaining areas in which work is proposed are likely to have been heavily truncated during the construction of the school and are considered highly unlikely to contain any archaeological deposits.

Setting Issues relating to non-designated heritage assets

10.2.4 Based upon the research conducted as part of this study, it is concluded that there are unlikely to be any setting issues arising from the development at the Site.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.1 The assessment has outlined the archaeological potential of the Site and examined the effects of existing impacts, and as far as possible, the effects of the proposed impacts upon that potential. This assessment is based on a desk-based survey of existing information, and cannot therefore be considered to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological deposits in any given area. A site assessed as having low potential may still contain unsuspected archaeological deposits. This section offers a suggested programme of further fieldwork which will confirm the presence or absence of archaeological deposits. It should be stressed that these recommendations are for information only and represent the professional opinion of Archaeology South-East.
- 11.2 The assessment has concluded that the Site has high potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric date based on the available evidence from within the Study Area. The Site also lies within the Epiney Park Archaeological Priority Area, designated as such for high potential for prehistoric archaeological remains.
- 11.3 The assessment has determined that that playing field within the southern part of the Site area is unlikely to have been previously disturbed by construction activities. The proposed development requires extensive ground levelling works in this area and if archaeological deposits survive here it is highly likely that they will be severely truncated, if not completely destroyed. The remaining areas in which work is proposed are likely to have been heavily truncated during the construction of the school and are considered highly unlikely to contain any archaeological deposits. However, there is potential for the construction of the new building within the northeast area of the Site to impact up on archaeological remains.
- 11.4 It is therefore recommended that a trial trench evaluation of the grass playing field is conducted ahead of ground works. This would help to establish with a greater degree of certainty the presence or absence of any archaeological features, and would provide a relatively economical method for establishing the character, dating, and degree of preservation of and such deposits. This information can then be used to formulate an appropriate further mitigation strategy for the Site should it be deemed necessary.
- 11.5 Should archaeological remains be present and assuming that they are of low (local) to moderate (regional) significance and a design solution cannot be implemented to ensure their preservation in situ, further mitigation works such as a programme of archaeological excavation and recording are likely to be required to ensure the preservation by record of any threatened remains.
- 11.6 The requirement for and scope of any further archaeological work, will be determined by the Local Planning Authority (Lewes District Council) and their archaeological advisors (East Sussex County Council).

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank the following for their help and advice in the preparation of this report:

Stephen Kemp – Mackellar Schwerdt Architects
Sophie Unger – East Sussex HER
Search Room Staff - The Keep, Falmer

REFERENCES

Archaeology South-East 2010, *Lower Hoddern Farm, Peachhaven* . Report No. 2835

Bernard, S., 2007. *Before the Bungalows: How Peacehaven & Telscombe Cliffs came into existence*. Paths Publishing.

CIfA, 2014. *Standards and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Cornes, B., 1980. *Telscombe c.1780 – c.1871*. Unpublished typescript held by ESRO.

Harris, R., 2004. *Peacehaven: Historic Character Assessment Report*. English Heritage.

Payne, T. & Bernard, S., 2000. *Peacehaven: A Chronology*. Paths Publications.

Appendix 1 - Summary Table of Heritage Assets (refer to Fig. 1)

No	HER Ref. No.	NGR (TQ)	Name and description	Period
1	MES25731/ EES17036	4038 0208	31 Bridle Way, Telscombe Cliffs: PH Flints. Several pieces of struck flintwork were recovered during a watching brief at 31 Bridle Way, Telscombe Cliffs. Although several pieces of struck flintwork were found in the topsoil, these were clearly residual with any evidence of possible archaeological features long since destroyed. Monograph: Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society report. 31 Bridle Way (2012) Gillingham, M MES25731 31	Prehistoric
2	EES14250	4050 0339	Lower Hoddern Farm, Peacehaven: Field Walking. Fieldwalking by BHAS in 2003 recorded a medium scatter of Prehistoric flintwork including tools. Report: Archaeology South-East. ASE1837 (April 2004) Worrall, S.	Prehistoric
3	EES14821	4226 0162	A programme of systematic fieldwalking was undertaken on land north of Peacehaven, East Sussex, in March 2004 as part of a larger scheme of archaeological investigation of a site proposed as a new water treatment works. A 10% sample of the site was subjected to surface artefact collection. Despite poor ground visibility and a general lack of archaeological artefacts, concentrations of worked and fire-cracked flint indicated the possible presence of at least two areas of prehistoric activity.	Prehistoric
4	MES1827	417 010	Hoddern Farm: Palaeolithic axes. An Acheulian handaxe was found early in the 1939-45 War 600 yds SW by W of Hoddern Farm, Piddinghoe, on the surface just below the 200 ft contour line. It is 7 1/2" long by 4" in greatest width; the wavy reversed 'S' edge is not pronounced, and the implement has not been rolled. The finder, R Atkinson of Hoddern Farm has presented it to Lewes Museum. ('Hoddern Farm'. TQ 422023 OS 6"; Approx. find spot therefore TQ 417010). Another Lower Palaeolithic handaxe was found 500 metres south west of Hoddern Farm, at 61 metres ordnance datum, in an area of Chalk geology. Archaeological Notification Area - 153 Hoddern Farm DES8557	Lower Palaeolithic
5	MES1828	412 015	Steyning Avenue: Palaeolithic axe. An Acheulian handaxe (Brighton Museum No R5143) with Micoquian affinities was found on the E side of Steyning Avenue, Peacehaven. It is made of flint and is 5 1/4" long, 3 3/8" wide and 1 1/8" thick. Donated by Mrs R MacIntyre, 20 Denton Rise, Denton, Newhaven (formerly Miss R Webb,	Lower Palaeolithic

			22 Telscombe Road, Peacehaven) who stated that the axe was found by friends in 1959, with whom she had lost contact, and she can only confirm that it came from Steyning Avenue. Archaeological Notification Area - 154 Coast Road DES8558	
6	MES2047	4074 0194	Phylis Avenue: Mesolithic flints. Mesolithic flint implements and chippings found in five areas (A-D and E at TQ 408025) on sandy parts c 130'-250' above sea- level. Finds include cores, scrapers, hollow scrapers, blades, points, wedges, hammerstones, fabricators etc. At site 'C' two cooking sites (Ci & Cii) and a working site (Ciii) were discovered. Ci (approximately TQ 4049 0171) covering an area about 50' by 25', where the sand is full of cooking stones.	Mesolithic
7	MES7248 & EES15228/ EES15263	4074 0194	116 Phyllis Avenue: Mesolithic site. 2 Mesolithic flint axes were found by Mr Atkinson in his garden c.1985, and recorded by Eric Holden along with a similar axe from Sutton Avenue. Three evaluation trenches were excavated at 116 Phyllis Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex in 2012. No archaeological features were noted in any of the trenches. The trenches produced very few artefacts, comprising a single flake of later Prehistoric flintwork, and 20th century artefacts. However, the spoil from a badger set located in the northwest corner of the site produced a few pieces of Mesolithic flintwork and a quantity of fire cracked flint. Report: Chris Butler Archaeological Services. CBAS 0343 (2012) Butler, K An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the landscaping phase in advance of the construction of four new dwellings at 116 Phyllis Ave., Peacehaven, East Sussex. Ground reduction of approximately 200mm, for landscaping, was carried out to the rear of the new dwellings in the area of a disused badger sett using a 360 tracked excavator and a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket. No archaeological features were encountered during the watching brief but a small assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork was recovered from the spoil from the badger sett along with some fire cracked flint from the top of the sandy natural Report: Chris Butler Archaeological Services. 0357 (2013) Atkin, D.	Mesolithic
8	MES7414	40540 01950	Chatsworth Park: Meso site. A white patinated tranchet axe was found during landscaping of a park in c.1985. The bag is labelled 'found in centre of flint	Mesolithic

			concentration' suggesting other worked flint was observed. The axe is in the ESCC archive. Large assemblage of flints in ESCC archive recorded by Donna Chuter 2012 Archaeological Notification Area - 152 Chatsworth Park / Phylis Avenue DES8556	
9	MES17182/ EES14876	4083 0237	10 Stanley Road: Flints. 2 flints recovered from evaluation. The first piece of worked flint was a soft hammer-struck bladelet fragment, missing its bulbar end. This is likely to be Mesolithic in date, and is similar to the Type 1 flint recovered from nearby excavations at Peacehaven ¹¹ The second piece was a larger cortical flake, also probably soft hammer-struck, and appeared to have been burnt or heat-treated. This could also be Mesolithic in date, but may be later. Report: Chris Butler Archaeological Services. no.0204 (2011) Butler, K. Archaeological Notification Area - 150 Peacehaven West DES8554	Mesolithic
10	MES23692	4076 0170	88A Balcombe Road / Hoddern Avenue: Mesolithic flints. Large concentration of Mesolithic flintwork found by David Atkinson in July 1970 in "Hoddern Avenue". Site identified on map drawn by Robin Holgate in the 1980s. Archaeological Notification Area - 152 Chatsworth Park / Phylis Avenue DES8556	Mesolithic
11	MES23693	4202 0217	Lower Hoddern Farm: Neolithic / BA site. Large concentration of worked flint found. Large concentration of flintwork found by David Atkinson in August 1970 in "valley bottom Hoddern Farm". Robin Holgate recorded site on a map in 1980s to the north of the reservoir at the junction of two footpaths. Archaeological Notification Area - 152 Chatsworth Park / Phylis Avenue DES8556 Archaeological Notification Area - 153 Hoddern Farm DES8557	Mesolithic
12	MES23687	4079 0159	Hoddern Junior School: Mesolithic axe - Tranchet axe found. Mesolithic tranchet axe found at Hoddern Junior School site July 1970 by David Atkinson. [1] Donated to Barbican House Museum following death of Mr Atkinson. Subsequently transferred to ESCC archaeology Section. Archaeological Notification Area - 152 Chatsworth Park / Phylis Avenue DES8556	Mesolithic

