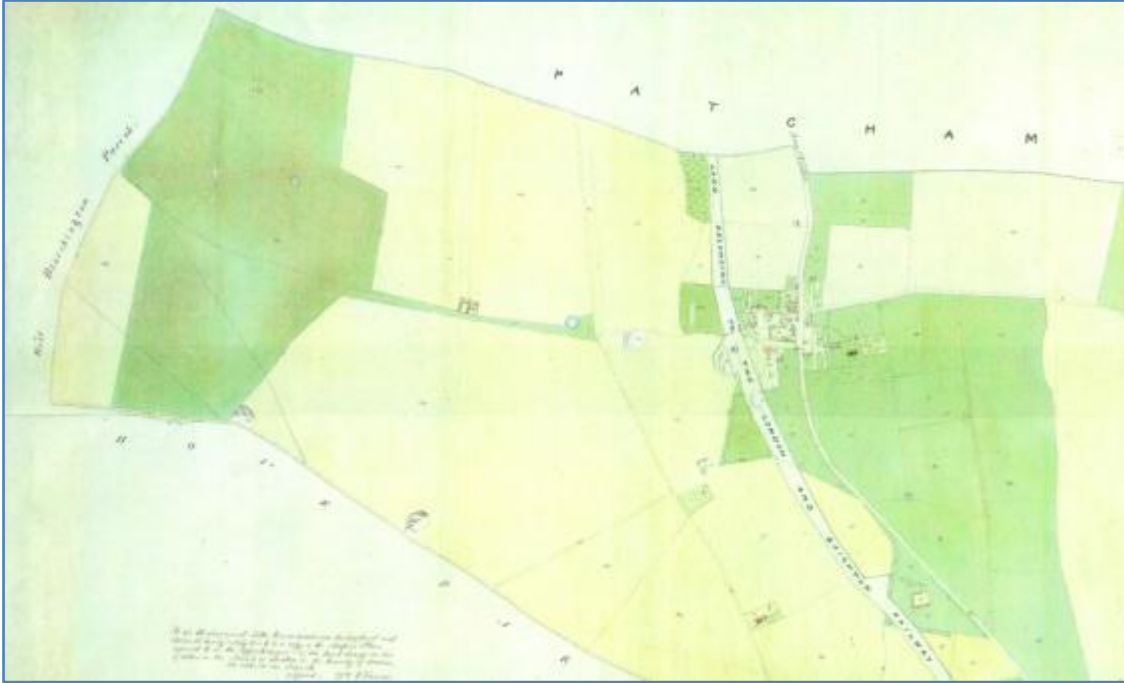




Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services



A Desk-based Assessment of Park House, Old Shoreham Road, Hove, East Sussex

by
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Summary

An archaeological Desk-based Assessment has been carried out on land at Park House, Old Shoreham Road, Hove in advance of a planning application for a housing development on the site.

The desk-based assessment has established that there is no known archaeology on the site prior to an 18/19th century chalk pit. However, there are a number of known sites in the area, which together with the known archaeology of the broader Downland landscape, would suggest that there is a possibility that there are archaeological remains preserved on the site that may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.

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- Appendix 1 Archaeological Sites Recorded on HER
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1. Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services was commissioned by Hyde Housing Association to carry out an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of Park House, Old Shoreham Road, Hove in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development.
- 1.2** Park House is located at TQ28900598 (Fig. 1), on the north side of the Old Shoreham Road between Goldstone Crescent and Hove Park Gardens. Hove Recreation Ground is situated on the east side of the site, and Hove Park is located on the north-west side.
- 1.3** The site is currently occupied by a building that has been used until recently as the Higher Education Centre for Bellerbys College. However, the College has now relocated, and it is proposed that the site be redeveloped for housing. The building is not a Scheduled Ancient Monument or Listed Building, and the site is not currently considered to be an Archaeological Sensitive Area (ASA).
- 1.4** The site is located between 40m and 45m OD on a south-west facing slope which continues down to the sea some 1.6km south of the site. The ground rises gently to the north-east, whilst there is a dry valley on the west side of the site, which heads in a north-westerly direction.
- 1.5** The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 318/333), comprises a solid underlying geology of Upper & Middle Chalk (Fig. 2). However, it was noted during the work undertaken at the adjacent Hove Recreation Ground in 2000-2001 that there was a deposit of what appeared to be Clay-with-Flints above the chalk.
- 1.6** To the south of the site, and in the dry valley to the west there is a drift deposit of Head. This type of deposit, formerly known as 'Coombe Deposits', would typically form a chalky loam or rubble. Approximately 0.5km to the west of the site is an outcrop of Woolwich & Reading Beds, whilst a short distance to the north at Red Hill there is an outcrop of Clay-with-Flints. Neither of these latter two deposits should have any direct impact upon the site.
- 1.7** This report initially covers the methodology used in the Desk-based Assessment, then discusses the objectives and scope of the survey and reviews the archaeological heritage of the area. Finally a conclusion assesses the potential impact of the development.
- 1.8** A full listing of all the known archaeological sites is contained in Appendix 1 to this report.

2. Objectives & Scope of Report

- 2.1 The objective of this report 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.
- 2.2 This will allow an assessment of the merit 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 1km 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.

3. Methodology

- 3.1 This Desk-based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16), 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 Desk-based Assessment has included an analysis of the following resources:
 - ESCC Historic Environment Record (HER)
 - Historic mapping (provided with ESCC HER)
 - East Sussex Record Office (ESRO) cartographic and historical documents
 - British Geological Survey
 - Victoria County History (VCH)
 - Web-based research
 - Aerial Photograph search
 - Personal & Public library resources

3.3 The following maps were used:

- Yeakell and Gardner's Sussex 1778-1783
- Timeline Historical Map 198
- 1839 Hove Tithe map (ESRO – TD/E153)
- 1841 Preston Tithe map (ESRO – TD/E28)
- 1st Edition OS Map (1875)
- 2nd Edition OS Map (1898)
- 3rd Edition OS Map (1911)
- 4th Edition OS Map (1932)

Earlier maps of Sussex were not sufficiently detailed to provide any useful information. Information gained from the map regression exercise is contained in the Post Medieval section below.

- 3.4** The sites recorded on the HER are listed in Appendix 1 to this report (shown on Fig. 3), and mentioned in the text where relevant. The HER records also listed four archaeological events, which are listed in Appendix 2 and shown on Fig. 4. Historical and other sources are given as footnotes as appropriate.
- 3.5** No site visit was undertaken as the nature of the site, and available resources indicated that no useful information would result from such a visit.
- 3.6** A member of the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society, Mark Gillingham, has collected prehistoric flintwork from the Recreation Ground at Hove (TQ29100600), located immediately to the east of the site (Fig. 4). He was contacted to obtain information about this site, which is not currently on the HER.

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.0.1 This section considers each archaeological period in turn, reviewing the known archaeological resource of the area, defining its location and extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation, and quality.
- 4.0.2 The review of each period will also bring in evidence for that period from a wider area (Fig. 5), 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 period 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 The earliest evidence for human activity in the area comes with the discovery of a number of hand axes. The first was discovered at West Blatchington (MES1113), whilst a number of ovate handaxes were discovered during the construction of the Goldstone Waterworks (MES1120)¹. Both of these discoveries appear to be located at, or close to, the Head deposits to the north-west of the site. There may be some association between these discoveries and the Brighton-Norton Raised beach, with other handaxe discoveries coming from Black Rock and Portslade². The Brighton-Norton Raised Beach has been assigned to OIS 7³, and follows the line of the 15m contour, corresponding to the approximate line of the fossil cliff.
- 4.1.3 The Raised Beach is likely to be preserved below the Head deposits some distance to the south of the site⁴, and therefore there should be no direct impact upon the site. The local discoveries of Palaeolithic handaxes appear to have come from the Head deposits in the dry valley to the north-west of the site. The Head deposits are recorded as being some 150m to the west of the site, and therefore the likely impact of in-situ Palaeolithic archaeology being present on the site is considered to be low.
- 4.1.4 The dry valley to the west of Park House is called ‘Goldstone Bottom’, and has been the source for a large number of sarsen stones in the past.

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

- 4.2.1 The start of the Mesolithic period sees 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 basis⁵.

¹ Woodcock, A.G. 1981 *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods in Sussex*, Oxford, BAR British Series 94.

² Wymer, J. 1999 *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain: Vol. 1*, Wessex Archaeology and English Heritage.

³ Pope, M. 2003 ‘The Earliest Occupation of Sussex: Recent Research and Future Objectives’, in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 17-28.

⁴ Pope, M. Pers. Com. 18/06/08

⁵ 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.

