



**Chris Butler MfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**Heritage Statement
for
28 South Way,
Newhaven,
East Sussex**

by
Dr Caroline Russell
with a contribution by
Keith Butler

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Summary

This Heritage Statement has been prepared for a site at 28 South Way, Newhaven in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed conversion of a former Congregational Church to nine x two bed flats.

The report has established that the site may have been agricultural farmland for a considerable period of time, which most probably encompassing the Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval periods. It was not until 1841 or 1866 that the site was first built upon for use as a Congregational Church. After its closure in 1938, the church was used for commercial purposes until quite recently. There is evidence for Palaeolithic, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and possibly Saxon activity having taken place close to the site, further east on South Way.

Any pre-existing archaeological deposits within the site are most likely to be found in front of the church, beyond the footprint of the area substantially reduced to accommodate its basement.

The building has no significant architectural features remaining from its use as a church, but does retain some internal and external features which it would be preferable to have retained during the redevelopment of the building.

Chris Butler MfA Archaeological Services Ltd

Rosedale
Berwick, Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TB

Tel & fax: 01323 811785

e mail: chris@cbasLtd.co.uk

Web site: www.cbasLtd.co.uk

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1. Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd has been commissioned by Mr Deubert to prepare a Heritage Statement on land at 28 South Way, Newhaven, in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains, together with any features of the building which may be original, that may be affected by the proposed conversion of a former congregational church to nine x two bed flats (Planning Ref. No. LW/11/1313). This Heritage Statement meets the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5).
- 1.2** The site is located at the southwest junction between South Way (the southern stretch of the A259 ring road) and Meeching Road, directly outside Newhaven town centre (Fig. 1). Centred at TQ 44499 01268, the site is a rectangular plot of land occupied by a former Congregational Church (not Listed), built in 1841, most recently used for commerce but now standing derelict. A building of later 19th century construction, possibly one known as Milton House, now stands vacant to the south of the site; it is soon to be converted into six x one bed flats (Ref. No. LW/10/0854). To the west of No. 28 stands the property of No. 26 South Way, now residential flats, and a car park of the former chapel which is accessed from an unnamed back road, parallel to Meeching Road.
- 1.3** The site is located on a gentle northeast-facing hill that runs down to meet the River Ouse. This hill also slopes down Meeching Road towards South Way. The main gradient of the site, to the front of the former chapel on South Way, lies between approximately 16.2m and 14.8m OD.
- 1.4** The site lies in an Archaeological Notification Area that embraces the town centre and an area just outside the southern limits or so of the A259 ring road (Fig. 2). This Archaeological Notification Area was presumably designated to cover the Roman settlement that was excavated in and around South Way in the early 1970's. Two other Archaeological Notification Areas are located in Newhaven, with the closest being to the southwest of the town centre in the upper Church Hill area. This may have been the location of the medieval village, if it centred on the surviving medieval church. Two Conservation Areas have been designated in Newhaven. The nearest to the site is the Church Hill Conservation Area which includes the medieval church (Grade II* Listed).
- 1.5** The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey, comprises Newhaven Chalk overlain by a superficial Head deposit of clay, silt, sand and gravel¹. The soil at the site is described as a freely draining, slightly acid but base rich loamy soil with high fertility².

¹ http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

² <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>

- 1.6** The Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) for Newhaven³ has characterised the site as part of the late 19th century suburbs of the town. The EUS includes the site within Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA) 6 and states that ‘The lack of historic buildings is in part counterbalanced by the archaeological potential [of moderate to high] giving this HUCA a Historic Environment Value (HEV) of 2’ (the highest HEV is 5). The EUS states that the former congregational chapel on the site has ‘significant historical value’.
- 1.7** This report initially covers the objectives and scope of the survey, the methodology used, and a review of the archaeological and historical heritage of the area, together with a brief assessment of the current building. Finally, in drawing towards a conclusion, past impacts on the site are assessed, as is the potential impact of the proposed development.
- 1.8** All known Archaeological Sites and Listed Buildings from the immediate vicinity of the site, as recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER), are listed in Appendices 1 and 2 to this report and shown on Fig. 3.

³ Harris, R.B. 2005 *Lewes: Historic Urban Character Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

2. Objectives & Scope of Report

- 2.1** The objective of this Heritage Statement is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource of the site and its immediate area. This will include information relating to the presence or absence of any archaeology, its character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation, and the relative quality of the potential archaeological resource. This report meets the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5).
- 2.2** This information will allow an assessment of the merits of the archaeology in context to be made, leading to the formulation of a strategy for the recording, preservation and management of the resource or, where necessary, the formulation of a strategy for further investigation where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be defined.
- 2.3** The report will consider the archaeological resource within a radius of 500m around the site, whilst also taking into account sites further afield where these may be considered to have an impact or relevance to the site in its landscape setting.
- 2.4** It should be noted that this report can only take into account the existing known archaeology, and by its nature cannot provide a complete record of the archaeological resource of the site. Its intention is to provide an overview of the known archaeology in the area of the site, from which judgements can be made about the potential archaeological resource of the site itself.
- 2.5** This report also includes a summary of the building, identifying and describing possible original features, so that they can be taken into account when considering the redevelopment of the church into flats.

3. Methodology

3.1 This Heritage Statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001), and the *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post Excavation Work in East Sussex* (ESCC 2008).

3.2 The research for this Heritage Statement has included an analysis of the following resources:

- ESCC Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Historic mapping
- British Geological Survey
- Personal library resources
- Online resources

3.3 The following maps were used:

- Speed's map (1610)
- 17th century map (ESRO PDA 426/3)
- Yeakell & Gardner's map (1778-83)
- 1838 Newhaven Tithe map (ESRO - TD/E/113)
- 1st Edition OS Map (1874)
- 2nd Edition OS Map (1899)
- 3rd Edition OS Map (1910)
- 4th Edition OS Map (1928)
- Later OS maps (1964 and 1977)

Information gained from the map regression exercise is contained in the Post Medieval section below.

3.4 The Sites and Listed Buildings from the immediate vicinity recorded on the HER are listed in Appendices 1 and 2 to this report and shown on Fig. 3. They are mentioned in the text where relevant. Historical and other sources are given as footnotes as appropriate.

3.5 A site visit was made by Keith Butler on the 7th December 2011 to inspect the building, assess the impact of the proposed development and record two test pits. The report on the building is included below.

4. Archaeological & Historical Background

- 4.0.1 This section considers each archaeological period in turn, reviewing the known archaeological resource of the area, briefly defining its location and extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation, and quality.
- 4.0.2 Only a small number of archaeological interventions have been carried out within a 500m radius of the site centre (see Appendix 3). The main one of interest to the archaeological potential of the site is the excavation (EES9047) of a nearby Roman settlement that occurred in the early 1970's, to the east of the site, prior to the construction of South Way and some adjacent buildings.
- 4.0.3 The review of each period will also bring in evidence for that period from a wider area, especially where there is little known archaeological evidence locally. This will enable a more accurate judgement to be made about the archaeological potential for the site. This evidence will include that taken from similar landscapes and geologies.

4.1 *Palaeolithic Period (750,000BC – 10,000BC)*

- 4.1.1 This period covers a huge expanse of time, during which early hominid occupation of Southern Britain was intermittent. The period is divided into warm and cold periods, with the evidence suggesting that hominid occupation occurred during some of the warm periods. Apart from a small number of exceptional sites (e.g. Boxgrove), most of the evidence for human activity in this period comes from isolated finds of stone tools, often in secondary deposits.
- 4.1.2 At least six or seven Lower Palaeolithic handaxes have been found in Newhaven (they were given a collective HER number of MES1804, which perhaps implies that each is poorly provenanced). Three of the handaxes are held in the Barbican House Museum in Lewes and their weathered colouration has revealed that one was probably found within the river gravel deposits that overlie the chalk. The material for these tools may have derived from the river gravels on the edge of the River Ouse valley⁴ or alternatively, from the outcrops of Clay-with-Flints which tend to cap some of the highest points of the South Downs⁵.

⁴ Pope, M. 2003 'The earliest occupation of Sussex: recent discoveries and future objectives' in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd 17-28.

⁵ Wymer, J. 1999 *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain*, Vol. 1, Wessex Archaeology & English Heritage, p171.

4.1.3 Near to the site, an in-situ assemblage of possible Upper Palaeolithic flintwork (MES1803) was recovered from fissures within a Clay-with-Flints deposit, overlying the chalk, during the South Way excavations (EES9047). South of the site, on First Avenue, a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe (MES1780) was discovered in 1949 during building work within an area of chalk geology. These nearby finds reveal that there is a high possibility of Palaeolithic flintwork being present on the site with its chalk bedrock and overlying Head deposit.

4.2 Mesolithic Period (10,000BC – 4,000BC)

4.2.1 The start of the Mesolithic period saw Britain largely covered by pine and birch woodland, which was gradually replaced by a mixed deciduous woodland that provided an ideal environment for the bands of hunter-gatherers who were exploiting the resources on a seasonal basis⁶. There is some evidence that these groups utilised the resources of the South Downs, especially during the Later Mesolithic, either to hunt and gather or to obtain flint with which to make their tools.