13	MES1830/ EES9046	408 025	<p>Mesolithic flint working site. Centred TQ 4145 0241 'A'; TQ 4034 0209 'B'; TQ 4050 0175 'C'; TQ 4122 0107 'D';) Pygmy flakes found. (1) Mesolithic flint implements and chippings found in five areas (A-D and E at TQ 408025) on sandy parts c 130'-250' above sea- level. Finds include cores, scrapers, hollow scrapers, blades, points, wedges, hammerstones, fabricators etc. At site 'C' two cooking sites (Ci & Cii) and a working site (Ciii) were discovered. Ci (approximately TQ 4049 0171) covering an area about 50' by 25', where the sand is full of cooking stones. No recognisable pygmy flints found. Cii (approx. TQ 4077 0200) containing cooking stones but no pygmy implements. Ciii (approx. TQ 4062 0210):- Me working site containing 8000-10,000 flakes, cores, etc and some scrapers, blades, points etc. but no pygmy implements. Also at site 'C' three unpolished axes were found. (2) (TQ 4074 0194 Civ) Three Me scrapers and numerous flint flakes found in the garden of 116 Phyllis Ave by D R Atkinson of that address, who retains the finds. Serial: Sussex Archaeological Society. 1846. Sussex Archaeological Collections. 65/1924/224-241 Archaeological Notification Area - 150 Peacehaven West DES8554</p>	Mesolithic
14	MES1834	418 023	<p>Hodderm Farm: worked flint concentration. Archaeological Notification Area - 153 Hodderm Farm DES8557</p>	Mesolithic - Neolithic
15	MES23688	4091 0161	<p>Hodderm Junior School: Neolithic flints - Axe thinning flakes found - No further information. Archaeological Notification Area - 152 Chatsworth Park / Phyllis Avenue DES8556</p>	Neolithic
16	MES1787	412 025	<p>Tor Road: neo hoe: A roughly-hewn flint implement (although more carefully chipped than many of its class) was found on the surface in a field between Newhaven and Telscombe, where had formerly stood a barrow, one of a group of 4. They are shown on the OS map though they are now all levelled to the ground. Described under the heading of possible agricultural implements. Archaeological Notification Area - 150 Peacehaven West DES8554</p>	Neolithic
17	MES1836	422 023	<p>A 'blunted axe-like implement' of flint was found at Hoddom Farm (TQ 422 023, OS 6"). The type is similar to a Neolithic axe but has a smoothly ground rounded end instead of a cutting edge. Probably Neolithic, but possibly a Neolithic axe adapted. Similar tools were apparently used as polishers by Gallo-Roman potters. In this</p>	Neolithic

			specimen uniform patination suggests the blunting as an original or early feature. In Curwen's Collection. Archaeological Notification Area - 153 Hoddern Farm DES8557?	
18	MES1842	42 02	Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead and Neolithic lozenge-shaped arrowhead, both from Piddinghoe, are on display in Brighton Museum Archaeological Notification Area - 153 Hoddern Farm DES8557	Neolithic
19	MES1831	4060 0189	109, Ambleside Avenue: neo axe. A very fine and large Neolithic highly polished grey flint axe, on display in Brighton Museum, (Acc.No. A.4/70), was found in 1968 by Mr H Deacon, 146 Firlie Road, Telscombe Cliffs, in disturbed soil after digging for foundations for 109, Ambleside Avenue, Peacehaven. Mr Deacon indicated the findspot below the front footings of the house, at TQ 4060 0189. Archaeological Notification Area - 152 Chatsworth Park / Phylis Avenue DES8556 Listed Building	Neolithic
20	MES1847	412 025	Neo flint hoe. A roughly-hewn flint implement (although more carefully chipped than many of its class) was found on the surface in a field between Newhaven and Telscombe, where had formerly stood a barrow, one of a group of 4. Archaeological Notification Area - 150 Peacehaven West DES8554	Neolithic
21	MES23771	4057 0190	"Ambleside Avenue": Neolithic axe - Broken Neolithic polished axe found. Butt end of broken Neolithic polished flint axe found in "Ambleside Avenue, Peacehaven" in 1970s by David Atkinson. Donated to Barbican House Museum following Mr Atkinson's death, subsequently transferred to ESCC archaeology section. Archaeological Notification Area - 152 Chatsworth Park / Phylis Avenue DES8556	Neolithic
22	MES25508	417 016	Hoddern Farm : Neolithic axe - Butt end of polished Neolithic axe found	Neolithic
23	MES18927/ MES18928/ MES18929/ MES18930/ MES18931/ MES18932/ MES18933/ MES18935/ MES18936/ MES18937/ MES18938/ MES18940/ MES18941/	4233 0157	Peacehaven Waste Water treatment Works: Hoddern Farm. Early – Late Neolithic features. Concentration of early Neolithic pits recorded during excavation. The archaeological evidence comprised a scatter of pits, with occasional associated postholes. Considerable variation in size, shape and contents is evident among the excavated Early Neolithic pits, although many are typified by the presence of significant quantities of Early Neolithic pottery and struck flint and/or cereal processing equipment such as saddle	Neolithic – Post Medieval

<p>MES18943/ MES18944/ MES18945/ MES18946/ MES18947/ MES21849/ MES21850/ MES21851/ MES21852/ MES21853</p> <p>EES14399 (Eval)</p> <p>EES14593 (Excavation)</p>	<p>querns and rubbing stones that may be considered to indicate some form of deliberate or structured deposition.</p> <p>Later Neolithic activity on the site appear to be quite different in character to that of the preceding Early Neolithic. Very few features could be assigned to this period and those that have been appear to be fairly widely dispersed across the site</p> <p>EBA Double ditched linear droveway recorded during excavation. The droveway (TD1) comprises one of the most conspicuous features on the site; it can be traced for over 500m as it traverses the site from east to west, forming a transhumant link between the lowland of the Piddinghoe Valley and the uplands at the valley margins. Furthermore, the route - or at least parts of it - appears to stay in use throughout the remainder of the Bronze Age and subsequent Iron Age, making it one of the most durable features in the landscape.</p> <p>EBA Two deep shaft-like pits (Groups 223 and 238, Fig. 11). Both were situated on the north side of the Upper Piddinghoe valley, some 90m apart, on a small ridge formed by two rudimentary tributary valleys. Both features were superficially very similar, comprising sub-rectangular pits measuring between 2.00 and 2.60m long, and 1.60m and 1.75m deep, with tapered bases.</p> <p>Two further features located in the north-eastern corner of the site (Fig. 9: Grid Squares I4 and H5) suggest continued activity in this area from preceding periods. These include a large sub-rectangular pit [715] and a smaller circular feature [323] (Fig. 12: Groups 252 and 253). Pit [715] was similar in form to pits [910] and [1195] but almost twice the size and considerably shallower, measuring just 0.50m in depth. A small assemblage of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the feature. Pit [323] yielded a small group of Beaker pottery.</p> <p>Early Bronze Age boundary ditch recorded during excavation. A shallow and ephemeral ditch (Group 113), to the north of the droveway, which yielded a single body sherd of probable Early Bronze Age pottery, constitutes the only other evidence</p>
---	---

			<p>for land division that may be contemporary with this early phase of agricultural activity on the site. Such dispersed ditches may fit well with a largely open pastoral landscape at this stage, with few internal divisions.</p> <p>Early bronze Age ring ditch / barrow recorded during excavation. Possible funerary activity on the site is represented by a probable round (although actually ovoid in shape) barrow, Barrow 1 (Group 1) in the far south-western corner of the site (Figs. 9 and 10). This monument was situated on a low rise near the head of the Upper Piddinghoe Valley and comprised a slightly ovoid ring ditch with a maximum width of c. 1.20m and diameter of 17.50m along its long axis, measuring up to c. 0.25m deep. No human remains were found within the small, ovoid pit [390] at the centre of the monument but given the acidic geology in this area of the site this is not entirely surprising. No dating evidence, other than a handful of worked flints, was recovered from the feature but it has been assigned to this period on the basis of its morphology and assumed function.</p> <p>Middle Bronze Age field boundaries recorded during excavation.</p> <p>Small Middle Bronze Age settlement area including three timber buildings recorded during excavation.</p> <p>Middle Bronze Age boundary ditches and postholes probably relating to stock management, recorded during excavation.</p> <p>Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery focused on driveway crossroads recorded during excavation. Several groups of probable unurned cremations were seemingly clustered around the junction of the driveways (TD1, TD2 and TD3; Fig. 18) and may represent evidence for a small cremation cemetery, although very few actually produced calcined bone and may be better interpreted as pyre deposits or 'token cremations' for which only a very small amount of the calcined bone is buried at part of a symbolic funeral rite.</p> <p>Concentration of Late Bronze Age pits and postholes likely representing a roundhouse recorded during excavation. A possible roundhouse (Building 8), situated at the head of one of the tributary valleys, on the north side of the main valley system</p>
--	--	--	--

		<p>Late Bronze Age 'T' shaped feature recorded during excavation. Possibly funeral pyre structure. The 'T' shaped feature (Fig. 24, Group 277) was situated south of TD1, (Fig. 22: Grid Square D5) and comprised a highly irregular linear feature [1349], with a deeper rectilinear pit at its western end [1351]. The original form and function of this feature remains open to interpretation, though it is possible that it comprises the remains of a heavily truncated rectangular structure.</p> <p>Late Bronze Age working hollow / activity area recorded during excavation. The possible working hollow (Fig. 22: Grid Square G4; Fig. 25) consisted of a large, shallow depression (Group 224) with a number of small pits (Groups 226) and postholes (Group 227) cut into its base. Occasional wood charcoal and indeterminate cereals and glume bases were recovered from environmental samples taken from these features hinting at a possible link with cereal processing.</p> <p>Long linear early Iron Age ditch partially backfilled with burnt flint recorded during excavation. There is virtually no evidence on the site for a field system contemporary with the developing settlement in the area of Enclosure A. Indeed, the only ditch that can be definitely assigned to the period is a substantial north-south aligned ditch in the vicinity of the late Iron Age Enclosure A (Group 32).</p> <p>Small concentration of isolated middle - late Iron Age pits recorded during excavation. The remainder of the features comprise fairly isolated features probably best interpreted as sporadic activity within the agricultural landscape and include a small cluster of pits (Group 182) (Fig. 27: Grid Square D3) and a single, isolated feature (Group 255) to the north of the main valley (Fig. 27: Grid Square F6).</p> <p>Med Lynchet or Holloway. Medieval Lychet or Holloway discovered during archaeological works at Brighton and Hove Waste Water Treatment Works at Peacehaven.</p> <p>Post medieval features including three field boundaries, large quarry pit and a series of pits to the south east of the site.</p> <p>Large concentration of undated features including pits and a probable roundhouse</p>	
--	--	--	--

