

**Detailed Magnetometer Survey Report  
Land at the former St Aubyns School  
Rottingdean, East Sussex, BN2 7JN**

**NGR: 537097 102343  
(TQ 37097 02343)**

**Planning reference: BH2017/02680**

**Site Code: SAU17  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-298563  
ASE Project No: 170959  
ASE Report No: 2017442**



**By John Cook**


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<b>Reviewed and approved by:</b>	Dan Swift	Project Manager	
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## **Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by SDP Developers & Building Contractors to undertake a geophysical survey on Land at the former St Aubyns School, Rottingdean, East Sussex, NGR 537097 102343. The work was undertaken on Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> September 2017.*

*Evidence for possible archaeological features was represented by moderate positive anomalies. Though they could have an archaeological origin, they may equally be the result of the natural geology. Linear anomalies running across the site may indicate cut features such as boundary ditches. These anomalies do not correspond to any features observed on the historical mapping. However, they are aligned with the south western and north eastern boundaries of the site. Areas of magnetic debris are likely to be caused by ground disturbance. Areas of magnetic debris aligned in a south west to north east orientation correspond to a former boundary noted on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map and the 1910 Ordnance Survey County series 2nd revision 1:2500 map but not on later mapping. Dipolar anomalies indicate near surface ferrous (iron) objects. The majority of these are related to the goal post locations of the former playing fields.*

## **Statement of Indemnity**

*Geophysical survey is the collection of data that relate to subtle variations in the form and nature of soil and which relies on there being a measurable difference between buried archaeological features and the natural geology. Geophysical techniques do not specifically target archaeological features and anomalies noted in the interpretation do not necessarily relate to buried archaeological features. As a result, magnetic and earth resistance detail survey may not always detect sub-surface archaeological features. This is particularly true when considering earlier periods of human activity, for example those periods that are not characterised by sedentary social activity.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by SDP Developers & Building Contractors to undertake a geophysical survey on Land at the former St Aubyns School, Rottingdean, East Sussex, hereafter 'the site' (centred on NGR NGR: 537097 102343; Figure 1).

1.1.2 A planning application for residential development has been submitted to Brighton & Hove City Council (B&HCC) under planning reference BH2017/02680).

### **1.2 Geology and topography**

1.2.1 According to the online British Geological Survey 1:50,000 mapping, the bedrock geology of the site consists of Newhaven Chalk Formation. No superficial geology was recorded (BGS 2017).

1.2.2 The site is bounded to the west by the former St Aubyns School buildings, Steyning Road to the north and Newlands Road to the east. The site lies on a south west facing slope overlooking the centre of Rottingdean, East Sussex. The survey was conducted over an area of approximately 2.5 hectares that were formerly the playing fields of St Aubyns School (Figure 2).

### **1.3 Aims of geophysical investigation**

1.3.1 The geophysical survey comprised a detailed magnetometer survey within all accessible areas shown on Figure 2. The survey aimed to detect any anomalies of archaeological origin within the boundaries of the survey area. The features detected were naturally limited to those features that produce a measurable response to the instrumentation used.

### **1.4 Scope of report**

1.4.1 The scope of this report is to detail the findings of the survey. The project was conducted by John Cook with the assistance of Sophie Morrish. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and Dan Swift (post-fieldwork).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The results of the ASE Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; ASE 2017) are summarised below.

2.1.2 The site of the geophysical survey lies immediately to the east of an Archaeological Notification Area covering the medieval and post-medieval village of Rottingdean.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 Prehistoric earthworks in the area – funerary barrows and field system remains - although few in number, constitute significant evidence of prehistoric occupation in the locality. The Iron Age signature is relatively scant.

2.2.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of prehistoric date is generally considered to be moderate - high. Any archaeological evidence is likely to be features characteristic of settlement – postholes and pits – or field system evidence in the form of ditches.

### **2.3 Romano-British**

2.3.1 Evidence for a Romano-British presence has been identified within the area of which the most major is a late 3<sup>rd</sup> century coin hoard found at Rottingdean (precise location unknown) in 1798. A Roman coin dating to the early Roman period (54-68 AD) was found at Saltdean in 1940. Rolled glass lumps retrieved from the beach have been interpreted as the possible result of Roman glassworks. These chance finds spots however provide only relatively scant evidence for Romano-British occupation of the locality.

