

T V A S



SOUTH

**The Mount, 11 Roedean Way,
Brighton, East Sussex**

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Sean Wallis

**Site Code: RWB19/76
(TQ 3444 0342)**

**The Mount, 11 Roedean Way,
Brighton, East Sussex**

An Archaeological Watching Brief

For Mr David Peppin

Planning Reference : BH2019/00283

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code RWB 19/76

June 2019

Summary

Site name: The Mount, 11 Roedean Way, Brighton, East Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 3444 0342

Planning reference: BH2019/00283

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 5th - 11th June 2019

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: RWB 19/76

Summary of results: The watching brief at The Mount, 11 Roedean Way, successfully investigated those parts of the site which were to be most affected by planned construction work. Although the part of the rear garden where a new swimming pool was to be constructed does not appear to have been significantly disturbed in the past, no archaeological finds or features were recorded when the area was stripped down to the natural chalk geology. In contrast, the area immediately to the rear of the existing house had clearly been truncated in the past and, as a result, the groundworks in respect of the new extensions were not monitored.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 01.07.19 Steve Preston ✓ 01.07.19

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by Sean Wallis

Report 19/76

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at The Mount, 11 Roedean Way, Brighton, East Sussex (TQ 3444 0342) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by the property's owner, Mr David Peppin.

Planning permission (BH2019/00283) has been gained from Brighton and Hove City Council to construct two new extensions to the existing house and a new swimming pool in the rear garden, along with associated landscaping. The consent was subject to a condition (4) relating to archaeology and historic environment, which stipulated that an archaeological investigation be carried out during groundworks. This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the City Council's policies on the historic environment. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by the local planning authority, following consultation with the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Sean Wallis between 5th and 10th June 2019, and the site code is RWB 19/76. The archive is currently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the north of Roedean Way, east of the historic core of Brighton (Fig. 1). It is occupied by a large residential property, with front and rear garden areas (Fig. 2). The area generally slopes up towards the north and, as a result, the site lies at a height of between approximately 52m and 56m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of the Tarrant Chalk Member of the Culver Chalk Formation (BGS 2006), and this was confirmed during the watching brief.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location within an Archaeological Notification Area reflecting potential prehistoric and Roman burials recorded in the county Historic Environment Record. A crouched female burial was found on Roedean Way in 1931, about 230m south-south-east of the present site.

Another crouched burial was found about 80m north-east of the site during trenching operations in 1937. Prehistoric flintwork and pottery were recovered during a recent archaeological watching brief at Roedean Path, where a possible prehistoric pit was recorded. A Roman burial was found in Roedean Crescent in 1931. A pit containing pottery was recorded in Roedean Crescent, and there have been a few stray finds of Roman coins in the area. A number of watching briefs have been carried out in Roedean Crescent in the last ten years, but most of these have been negative. However, a Second World War bunker was uncovered during building work at 9-13 Roedean Crescent.

Objectives and methodology

The primary aim of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the groundworks. Where archaeological deposits which may warrant preservation *in-situ* were encountered, their treatment was to be discussed in consultation with the client and the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer. Where it was not possible or practicable to preserve archaeological remains *in-situ* the features were to be excavated by hand and fully recorded, to ensure their preservation by record.

All significant ground reduction was to be carried out using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision.

Results

An initial site visit was made on 5th June, before the commencement of the building work (Pls 4 and 5). It was established that the areas where the proposed extensions were to be built had already been significantly truncated when patios were constructed to the rear of the house. It was therefore clear that it would not be necessary to observe any groundworks in respect of the new extensions as any archaeological deposits which may have existed in this area would have been destroyed.

The property was visited again on 11th June, when an area in the rear garden was stripped for the new swimming pool (Fig. 3; Pls 1 and 2). The area measured 9.80m by 4.00m, and the natural chalk geology was revealed beneath 0.21m of turf and topsoil (50) and 0.16m of mid greyish brown subsoil (51)(Fig. 4, Pl. 3). No archaeological features were exposed in the stripped area, and no finds were recovered. Once the area had been reduced down to the natural chalk geology, further ground reduction was allowed to take place without an archaeological presence.

Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered during the watching brief.

Conclusion

The watching brief at The Mount, 11 Roedean Way, successfully investigated those parts of the site which were to be most affected by planned construction work. Although the part of the rear garden where a new swimming pool was to be constructed does not appear to have been significantly disturbed in the past, no archaeological finds or features were recorded when the area was stripped down to the natural chalk geology. In contrast, the area immediately to the rear of the existing house had clearly been truncated in the past and, as a result, the groundworks in respect of the new extensions were not monitored.

References

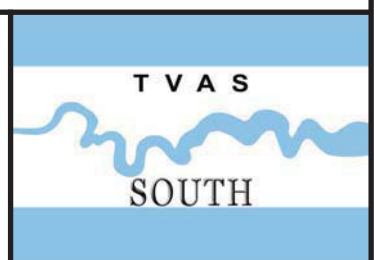
BGS, 2006, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet **318/333**, Bedrock and Superficial Deposits Edition, Keyworth.
NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework* (revised), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London.

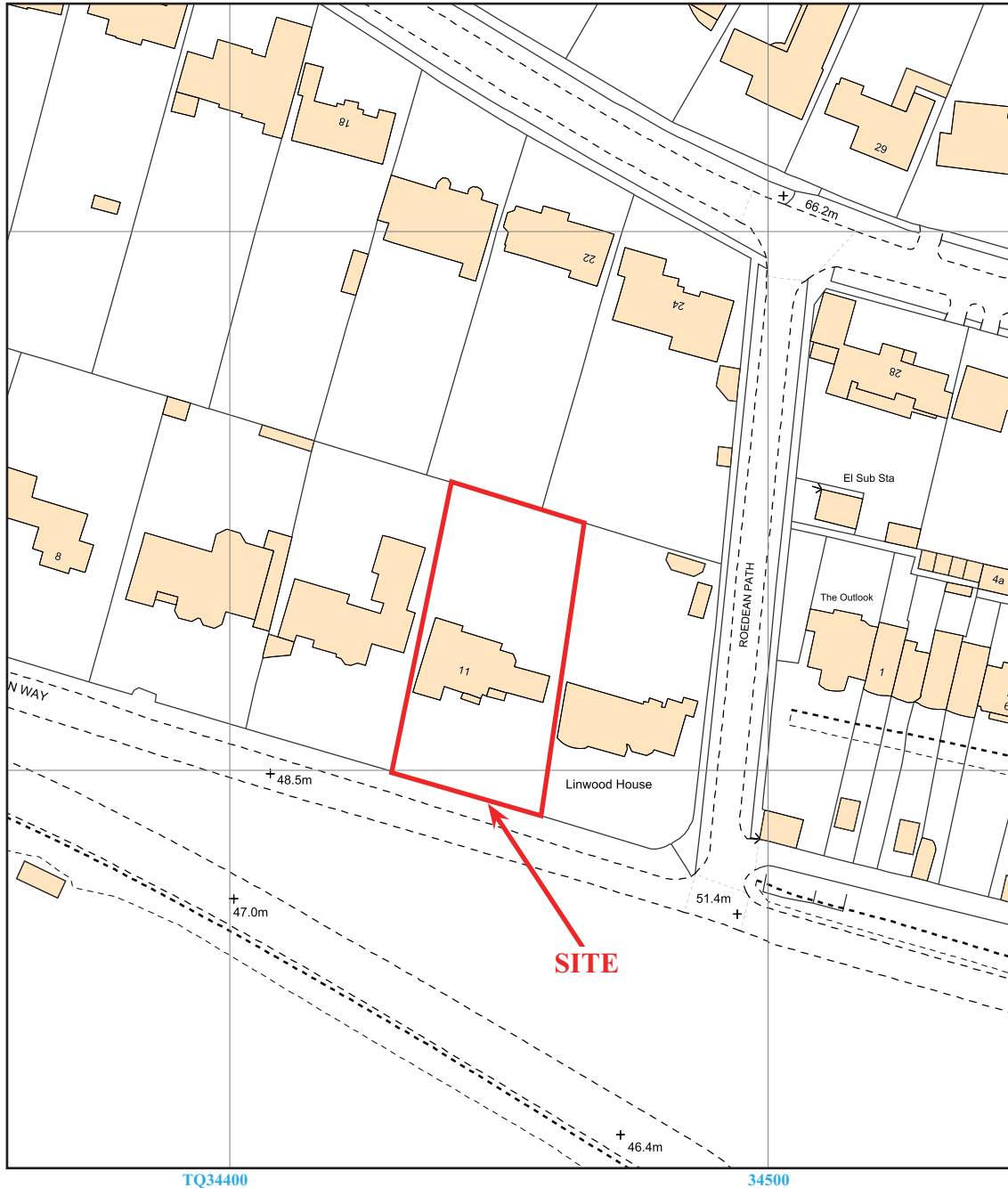


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Figure 1. Location of site within Brighton and East Sussex.

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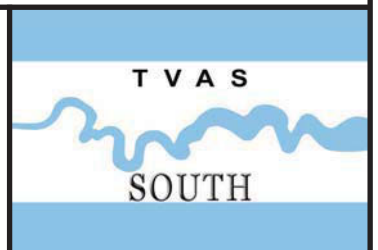
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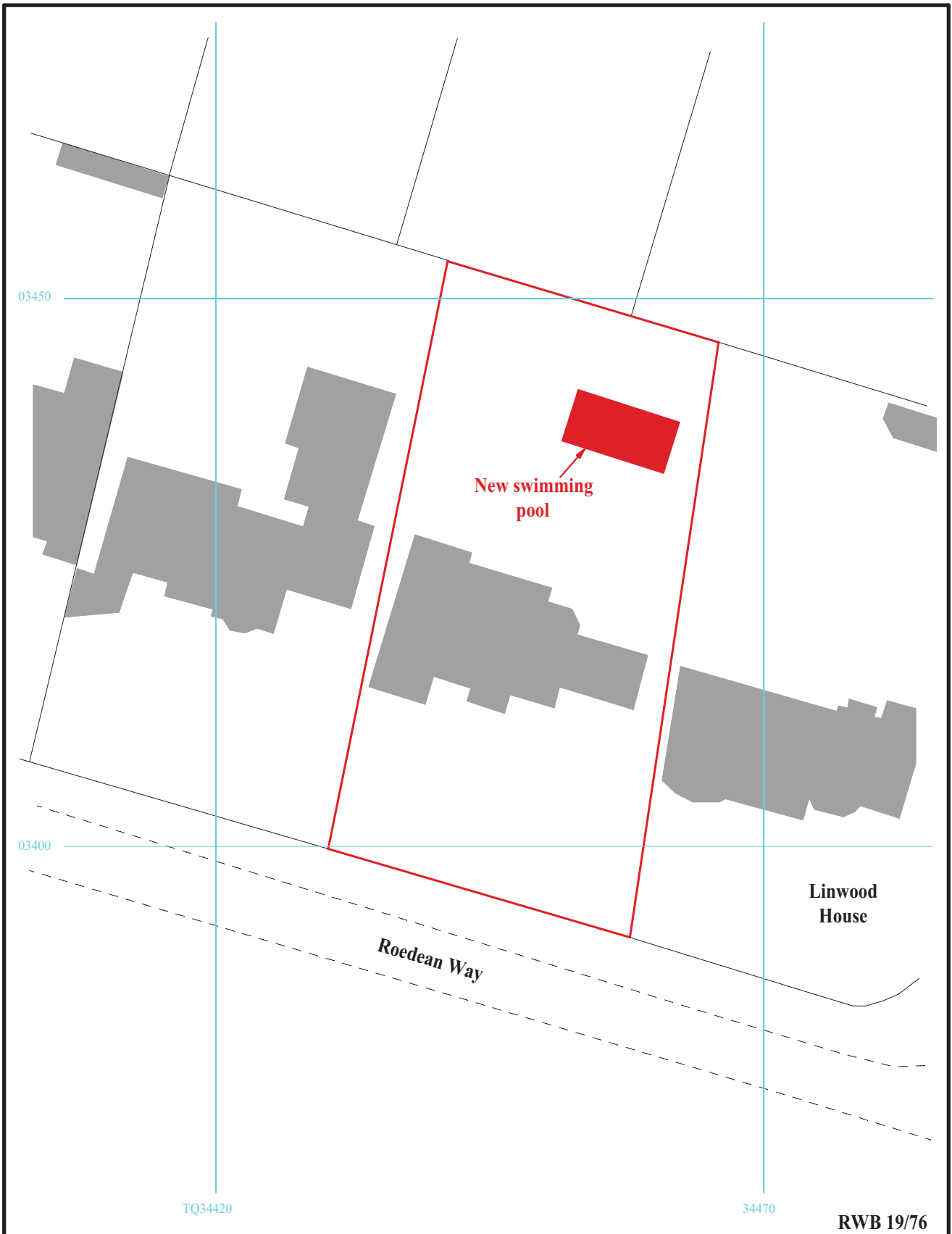
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Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