			<p>discovered on an area excavation to the south west of the site.</p> <p>Report: Archaeology South-East. no. 2835 (2010) Hart, D</p> <p>SHINE: Peacehaven: Neolithic Features & Bronze Age Features DES11710</p> <p>SHINE Peacehaven: Bronze Age Droveaway, Field System and Settlement DES11709</p> <p>Archaeological Notification Area - 776 Seaview Avenue / Arundel Road DES9180</p>	
24	MES23691	4074 0212	<p>142 Firlie Road: BA arrowhead. Barbed and tanged arrowhead found.</p> <p>Archaeological Notification Area - 152 Chatsworth Park / Phyllis Avenue DES8556</p>	Early Bronze Age
25	MES1790	42 02	<p>Lodge Hill: MBA axe A bronze palstave found at Lodge Farm, Newhaven, has been deposited on long loan to Lewes Museum by Carmarthenshire Museum. (1) There is no Lodge Farm in the Newhaven area. Lodge Hill at TQ 4202 is on Hoddern Farm but the present owner, Mr Wyer, could offer no information about the palstave. As far as he knew the farm had always been known by its present name.</p> <p>Archaeological Notification Area - 153 Hoddern Farm DES8557</p>	Bronze Age
26	MES1829	4090 0222	<p>Tollgate: EBA arrowhead. Barbed and tanged arrowhead of flint (BA type) found by D R Atkinson. Attempts were made to contact Mrs D R Atkinson, 1 6 Phyllis Avenue Peacehaven, but she is said to be deaf and elderly and is little seen.</p> <p>Archaeological Notification Area - 150 Peacehaven West DES8554</p>	Bronze Age
27	MES1851	4148 0253	<p>TQ 4148023 approx. Mound (? tumulus) shewn. (1) Site of a barrow marked on OS 1" 1st Edn, 1813. Ground now mostly built over. (2) The given siting falls on waste ground between developed plots. No visible remains of a barrow.</p> <p>Archaeological Notification Area Epinay Park DES8607</p>	Bronze Age
28	MES1832	415 026	<p>EBA macehead. A perforated implement of quartzite found at Peacehaven, is in Brighton Museum. (1) An EBA perforated and double-ended quartzite pebble macehead, on display in Brighton Museum, Acc No R2610, was donated, 1924, by Mr H Dunstall, 23 Essex Place, who found it, the same year, in surface soil when digging for footings of a new bungalow in Telscombe Road, Peacehaven.</p> <p>Archaeological Notification Area Epinay</p>	Bronze Age

			Park DES8607	
29	MES1853	A 4102 0252 B 4100 0243 C 4113 0241	?barrows. Three mounds (? tumuli) shown at (approx)'A' TQ 41020252; 'B' TQ 41000243; 'C' TQ 41130241 (1) Sites of barrows marked on OS 1" 1st Edn 1813. Ground now mostly built over. (2) 'A' falls within a garden, 'B' in a field of rough pasture and 'C' on a patch of waste ground. No visible remains of barrows. Archaeological Notification Area - 150 Peacehaven West DES8554	Bronze Age
30	MES16401	4239 0356	Deans Farm: Field System - Large 'Celtic' field system. Archaeological Notification Area Deans Farm DES8550	Early Bronze Age to Roman
31	MES1843	4245 0264	Lodge Hill: barrow & mill mound. Two mill steads on Hodge Hill, East and West; that to the East has no mound. (1) (Approx TQ 42420266) Windmill stead. Possibly a bowl barrow originally. Archaeological Notification Area - 667 Lodge Hill DES9071	Bronze Age & Medieval/Post Medieval
32	MES7168	4182 0127	Peacehaven Wtw & Bovis Homes Site: MIA enclosed settlement. Series of rectangular enclosures, round houses and other settlement features recorded by two major open area excavations. During a resistivity survey and archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed water treatment works revealed a subrectangular enclosure and associated features. The enclosure ditch produced early-mid Iron Age pottery. A second similar enclosure was also detected 60 metres to the west. The regionally important Enclosure B represents additional settlement evidence for this period. Unfortunately, due to the preservation of this enclosure in situ, information regarding its development and use is limited to the results of initial geophysical survey and field evaluation only - Archaeology South-East. no. 2835 (2010) Hart, D. Archaeological Notification Area - 776 Seaview Avenue / Arundel Road DES9180	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
33	MES1852/ EES9043	4158 0227	Glynn Road: RB cremations. In digging a trench Mr J Woollat of Newhaven found an urn and cooking pot, side by side, about 2'6" below the soil. Both got broken, and the pieces were not all retrieved. The two vessels are wheel turned, and the pattern has been incised with some sharp instrument. The urn is of coarse black ware and contained charred bones. The latticed cooking pot is light grey in colour, and has a finer texture. Dated to the 2nd Cent AD by Reg.A.Smith of the British Museum.(Sited at approx: TQ 4158 0227) (1) Sited from	Roman

			plan in Authy 1, but only approximately. Present whereabouts of pottery etc. not ascertained. (2) About 100 yds S. a Roman tile over the broken neck of a jar was found in 1923. Archaeological Notification Area - 1228 Glynn Road (east) DES9632	
34	MES23766	4075 0170	88a Balcombe Road: Roman pottery. Two sherds of East Sussex Ware found July 1970. East Sussex Ware, Rim and base sherd, possibly from the same vessel found in July 1976. Archaeological Notification Area - 152 Chatsworth Park / Phylis Avenue DES8556	Roman
35	MES21987	4051 0339	Telscombe: Early-medieval (Saxon) Hhamlet. Telscombe - Titelescumbe AD 966 BCS 1191 Sawyer 746 King Edgar to minster at Winchester grant of land at Telscombe [EPN] Church St Lawrence C12	Early-medieval
36	MES1845	4273 0322	Lodge Hill: med strip lynchets. Md strip lynchets, terraces. (1) Visible on APs (2) Within the above-given area is one very fine cultivation terrace, 8.0 to 11.0m in width, some 300.0m in length, with below it traces of four strip lynchets, which have been reduced and partly erased by ploughing in recent times and which are 2.0 to 5.0m in width, and of varying lengths. All are now under permanent pasture. Archaeological Notification Area Halcombe DES9727	Medieval
37	MES21984	4207 0295	Halcombe Farm: Medieval Farmstead Documentary evidence - Halcombe Farm - Horecumbe 1261 'dirt-farm'	Medieval
38	DES1819/ 1238265	42050 02951	HALCOMBE FARMHOUSE. C17 or earlier house. Two storeys. Three windows. Faced with flints with red brick dressings and quoins. Tiled roof with pentice behind with modern glass portion below this. horizontally-sliding sash windows. Flint and brick chimney breast on north wall. Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval 17 th C
39	DES2066	42222 02340	HODDERN FARMHOUSE - L-shaped C18 house. Two storeys and attic. Three windows and 2 gabled dormers facing north, 5 windows and 3 gabled dormers facing east. Faced with flints with stringcourse, window surrounds and long and short quoins all of red brick. Hipped tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. Doorway with rectangular fanlight and door of 6 fielded panels set in a later porch. Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval 18 th C
40	DES1958/ 1223346	42264 02346	Former Cartshed/Hayloft About 30 Metres to North East of Hoddern Farmhouse. Probably a cart shed with granary or hay ft above. Late C18 or early C19. Exterior flint faced with brick modillion cornice, quoins	Post-medieval 18 th – 19 th C

			and triangular buttresses. End elevations weatherboarded. Half-hipped old tiled roof. 2 storeys the ground floor open to south east. Interior of 5 bays. Framing has some diagonal braces. Included for group value only. Grade II Listed Building	
41	DES1957/ 1223341	42240 02306	Large Barn at Hoddern Farm about 10 Metres to South East of Farmhouse. Early C18 barn of 8 bays extended by 6 bays in early C19, the whole forming reputedly the second longest barn in East Sussex. Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval 18 th C
42	DES1959/ 1223350	42259 02329	Small Barn at Hoddern Farm about 30 metres to east of Farmhouse. Late C18. Built of flint with red brick dressings. Half-hipped roof at time of survey covered with corrugated metal sheeting. Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval 18 th C
43	DES1914	40512 03288	White Cottage. 1840 circa. Two storeys. Three windows. Faced with Roman cement. Central window bay projects slightly with gable over. Slate roof. Casement windows with dripstones over. Doorway with depressed pointed head. Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval 19 th C
44	DES1812/ 1238193	40869 02417	Former Shepherd's Hut In The Garden of Promises, No 8 Stanley Road. Small single-storeyed rectangular building, faced with flints with red brick quoins. Hipped tiled roof. One window. Fireplace inside, but the original bunk-bed is missing. Included as a rare surviving example in Sussex of this kind of building and for sociological interest. Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval 19 th C
45	MES7488	40600 01700	Telscombe Cliffs: WW1 airfield. Fighter airfield used between 1916 and 1919. The airfield was formed in late 1916 as a response to German airship raids on Portsmouth. The landing ground was little more than a 1,500ft square area of rough grass with two Bessonneau hangars. Accomodation was mainly tents, with some officers billeted. The strip was used by 78 squadron until mid September 1917 and then by No. 514 Flight who were disbanded in January 1919 when the site was handed back to the owners. [1] Officially designated as: Marine Operations (Aeroplane) Station of No 514 Flight (DH6) of No 42 Squadron - and a 6 th Brigade Landing Ground (Day). SW Area No 10 (Operations) Group, 75th wing. 6 aircraft and 47 men were stationed there. In 1917 a pair of aeroplane sheds were built: 120 feet by 60 feet on a 50 acre plot - 500 yards by 500 yards, some 120 feet above sea level on a gradul slope down towards the chanel [2] Initially manned by a flight of No.78 Squadron. The initial Bessoneaux hangers were replaced	20 th Century