2.3.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of Romano-British date is generally considered to be moderate. Any archaeological evidence is likely to be isolated finds spots, features characteristic of settlement – postholes and pits – or field system evidence in the form of ditches.

### **2.4 Medieval**

2.4.1 The place-name Rottingdean is thought to be of Saxon origin, being a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon name 'Rotinga dene', meaning 'the valley (*dene*) of the Rotingas' - the tribal territory of the people (*inga*) of Rota (Glover 1997: 181). The Church may have Saxon origins, and settlement was recorded for the locality at the time of the Domesday survey. Evidence of occupation is provided by burials on the high ground to the east and west of the site, one of which had associated weaponry. A further inhumation, possibly Saxon in date, or older, was identified c.315m west of the site. Settlement may have clustered around the Green and the Church, to the north of the site.

2.4.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of Saxon date is generally considered to be low.

2.4.3 The East Sussex HER records 6 entries for the medieval period. The Church of St Margaret is probably of early 12<sup>th</sup> century origin, with 13<sup>th</sup> century and later rebuilds (Salzman 1940: 236). The church was partly destroyed in 1377 when Rottingdean was burnt by French raiders. The Black Horse Public House is late medieval in origin as is Challoners, thought to be the manorial farm of 15<sup>th</sup> century date. A medieval wreck, 'Luke', is recorded off the coast. A single sherd of medieval pottery is recorded and fragments of medieval church masonry. The medieval village focus is north of the site, around the village green.

2.4.4 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of medieval date is generally considered to be moderate. Any archaeological evidence from this period is likely to be either isolated finds spots or related to agricultural activities, particularly in the eastern part of the site, which was certainly under cultivation in the late post-medieval period, and may have been so at an earlier date.

## **2.5 Post-medieval and modern**

2.5.1 In the post-medieval period the green continued to provide a focus for the farming related activities of the settlement, with farms clustered around the green. In the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century development extended down the High Street, including the establishment of the original townhouse forming the historic core of the principal school building of St Aubyns.

2.5.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date is considered to be moderate. Any surviving archaeology of this period is likely to relate early building remains in the extreme west of the site.

## **2.2 The Archive**

2.2.1 The digital and paper archive derived from this project will be housed at Archaeology South-East's Sussex offices and will be combined with any further archive generated in the event of further fieldwork being required.

### **3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Geophysical survey**

3.1.1 A fluxgate gradiometer (magnetometry) survey was undertaken across a single parcel of land, as depicted on Figure 2 (NGR: 537096 102361). The work was undertaken on Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> September 2017 during clear and breezy weather.

#### **3.2 Applied geophysical instrumentation**

3.2.1 The Fluxgate Gradiometer employed was the Bartington Instrumentation Grad 601-2. The Grad 601-2 has an internal memory and a data logger that store the survey data. This data is downloaded into a PC and is then processed in a suitable software package.

3.2.2 30m x 30m grids were set out using a GPS (see below). Each grid was surveyed with 1m traverses; samples were taken every 0.25m.

3.2.3 Data was collected along north-south traverses in a zigzag pattern beginning in the south west corner of each grid, following the contours of the site.

#### **3.3 Instrumentation used for setting out the survey grid**

3.3.1 The survey grid for the site was geo-referenced using a Leica Viva SmartRover. The GPS receiver collects satellite data to determine its position and uses the mobile phone networks to receive corrections, transmitting them to the RTK Rover via Bluetooth to provide a sub centimetre Ordnance Survey position and height. Each surveyed grid point has an Ordnance Survey position; therefore the geophysical survey can be directly referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

#### **3.4 Data processing**

3.4.1 All of the geophysical data processing was carried out using TerraSurveyor published by DW Consulting. Minimally processed data was produced using the following schedule of processing. Due to the very high positive readings of some of the magnetic disturbance, the values were replaced with a dummy value so as to avoid detrimentally affecting the dataset when further processed. The first process carried out upon the data was to apply a DESPIKE to the data set which removes the random 'iron spikes' that occur within fluxgate gradiometer survey data. A ZERO MEDIAN TRAVERSE was then applied to survey data. This removes stripe effects within grids and ensures that the survey grid edges match.