4.2.2 Although there is no evidence of Mesolithic activity recorded within a 500m radius of the site centre, several Mesolithic find spots are known from the southern fringes of Newhaven. An assemblage of flintwork (MES1807 / EES9562), which included a number of tools, was found during the construction of a gym at Tideway School in 1973⁷. To the west of the school, a spread of flintwork was uncovered during an archaeological evaluation at Harbour Heights (MES16381 / EES14083). More Mesolithic flintwork was discovered further to the east at Newhaven Fort.

4.2.3 Beyond Newhaven, an extensive assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork, associated with a possible remnant Mesolithic land surface, was exposed during recent archaeological fieldwork at Peacehaven⁸ whilst a large assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork was also produced during the nearby excavation of a Bronze Age barrow at Friar's Bay in 2008⁹.

4.2.4 The evidence for this period suggests that Mesolithic hunter-gatherers exploited both coastal and riverine resources. Therefore, there is a possibility that isolated Mesolithic artefacts may be found on the site.

⁶ Holgate, R. 2003 'Late Glacial and Post-glacial Hunter-gatherers in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 29-38.

⁷ Bell, M. G. 1974 'Tideway School, Newhaven', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **112**, 158.

⁸ Butler, C. 2008 'The Prehistoric Flintwork' in ASE Report

⁹ Birks, S. Forthcoming MSFAT Report in SAC

4.3 *Neolithic Period (4,000BC to 2,500BC)*

- 4.3.1 A number of changes occurred during the Neolithic, some of which may have had an impact on the local area. Some of the woodland was being cleared and small scale agricultural activities are likely to have started. However, environmental evidence suggests that although the Downs may have been largely cleared of woodland by the end of the Neolithic, leaving an open landscape, there is little evidence for ploughing having taken place¹⁰.
- 4.3.2 Other changes in the earlier part of the Neolithic period include the construction of large-scale monuments and the first industrial activity. The site is midway between the causewayed enclosures of Combe Hill and Offham; two of eight such sites in Sussex¹¹. Although both sites occupy high positions, their location on the north side of the Downs suggests that they had little influence over the Newhaven area¹². It has been suggested that the Whitehawk causewayed enclosure at Brighton may have exerted some influence along the coastal area¹³.
- 4.3.3 A stray polished flint axe (MES1781) was found to the northwest of the site in the garden of 30 Lee Way in 1962. Three polished flint axes were discovered in Newhaven in the late 19th century (MES1789) and some Neolithic flintwork came from the Harbour Heights evaluation (EES14083).
- 4.3.4 Further afield, evidence for Early Neolithic activity was uncovered at Rookery Hill in Bishopstone¹⁴ where there may have been a settlement, whilst Later Neolithic flintwork has been found from various sites at Seaford, such as at Valley Dip¹⁵, Seaford Head¹⁶ and the area between South Hill and Cuckmere Haven¹⁷.
- 4.3.5 It is possible that Neolithic artefacts could be present within the site and if so may indicate the presence of underlying Neolithic features, although evidence for Neolithic settlement is very rare and the likelihood of finding Neolithic artefacts is considered to be low.

¹⁰ Wilkinson et al. 2002 'The Excavation of Six Dry Valleys in the Brighton Area: The Changing Environment', in Rudling, D. (ed) *Downland Settlement and Land-Use*, London, Archetype Publications Ltd.

¹¹ Drewett, P. 2003 'Taming the Wild: The first farming Communities in Sussex, in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 39-46.

¹² Oswald et al. 2001 *The Creation of Monuments*, Swindon, English Heritage.

¹³ Drewett, P. 1994 'Dr V. Seton Williams' excavations at Combe Hill, 1962, and the role of Neolithic causewayed enclosures in Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **132**, 7-24.

¹⁴ Bell, M. 1977 'Excavations at Bishopstone', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **115**.

¹⁵ Butler, C. 1996 'Later Prehistoric flintwork from Valley Dip, Seaford, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **134**, 219-224.

¹⁶ *Sussex Notes & Queries* 1950-3 Vol. **13**, 193-7

¹⁷ Holden, E.W. 1979 'Flint artefacts from Seaford', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **117**, 224-7.

4.4 *The Bronze Age (2500BC to 800BC)*

- 4.4.1 The Bronze Age saw the final clearance of the last woodland on the South Downs and environmental evidence suggests that the Downland was given over to an open grazed landscape with limited arable agriculture until the end of the period when arable land appears to have increased¹⁸.
- 4.4.2 The evidence suggests that the surrounding Downland landscape may have been quite densely populated by small farming settlements, surrounded by fields during the Middle and Later Bronze Age. Examples have been found on the Downs to the northeast of Newhaven, with an example fully excavated at Black Patch¹⁹.
- 4.4.3 Field systems have often been found associated with these settlements, with some having been identified from aerial photographs elsewhere on the South Downs. The absence of similar earthworks in the area of the site is probably due to the area having already been built upon. Traces of field systems may, however, be present further west towards Peacehaven.
- 4.4.4 Beyond a 500m radius of the site centre, a Bronze Age cremation burial with fragments of a pottery vessel and fire-fractured flints was found during construction of the gym at Tideway School in 1973 (MES1807 / EES9562). Bronze Age flintwork and pottery has also been found at, for example, Newhaven Fort (EES9432) and during the evaluation at Harbour Heights (EES14083).
- 4.4.5 Numerous burial mounds (or barrows) were erected on the South Downs²⁰, especially along the ridgeline. A Bronze Age barrow at Friar's Bay, Peacehaven was recently the subject of ongoing excavations to record it before it was lost to cliff erosion²¹.
- 4.4.6 Given the evidence for substantial activity on the South Downs during the Bronze Age, and the discoveries of Bronze Age material within Newhaven itself, there is a possibility that remains from this period may be found during work at the site.

¹⁸ Wilkinson et al. 2002 'The Excavation of Six Dry Valleys in the Brighton Area: The Changing Environment', in Rudling, D. (ed) *Downland Settlement and Land-Use*, London, Archetype Publications Ltd.

¹⁹ Drewett, P. 1982 'Later Bronze Age downland economy and excavations at Black Patch, East Sussex', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* **48**, 321-400.

²⁰ Grinsell, L.V. 1934 'Sussex Barrows', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **75**, 214-75.

²¹ Birks, S. Forthcoming MSFAT Report in SAC

4.5 *The Iron Age (800BC to 43AD)*

- 4.5.1 During the Early Iron Age it seems likely that the pattern of settlement and agriculture seen in the Later Bronze Age continued, although house structures dating to this period are rare. The field systems carried on in use throughout the Iron Age, whilst some of the settlements originating in the Later Bronze Age also appear to have remained in use into the Early Iron Age.
- 4.5.2 Iron Age settlements on the South Downs are relatively rare, although Iron Age pottery has been found during the South Way excavations in Newhaven town centre (EES9047)²² and at Castle Hill (MES1783), Newhaven Fort (EES9432) and Harbour Heights (MES10293).
- 4.5.3 One major feature of the Iron Age is the hillfort, of which some 20 are known from Sussex. Many of these also appear to have originated in the Later Bronze Age. They became important centres of control and redistribution in the Middle and Later Iron Age. An Iron Age hillfort was situated on Castle Hill and it is recorded on 17th century maps although the construction of Newhaven Fort and coastal erosion have removed all trace of the hillfort today.
- 4.5.4 Given the relatively close location of the site to the hillfort on Castle Hill, and the presence of Later Iron Age pottery within the town centre, there is a possibility that artefacts or evidence for settlement or field systems could be present at the site.

4.6 *The Roman Period (43AD to 410AD)*

- 4.6.1 The Roman invasion of Britain in 43AD resulted in dramatic alterations to this island's social and economic environments²³. On the South Downs many of the rural farmsteads and associated field systems that were in existence in the Later Iron Age continued throughout the Roman period. Where they have been excavated, they provide evidence for a mixed farming economy of crops and animal husbandry. Roman pottery was found on Castle Hill, suggesting that the settlement here continued into this period.
- 4.6.2 Roman villas are almost entirely concentrated on the Sussex Coastal Plain and immediately to the north of the South Downs, or in North Kent. The remains of a Roman building, possibly part of a villa, were discovered in an 'upland meadow' in Newhaven in 1852 (MES1793 / EES9045). Although the precise location of this site is unknown, its described location would imply that it is sited some distance further uphill

²² Bell, M. 1976 'The Excavation of an Early Romano-British site and Pleistocene Landforms at Newhaven, Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **114**, 218-305

²³ Rudling, D. 2003 'Roman Rural Settlement in Sussex: Continuity and Change', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd.

from the site. The building was represented by a flint foundation wall and roof and flue tiles. Samian ware and amphora found at the site hint at the high social status of the residents. Three coins date occupation of the site to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

- 4.6.3 Closer to the site, a second possible Roman villa site was uncovered during excavations by Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society between 1971 and 1974²⁴ (MES1796 / EES9047). These excavations occurred prior to construction of the southern section of the A259 ring road (i.e. South Way) and building development of adjoining land. They only concentrated around the junction with South Road, one street to the east of Meeching Road. The settlement was enclosed by a ditch, and five wooden and stone built buildings, including a possible granary, were located in the partially excavated enclosure, and the presence of a nearby bath house was hinted at by the finds recovered. The excavator believed that these buildings were the outbuildings of a small villa occupied in the 2nd century AD. Exposed plough marks reveal the land outside the enclosure to have been cultivated. In the late 2nd century AD, the buildings were systematically levelled, the ditch was infilled and the settlement was abandoned, perhaps shifting to the upland meadow site.
- 4.6.4 Other evidence of Roman activity within a 500m radius of the site is represented by two coin hoards, both found in 1920. The closest to the site comprised 73 coins and was discovered in an earthen ware pot when workmen were backfilling a trench, possibly just to the west of St Michael's Church (MES1795) on Church Hill. Coins from this hoard dated to the 3rd century AD, when the upland meadow site was occupied. The second much smaller hoard of 15 coins was uncovered whilst digging a well in the south part of Denton Island, north of the site (MES1792).
- 4.6.5 As the site is located close to a Roman settlement, there is a high possibility that artefacts or features may be encountered at the site indicative of farming or the presence of outbuildings.