			with two wooden aeroplane sheds and there was a guard house and some Armstrong huts by 1919 [3] Archaeological Notification Area - 152 Chatsworth Park / Phylis Avenue DES8556	
46	EES14636	4175 0217	An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land at Lower Hoddern Farm, Peacehaven, East Sussex (NGR: 541750 102191) between the 18th and 19th January 2010. The work was commissioned by the landowner, Mr Colin Appleton, to assess the archaeological potential of the site in advance of the replacement of three industrial buildings at the site and associated infrastructure including road modifications. The site lies to the east of Pelham Rise on former agricultural land that had been converted for light industrial use. Six trenches were excavated with a cumulative length of 60 metres. Four trenches consisted of a simple sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural brickearth, while the remaining two had a similar sequence but were sealed by made ground dumping deposits. In one of these cases the made ground was associated with the construction of a flat area of land retained by a wall forming a platform for a windmill in use during the 1960's. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were recovered.	Negative Evidence
47	EES15737	4083 0257	16, Rustic Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex. Evaluation was undertaken at 16 Rustic Road, Peacehaven by Chris Butler Archaeological Services. Three evaluation trenches were excavated on land to the rear of 16 Rustic Road, Peacehaven in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. All the trenches were archaeologically sterile of features, and only produced a very small number of artefacts. Trench A produced only artefacts dating to the 19th to 20th century from the topsoil. Trench B produced no artefacts at all. However, four pieces of worked flint were recovered from the topsoil in Trench C. The evaluation excavation demonstrated that there was no in-situ archaeology present at the site, and the development was unlikely to disturb or damage any archaeological remains.	Negative Evidence
48	EES17234	4084 0232	1 Stanley Road, Peacehaven. An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out at 1a Stanley Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex in advance of groundworks for the construction of a new house in the former garden of 1 Stanley Road. Two evaluation trenches were excavated, and archaeological monitoring	Negative Evidence

			<p>of ground reduction was subsequently undertaken across the footprint of the proposed development. These excavations revealed no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil, removed prior to fieldwork commencing, and subsoil overlying the natural deposit. Disturbance in the trenches was observed in the form of a modern cut feature and a tree bowl. Sand and sandstone appears to have been redeposited along the southeast side of the Site. This redeposited natural may comprise spoil derived from deep excavations for the construction of 1 Stanley Road, or any terracing works that occurred within the Site or nearby.</p> <p>Report: Chris Butler Archaeological Services. CBAS 0587 (2015) Russell, C; Vine, S</p>	
49	EES14546	41424 02362	<p>Meridian CP School, Roderick Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground works relating to the construction of a new temporary classroom unit. No archaeological finds or features were recovered or recorded. The whole area had been subject to grading and levelling relating to the construction of the existing school and playing fields during the 1980's. Practically this means that material has been mechanically graded-off to the south to level the area of the playing fields slightly and dumped up the hill to the north to raise and level the ground in the area of the school and playground.</p> <p>Report: Archaeology South-East. 4044, (2009) Swift, D.</p>	Negative Evidence
50	EES15078	4051 0150	<p>270 Arundel Road West, Peacehaven. An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East on land at 270 Arundel Road West, Peacehaven, East Sussex on 20th February 2012 for Alan Cooper on behalf of his client. One L-shaped archaeological trial-trench, measuring 8.5m by 2m east-west and 5.5m by 2m north-south, was excavated in the rear garden of a demolished bungalow in advance of a proposed residential building. The archaeological trial-trench was found to be negative of archaeological features and finds. No obvious truncation of the geological horizon was present and the subsoil horizon was intact. The evaluation revealed natural geology at a depth of 700-800mm below ground level. The evaluation therefore suggests that the rest of site has low archaeological potential.</p> <p>Report: Archaeology South-East. 5385 (2012) Grant, K</p>	Negative Evidence

	EES15204	4049 0171	85 Lincoln Avenue, Peacehaven. The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society were invited to conduct a watching brief of the excavation of footings for a front porch extension at 85, Lincoln Avenue, Peacehaven. The excavation showed considerable evidence of having been previously disturbed by building work. The only find of archaeological significance (fire cracked flint) came from the topsoil. There was no evidence of features or artefacts within the sections.	Undated
--	----------	--------------	--	---------

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1. Facing northwest across hard surface play areas.



Plate 2. Facing west across playing field.



Plate 3: Facing South across hard surface play areas towards the playing field to the south of the Site.



Plate 4: Facing west across hard surface play areas towards the school buildings.



Plate 5: Facing northwest across hard surface play areas towards houses on Mount Caburn Crescent.



Plate 6: Facing northwest towards houses on Mount Caburn Crescent.



Plate 7: Facing south from hard surface play area



Plate 8: Facing west from southern corner of playing field.



Plate 9: Facing north, across the playing field.



Plate 10: Facing west, across northern extent of playing field. Temporary building in the distance.



Plate 11: Facing northeast across playing field towards school buildings.

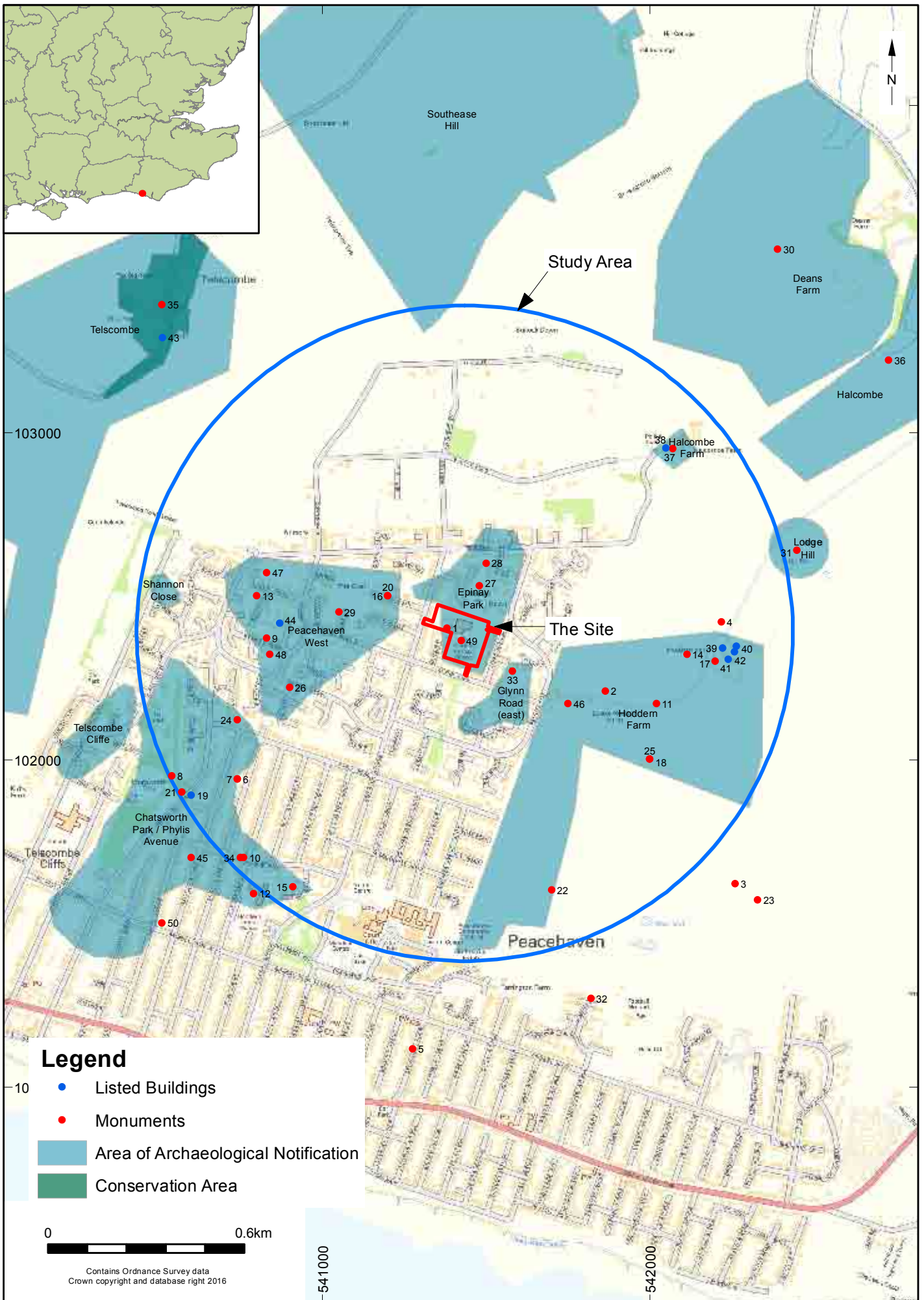


Plate 12: Facing east across southern extent of playing field, from south-western corner of the Site area.