#### **3.5 Data presentation**

3.5.1 Data is presented using images exported from TerraSurveyor into AutoCAD software and inserted into the geo-referenced site grid. Data is presented as raw and processed data greyscale plots.



## **4.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS**

### **4.1 Description of site**

4.1.1 The survey area was approximately 2.5 hectares of a former playing field bounded by the former St Aubyns school buildings to the west, Steyning Road to the north and Newlands Road to the east. The site lies on a south west facing slope overlooking the centre of Rottingdean, East Sussex (Figure 2).

### **4.2 Survey limitations**

4.2.1 Physical obstructions encountered on site included cricket nets, tennis courts, small areas of vegetation and hidden (Figures 2, 6 and 7). Obstructions for each area are noted in the results. In addition, the effectiveness of magnetometer surveys depends on a contrast between the absolute magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil to the underlying subsoil (Clark 1996). Features may also be difficult to detect where there has been significant primary silting and development of significant overburden. Areas where physical obstructions form a barrier to survey, or a health and safety issue, have been omitted. The site lies over Newhaven chalk formation. The response is good over the parent solid geology of chalk (English Heritage 2008).

### **4.3 Introduction to results**

4.3.1 The results should be read in conjunction with the figures at the end of this report. The types of features likely to be identified are discussed below.

#### **4.3.2 Positive Magnetic Anomalies**

Positive anomalies generally represent cut features that have been in-filled with magnetically enhanced material.

#### **4.3.3 Negative Magnetic anomalies**

Negative anomalies generally represent buried features such as banks or compacted ground that have a lower magnetic signature in comparison to the background geology.

#### **4.3.4 Magnetic Disturbance**

Magnetic disturbance is generally associated with interference caused by modern ferrous features such as fences and service pipes or cables.

#### **4.3.5 Magnetic Debris**

Low amplitude magnetic debris consists of a number of dipolar responses spread over an area and is indicative of ground disturbance.

#### **4.3.6 Dipolar Anomalies**

Dipolar anomalies are positive anomalies with an associated negative response. These anomalies are usually associated with discreet ferrous objects or may represent buried kilns or ovens.

#### **4.3.7 Bipolar Anomalies**

Bipolar anomalies consist of alternating responses of positive and negative magnetic signatures. Interpretation will depend on the strength of these responses; modern pipelines and cables typically produce strong bipolar responses.

#### 4.3.8 Thermoremanence

Thermoremanence is most commonly encountered through the magnetizing of clay through the firing process although stones and soils can also acquire thermoremanence.

4.3.9 Magnetism from ferromagnetic materials (iron) and from thermoremanence are forms of permanent magnetism and in most cases a magnetometer will not enable the separation of anomalies into the two categories. The interpretation of these anomalies into either category relies on field strength within an area. Magnetic anomalies due to iron normally rise and fall rapidly, forming a 'spike' in the data.

#### **4.4 Interpretation of fluxgate gradiometer results (Figures 3-5)**

4.4.1 The interpretation of fluxgate gradiometer results should be read in conjunction with the figures at the end of the report. Specific examples of anomaly types may be numbered in the figures and text but not all anomalies are numbered.

4.4.2 Evidence of possible archaeological activity included the following described anomalies (Figure 5). The most obvious possible archaeological anomalies are the linear and discrete moderate positive anomalies and likely to be due to cut features such as pits and ditches (coloured light green).

4.4.3 Areas of magnetic debris may relate to a scattering of near surface ferrous material, demolished buildings, former field boundaries, ground disturbance or made ground (dotted brown).

4.4.4 A scatter of dipolar anomalies (pink dots) relate to near surface ferrous (iron) objects.

4.4.5 Linear anomalies run into the site from the northern boundary of the site and are probably the result of services (pink lines).

4.4.6 Magnetic disturbance relating to the nearby services, boundaries and field gates may mask underlying features (coloured brown).