4.7 The Saxon Period (410AD to 1066AD)

- 4.7.1 In the early Post-Roman period there was a change in the economy and land-usage on the South Downs. Arable cultivation was replaced by a pastoral regime, and there was some regeneration of woodland and scrub²⁵.
- 4.7.2 Evidence for Saxon settlement is difficult to find, with the discovery and excavation of larger settlements, such as Bishopstone²⁶, being comparatively rare, as is the discovery of isolated Saxon buildings, such as the Sunken Featured Building at Itford Farm to the

²⁴ Bell, M. 1976 'The Excavation of an Early Romano-British site and Pleistocene Landforms at Newhaven, Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **114**, 218-305.

²⁵ Gardiner, M. 2003 'Economy and Landscape Change in Post-Roman and Early Medieval Sussex, 450-1175', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd,

²⁶ Bell, M. 1977 'Excavations at Bishopstone', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **115**.

north of Newhaven²⁷. On the basis of place-name evidence, it is possible that nearby Medieval settlements, including Meeching (the predecessor to Post Medieval Newhaven), may have had Saxon origins²⁸.

4.7.3 Saxon cemeteries and individual graves are often found. Burials are probably the most common form of evidence for Saxon settlement and provide us with good evidence for the social structure and nature of Saxon society.

4.7.4 Close to the site, the Saxon period is only represented by the few rather doubtful sherds of pottery from the South Way excavations (EES9047)²⁹, whilst four sherds of late Saxon pottery were found further afield at Castle Hill (EES9432)³⁰. It is therefore considered unlikely that any evidence for Saxon activity will be encountered at the site.

4.8 *The Medieval Period (1066AD to 1500AD)*

4.8.1 The settlement now known as Newhaven went under the name of Meeching during the Medieval period. It was not recorded in the Domesday Book but may have been first documented soon after in a charter that records William de Warenne having endowed a church, mill and four acres of land at ‘Mecinges’ to the Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes in around 1095³¹.

4.8.2 The Medieval coastline was very different to that of today, with the mouth of the River Ouse having been located close to Hawks Brow to the southeast of the Medieval town of Seaford³². This settlement controlled access up river to Lewes and seems to have been established prior to 1089.

4.8.3 The exact location of Meeching village is unknown³³. It may have focused around the parish church of St. Michael and All Angels (MES1805) on Church Hill, which has a surviving Norman tower and apse. Alternatively, it may for instance have been sited about 350m to the east of the church beside the presumed location of the medieval manor house (MES1808), where Court House Farm once stood, or it may have stretched along the old coast road that passed close to the church and led downhill to an important ferry crossing across the Ouse; the old coast road seems to have followed the present day course of Church Hill, the High Street and the west end of Bridge Street.

²⁷ James, R. 2002 ‘The excavation of a Saxon *grubenhaus* at Itford Farm, Beddingham, East Sussex’, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 41-7.

²⁸ Dodgson, J. McN. 1966 ‘The significance of the distribution of the English place-names *in-inga*, *-inga-* in south east England’ *Medieval Archaeology*, **10**, 23.

²⁹ Bell, M. 1976 ‘The Excavation of an Early Romano-British site and Pleistocene Landforms at Newhaven, Sussex’, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **114**, 218-305.

³⁰ Bell, M. 1974 ‘Castle Hill, Newhaven’, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **112**, 154-5.

³¹ Salzman, L.F. ed 1932 *The Chartulary of the priory of St. Pancras of Lewes*, Sussex Record Society **38**, 21.

³² Woodcock, A. 2003 ‘The Archaeological implications of Coastal Change in Sussex’ in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd,

³³ Woodcock, A. 2003 ‘The Archaeological implications of Coastal Change in Sussex’ in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd,

The first option may now seem less likely given that a six trench archaeological evaluation in 1994 (EES14192) recorded no finds or features opposite the church on the other side of Church Hill. The site was, nonetheless, highly disturbed.

- 4.8.4 Little evidence for Medieval settlement has been found in Newhaven, due presumably to the lack of intrusive archaeological fieldwork that has occurred there. The South Way excavations (EES9047) revealed hillwash, up to 1.5m deep, which had resulted from intensive cultivation in the Medieval period. Pottery recovered from this ploughwash is thought to have derived from manuring the fields. The only features excavated at this site were two shallow pits that contained 13th and 14th century pottery.
- 4.8.5 The site has a high possibility of only containing evidence for cultivation, as was mainly the case with the South Way excavations.

4.9 *The Post Medieval Period (1500AD to the Present Day)*

- 4.9.1 During the early 16th century the original mouth of the River Ouse at Seaford became blocked and a new course was opened up in its present location in c.1539. Newhaven was first mentioned in 1566. However, even in the following century the settlement was still referred to as Meeching, as seen from the county map of Sussex by Speed (this map is not reproduced in this report as it provides no additional information on Newhaven).
- 4.9.2 The Extensive Urban Survey of Newhaven determined that there were three distinct areas of settlement in the 16th and 17th centuries³⁴: one area focused around the bottom of the High Street, another developed slightly further up the High Street, whilst the third was sited closer to St Michael's Church (MES1805) on Church Hill.
- 4.9.3 There is no Listed Building in Newhaven of a 16th or 17th century date. When demolished in 1953, Court House Farm was discovered to be a 17th century house, possibly a manor house (MES1808). The newly built harbour of Newhaven was protected in the 16th century by a fortification built on the east end of Castle Hill. A 17th century map shows the settlement of 'Myching' and the then dismantled battery on the beach but provides no real detail of the settlement (Fig. 4).
- 4.9.4 The Yeakell and Gardner map of 1778-83 details the street layout of Newhaven (Fig. 5). The site stands behind plots that front the High Street, within a large field that runs uphill from the bottom of this road to St Michael's Church, and southwards to the site of Court House Farm. This field was probably pasture, as it is not depicted on the map as ploughed arable nor as the presumed rough grass in the fields of the low lying flood plain.

³⁴ Harris, R.B. 2005 *Lewes: Historic Urban Character Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

- 4.9.5 Newhaven expanded in the 18th century³⁵. By the end of this century, the core settlement was restricted to the area defined by the 1970's ring road, with the area to the north of the High Street having been particularly built up. The settlement had also branched uphill along Church Hill to a point beyond St Michael's Church. In addition to Court House Farm, farmsteads were sited at the junction of Church Hill and the High Street, relatively close to the site. Quays were built at the main bend in the river and to either side of the bridge at the bottom of the High Street. The only definite 18th century buildings Listed in Newhaven are the former house at 19 High Street (DES2141) and The Bridge Hotel on Bridge Street (DES2143). Other Listed Buildings that may be 18th century in date are: the rectory of St Michael's Cottage at 40 Church Hill; a light industrial building at 5 Chapel Street (DES1638) which may have been associated with a flour mill that once stood opposite it; and 1-3 Chapel Street (DES1646).
- 4.9.6 In 1759, a battery was built at the mouth of the River Ouse. It became the 'Upper Battery' in 1855 when a new 'Town Battery' was constructed close by at the base of the cliff. By 1865, Newhaven Fort had been built on the east end of Castle Hill, to overlook the harbour entrance³⁶.
- 4.9.7 The parish tithe map of Newhaven, dated 1838 (Fig. 6), shows the site to have still been sited in the large field (now plot 139) mentioned earlier. According to the Extensive Urban Survey of Newhaven, the Congregational Church (MES8389) was built on the site three years later in 1841³⁷; it has been suggested that it could have been constructed as late as 1866³⁸. It was built of rendered stone and designed in the Neoclassical style by H.N. Goulty³⁹. Goulty was a Brighton architect who in 1867 designed Cliftonville Congregational Church (now Central United Reformed Church) in Hove⁴⁰. The Congregationalists, as they were then known in the 19th century, had first established a Chapel of Independents in Newhaven in 1797⁴¹. This chapel was flourishing in 1851⁴².
- 4.9.8 The River Ouse was straightened by the New Cut (MES8377) excavated between 1865 and 1866. Its construction created Denton Island and led to the erection of a new bridge (MEDS1784) at a different crossing point across the Ouse. The three parallel roads of Meeching Road, Prospect Place (known as South Road by 1899) and Chapel Street had been planned out by 1874, the date of the 1st Edition OS map (Fig. 7). So too had the back road that today provides access to the car park behind the site. The Congregational Chapel is seen to stand with No. 26 South Way (as it is called today) to its west although it is only by 1899 that the building to its immediate south has been built (the 2nd Edition OS Map of 1899 has not been reproduced).