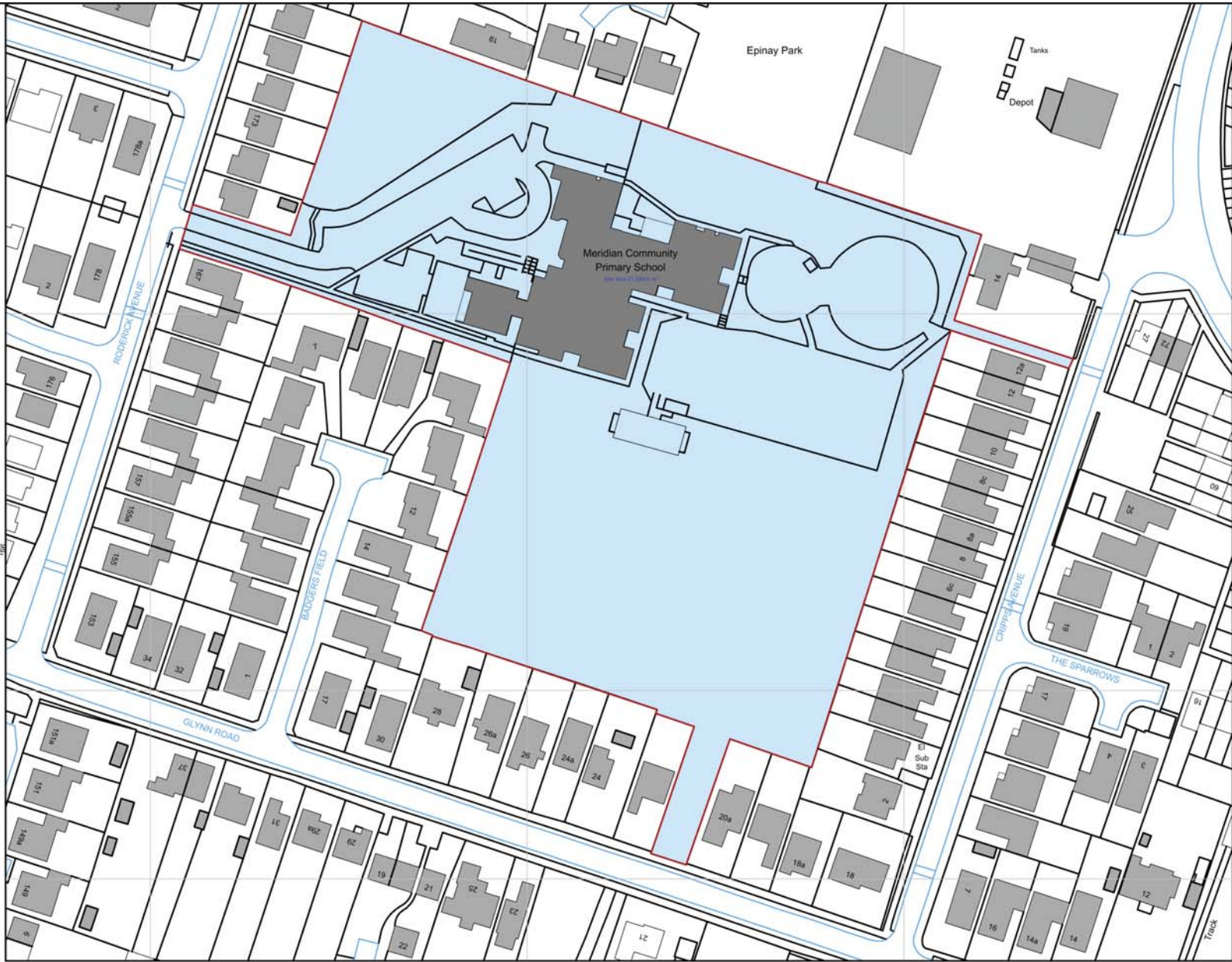
0



Plate 13: Facing south towards southern access gate leading to Glynn Road.



© Archaeology South-East		Meridian Community Primary School Expansion	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160037	July 2016	Site location and Heritage Assets	
Report Ref: 2016126	Drawn by: CPC		



(c) Crown Copyright 2013
 Reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited



© Archaeology South-East		Meridian Community Primary School Expansion		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160037	July 2016	Site Plan (Existing)		
Report Ref: 2015126	Drawn by: CPC			



LEGEND

BANKS & HEDGES	STAIRS	SLOPING MASONRY
MARSH	WALL	STAIRS
TREES	BUILDING	OPEN BIOD BUILDING
GATES	GLASS ROOFED	
RETAINING WALL	CONTOURS	

ABBREVIATIONS (WHERE APPLICABLE)

AB VALVE	AV	LETTER BOX	LB
AD VALVE	AD	MANAGER	MAN
BELIEF BARRON	BB	MANHOLE	MH
BOLAND	B	NOTICE BOARD	NB
BRITISH TELECOM BOX	BTB	PAVED PLACE	PP
BRITISH TELECOM HOLE	BTMH	OVERHEAD WIRE	OW
BROOKHOLE	BH	PARKING METRE	PM
BUS STOP	BS	ROOF LEVEL	RL
CABLE TV	CTV	ROAD BOX	RB
COVER LEVEL	CL	ROADWAY EYE	RE
CABLE BARRIER	CB	RETAINING WALL	RW
CONCRETE POST	CP	SILK VALVE	SV
DOWN PIPE	DP	STOP COCK	SC
DOWN PIPE	DP	SOFT LEVEL	SFL
ELECTRICITY CABLE PIT	ECP	STRUCTURAL FINE LEVEL	SFL
ELECTRICITY CONTROL BOX	ECB	TRIP STAMP	TS
ELECTRICITY POLE	EP	TELEPHONE CALL BOX	TCB
FIRE HYDRANT	FH	TOP OF KEYP	TK
FLUORESCENT	FL	TUMBLER	TL
FLOOR FINISH	FF	TRAFFIC LIGHT	TL
FLOOR LEVEL	FL	TOP OF WALL	TOW
FLAG STAFF	FS	UNDERGROUND	UG
GAS VALVE	GV	UNABLE TO LIFT	UTL
GULLY	G	UNABLE TO SURVEY	UTS
GULLY OUTLET	GO	VENT PIPE	VP
GATE STOP	GS	WATER METER	WM
INSPECTION COVER	IC	WATER LEVEL	WL
INVERT LEVEL	IL	WASH OUT	WO
LAMP POST	LP	WASTE PIPE	WP
		WATER VALVE	WV

BUILDING

ACCESS HATCH	AH	WINDOW CALL LEVEL	WCL
ARCH HEAD HEIGHT	AHH	WINDOW HEAD LEVEL	WHL
ARCH SPRINGER HEIGHT	ASH	SKYLIGHT	SKL
ARCH SPRINGER LEVEL	ASL	SOIL AND VENT PIPE	SVP
BEAM	BE	THRESHOLD LEVEL	TL
BEAM HEAD	BH	WATER BENCH	WB
BEAM HEAD LEVEL	BHL	WATER TANK	WT
BEAM SOFFIT LEVEL	BSL		
CEILING	CE		
CEILING LEVEL	CEL		
DOOR HEAD	DH		
DOOR HEAD LEVEL	DHL		
FIRE ALARM	FA		
FLOOR TO GULL	FTG		
FLOOR TO CEILING	FTC		
FLOOR TO CEILING HEIGHT	FTCH		
FROSTED FLOOR LEVEL	FFL		
HOSE REEL	HR		
HOSE LEVEL	HL		
RADIATOR	RAD		
RAIN WATER PIPE	RWP		

REV NOTES

1	ISSUED FOR TENDERS	DRAWN	DATE
2	REVISED TO REFLECT COMMENTS		

Notes:

Grid and levels relate to OS GPS Active Network.

Maltby Land Surveys Ltd

2 QUEENS ROAD
HAYWARDS HEATH
WEST SUSSEX
RH16 1EB
Tel: 01444 416240
Fax: 01444 417097
E-Mail: mhs@maltbysurveys.com
WebSite: <http://www.maltbysurveys.com>

SURVEYED	WM	Mackellar Schwardt Architects
DRAWN	WM	
CHECKED	RB	
SCALE		
		1/200 (A1 Sheet)

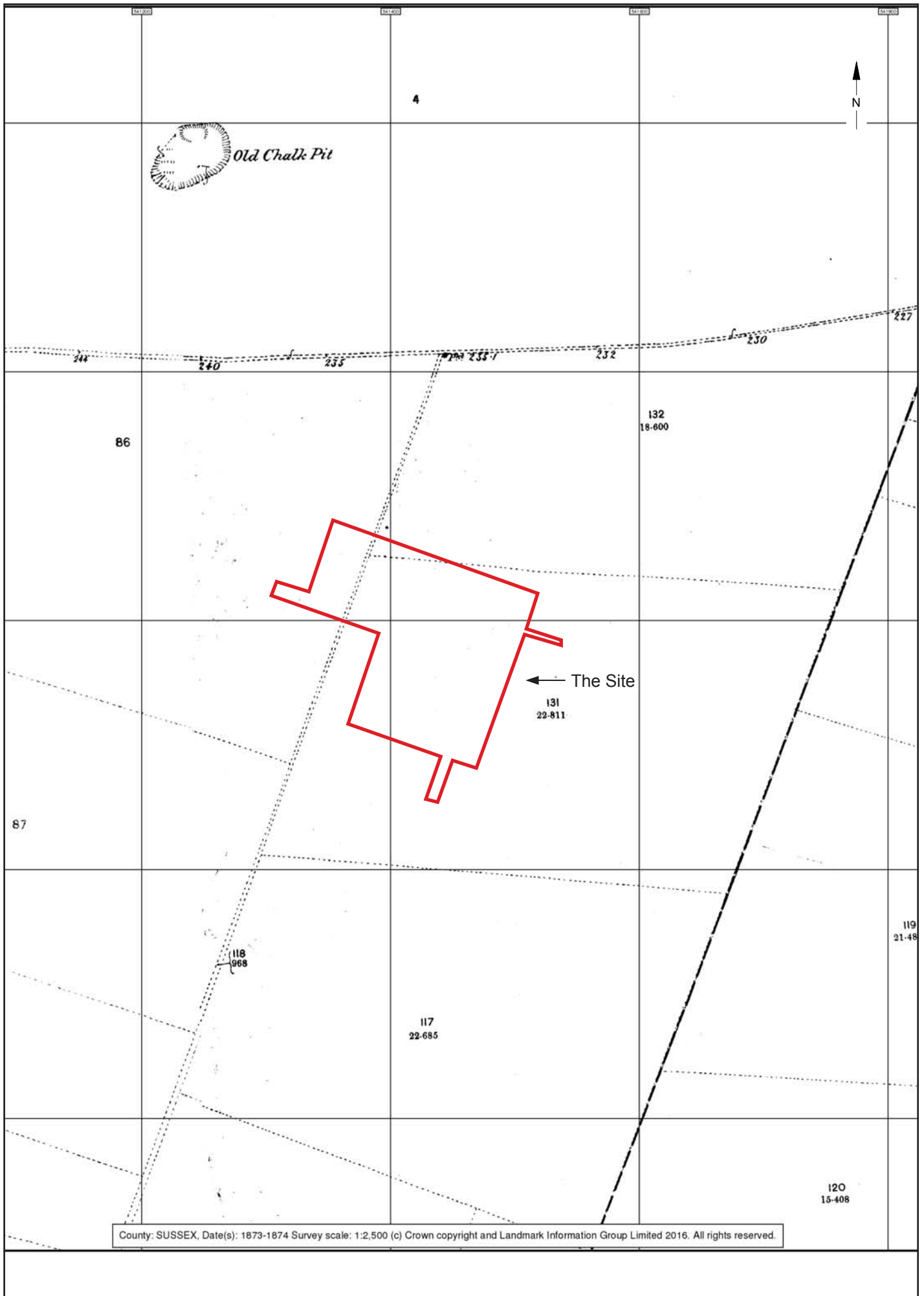
Meridian Community Primary School, Peacehaven