## **5.0 CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 Discussion**

- 5.1.1 Evidence for possible archaeological features was represented by moderate positive anomalies (coloured light green on Figure 7). Though they could have an archaeological origin, they may equally be the result of the natural geology. Linear anomalies running across the site (A1) may indicate cut features such as boundary ditches. These anomalies do not correspond to any features observed on the historical mapping. However, they are aligned with the south western and north eastern boundaries of the site.
- 5.1.2 Areas of magnetic debris are likely to be caused by ground disturbance. Areas of magnetic debris aligned in a south west to north east orientation (A2) correspond to a former boundary noted on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map and the 1910 Ordnance Survey County series 2<sup>nd</sup> revision 1:2500 map but not on later mapping.
- 5.1.3 Dipolar anomalies indicate near surface ferrous (iron) objects (A3). The majority of these are related to the goal post locations of the former playing fields.
- 5.1.4 Linear anomalies indicative of services are noted in the north of the site (A4). These are likely to be the water supply to former cricket pitches.
- 5.1.5 Areas of magnetic disturbance (A5) may obscure any underlying archaeology.
- 5.1.6 In conclusion a number of possible archaeological features were encountered across the site. However, these features may also relate to variations in the natural geology or modern features associated with nearby boundaries and services.

## **Bibliography**

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<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html?src=topNav>

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## **Acknowledgements**

Archaeology South-East would like to thank SDP Developers & Building Contractors for commissioning the survey.

## HER Summary

<b>HER enquiry number</b>	ESHER Ref. No. 006/17				
<b>Site code</b>	SAU17				
<b>Project code</b>	170959				
<b>Planning reference</b>	BH2017/02680				
<b>Site address</b>	Land at the former St Aubyns School, Rottingdean, East Sussex				
<b>District/Borough</b>	East Sussex				
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	537097 102343				
<b>Geology</b>	Newhaven Chalk Formation - chalk				
<b>Fieldwork type</b>				<b>Survey</b>	
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	28 <sup>th</sup> September 2017				
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	SDP Developers & Building Contractors				
<b>Project manager</b>	Neil Griffin				
<b>Project supervisor</b>	John Cook				
<b>Period summary</b>					
<b>Project summary</b>	<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by SDP Developers &amp; Building Contractors to undertake a geophysical survey on Land at the former St Aubyns School, Rottingdean, East Sussex, NGR 537097 102343. The work was undertaken on Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> September 2017. Evidence for possible archaeological features was represented by moderate positive anomalies. Though they could have an archaeological origin, they may equally be the result of the natural geology. Linear anomalies running across the site may indicate cut features such as boundary ditches. These anomalies do not correspond to any features observed on the historical mapping. However, they are aligned with the south western and north eastern boundaries of the site. Areas of magnetic debris are likely to be caused by ground disturbance. Areas of magnetic debris aligned in a south west to north east orientation correspond to a former boundary noted on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map and the 1910 Ordnance Survey County series 2nd revision 1:2500 map but not on later mapping. Dipolar anomalies indicate near surface ferrous (iron) objects. The majority of these are related to the goal post locations of the former playing fields.</i></p>				
<b>Museum/Accession No.</b>	N/A				

## OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-298563**

### Project details

Project name Detailed Magnetometer Survey Land at the former St Aubyns School, Rottingdean, East Sussex

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned by SDP Developers and Building Contractors to undertake a geophysical survey on Land at the former St Aubyns School, Rottingdean, East Sussex, NGR 537097 102343. The work was undertaken on Thursday 28th September 2017. Evidence for possible archaeological features was represented by moderate positive anomalies. Though they could have an archaeological origin, they may equally be the result of the natural geology. Linear anomalies running across the site may indicate cut features such as boundary ditches. These anomalies do not correspond to any features observed on the historical mapping. However, they are aligned with the south western and north eastern boundaries of the site. Areas of magnetic debris are likely to be caused by ground disturbance. Areas of magnetic debris aligned in a south west to north east orientation correspond to a former boundary noted on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map and the 1910 Ordnance Survey County series 2nd revision 1:2500 map but not on later mapping. Dipolar anomalies indicate near surface ferrous (iron) objects. The majority of these are related to the goal post locations of the former playing fields.