³⁵ *ibid*

³⁶ Baldock, P. 2006 *Newhaven Fort*, Norwich, Jarrold Publishing.

³⁷ Harris, R.B. 2005 *Lewes: Historic Urban Character Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

³⁸ Elleray, D.R. 2004 *A Gazetteer of Buildings Erected Between c.1760 and c.1960*.

³⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_places_of_worship_in_Lewes_%28district%29

⁴⁰ <http://www.sussex-opc.org/index.php?k=1016&t=Church>

⁴¹ Harris, R.B. 2005 *Lewes: Historic Urban Character Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

⁴² Vickers, J.A. 1989. 'The Religious Census of Sussex of 1851', *SRS* **75**, 89.

- 4.9.9 The 3rd Edition OS map of 1910 (Fig. 8) is the earliest map available to show any detail of the chapel. The front of the building is set back from Meeching Rise (now South Way), as is its east side on Meeching Road. This is in keeping with the terraced houses in the neighbourhood and in this instance, serves to provide natural light to the half sunken basement of the building. An alleyway runs between the Congregational Chapel and No. 26 South Way but does not reach the building to the south. The 4th Edition OS map (not reproduced) gives no additional information about the site in 1928. The church closed in 1938⁴³.
- 4.9.10 During the Second World War, Newhaven was put into a state of defence. A large number of buildings were constructed to the north of Newhaven Fort adding to the hospital and other buildings built during the 1860's and a drill hall / gymnasium built prior to 1928⁴⁴. Further inland, two pillboxes (MES7556 and MES7557) were built on either side of Denton Island whilst a third (MES7555) was constructed beside the river close to the road bridge (MES1784); all are now removed. A number of surface and below ground air raid shelters were erected in the town, with two having been recorded on South Road (MES7566 and MES7567). There were at least 27 air attacks on Newhaven during the war, which resulted in the deaths of 15 civilians.
- 4.9.11 In March 1959, a planning application (P/59/0019) was approved for the use of the Congregational Church as a 'furniture store and sale and/or auction of furniture'. An outline application (P/62/0034), decided in May 1962, instead detailed the use of the building as an 'existing Warehouse'. Planning applications have been processed for the use of the church as residential flats since 1963 (commencing with P/63/0107). In February 1964, an outline application (P/64/0017) was approved for use of the building as a hotel. This scheme never went ahead, as an outline application (P/64/0186) for a social club in the basement of the church hall was withdrawn in December 1964. The church was still apparently a warehouse in September 1971, as mentioned in two planning applications (LW/71/0163 and LW/71/0164). After some restoration work⁴⁵, it was used as a flea market from the 1970's⁴⁶, until at least November 2008 (as recorded in LW/06/0557). It has stood derelict since this time. The uses of the church building since 1938 may have removed some original internal features. The OS maps of 1964 and 1977 (not reproduced) do not add to the information known about the site.
- 4.9.12 Construction of South Way in the 1970's did not affect the site although Dacre Road to the east was straightened southwards to line up with Meeching Rise. This resulted in the demolition of a pair of semi-detached houses at the road junction with Meeching Road.

⁴³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_places_of_worship_in_Lewes_%28district%29

⁴⁴ Johnson, C. 2000 *Archaeological & Historic Landscape Survey: Castle Hill, Newhaven, East Sussex*, Archaeology South-East Report 1247.

⁴⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_places_of_worship_in_Lewes_%28district%29

⁴⁶ <http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1216125>

5. The Building by Keith Butler

5.1 A brief survey of the building was undertaken on the 7th December 2011, and comprised a visual inspection of the building, and recording using digital photographs. A small number of measurements were taken to aid the written description.

5.2 *The Exterior*

The northern elevation, containing the main entrance, faces onto South Way (Cover). The entrance is approached via five cement rendered steps rising up from South Way. There are four pilasters with decorative capitals, with a pediment above. There is a central circular opening in the pediment, which appears to have a grating over the front of it. Below the base of the pediment is the inscription 'INTRA MVOS MIRABILIA'. Below this inscription is a plaque with Newhaven Flea Market on it. The northern, eastern and western elevations are cement rendered, as are the pilasters and pediment at the top of the northern elevation. The pilasters rise from the ground level up to the base of the pediment. The main door is located in a central position on the northern elevation of the building. The head of the door surround is arched with a central keystone, which has a date of 1841 engraved on it. The double doors of the main entrance are of wooden plank construction, with the planks arranged in a chevron pattern. On either side of the main doorway, at ground level, is a false window, each having arched heads and decorative surrounds. The decorative surrounds rise from lower pilasters positioned to the sides of the full height pilaster. Above these false windows are two circular windows which have been blocked in, the glass in the eastern window is still *in-situ*, and can be seen on the interior of this elevation. These circular windows also have decorative surrounds.

The eastern elevation (Plate 1) has five pilasters with decorative capitals. Between the pilasters are six windows, with curved heads. The windows at the southern and northern ends are false, and from the evidence inside the chapel have never been open. The four windows between the false ones are glazed with plain clear glass, with the exception of the very top of the southern three windows which have curved panes of yellow glass remaining. There is a door at the far south end of the eastern elevation leading into the basement, and to the north of the door there is a window with a curved head. The scar of three more windows with curved heads can be seen at just above the ground level on this elevation.

Access to the western elevation was hampered by a security fence but from the parts visible, and information obtained from the interior of the building, this elevation would appear to be identical to the eastern elevation. The roof was covered in slate and was not visible or accessible during this inspection.



Plate 1: 28 South Way, Newhaven: Eastern Elevation

5.3 *The Interior*

The interior is entered via the main door at the northern end of building. The main body of the building is rectangular in plan and completely open with no areas being partitioned off. The interior of the building measures 17.4m north to south by 11.2m east to west. There are very few features remaining from the period when the building was being used as a chapel. The ceiling although in very poor repair does retain some original features; these are two round recesses cut into the ceiling with a decorative plaster surround. These appear to be blocked where they enter the roof space with wooden planking with a cut out design in them (Plate 2). The ceiling is divided in to six squares by moulded plaster work, which joins up to a band of decorative moulded plaster running around the edge of the top of the wall (Plate 2). At the northern end of the ceiling is an ornately decorated circular feature (Plate 3).



Plate 2: 28 South Way, Newhaven: The ceiling



Plate 3: 26 South Way, Newhaven: Ornate circular feature at north end of ceiling

The only original feature remaining on the walls is the remnant of an arch of blind arcading in the centre of the southern wall. The wall within the arch has an area of repair utilising breeze blocks. On both the east and west sides of the arch doors have also been blocked up using breeze blocks. The pilasters seen on the outside of building are also apparent on the eastern and western wall. The construction of both the pilasters and the walls of building are revealed on the lower part of all the walls where the panelling has been removed. Both are constructed of red bricks bonded with a mid grey coloured mortar. The brick work appears to be of various bonds.



Plate 4: 28 South Way, Newhaven: Windows in the western wall

In both the eastern and western walls there are four windows, all eight windows having a framework of metal with an arched heads. The windows in the western wall having five lights of clear glass with all but one having the top light panelled in (Plate 4). The un-panelled light having a fan design, with its top arc glazed in yellow glass. The windows in the eastern wall have five columns of six rows of clear glazed panes; the top arched light in three of these windows has a fan design with yellow panes of glass at the top arc (Plate 5). The only other windows are high up on the north wall either side of the main entrance. Both of these windows have been blocked-up from the outside of the building.

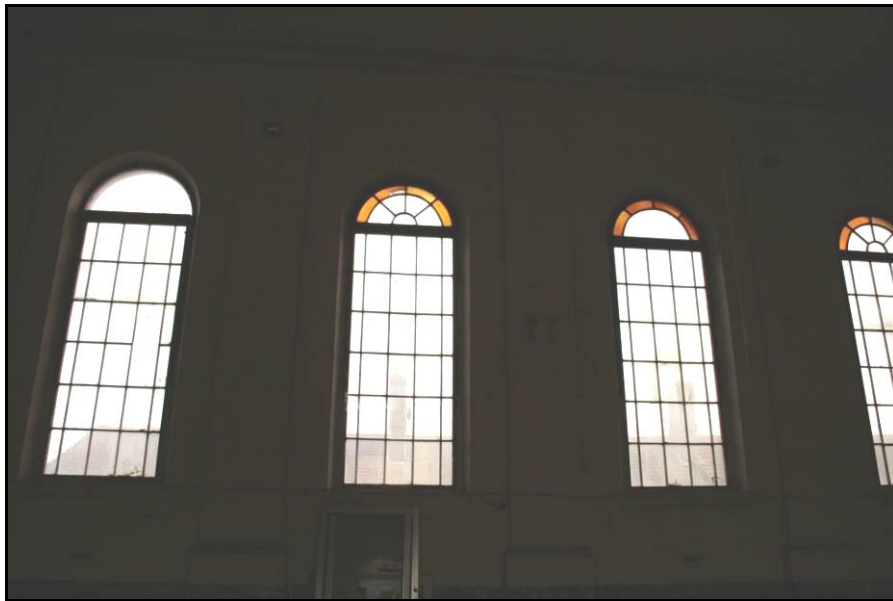


Plate 5: 28 South Way, Newhaven: Windows in the eastern wall

5.4 *The Basement*

The basement is the full length and width of the building, and is accessed via an external entrance at the southern end of the eastern wall. A hole has been cut in the bare floorboards in the ground floor of the building to provide easier access to the basement from the main body of the building. A wall has been built at the southern end of the basement, which in turn has been sub-divided into two rooms. The main body of the basement has a bare earth floor. Three windows on the eastern wall have been blocked in, as have four in the western. These appear to have been blocked in when the ground level on both sides of the building was increased. All of these windows have brick built curved heads. This part of the basement has two rows each of four brick-built pillars supporting the two floor girders on which the joists rest (Plate 6).