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

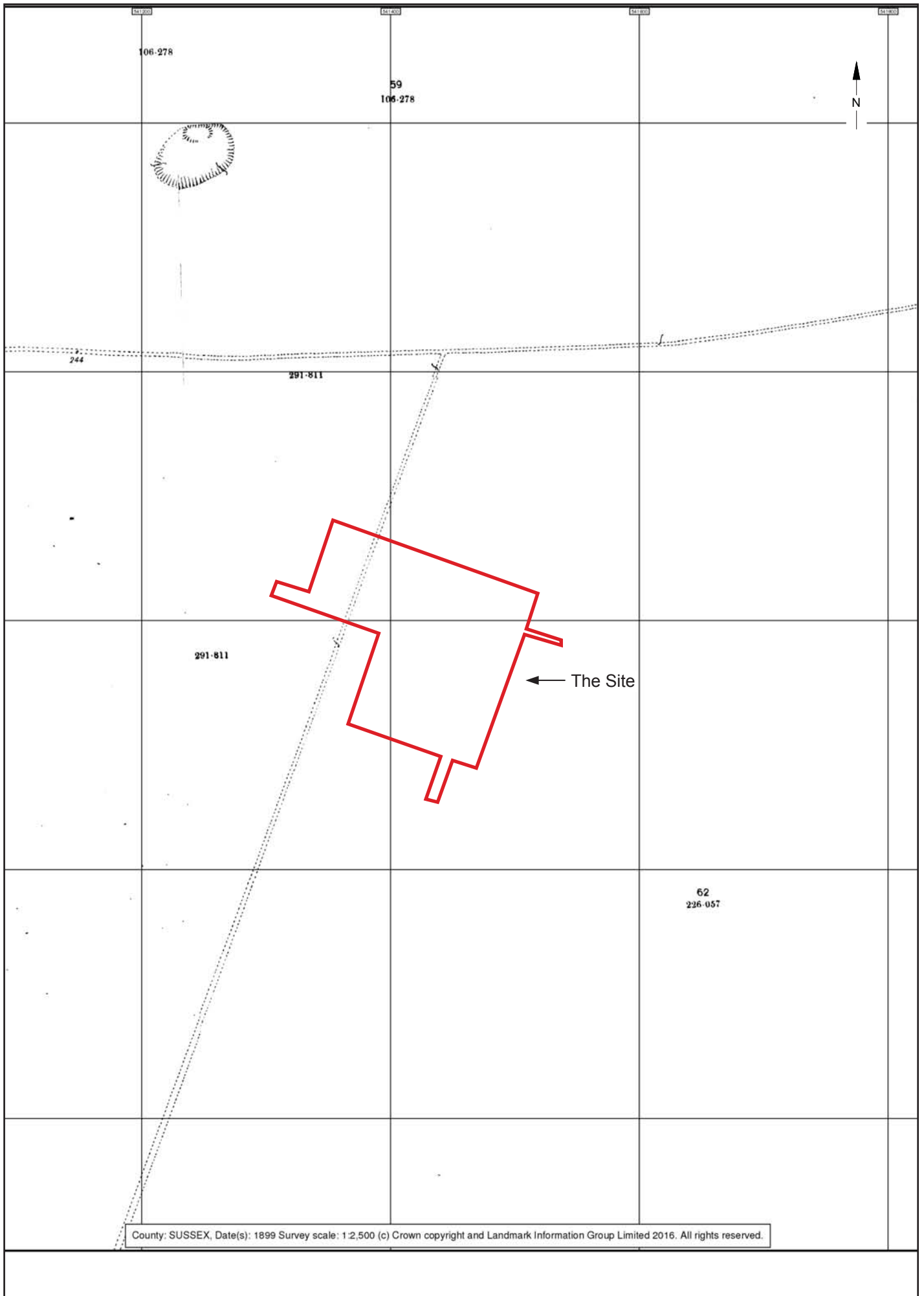
Job No	Rev	Drawing Number
16/052		16/052/100-C
Date	February 2016	



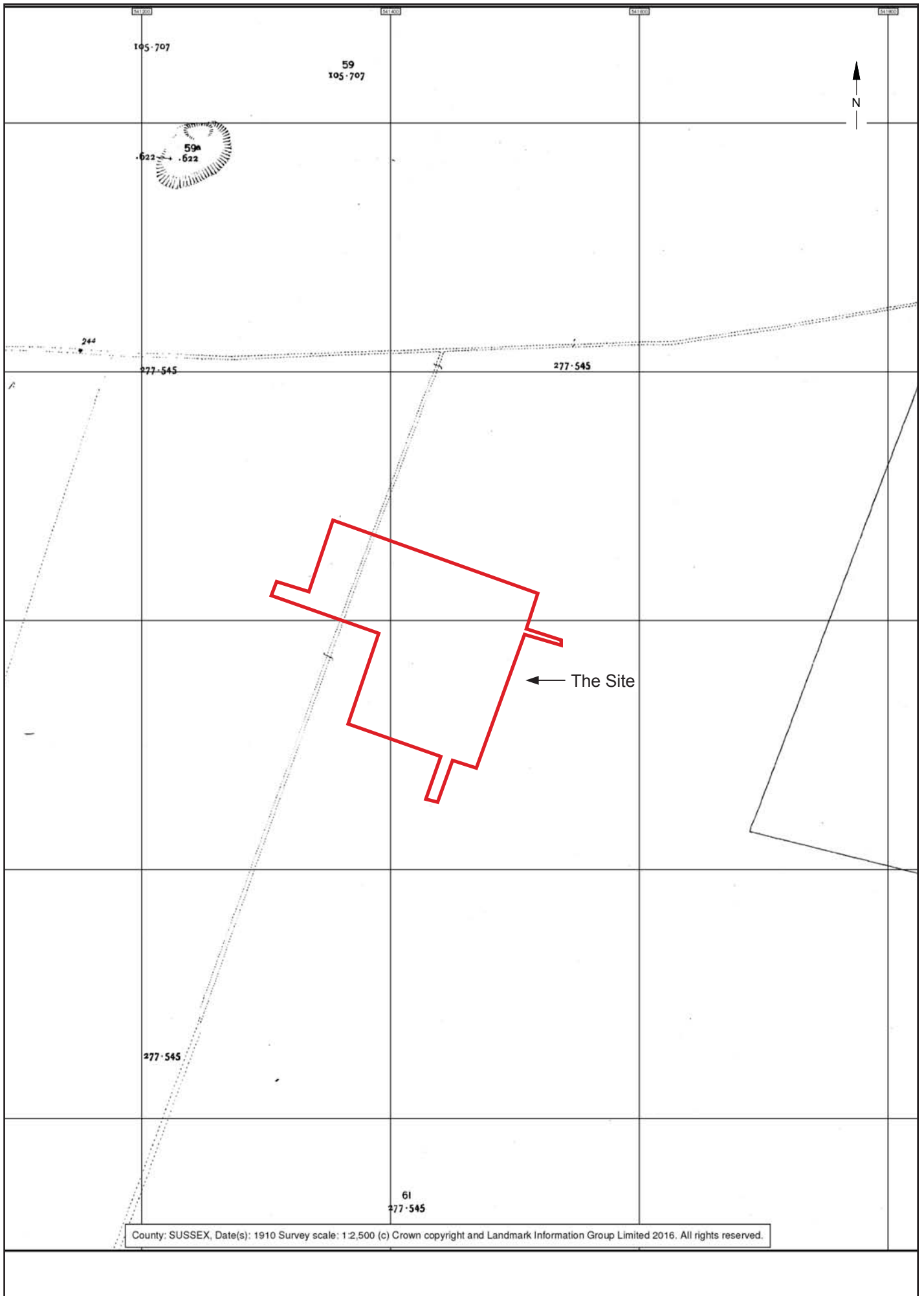
© Archaeology South-East		Meridian Community Primary School Expansion	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 160037	July 2016	Piddinghoe Tithe Map, 1840	
Report Ref: 2016126	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Meridian Community Primary School Expansion	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 160037	July 2016	Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1873	
Report Ref: 2016126	Drawn by: CPC		