Project dates Start: 28-09-2017 End: 28-09-2017

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 170959 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes SAU17 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques "Geophysical Survey"

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Solid geology CHALK (INCLUDING RED CHALK)

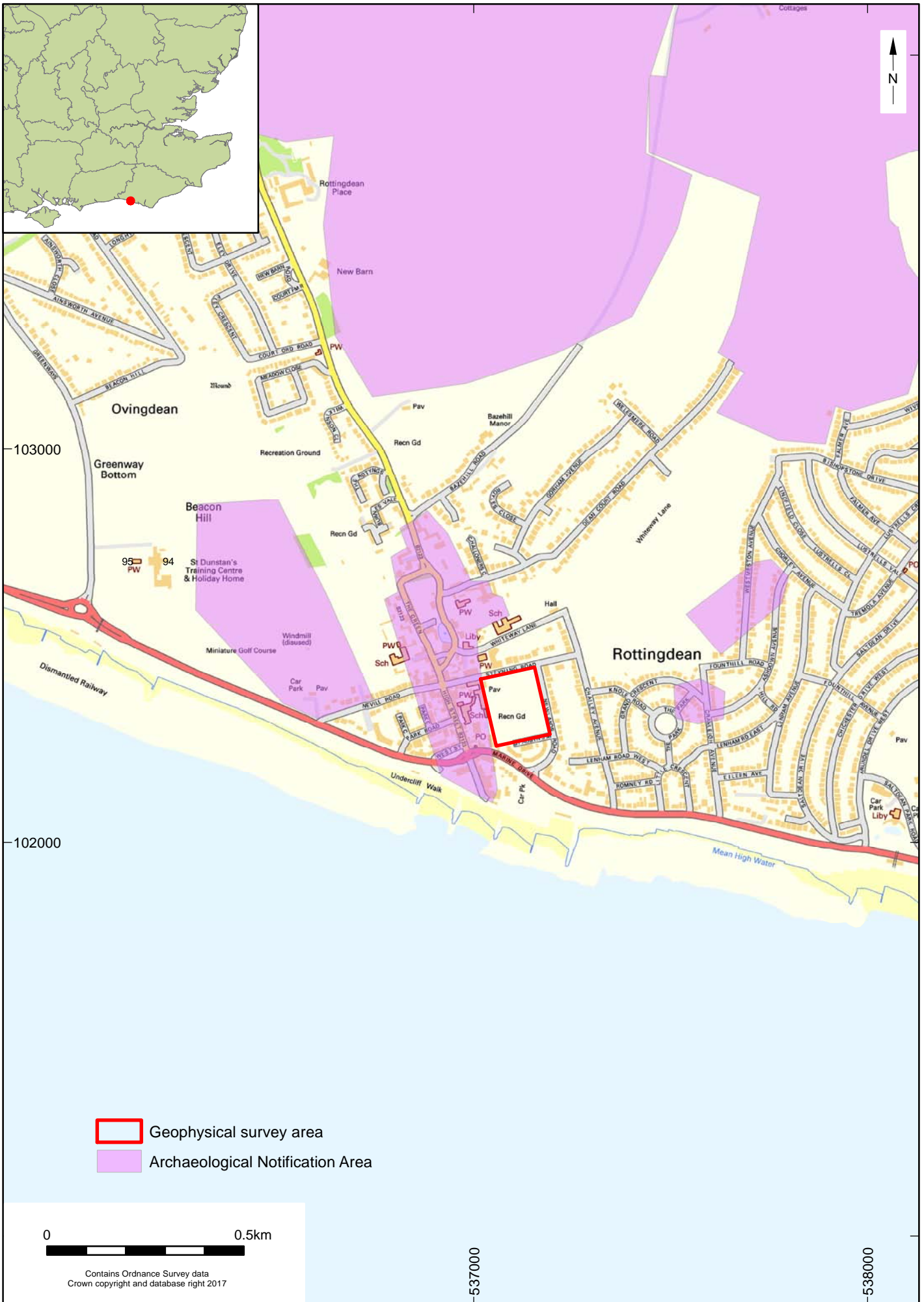
Drift geology (other) None

Techniques Magnetometry

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX BRIGHTON AND HOVE ROTTINGDEAN Land at the former St Aubyns School, Rottingdean, East Sussex
Postcode	BN2 7JN