Plate 6: 28 South Way, Newhaven: Brick built pillars in basement

The two rooms at the southern end of the basement are at a slightly lower level than that of the main body of the basement. The south-western room is devoid of any feature, and has a bare earth floor. The room in the south-eastern corner of the basement has an access via the door on the southern end of the eastern elevation. There is a window to the north of the door, and access to the rest of the basement via an opening in its western wall. There is wooden panelling on the lower parts of the wall with a wooden picture rail near the top of the wall. The flooring is of parquet tiles laid in a herring bone pattern.

5.5 *Test Pits*

Two test pits had previously been dug in the basement, with the one excavated against the eastern end of the north wall revealing details of the foundations of the building. The test pit was approximately 1.2m deep and at this depth the foundations could be seen (Plate 7). These were constructed of three courses of bricks at the base, which stepped out from the rest of the foundations. The rest of the foundations to the ground level were of roughly laid bricks with a bonding material of a mid grey coloured mortar.

Both test pits showed the stratigraphy to be a shallow disturbed topsoil/made ground over the Head deposit. The foundations were cut into the head deposit. No archaeological features or artefacts were noted.



Plate 7: 28 South Way, Newhaven: The test pit against the northern wall

6. Impact of the Development

Below-ground Archaeology

- 6.1** The Heritage Statement has established that the wider vicinity of the site witnessed human activity throughout prehistory. Finds from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic have been recovered whilst the Bronze Age is also represented by a cremation burial. Direct evidence for settlement however only dates to the Iron Age. In the Roman period, the site may have been farmed by the occupants of a possible villa located to the northeast of the site.
- 6.2** Although the location of the Medieval village of Meeching is currently unknown, the site is very likely to have stood outside the settlement, being sited away from the three possible focal points of the church, the potential manor house and the coastal road. As with perhaps the Saxon period, during which time Meeching may have originated, the site is likely to have remained in use as agricultural farmland.
- 6.3** This situation is unlikely to have changed until the site was developed as a suburb of Newhaven in the late 19th century; a map of 1838 shows the site very close to the edge of a large field, plotted on an earlier map of 1778-83, which bordered the southeastern limits of the town. There is some confusion as to when the Congregational Church was built on the site. It may have been 1841 or later in 1866. This uncertainty seems at odds with the knowledge that it was designed by the Brighton architect, H. M. Goult, and the date of 1841 on the building itself. The style of architecture utilised would also be consistent with the earlier date. After the closure of the church in 1938, the building was put to various commercial uses including its final function as a flea market. It has stood derelict for the past few years.
- 6.4** Any pre-existing archaeological deposits within the site are likely to have been fully destroyed or badly damaged by a reduction in the ground level across most of the site in order to accommodate the basement of the church. The external area to the front of the church was instead built up and it is here that any surviving archaeological layers are most likely to be present. Elsewhere, only the remains of deep cut features may be encountered, although excavation of the drains to either side of the building will have caused additional harm.
- 6.5** Given the evidence accumulated during this assessment, the probability of finding remains from each of the different archaeological periods is shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1

Period	Probability
Palaeolithic	High
Mesolithic	Possible
Neolithic	Low
Bronze Age	Possible
Iron Age	Possible
Roman	High
Saxon	Low
Medieval	High
Post Medieval	High

The Building

- 6.6** The interior of the building is in a very poor state of repair, and retains very few features from the building's original use as a chapel. Perhaps, best preserved is the plaster work on the ceiling, although this has suffered from neglect and repairs in the north-east, north-west and south-east corners. If these features are not to be repaired and retained in the redevelopment, some further detailed recording of these features may be required.
- 6.7** The exterior is very plain, apart from the architectural features on the front elevation, but is in a better state of repair than the inside. It would be hoped that the redevelopment would retain all of the external architectural features, which provide this building with its period character.
- 6.8** If the surviving internal and external architectural features are to be retained in the redevelopment, then there appears to be no reason why, from an archaeological standing buildings point of view, the development should not take place. In fact the sympathetic redevelopment of the building will ensure that the fabric of the building is preserved for the future.

7. Acknowledgements

7.1 We would like to thank Mr Deubert for commissioning this survey, and for making the arrangements for us to visit the building.

7.2 Chris Butler managed the project and produced the illustrations.



Fig. 1: 28 South Way, Newhaven: Site Location Map
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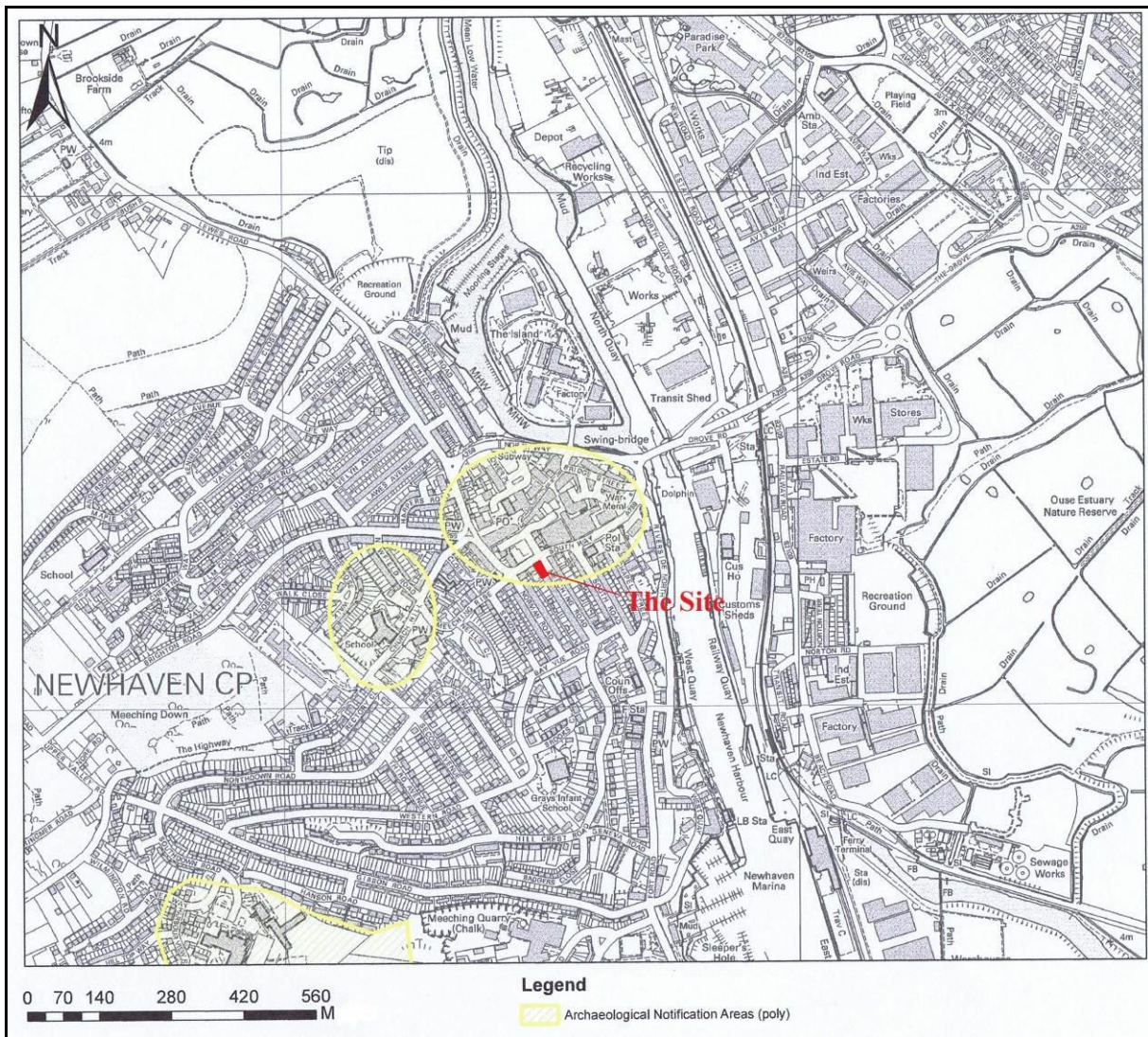


Fig. 2: 28 South Way, Newhaven: Map showing Archaeological Notification Areas (adapted from map provided by ESCC)