- 4.2.2 There is no evidence for Mesolithic activity at or near the site; however there is some evidence for Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups exploiting the resources of the South Downs, either for hunting and gathering or to obtain flint with which to make their tools, especially during the Later Mesolithic.
- 4.2.3 The majority of the evidence for Mesolithic activity on the South Downs is found on outcrops of Clay-with-Flints, which tend to be found capping some of the highest point of the South Downs to the north of Brighton and Hove. The nearest deposit to the site is situated about 2km to the north, at Red Hill (Fig. 5). A large assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork was recovered at Red Hill during the Brighton Bypass excavations, and together with those previously collected here by Toms amounted to almost 1,000 pieces⁶. The site is located on a south-facing spur overlooking the coast, and possibly represents a seasonal camp. Other Mesolithic sites are located on similar Clay-with-Flints outcrops further north.
- 4.2.4 The evidence for this period suggests that there is little likelihood of any significant Mesolithic activity being present on the site, although it is possible that isolated artefacts and features may be found.

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

- 4.3.1 A number of changes occur 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, local environmental evidence suggests that although the Downs had been largely cleared of woodland by the end of the Neolithic, leaving an open landscape, there is little evidence for ploughing taking place⁷.
- 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 nearest monument to the site is the causewayed enclosure at Whitehawk (Fig. 5), one of eight such sites in Sussex⁸. Although Whitehawk is situated some 4km to the east of the site, its high position and the scale of its construction would suggest that this area would be within its site catchment both in terms of the manpower required for its construction and the use of the monument throughout its long existence⁹.

⁶ Butler, C. & Holgate, R. 2002 'The Flintwork' [Excavations at Redhill] in Rudling, D. (ed) *Downland Settlement and Land-Use*, London, Archetype Publications Ltd.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Oswald et al. 2001 *The Creation of Monuments*, Swindon, English Heritage.

- 4.3.3 The flint mines of the Early Neolithic provide the first evidence for industrial activity in Britain. Although there are a number of flint mines situated on the South Downs further west in the Worthing area, there is no evidence for any mines in this area¹⁰. There is however evidence for the continued use of Clay-with-Flint outcrops during the Neolithic to procure flint and manufacture axes¹¹.
- 4.3.4 Amongst the prehistoric flintwork collected by Mark Gillingham at Hove Recreation Ground in 2000-2001 were a small number of pieces that are likely to be Neolithic in date, including a fragment of a polished axe. Neolithic worked flint is frequently found all over the South Downs in large numbers, suggesting that there was extensive activity on the Downs during this period¹².
- 4.3.5 It is very likely that Neolithic artefacts may be present at the site, and if so may indicate the presence of underlying Neolithic features, although evidence for Neolithic settlement is very rare.

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 the environmental evidence accumulated during the construction of the Brighton Bypass suggests that this area of Downland was given over to an open grazed landscape with limited arable agriculture until the end of the period when arable land appears to increase¹³.
- 4.4.2 There have been two finds of Bronze Age date that are recorded on the HER. The first is a stone macehead (MES1090) which was found at Goldstone Bottom, about 100m to the west of the site. The second was a bronze palstave (MES1066) found about 800m to the south-west of the site.
- 4.4.3 The majority of the 2,700 pieces of worked flint collected by Mark Gillingham at Hove Recreation Ground are likely to date to the Bronze Age. Mostly debitage, including some 100 cores but with a few implements (mainly scrapers). This quantity of flintwork would suggest the presence of a site, although no features were noted.

¹⁰ Barber, et al. 1999 *The Neolithic Flint Mines of England*, Swindon, English Heritage.

¹¹ Butler, C. 2001 'A Mesolithic and later prehistoric flintworking site at East and West Hills, Pyecombe, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **139**, 7-26.

¹² Gardiner, J..P. 1988 *The composition and distribution of Neolithic Surface Flint Assemblages in Central Southern England*, Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Reading.

¹³ 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.

- 4.4.3 The evidence suggests that the surrounding landscape was quite densely populated by small farming settlements, surrounded by fields during the Middle and Later Bronze Age. Examples have been found at Mile Oak¹⁴, Coldean Lane¹⁵, Varley Halls¹⁶ and Patcham Fawcett¹⁷ (Fig. 5). In each case, evidence was found for round houses and other features set within an enclosure on a south facing slope.
- 4.4.4 Field systems have often been found associated with these settlements and many others were recorded from aerial photographs to the north of Brighton and Hove during the 1930's. The absence of similar earthworks in the area of the site being due to the area already being covered in houses and other developments at the time they were first recorded. Where excavated, such as at Eastwick Barn (Fig. 5), these field systems appear to have originated in the Later Bronze Age or earlier¹⁸.
- 4.4.5 Another feature of the Bronze Age landscape is the burial mounds (Barrows). Again none are recorded as being situated at or close to the site, but their presence elsewhere on the South Downs in large numbers¹⁹, especially on the top of slopes or false-crested, suggests their presence cannot be discounted. The Hove Barrow, located some 1.25km to the south-east of the site (Fig. 5), was destroyed in the 1850's and during its destruction a burial with a rich grave group of artefacts was discovered²⁰.
- 4.4.6 Given the evidence for substantial activity on the South Downs during the Bronze Age, and the substantial quantity of worked flint recovered from the adjacent Hove Recreation Ground, there is a high probability that significant remains from this period may be found during work at the site.

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 continues, although house structures dating to this period are rare. The field systems, such as those at Eastwick Barn (Fig. 5), continued in use throughout the Iron Age, whilst some of the settlements originating in the Late Bronze Age also appear to continue in use into the Early Iron Age.

¹⁴ Russell, M. 2002, 'Excavations at Mile Oak Farm', in Rudling, D. (ed) *Downland Settlement and Land-Use*, London, Archetype Publications Ltd.

¹⁵ Rudling, D. 2002 'Excavations adjacent to Coldean Lane', in Rudling, D. (ed) *Downland Settlement and Land-Use*, London, Archetype Publications Ltd.

¹⁶ Greig, I. 1997 'Excavation of a Bronze Age settlement at Varley Halls, Coldean lane, Brighton, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **135**, 7-58.

¹⁷ Greatorex, C. 2002 'Excavations at Patcham Fawcett: A Summary', in Rudling, D. (ed) *Downland Settlement and Land-Use*, London, Archetype Publications Ltd.

¹⁸ Barber, L. Et al. 2002 'Excavations at Eastwick Barn' in Rudling, D. (ed) *Downland Settlement and Land-Use*, London, Archetype Publications Ltd.

¹⁹ Grinsell, L.V. 1934 'Sussex Barrows', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **75**, 214-75.

²⁰ Russell, M. 2002 *Prehistoric Sussex*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing Ltd.

4.5.2 Later Iron Age settlements on the South Downs are relatively rare, although many are now known from the Coastal Plain between Hove and Chichester. The unenclosed site at Slonk Hill, Shoreham (Fig. 5) provided evidence for pits, gullies and four-post storage structures, but no evidence for houses, whilst an enclosed settlement that had originated in the Later Bronze Age was excavated at Thundersbarrow Hill²¹ (Fig. 5).

4.5.3 One of the major features of the Iron Age is the hillforts. Many of these also appear to have originated in the Later Bronze Age, but become important centres of control and redistribution in the Middle and Later Iron Age. Hollingbury hillfort, located 3km to the north-east of the site (Fig. 5) contained round houses and evidence for specialist craft activities. This site is almost certainly a central place and would have dominated the local area from its prominent hilltop location²².

4.5.4 Other local hillforts that may have exerted an influence over the area include Thundersbarrow Hill (Fig. 5), and Devils Dyke. The latter dates from the Later Iron Age, and may have replaced Hollingbury as the local central place at that time.

4.5.5 There are no finds or features from the site or its immediate vicinity that date from the Iron Age. However 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.

4.6.2 Large Romanised villa complexes appeared on the Coastal Plain, on the north of the South Downs, and on the southern edge of the South Downs. Some of these developed out of existing Iron Age settlements, but others appear to have been new settlements. Local examples include Southwick, Brighton (Preston) and West Blatchington (Fig. 5).

²¹ Drewett, P. Et al. 1988 *The South-East to AD1000*, London, Longman.

²² Hamilton, S. et al. 1997 'Prominent Enclosures in 1st millennium BC Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **135**, 93-112.

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.

4.6.3 The villa at West Blatchington is situated 1.5km to the north-west of the site (Fig. 5) and was located during building work, and excavated between 1947-9. It comprised a substantial rectangular building dating to the 3rd century AD²⁴.

4.6.4 It was suggested by Margary that the route of the London-Brighton roman road headed south-west from Pyecombe, over the Downs, and terminated at the coast in the Portslade area²⁵. It is possible that this road, together with a possible east-west road following the route of the current Old Shoreham Road, may have passed close to the site.

4.6.5 There are two Roman find spots close to the site. The first (MES358) comprised a collection of Roman pottery and tile found during the construction of tennis courts at Hove Park in 1949, about 100m to the west of the site. This could suggest the presence of a Roman villa type building. The second was the isolated find of a Roman coin (MES1061), some 900m to the north of the site.

4.6.6 Given the discovery of the Roman pottery and tile just a short distance to the west of the site, and the presence of other villas at regular intervals along the southern edge of the South Downs, there is a high possibility that Roman features and artefacts may be discovered at the site. Villa complexes can be fairly extensive, and even if the centre of a Roman site was located to the west of Park House, its associated features could extend this far.