Study area	2.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 537097 102343 50.870562211948 0.184792018225 50 52 14 N 000 11 05 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	East Sussex County Council
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	John Cook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	SDP Developers & Building Contractors
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	ASE
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Geophysics"
Paper Archive recipient	ASE
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Detailed Magnetometer Survey Land at the former St Aubyns School, Rottingdean, East Sussex, BN2 7JN
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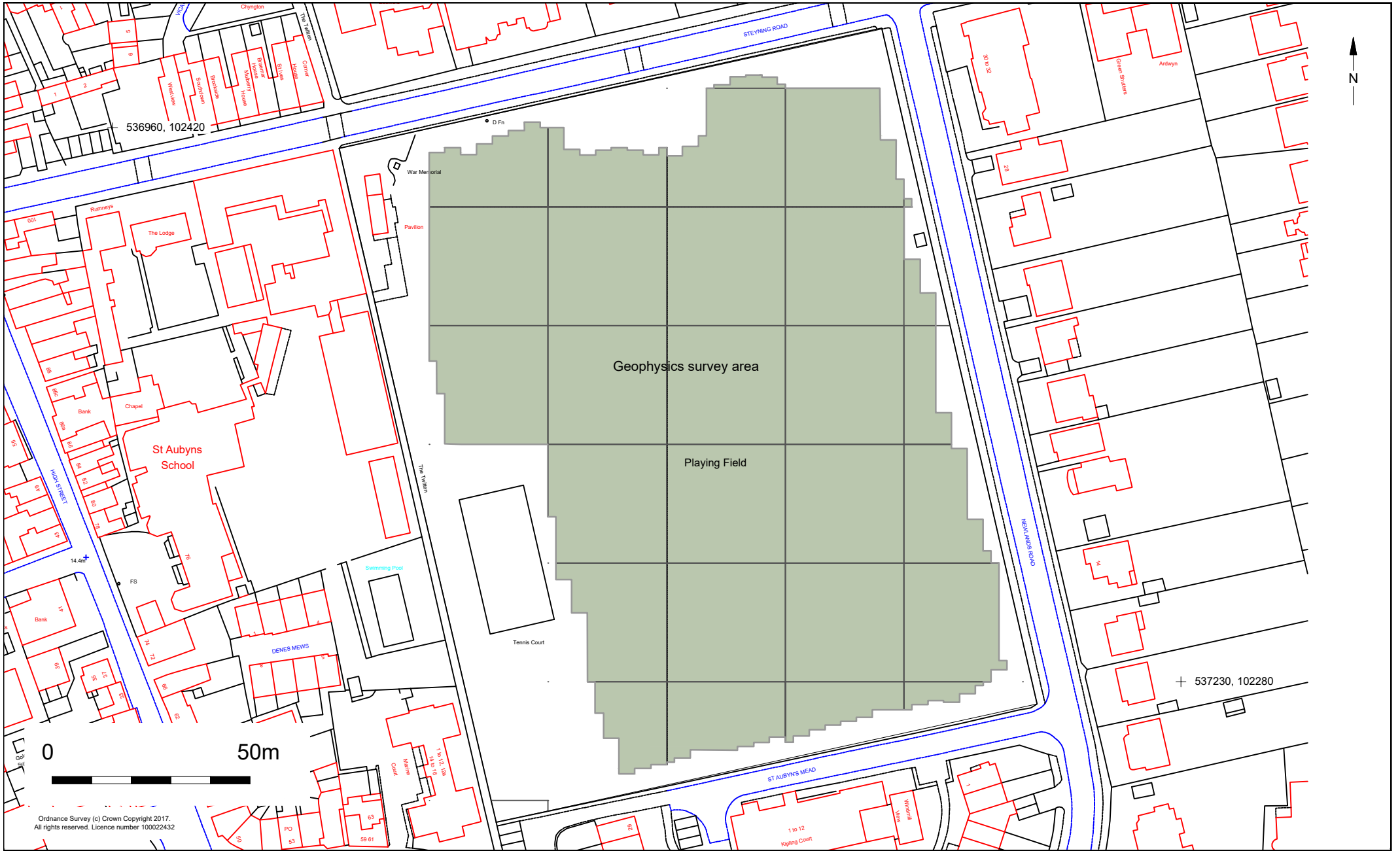