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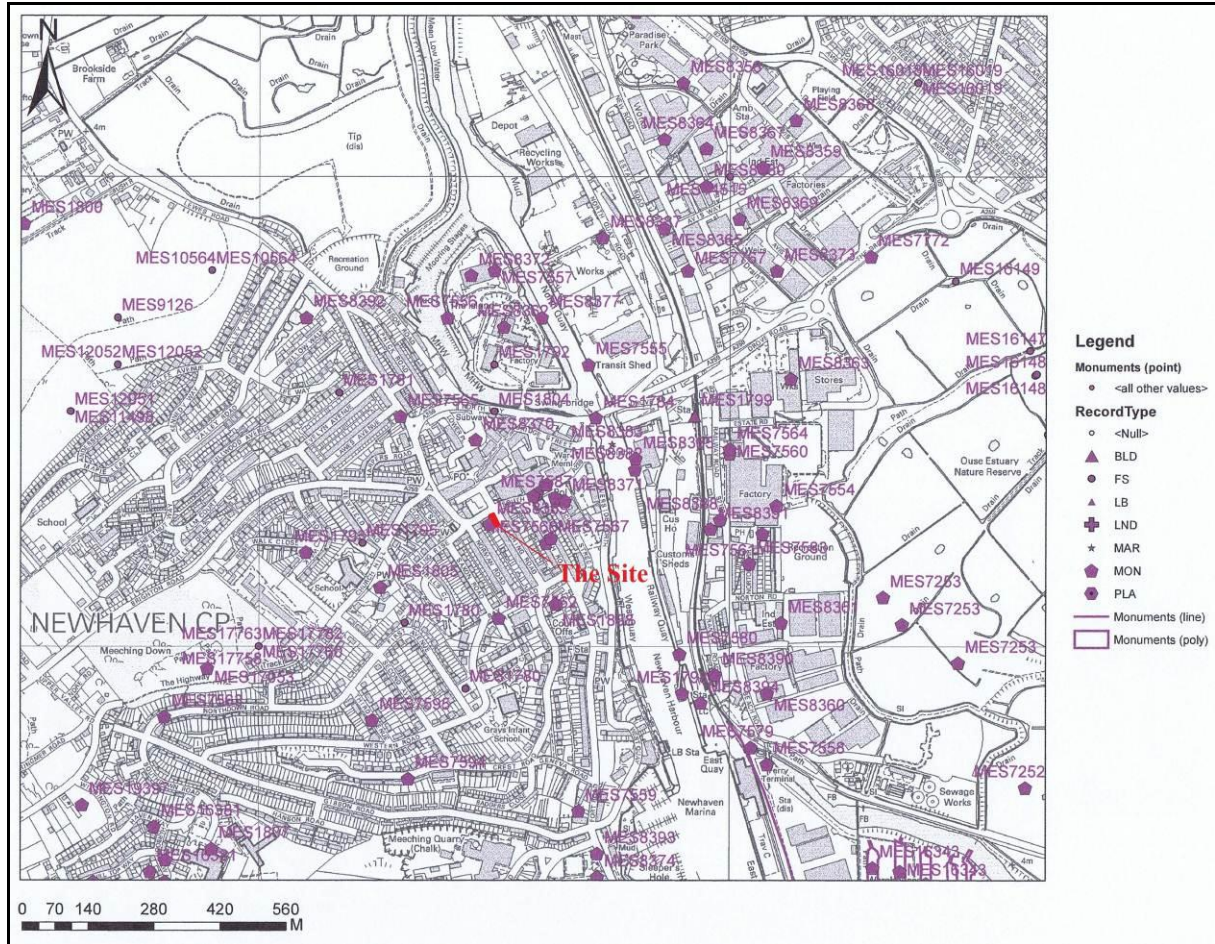


Fig. 3: 28 South Way, Newhaven: Map showing Monuments
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)
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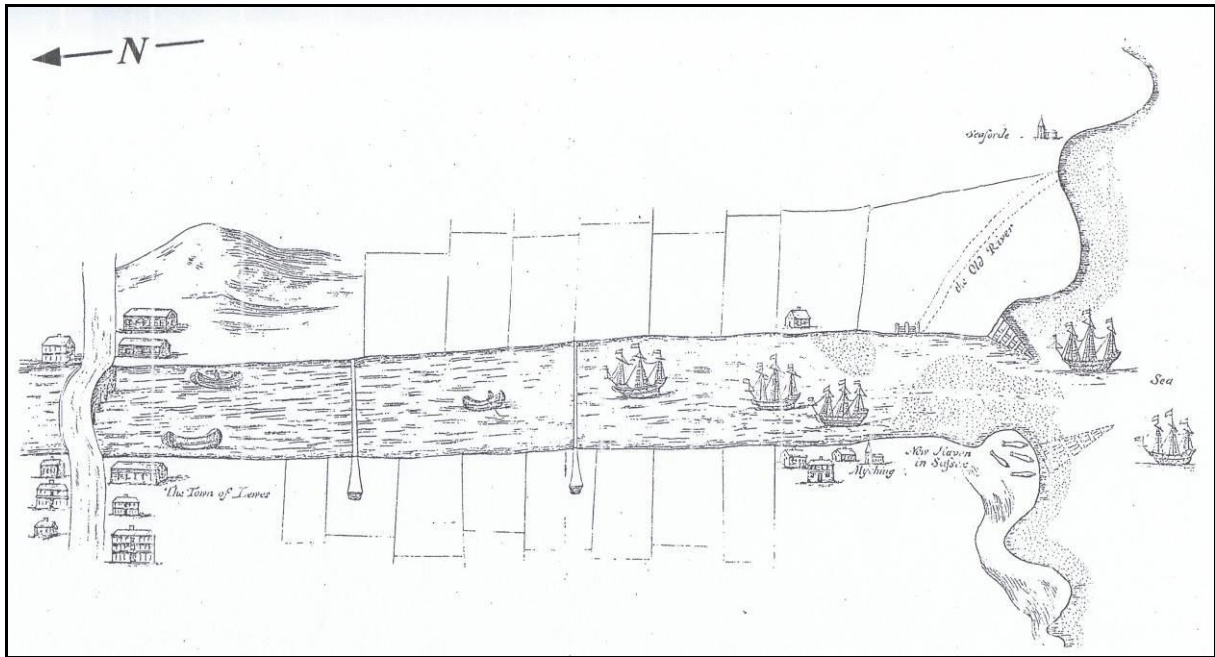


Fig. 4: 28 South Way, Newhaven: 17th century map
(Copyright reserved: ESRO PDA 426/3)



Fig. 5: 28 South Way, Newhaven: Yeakell & Gardner Map (1778-83)

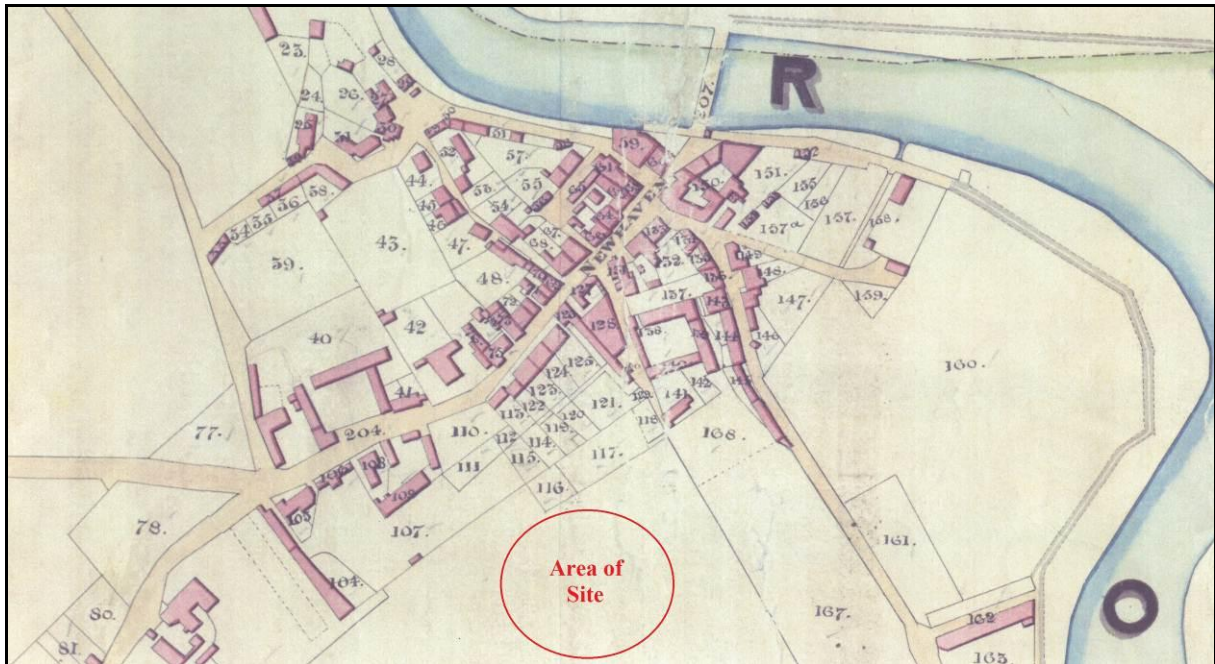


Fig. 6: 28 South Way, Newhaven: Newhaven Tithe Map (1838)
(Copyright reserved ESRO TD/E113)