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 some regeneration of woodland and scrub²⁶. Evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement is difficult to find, with the discovery and excavation of larger settlements, such as Bishopstone²⁷, being comparatively rare, as is the occasional discovery of isolated Saxon buildings, such as the Sunken Featured Building at North Marden in West Sussex.

4.7.2 Saxon cemeteries and individual graves are often found, with local examples being a cemetery at Stafford Road, Brighton²⁸, and another at Rocky Clump, Stanmer²⁹. 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.

²⁴ Russell, M. 2006 *Roman Sussex*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing Ltd.

²⁵ Margary, I.V. 1948 *Roman Ways in the Weald*, London, Pheonix House.

²⁶ 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,

²⁷ Bell, M. 1977 'Excavations at Bishopstone', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **115**.

²⁸ Smith, P.S. 1988 'Early Anglo-Saxon burials from Strafford Road, Brighton, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **126**, 31-51.

²⁹ Gilkes, O.J. 1997 'Excavations at Rocky Clump, Stanmer park, Brighton, 1951-1981', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **135**, 113-25.

4.7.3 The church of St Peter, at West Blatchington is situated about 1.25km to the north-west of Park House. Although the church was restored in 1890, it has its origins in the Saxon period, and recent research has revealed the ground plan and structural features of the original church³⁰. The eastern boundary of the Church Estate appears to run south along the west side of Hove Park (Fig. 6) to its southern boundary which was formed by a possible Roman Road (now Old Shoreham Road)³¹.

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

4.8.1 After the Norman invasion West Blatchington appears to have been incorporated into the Manor and Parish of Patcham, whilst the area that is now Hove was part of the Manor and Parish of Preston, with both Patcham and Preston being within the Hundred of Preston³².

4.8.2 The village of Hove lay along the coast, and suffered from coastal erosion, with 150 acres being washed away between 1291 and 1340³³. The Parish of Preston lay immediately to the north of Hove, with the site of Park House lying just within this Parish. The Parish of West Blatchington appears to have become a Manor and Parish by the 13th century.

4.8.3 The area of the site is likely to have been pasture throughout most of the Medieval period, with cultivation only possibly being re-introduced later in the Medieval period as the population expanded. However small Downland settlements do occur, an example being the deserted village of Hangleton situated some 2km to the west of Park House. This settlement was excavated in the 1950's and revealed evidence for numerous buildings dating to the 13th century³⁴.

4.8.4 Although there is little evidence for Medieval activity in the area of the site, it is possible that Medieval pottery and other artefacts relating to past agricultural activity, such as manuring, may be encountered. It is unlikely that any evidence for buildings would be discovered.

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

4.9.1 During the early Post Medieval period there is little evidence for activity at or in the area of the site, and it is likely that this area continued to be used for pasture. The site of Park House was located in Preston Parish, with the Old Shoreham Road forming the boundary with Hove Parish.

³⁰ Holmes, J. 1988 'A Saxon Church at West Blatchington', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **126**, 77-91.

³¹ *ibid*

³² Salzman, L.F. *The Victoria History of the County of Sussex Vol. 7*, London, Dawsons.

³³ *ibid*

³⁴ Holden, E.W. 1963 'Excavations at the Deserted Medieval Village of Hangleton Part 1', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **101**, 54-182.

4.9.2 The early map evidence starts at the end of the 18th century, with Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex 1778-1783³⁵ showing the area of Park House to be open Downland, presumably pasture or scrub. An east-west road on the approximate line of the Old Shoreham Road is shown, together with tracks from Blatchington and Preston joining the road at this point. Little appears to have changed by the early 19th century (Fig. 7), although a site is shown to the south of the road, and possible quarries on either side of the road. Hove remains a small settlement on the coast.

4.9.3 In July 1793 a force of 7,000 militia established a camp at Waterdown Forest, near Tunbridge Wells. After a month they moved on to Ashdown Forest, and then subsequently to Brighton³⁶ where they were camped on the Downs between Brighton and Hove³⁷. Although this camp site was situated to the south-east of Park House, this was just one of many camps held on the South Downs around Brighton during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, and will have left scattered remains that may be found.

4.9.4 The Preston Tithe map (Fig. 8a) shows the location of the Park House site to be a small triangular field with a chalk pit at its west end. The field is part of a larger arable field on its east side called 'Christmas Pits'. On the west side of the site is a large area of pasture called 'Sheep Down' which extends north to a droveway, and north of this the fields are all arable. All of these fields are owned by William Stanford and occupied by William Stanford Junior.

4.9.5 William Stanford had purchased Preston Manor in 1794 from Thomas Callis Western. Stanford died in 1841, and was succeeded by his son William who died in 1853, and then to his granddaughter Ellen. She first married Vere Fane-Benett who assumed the name of Stanford, and after his death in 1894, she married Charles Thomas, who became Sir Charles Thomas-Stanford³⁸

4.9.6 The Hove Tithe map (Fig. 8b) covers the area to the south of the Old Shoreham Road. It shows the area between the Old Shoreham Road and the railway to be divided into a number of fields, with a single large building, possibly a barn, in one field, described as meadow, the remaining fields are arable, and are all owned by William Stanford and occupied by William Stanford Junior.

³⁵ http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell_36.htm

³⁶ Margary, I. 1965 'Military Field Kitchens of the Eighteenth Century', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **103**, 60-66.

³⁷ Margary, I.V. 1969 'Militia Camps in Sussex, 1793, And a Lady's Fan', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **107**, 135-6.

³⁸ Salzman, L.F. *The Victoria History of the County of Sussex Vol. 7*, London, Dawsons.

- 4.9.7 The 1st Edition OS map (Fig. 9) shows the site of Park House to be an open area in 1875. The building noted on the Tithe map is now called Goldstone Barn. The chalk pit occupies the western part of the Park House site and extends west across what is now Goldstone Crescent. There are other smaller chalk pits to the south, and both east and west alongside the Old Shoreham Road. At the corner of the Old Shoreham Road and Sackville Road (Then called 'Hove Drove') is a field called 'Brick Field'.
- 4.9.8 The chalk pits are almost certainly associated with limekilns, and although none are shown on the maps, the location of the pits close to the road and railway line would allow for the easy movement of the chalk or lime³⁹. The Brick Field was probably owned by Austin and Lee who advertised bricks from 1866 to 1887⁴⁰.
- 4.9.9 By the time of the 2nd Edition OS map (1898) the Hove Recreation Ground has been laid out to the east of the site, and there is a small nursery to its north (Fig. 10). The chalk pit is now referred to as the Old Lime Pit, and the area between the Old Shoreham Road and the railway line has been largely filled with houses.
- 4.9.10 The 3rd Edition OS map (1911) shows that Goldstone Bottom has now become Hove Park, with the Goldstone Football Ground on the south side of the Old Shoreham Road (Fig. 0). The chalk pit has been filled in and a small row of five houses has been built along Hove Park Gardens between Hove Recreation Ground and Hove Park. The southernmost house of this row is larger than the other houses and is labelled as a 'club' on the map, and occupies the eastern part of the Park House site. The western part of the site comprises a small open area with trees on two sides.
- 4.9.11 The title deeds for the property⁴¹ shows a conveyance dated 31st December 1896 of the land making up the eastern part of the site to John Jackson Clark, who then sold it on to The West Street Brewery Brighton Limited on 23rd December 1897. The land making up the western part of the site was also purchased by Clark on 5th July 1899, and was sold on to William Russell Stoneham on 1st April 1913. Amongst the names on the original title deeds for both pieces of land is Ellen Thomas Stanford, granddaughter of the late William Stanford who owned this land earlier in the century.
- 4.9.12 The 4th Edition OS map (1932) shows housing developments now enclosing the east and north sides of the Hove Recreation Ground, and further houses and building plots of land between the Recreation Ground and Hove Park. The house on the Park House site is no longer labelled a club, and the western part of the site is now shown as having a number of small buildings on it.

³⁹ Williams, R. 2004 *Limekilns and Limeburning*, Princes Risborough, Shire Publications Ltd.

⁴⁰ Beswick, M. 2001 *Brickmaking in Sussex*, Midhurst, Middleton Press.

⁴¹ Land Registry, Portsmouth: ESX184818

4.9.13 An aerial photograph taken in 1946⁴² shows there to have been little change from the 1932 OS map. It does show that the south-west quadrant of Hove Recreation Ground had been used as allotments during the war.

4.9.14 At some stage Park House appears to have become the property of East Sussex County Council⁴³, and in the post Second World War period was used as an old people's home⁴⁴. The title deeds show that on the 22nd September 1993 Park House was sold by ESCC to Bellerbys Educational Services Limited.

4.9.15 The building (Park House) currently standing on the site comprises two separate parts. On the eastern part of the site is the original house built at some stage between 1898 and 1911. To the west side of this house has been added an 'L'-shaped extension, however the exact date of this addition is not clear, although it appears to have been added in the last 10-20 years.

4.9.16 Most of the sites currently recorded on the HER (Appendix 1) are Listed Buildings constructed in the latter part of the 19th century, none of which have any direct impact on the site.