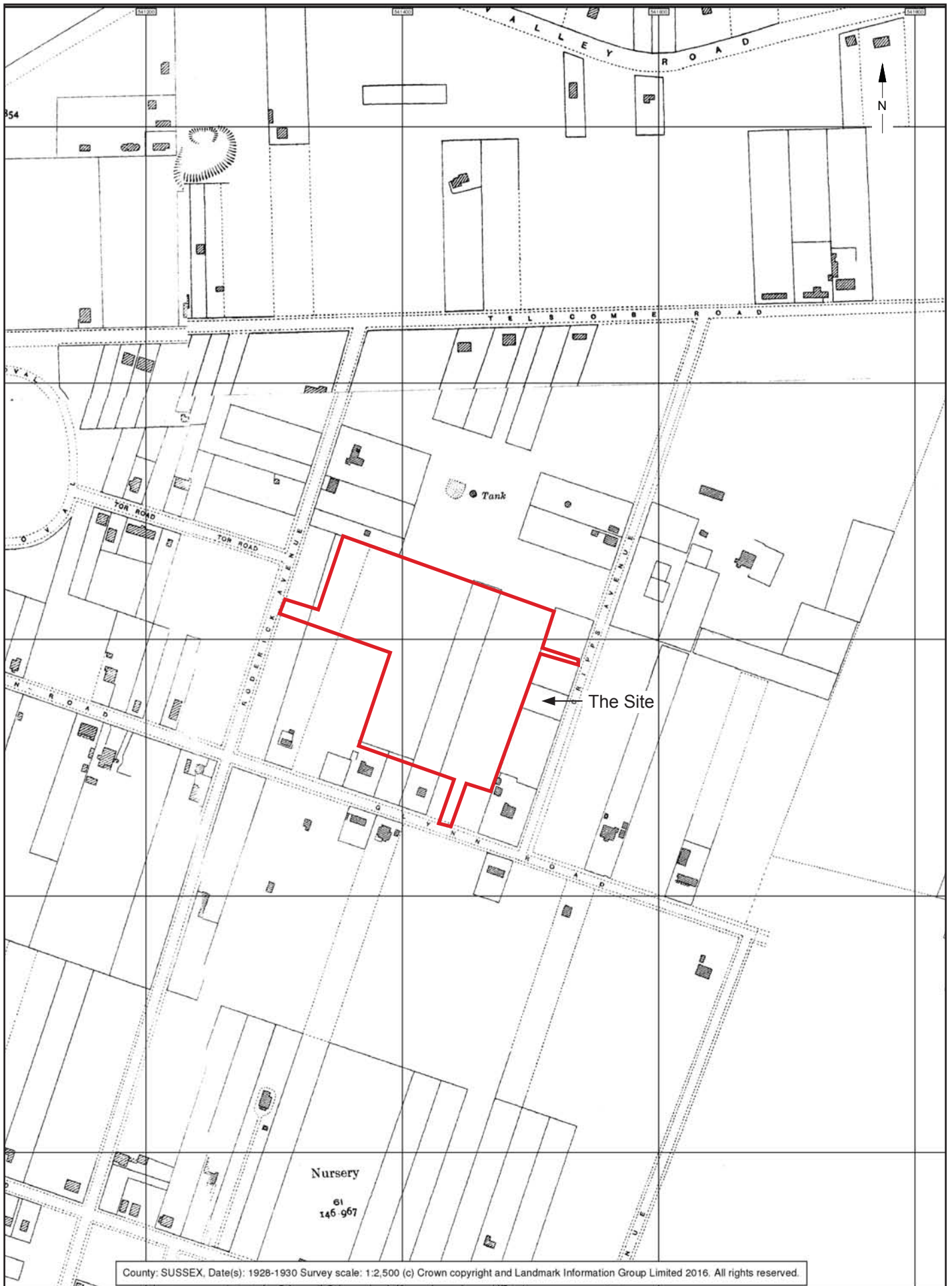


© Archaeology South-East		Meridian Community Primary School Expansion	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 160037	July 2016	Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1899	
Report Ref: 2016126	Drawn by: CPC		



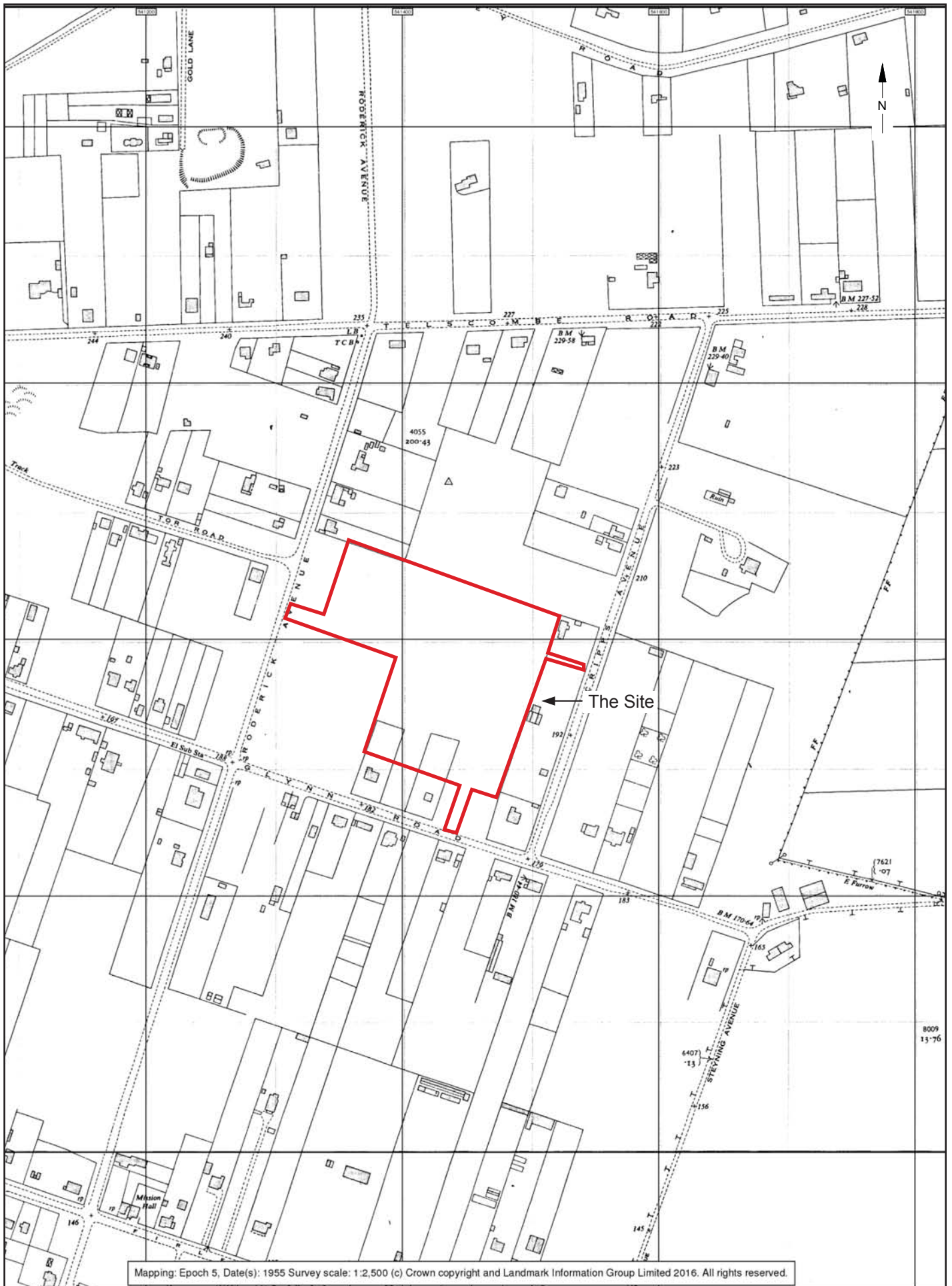
County: SUSSEX, Date(s): 1910 Survey scale: 1:2,500 (c) Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2016. All rights reserved.

© Archaeology South-East		Meridian Community Primary School Expansion	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 160037	July 2016	Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1910	
Report Ref: 2016126	Drawn by: CPC		

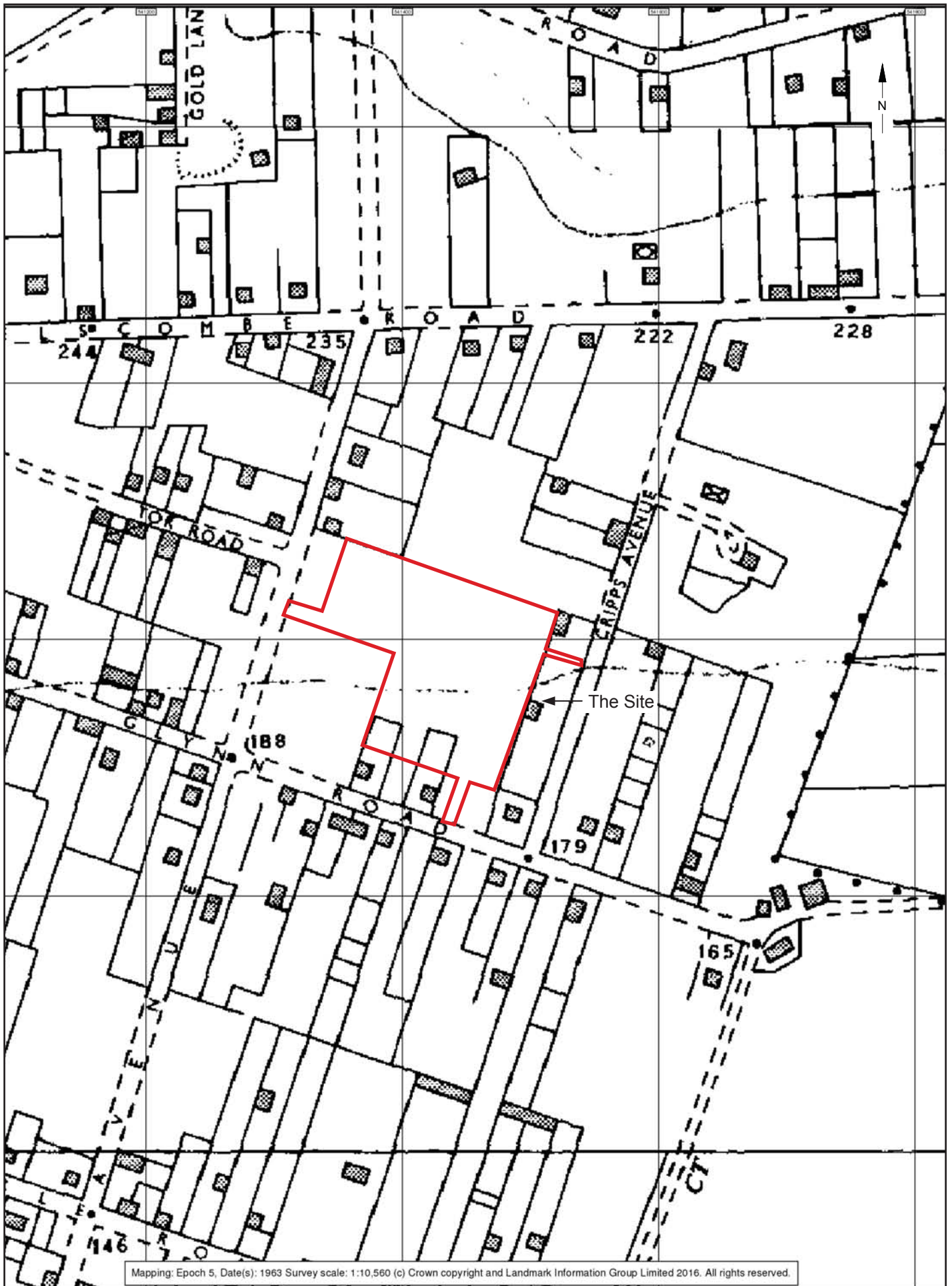


County: SUSSEX, Date(s): 1928-1930 Survey scale: 1:2,500 (c) Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2016. All rights reserved.