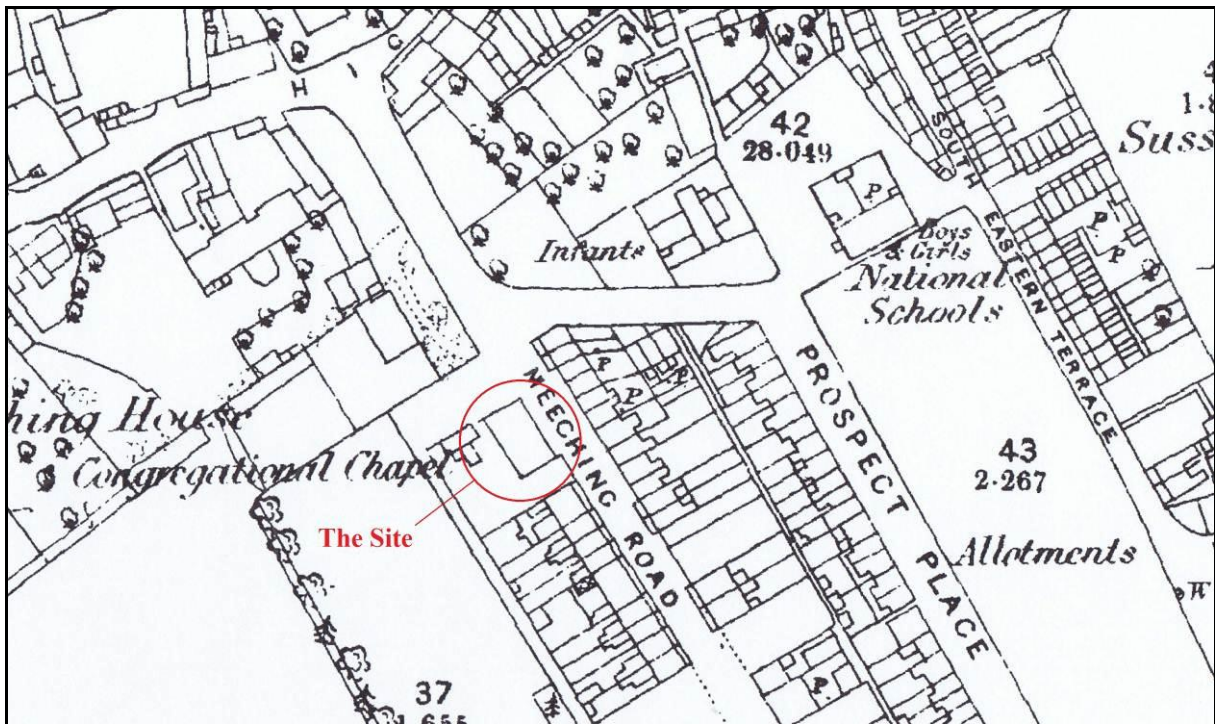


Fig. 7: 28 South Way, Newhaven: 1st Edition OS Map (1874)



Fig. 8: 28 South Way, Newhaven: 3rd Edition OS Map (1910)

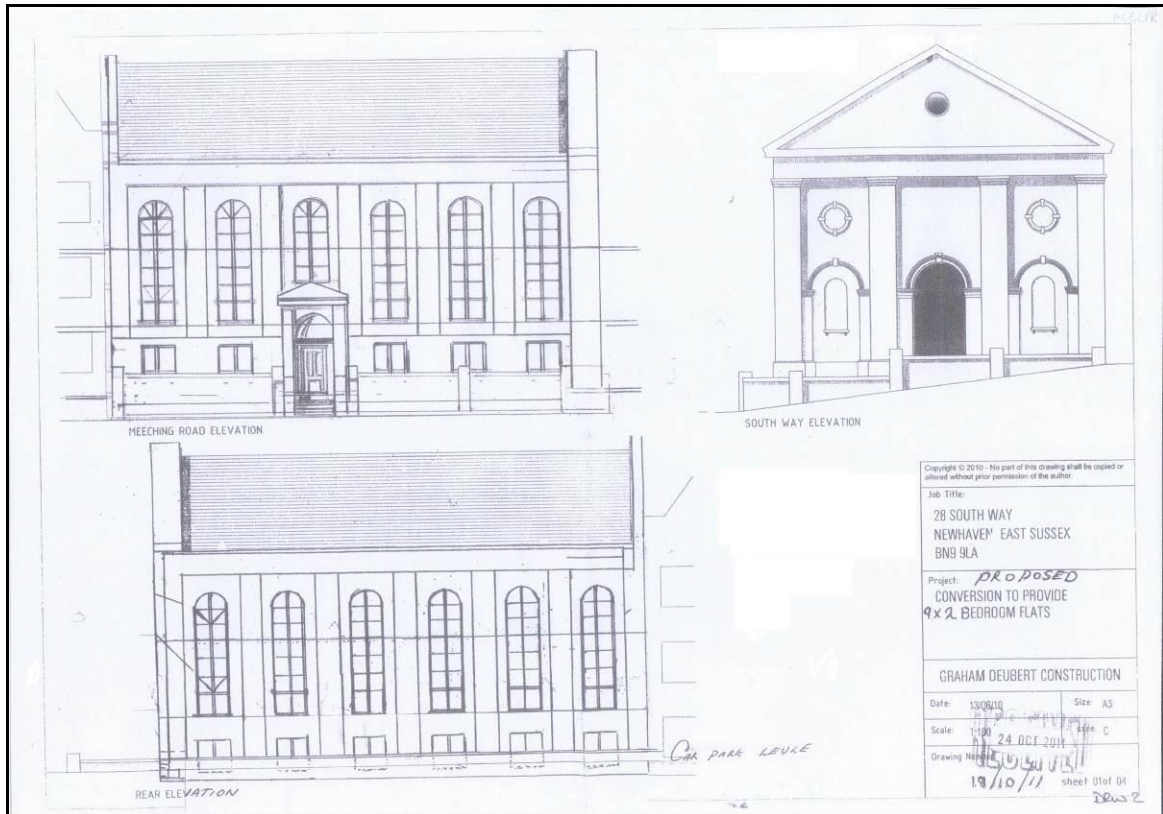


Fig. 9: 28 South Way, Newhaven: Proposed elevations
(Adapted from architects drawing)

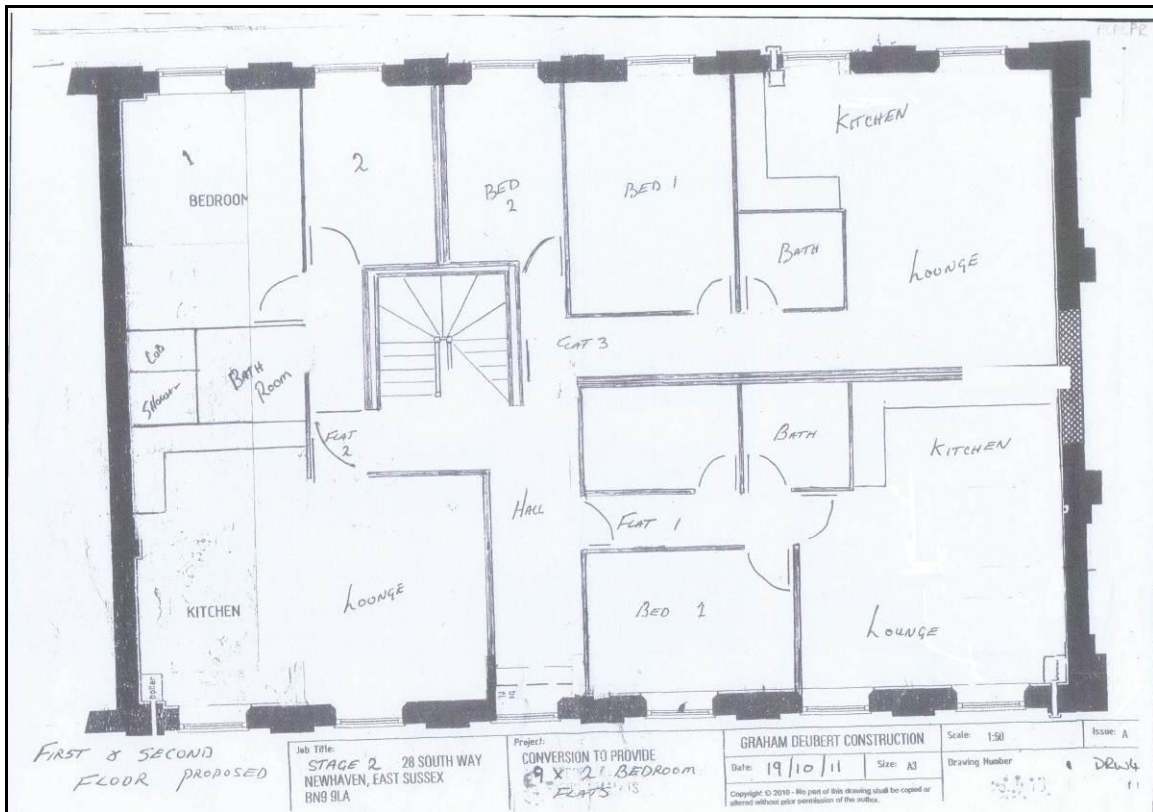


Fig. 10: 28 South Way, Newhaven: Proposed ground, first and second floors
(Adapted from architects drawing)