5 Impact of the Development

- 5.1** The proposed new development appears to only have an impact on the western part of the site⁴⁵. The only previous buildings on this part of the site are the recent 'L'-shaped addition, and the small buildings noted on the 1932 OS map. Although the footings of the former building will have caused some damage to any potential below-ground archaeological remains, only a proportion of the site has been affected by this.
- 5.2** It is noted that the footprint of the proposed new build is to a great extent on the same footprint as the existing building, however the overall footprint of the new build is much larger and will affect an area greater than that already potentially disturbed by the existing building.
- 5.3** As can be seen from the review of the archaeological record above, the only feature that may have disturbed or removed archaeological remains from the site is the lime pit noted from the early OS maps. The extent of this pit, as shown on the maps, would indicate that this is likely to have destroyed any archaeological remains in a significant part of the south-west corner of the site.

⁴² 3.G/TUD/UK/157.Part 1 19.APR.46.1/12/138 SQDN

⁴³ ESRO: ESCC Post 74 R/A/11/7 Register of County Council Properties

⁴⁴ ESRO: ESCC Pre 74 C/A/4/118 (Nov 49-Jan 59) & C/A/4/137 (Feb 61)

⁴⁵ Preliminary Plan dated 11/1/08

5.4 Any other archaeological remains on the site are likely to be largely undisturbed, by building or agricultural activity, and preservation of archaeological features should thus be good.

5.5 The probability of finding remains from each of the different archaeological periods is shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1

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

5.6 The impact of the previous industrial and building activity on the archaeology is shown in Fig. 13.

6 Conclusions

6.1 This desk-based assessment has established that the early archaeological history of the Park House site is generally unknown, but in taking into account previous local discoveries and parallels from elsewhere on the South Downs, there is a reasonable probability that archaeological remains exist on the site.

6.2 Significant parts of the site have been affected by quarrying activity in the 19th century and by building development in the later 19th and 20th centuries. However there parts of the site that have not been affected by this, and in which archaeological remains are likely to survive.

6.3 It is therefore recommended that a programme of archaeological assessment should be undertaken before building work commences, so as to establish whether there are surviving archaeological remains on the site that may be damaged or destroyed by the development. This could also confirm the exact location of the chalk quarry to assist in defining the part of the site in which no archaeology is likely to remain.

7 Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Gordon Parsons of Philip Pank Partnership for commissioning the survey on behalf of Hyde Housing Association. Casper Johnson, County Archaeologist at ESCC and Greg Chuter, Archaeological assistant at ESCC provided guidance and copies of the East Sussex HER. Philip Bye, Senior Archivist, at the East Sussex Record Office provided help in obtaining the Hove tithe map, and Rachel Virgo recorded the Preston tithe map information. I would also like to thank Dr Matt Pope for information regarding the Brighton-Norton Raised Beach, and Mark Gillingham for providing information on his collection of prehistoric flintwork from Hove Recreation Ground.

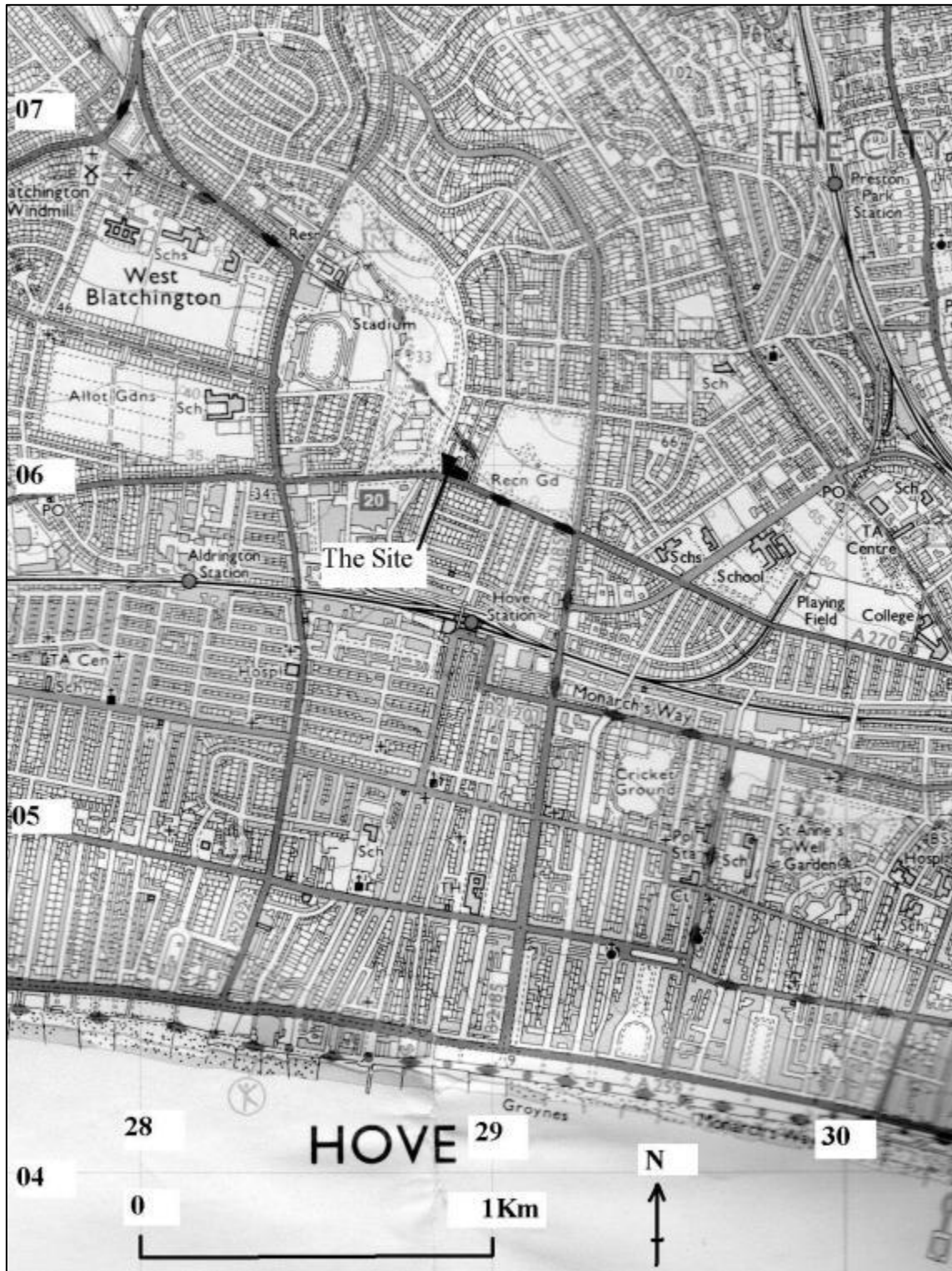
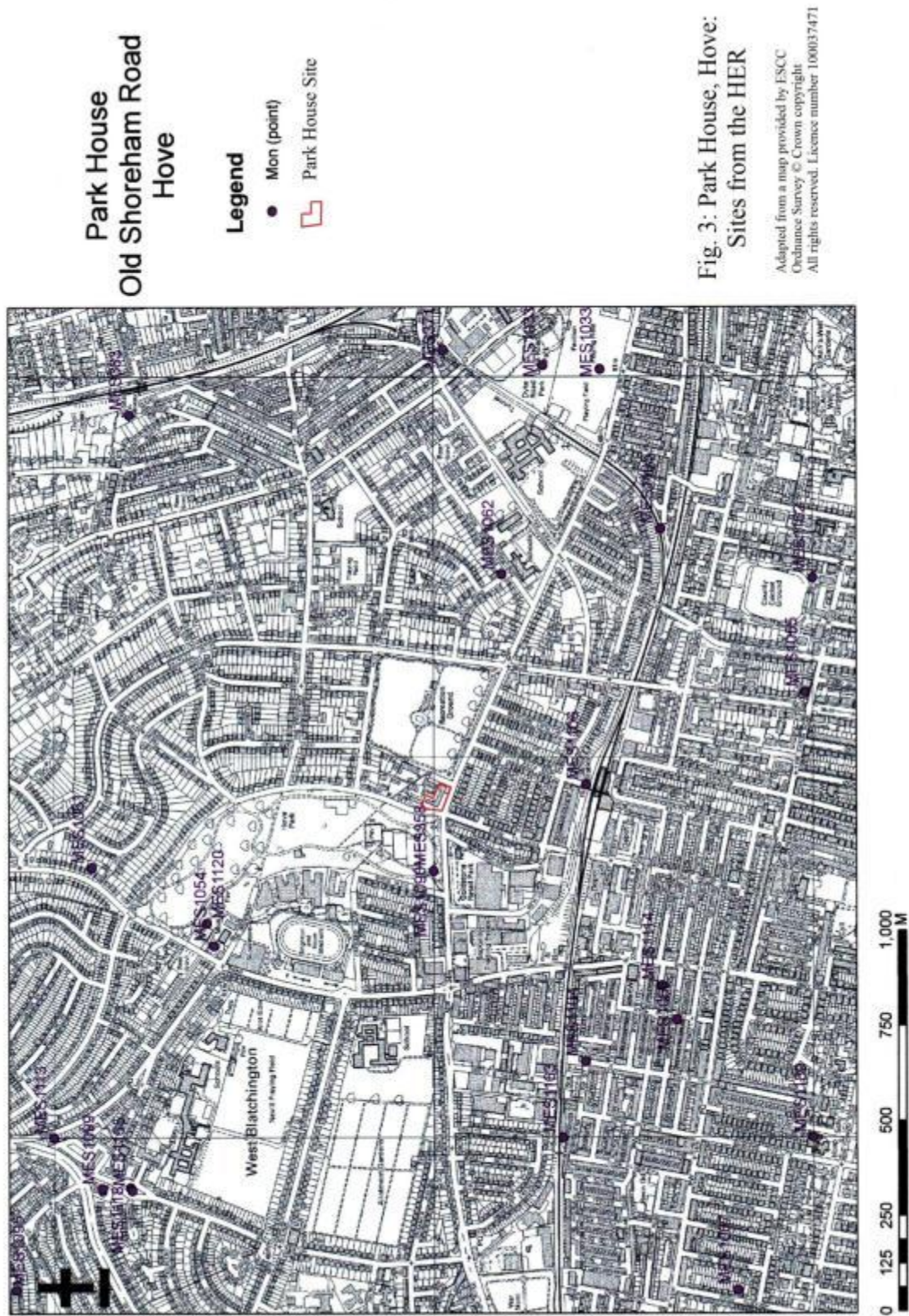
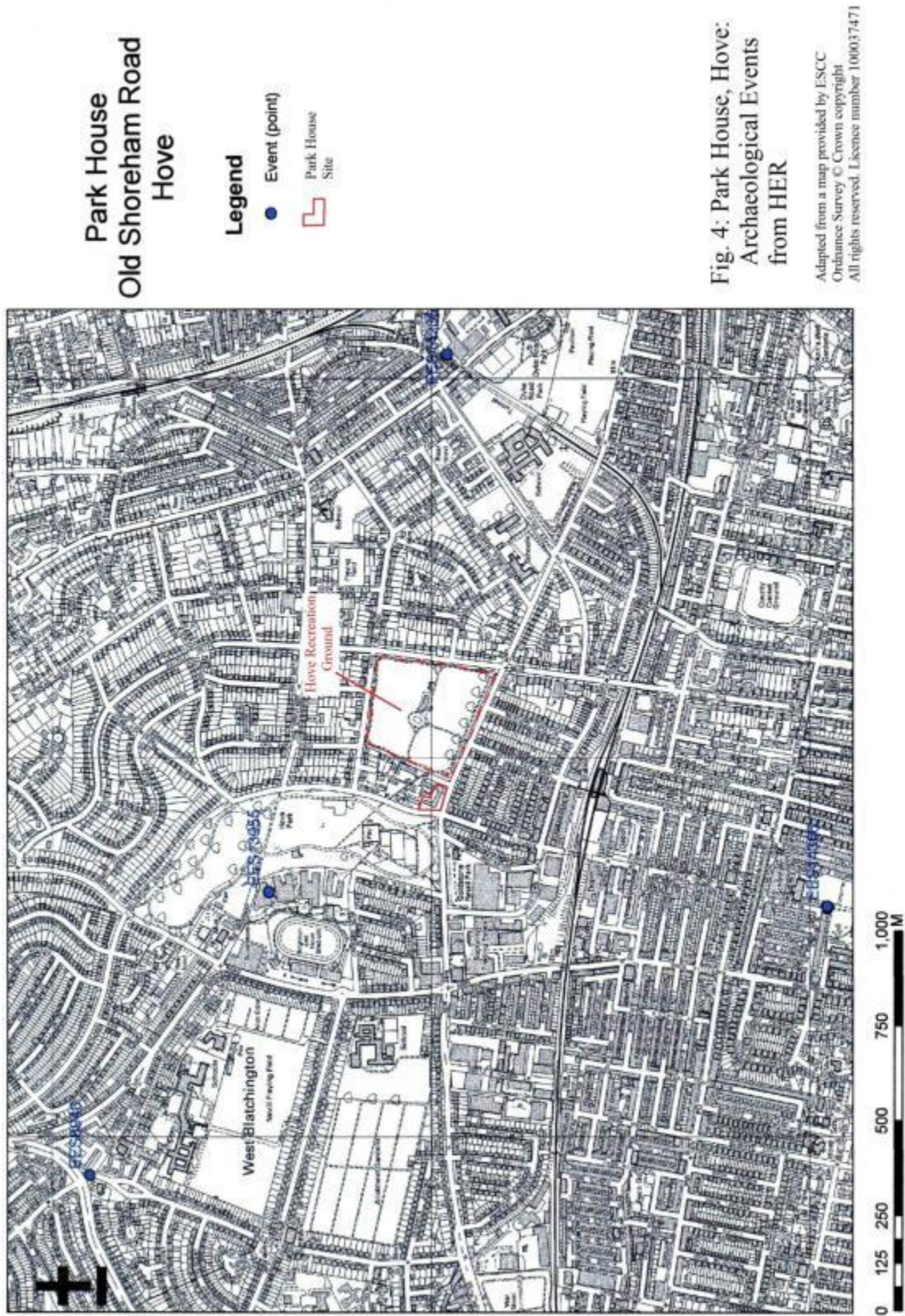


Fig. 1: Park House, Hove: Map showing the location of the site

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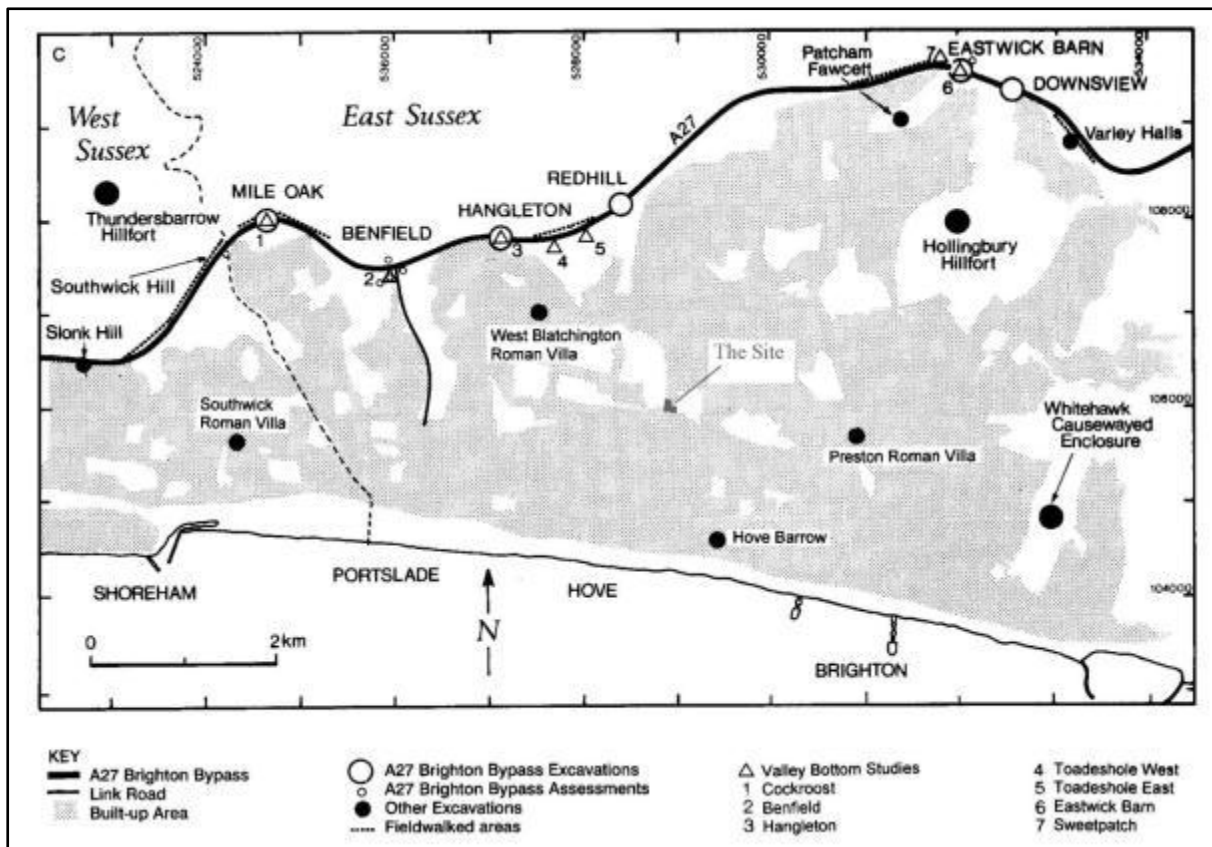


Fig. 5: Park House, Hove: Map showing archaeological sites in the Brighton and Hove area

Adapted from Rudling, D. 2003 Downland Settlement and Land-Use

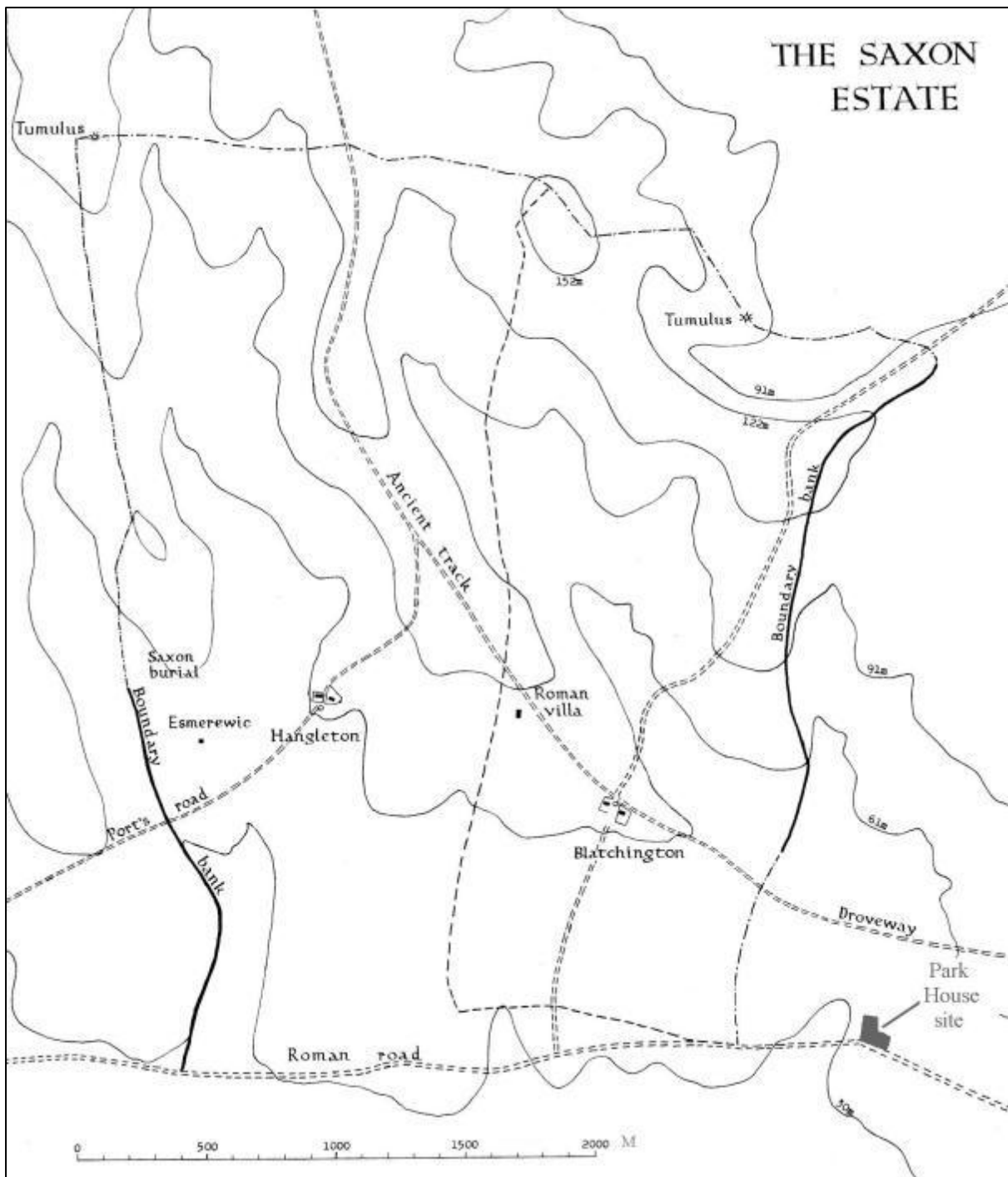


Fig. 6: Park House, Hove: The Saxon Estate of Blatchington

Adapted from Holmes, J. 1988 A Saxon Church at West Blatchington, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 126.

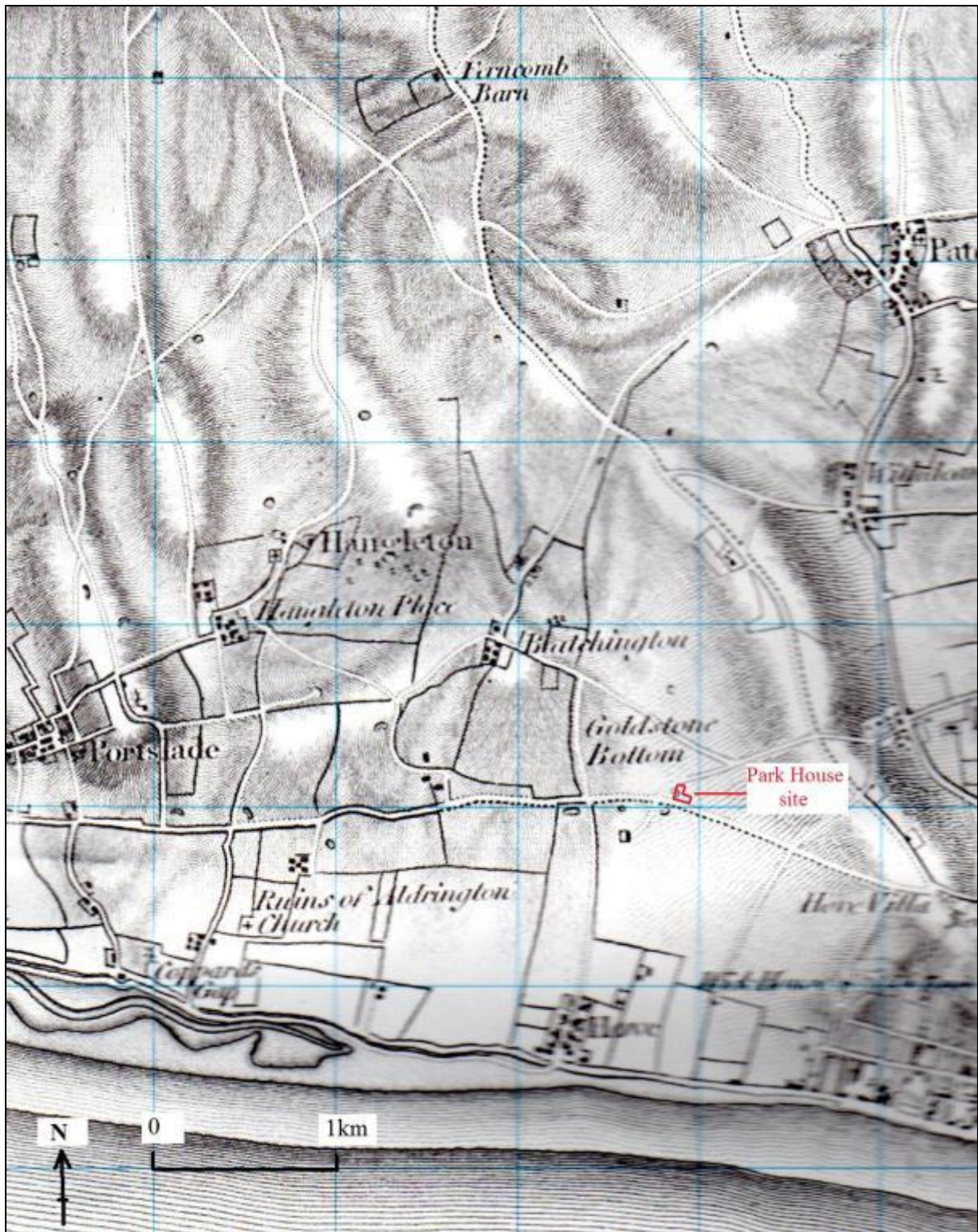


Fig. 7: Park House, Hove: The Hove area in the early 19th Century.
Adapted from OS one-inch maps 1813-1819.