Geophysical survey area  
 Archaeological Notification Area

0 0.5km

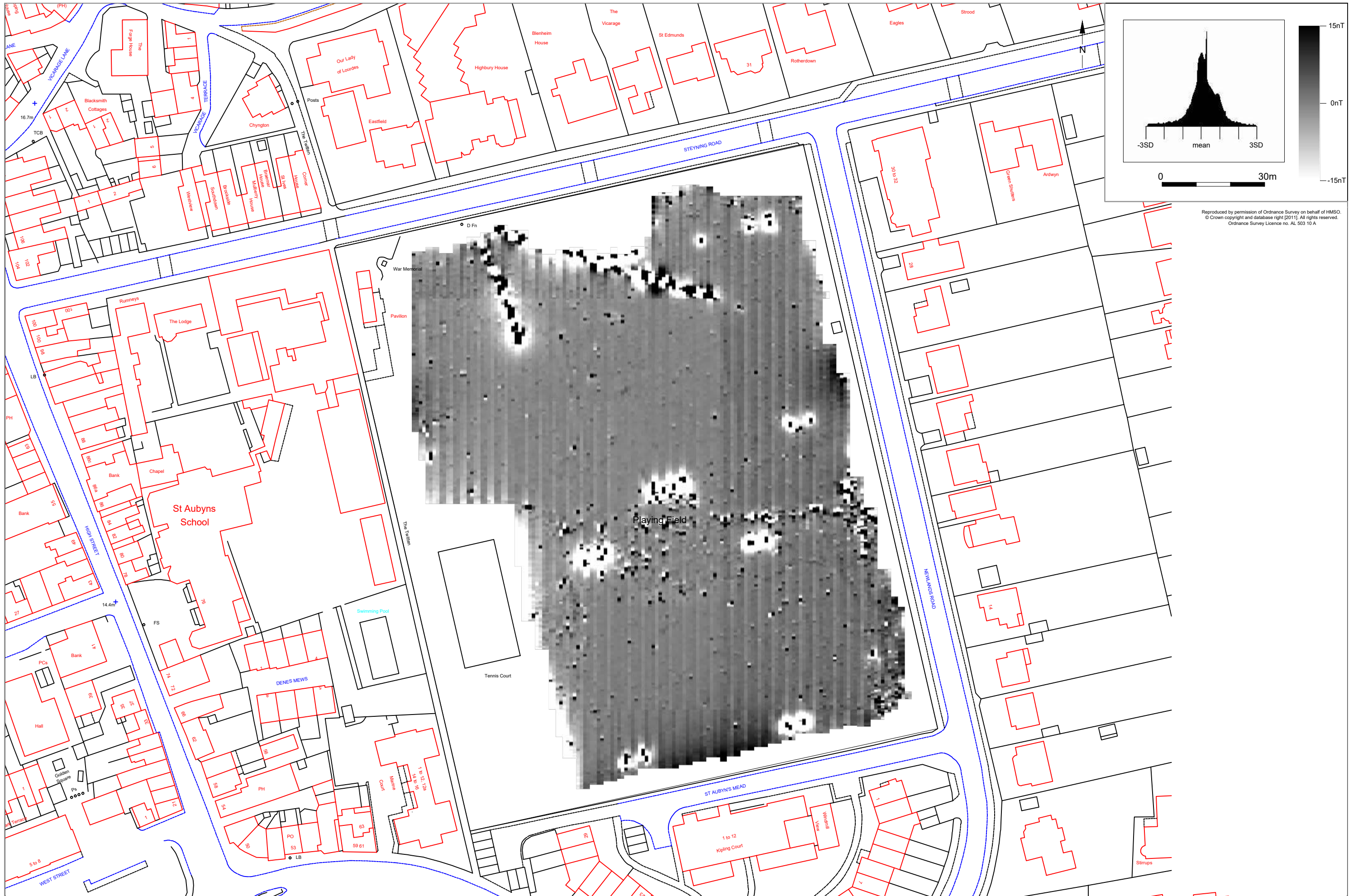
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Project Ref: 170959	October 2017	Site location	
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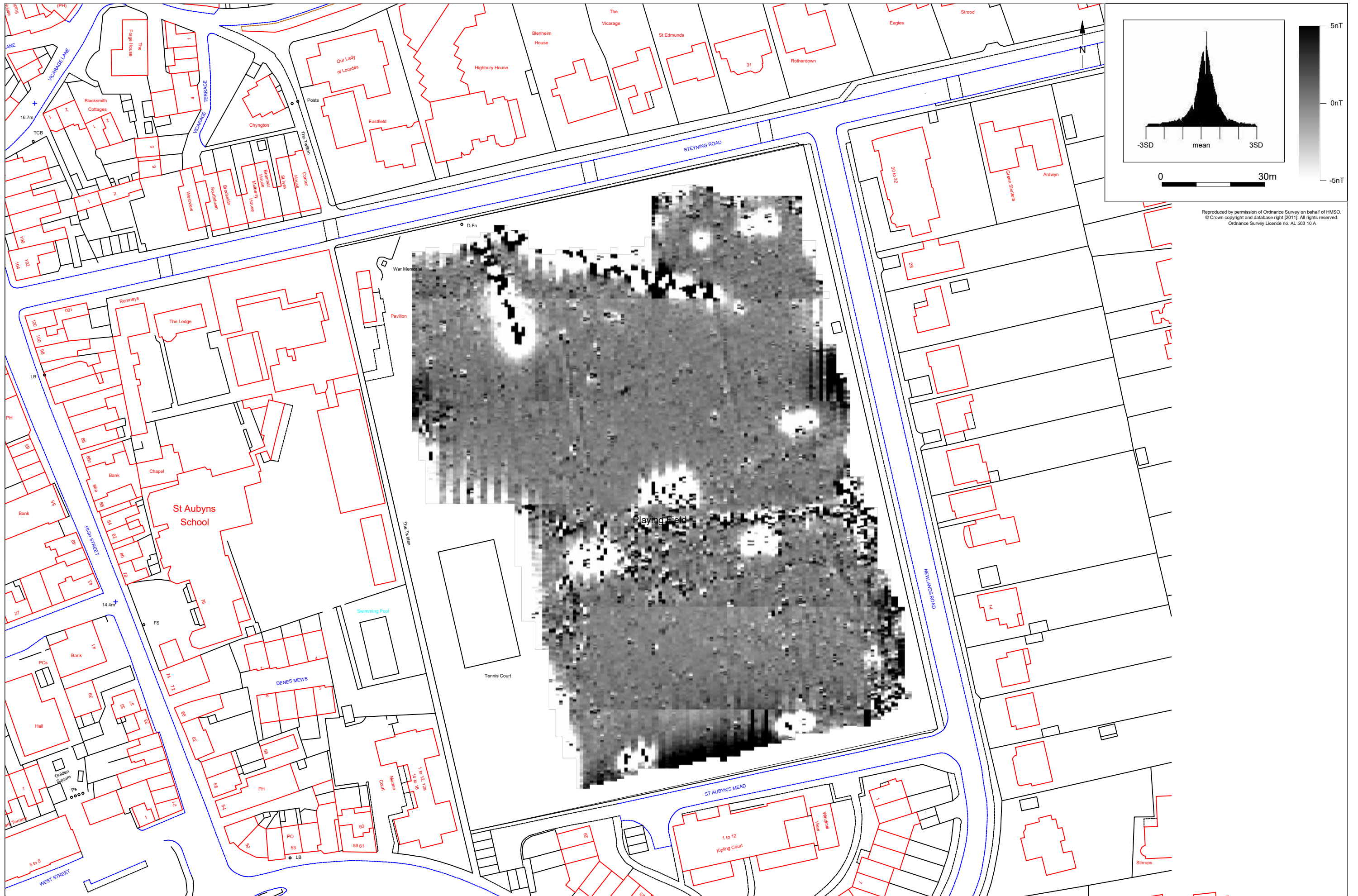
© Archaeology South-East		Land at the former St Aubyns School, Rottingdean, East Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170959	October 2017	Location of geophysics survey area	
Report Ref: 2017442	Drawn by: JC		

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Project Ref: 170959	October 2017	Raw data	
Report Ref: 2017442	Drawn by: JC		



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Report Ref: 2017442	Drawn by: JC		



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Fig. 6a Oblique Google Earth imagery



Fig. 6b Oblique Google Earth 3D imagery with geophysical survey data overlain

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Fig. 7a



Fig. 7b



Fig. 7c



Fig. 7d



Fig. 7e

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Project Ref: 170959	October 2017	Site photographs	
Report Ref: 2017442	Drawn by: JC		

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