Appendix 1: Archaeological Sites Recorded on the HER

HER No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
MES1796	TQ 445 013	Roman	Possible Roman villa site	Excavations at South Way (EES9047) uncovered a C2-C3 Roman site. In the early C2 AD, a rectangular ditched enclosure was built to contain timber structures. In the Antonine period, the structures were demolished and the ditch was infilled.
MES1793	TQ 441 012	Roman and Post Medieval	Possible Roman villa site	Roman remains discovered whilst digging in an upland meadow (EES9045). Finds included tiles (roof and flue), coins, bullock's horns and bones, flints, grey pottery, Samian ware, amphora, nails, iron fragments and a C15 brass Nuremberg token. Two sides of a flint foundation wall and tiles (roof and flue) may represent the ash-pit of a Roman farmhouse. Site now covered by a modern housing estate.
MES1803	TQ 445 013	Palaeolithic	Worked flints	South Way. Recovered from fissure during archaeological excavation (EES9047). 156 pieces of waste flint were recovered.
MES1808	TQ 446 010	Medieval and Post Medieval	C17 manor house? on site of C13 building	Meeching Court, Hillcrest Road. Demolished 1953.
MES7565	TQ 443 014	Post Medieval	Air raid shelter	Lewes Road / High Street area. Probably removed.
MES7567	TQ 446 012	Post Medieval	Air raid shelter	South Lane (questionable given the NGR). Probably removed.
MES7566	TQ 446 012	Post Medieval	Air raid shelter	South Road. Probably removed.
MES7562	TQ 445 010	Post Medieval	Below ground air raid shelter	To rear of Newhaven Boys School (now Hillcrest Centre). Extant.
MES8371	TQ 446 013	Post Medieval	Former Chapel	C19 chapel. Now Sea Cadet HQ. Chapel Street.
MES8382	TQ 447 013	Post Medieval	Sheer Legs crane	Site of. Newhaven Harbour. Recorded on 2nd - 4th OS Editions.
MES7557	TQ 445 018	Post Medieval	Pill box	Unknown type. Removed.
MES7556	TQ 444 017	Post Medieval	Pill box	Unknown type. Removed.
MES1799	TQ 449 014	Post Medieval	Railway station	Newhaven town station.
MES8389	TQ 444 012	Post Medieval	Former Congregational Chapel	C19. Meeching Road / South Way.
MES8377	TQ 446 017	Post Medieval	River cut	Part of Lower Ouse navigation. C19. Near Denton Island.
MES8385	TQ 448 014	Post Medieval	Former derrick	C19. Newhaven Harbour.
MES8370	TQ 444 014	Post Medieval	Newhaven Social Club	C19. Bridge Street.
MES7582	TQ 446 013	Post Medieval	Air raid shelter	Held 48 persons. Chapel Street. Probably removed.
MES7586	TQ 446 013	Post Medieval	Basement air raid shelter	Held 40 persons. 13 Chapel Street.

MES7587	TQ 446 013	Post Medieval	Basement air raid shelter	Held 40 persons. 23 Chapel Street.
MES8362	TQ 445 016	Post Medieval	Industrial estate	C20. Denton Island.
MES1784	TQ 447 014	Post Medieval	Newhaven swing bridge	Erected after River Ouse was straightened by New Cut of 1865-1866. Demolished and replaced with a new swing bridge when the new ring road was constructed.
MES8383	TQ 447 014	Post Medieval	Dolphin (mooring piles)	C19. In water at Newhaven Harbour.
MES8372	TQ 444 017	Post Medieval	Bowling Club	C20. Denton Island.
MES7555	TQ 447 016	Post Medieval	Pill box	Unknown type. Removed.
MES1780	TQ 4438 0098	Lower Palaeolithic	Middle Acheulian handaxe	Found in 1949 at First Avenue during building operations in an area of chalk geology. Precise provenance unknown.
MES1795	TQ 4422 0122	Roman	Coin hoard	Large hoard of coins, C3 in date, contained in an earthen-ware pot. Found in 1920 by workmen when refilling a trench, possibly just west of St Michael's Church (the hoard may instead have been found near Newhaven Fort, about 2/3 mile from the church). Hoard was immediately scattered. The 73 coins recovered are all 'third brass' and range from Gallienus to Tetricus the younger.
MES1781	TQ 4417 0154	Neolithic	Polished flint axe	Found during gardening at 30 Lee Way in 1962.
MES1792	TQ 445 016	Roman	Coin hoard	Small hoard of 15 coins found in 1920 when digging well in south part of 'The Island'. Third brass with some silver coated.
MES8388	TQ 44980 01270	Post Medieval	Former gas works	C19
MES8391	TQ 44960 01250	Post Medieval	Railway workers cottages	C19
MES7560	TQ 45000 01410	Post Medieval	Surface air raid shelter	One of two extant surface air raid shelters incorporated into buildings at the Parker Pen site. Identified by C. Butler.
MES7564	TQ 45000 01420	Post Medieval	Surface air raid shelter	Was in playground of Railway Road Infants School. Removed.
MES1804	TQ 445 015	Palaeolithic	Axes	At least 6, maybe 7, Lower Palaeolithic handaxes have been found in Newhaven. Not all may have been derived from the river gravels.

Appendix 2: Listed Buildings Recorded on the HER

DES No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Comments
-	TQ 44209 01082	c.1800, possibly earlier	St Michael's Cottage	40 Church Hill. Rectory. Grade II.
-	TQ 44238 01120	1785	Thomas Tipper Monument	20m west of porch to the Church of St Michael and All Angels. Headstone. Grade II.
-	TQ 44261 01128	c.1120	Church of St Michael and All Angels	40 Church Hill. Norman central tower and apse with late C18 and C19 additions. Grade II*. Recorded in HER as MES1805.
DES2144	TQ 44246 01155	C18-19, probably earlier	Walls enclosing the churchyard of the Church of St Michael and All Angels	40 Church Hill. Probably includes earlier work. Altered and restored in C20. Brick and unknapped flint. Grade II.
DES1647	TQ 44262 01164	1800	Memorial to Captain James Hanson and the crew of HMS Brazen	Obelisk memorial with railings in NE corner of churchyard. Grade II.
DES1650	TQ 44283 01179	C18 and C19	Wall on east side of church hill, returned along Meeching Rise	Repaired C20. Unknapped flint, some brick quoins and coping. Grade II.
DES2141	TQ 44504 01395	C18	19 High Street	Dwelling, now offices. Tile hung C19. Grade II.
DES1644	TQ 44550 01452	c.1900	National Westminster Bank, railings, wall, gate piers and lamp overthrow	5 High Street. Bank building. Grade II.
DES1638	TQ 44579 01434	Probably C18	5 Chapel Street	Light industrial building, now offices and store. Refenestrated late C19. May have been connected with the flour mill opposite demolished in the mid C20. Grade II.
DES1646	TQ 44575 01435	c.1800	1-3 Chapel Street	Dwellings over shops. Grade II.
DES2143	TQ 44561 01475	C18	The Bridge Hotel	Bridge Street. Hotel. Partly refenestrated in C19 and C20. Grade II.
-	TQ 44826 01404	c.1882	The Marine Workshops	Railway Approach. Engineering workshops for London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Cross Channel packet ships, latterly for port maintenance. Upper storey partly rebuilt in mid 1940's. Reroofed 1961. Grade II.
-	TQ 44825 01361	c.1885	Carpenter's shop and paint store with timber seasoning shed	Railway Approach. Carpenter's shop, subdivided to include paint store, with timber seasoning shed. Now workshop and store. Grade II.

Appendix 3: Archaeological Events Recorded on the HER

Reference	NGR	Type	Comments
EES14368	TQ 44519 01457	Watching brief	Undertaken by G. Chuter in 2008 at 10 High Street. A brick built chamber / tank with an arched roof was exposed, probably of C19 / 20 date. Underlying geology seen from residual / disturbed flint gravel to be either clay with flints or river terrace gravel.
EES9047	TQ 44561 01324	Excavation	Roman buildings (MES1796) at Dacre Road / South Road / South Way (ring road) excavated between 1971 and 1974 by Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (BHAS) under the direction of Bell.
EES9045	TQ 44100 01200		Roman villa (MES1793) excavated in 1852 by Rev. F. Spurrell.
EES14192	TQ 44210 01180	Evaluation	Sandown County Junior School, Church Hill. Undertaken by Archaeology South East in 1994. 6 machine-cut trenches and two hand-dug test pits were excavated. Area found to be heavily disturbed. No archaeological finds or features were observed.
EES14080	TQ 4471 0176	Archaeological and geoarchaeological watching brief	North Quay. Undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2004. 26 test pits were excavated to a depth of 1.0-1.5m. No archaeological features or artefacts were found. The 14 boreholes had a depth of up to 45m. Chalk bedrock occurred at a depth of 26-29m (c.22-25m OD). It was overlain by a horizon of sands and gravels, likely to represent Pleistocene age fluvial or beach deposits. A thick layer of Holocene alluvial clays, sands and organic layers were identified. The presence of highly organic / peaty alluvium and minerogenic layers with some signs of soil forming process indicate periods of partial stabilisation and drying of the immediate landscape.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society, and is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and until recently taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6th Form College.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys, watching briefs and evaluations, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp. Chris is Co-Director of the Barcomvbe Roman Villa excavations. He has also recently undertaken an archaeological survey of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Fieldwalking, Landscape & Woodland surveys, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

Chris Butler MfA

Archaeological Services

Prehistoric Flintwork Specialist

Rosedale
Berwick
Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TB

Tel & fax: 01323 811785

e mail: chris@cbasltd.co.uk