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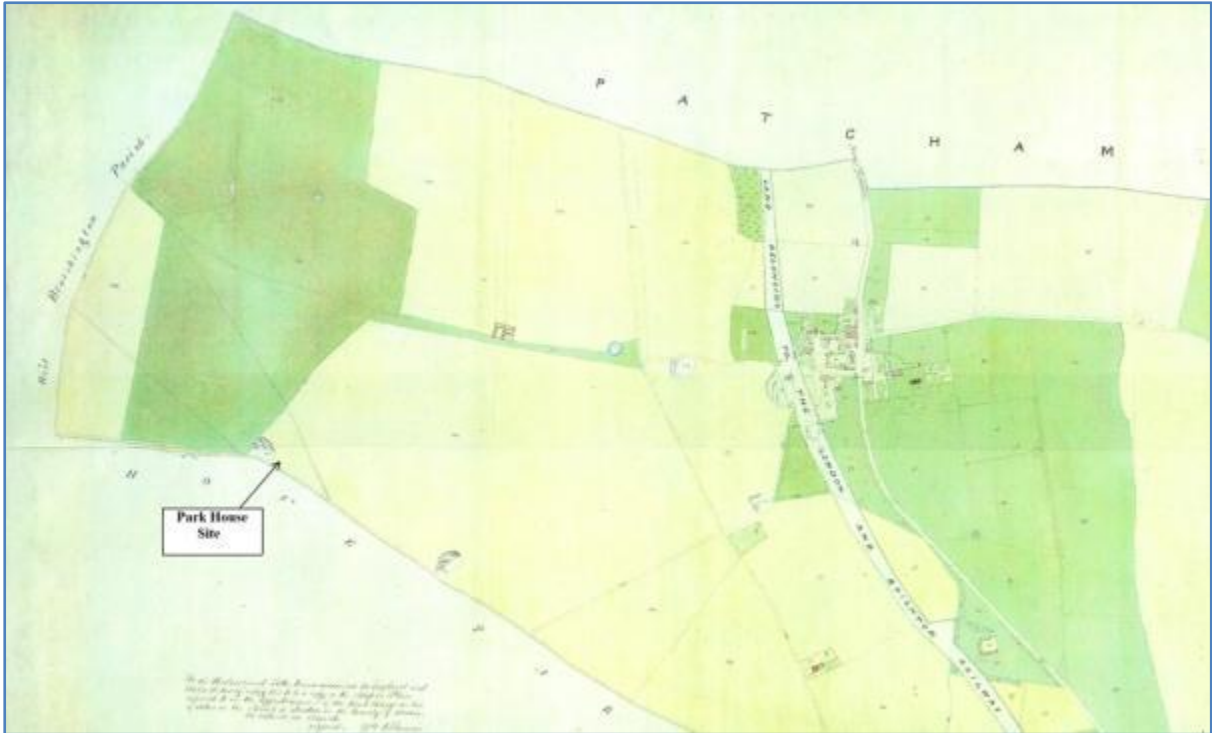
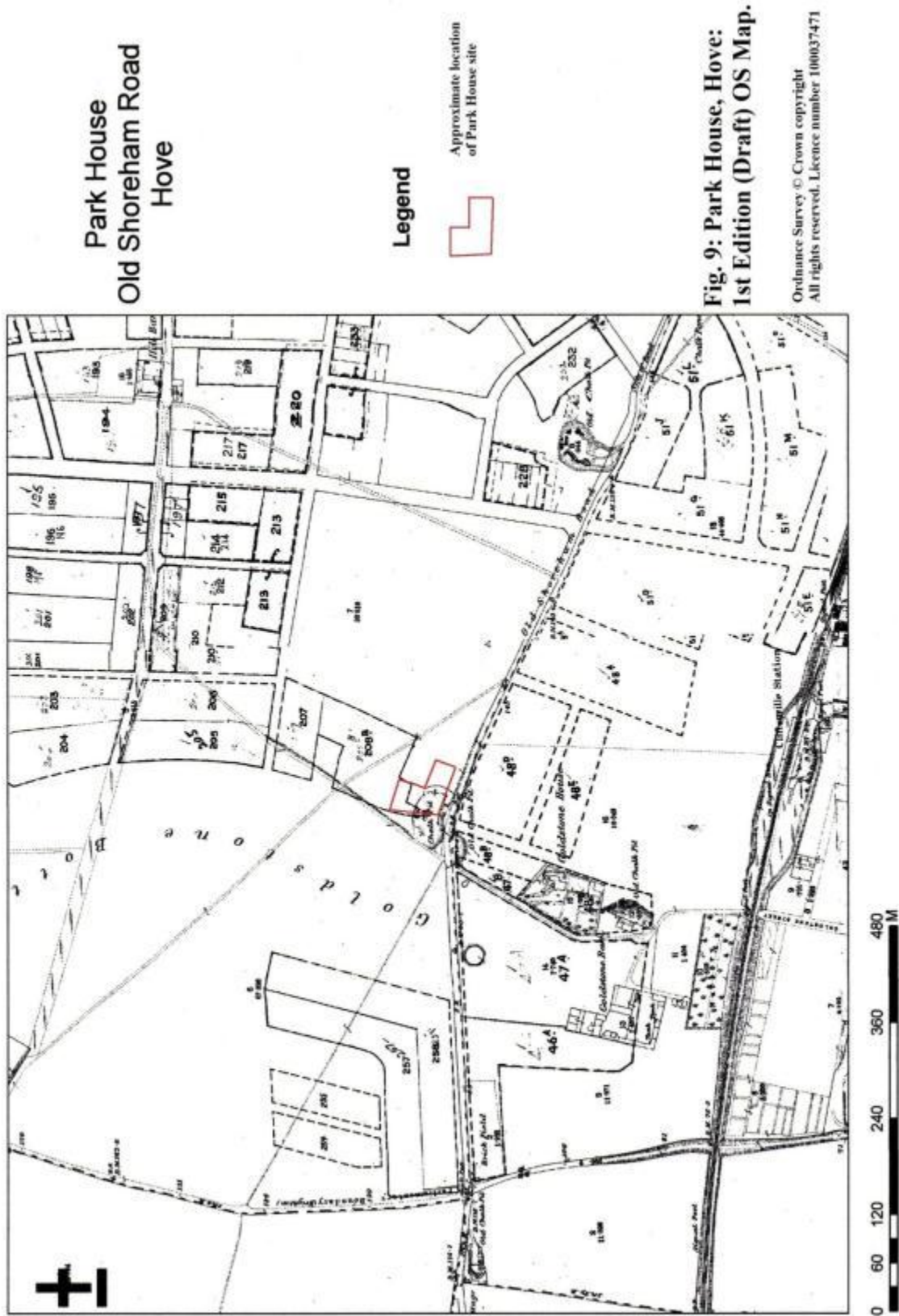
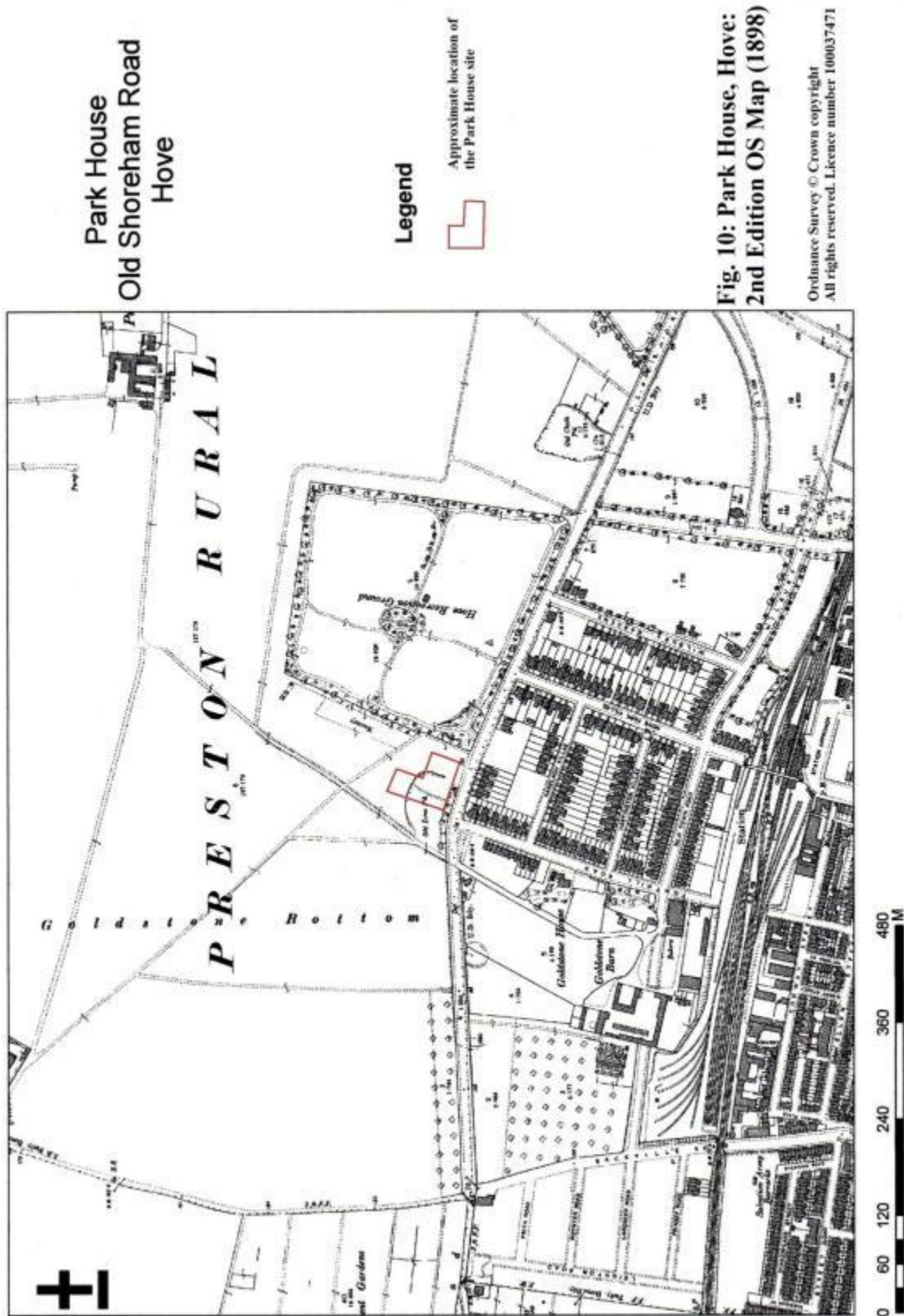