© Archaeology South-East		Meridian Community Primary School Expansion	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 160037	July 2016	Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1928	
Report Ref: 2016126	Drawn by: CPC		

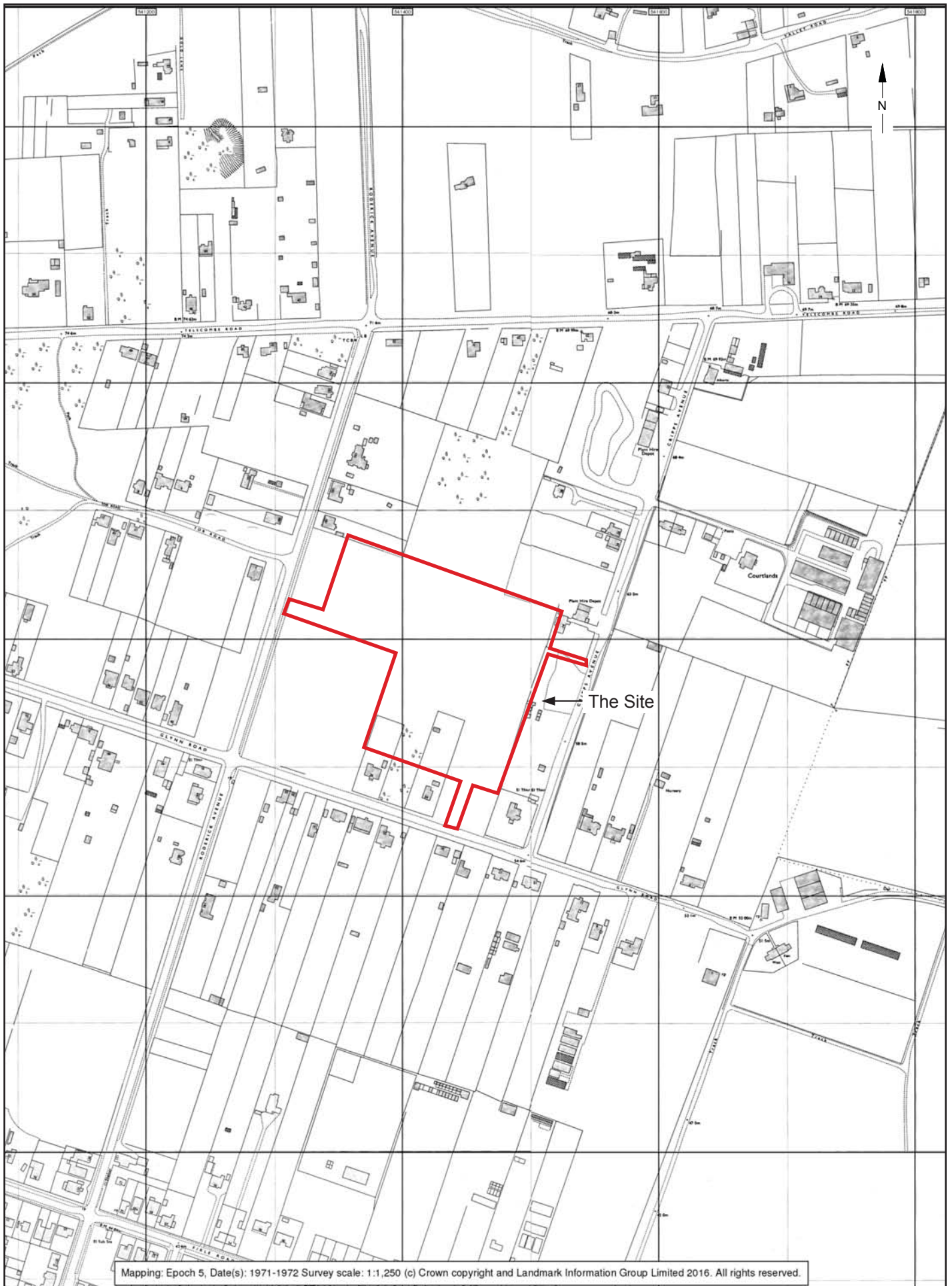


© Archaeology South-East		Meridian Community Primary School Expansion	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 160037	July 2016	Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1955-56	
Report Ref: 2016126	Drawn by: CPC		



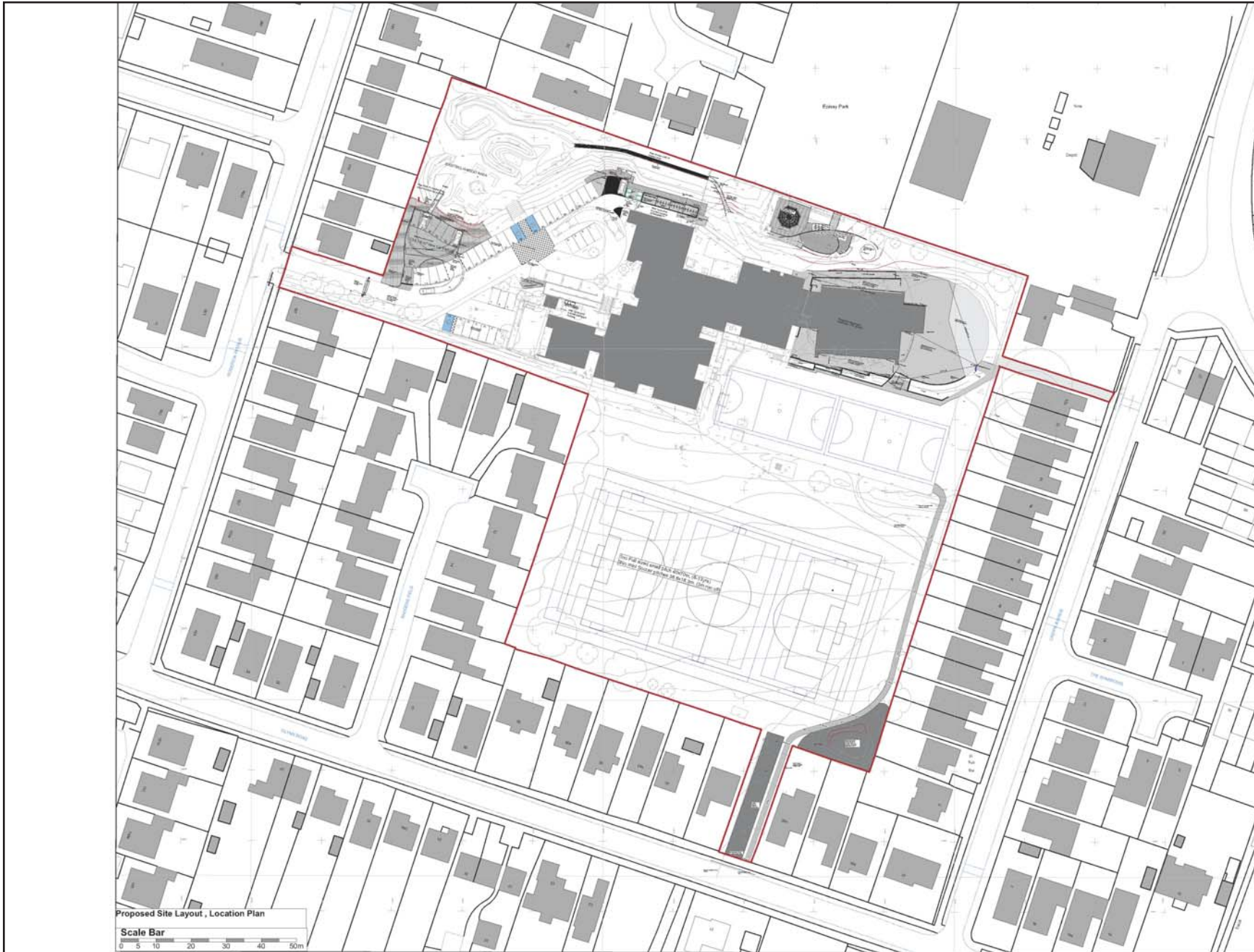
Mapping: Epoch 5, Date(s): 1963 Survey scale: 1:10,560 (c) Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2016. All rights reserved.

© Archaeology South-East		Meridian Community Primary School Expansion	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 160037	July 2016	Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:10,560, 1963	
Report Ref: 2016126	Drawn by: CPC		





© Archaeology South-East		Meridian Community Primary School Expansion	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 160037	July 2016	Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1983	
Report Ref: 2016126	Drawn by: CPC		



This office is licensed to operate. All drawings are the property of the client and shall remain the property of the client. No part of this drawing shall be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the architect.

NOTES

This drawing is Copyright and shall not be produced or used for any other purpose without the written permission of the architect.

Should work this drawing.

The Contractor is responsible for checking all dimensions on site. Report any discrepancies, errors or omissions to the Architect immediately.

The Contractor shall ensure that all works, materials and construction methods comply with British Standards, Building Regulations and all other applicable codes and standards. The Contractor shall ensure that all works are carried out in accordance with the Building Regulations and all other applicable codes and standards.

1:1000
1:1000

Project name and content description
This drawing is a plan and shall not be used for any other purpose.

MACKELLAR SCHWERDT
architects

The Mackellar Group, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

STATUS:

CLIENT: Emcor UK Ltd.

PROJECT NAME: Peacehaven Schools Feasibility

LOCATION: Peacehaven

DRAWN BY: SK

CHECKED BY: SG

SCALE: 1:500

SHEET SIZE: A1

DRAWING TITLE: Proposed site layout - External works

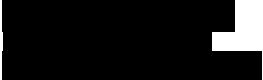
DRAWINGS:

DRAWING NUMBER:
8830 / 31 B

© Archaeology South-East		Meridian Community Primary School Expansion		Fig. 13
Project Ref: 160037	July 2016	Proposed Plan		
Report Ref: 2015126	Drawn by: CPC			

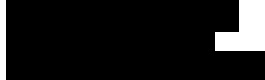
Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR



Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ



London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY