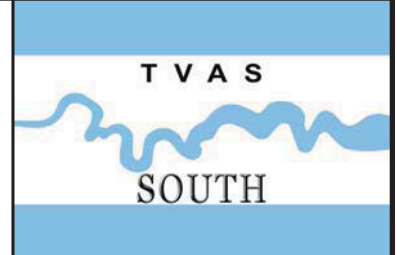
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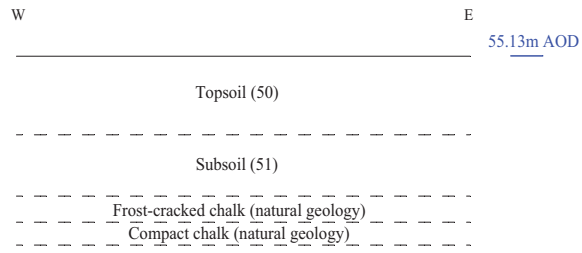


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Figure 3. Site plan showing area monitored.



Swimming pool



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Figure 4. Representative section.

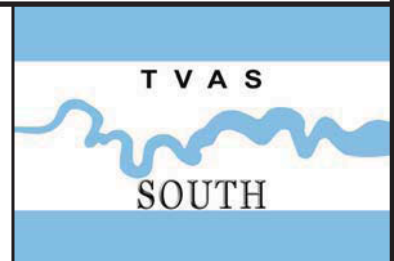




Plate 1. Area stripped for new swimming pool, looking East.
Scales: 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 2. Area stripped for new swimming pool, looking West.
Scales: 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 3. Stratigraphy in area stripped for new swimming pool, looking North.
Scale: 0.20m.



Plate 4. General view of site, looking South.



Plate 5. General view showing area of proposed extensions, looking West.

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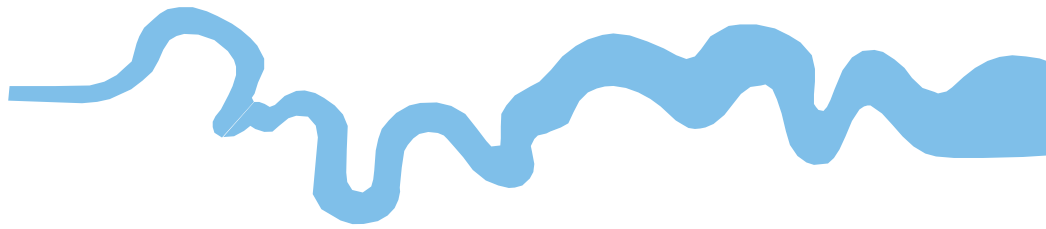
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Plates 1 to 5.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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