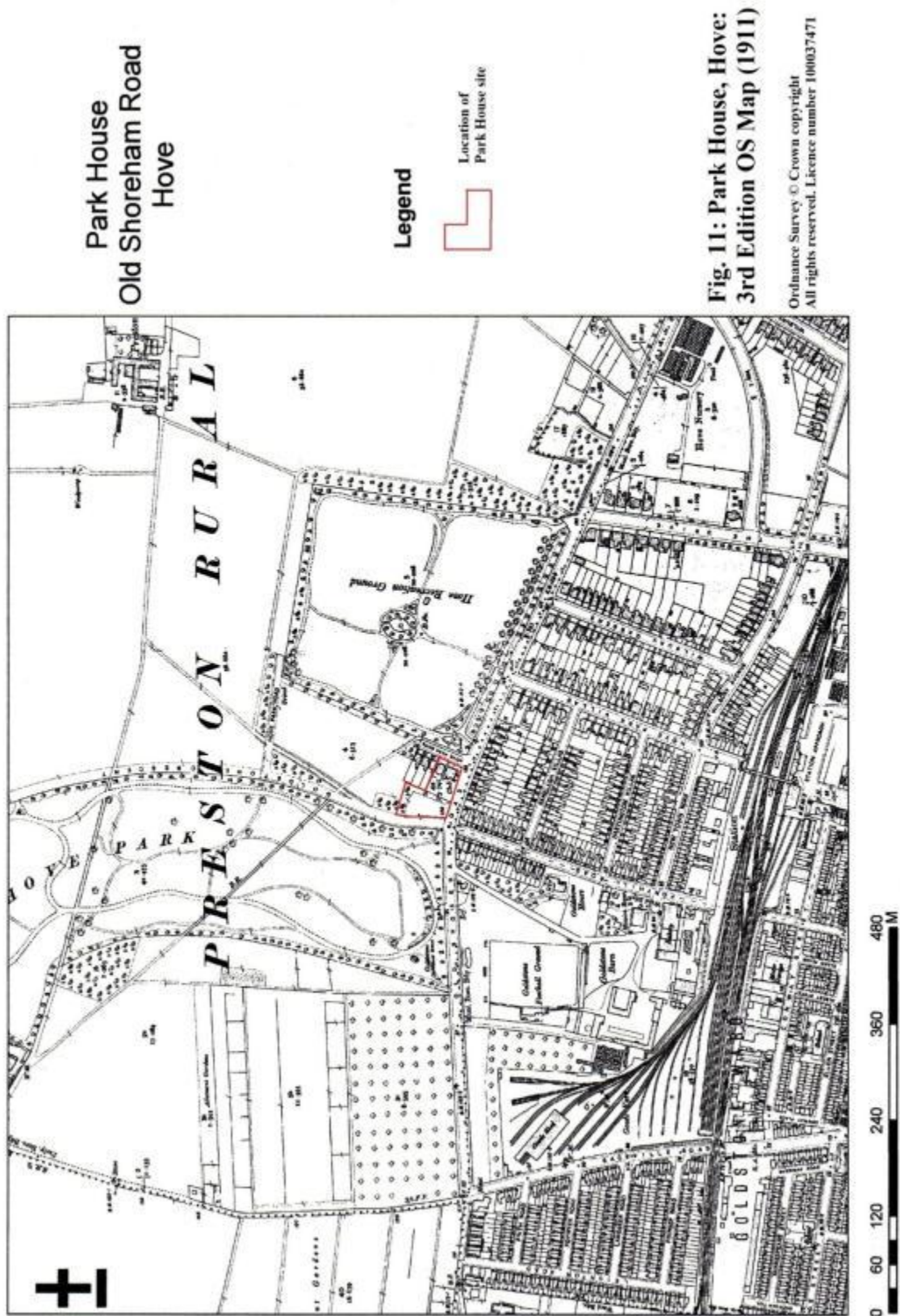
Fig. 8a: Preston Tithe Map
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Fig. 8a: Preston Tithe Map
Reproduced with the permission of ESRO







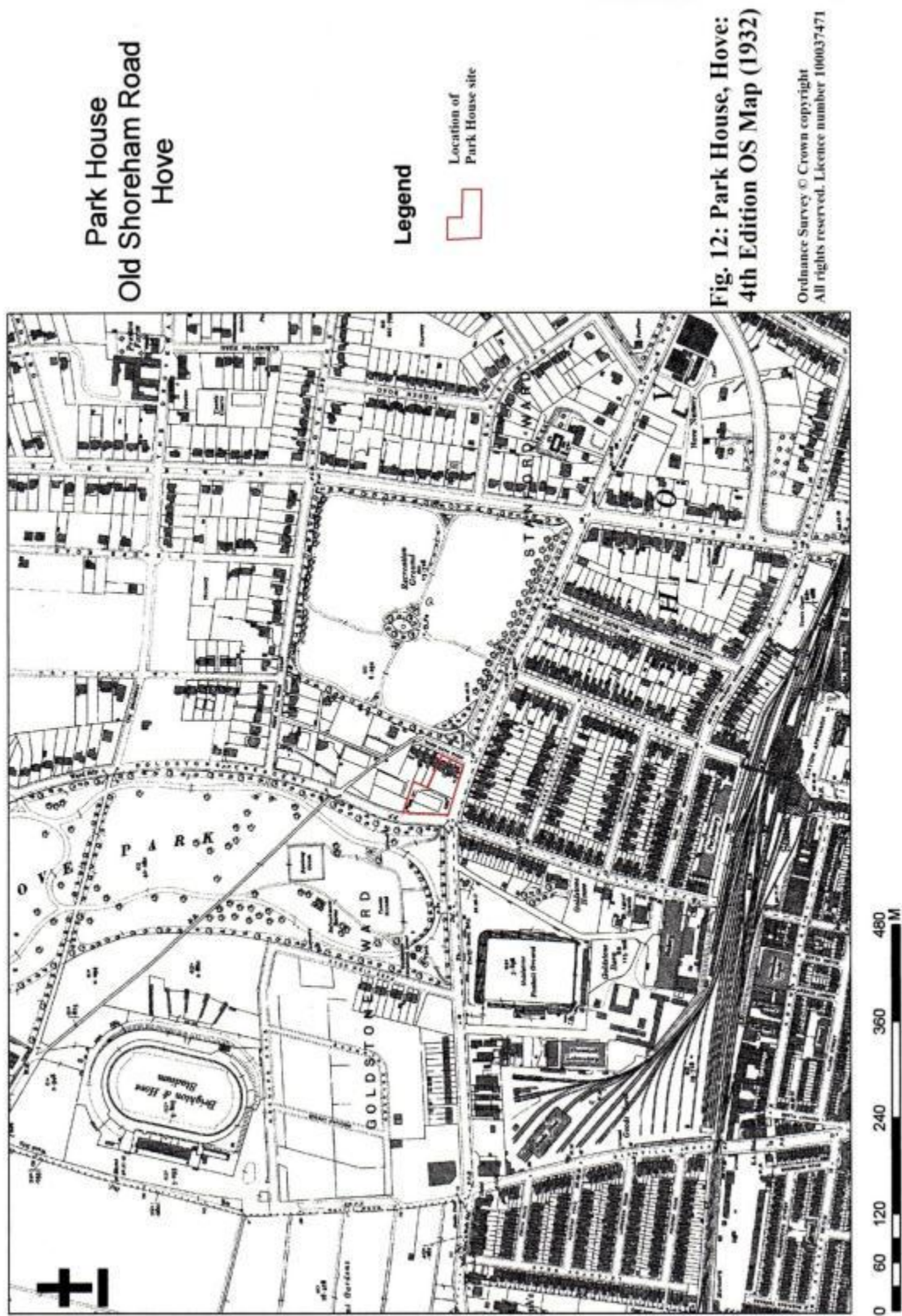




Fig. 13: Park House Hove: Plan of site showing impact of previous developments and old chalk quarry.

Adapted from site plan drawn by PTE Architects

Appendix 1: Archaeological Sites Recorded on HER

SMR No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
MES358	TQ 287060	Roman	Pottery & tile suggesting Roman villa	
MES383	TQ 299068	19 th Century	Preston Park Railway Station	
MES1054	TQ 286066	19 th Century	Pumping station built 1866	Grade II* Listed Building
MES1055	TQ 29170502	19 th Century	All Saints Church built 1889-91	Grade I Listed Building
MES1061	TQ 28710690	Roman	Coin found at 13 Woodland Drive, Hove	
MES1062	TQ 2948 0582	Undated	Spindle whorl found at 1 Shirley Road, Hove	
MES1066	TQ 28310536	Bronze Age	Bronze palstave in St Patrick's Road, Hove	
MES1090	TQ 287060	Bronze Age	Perforated stone macehead from Goldstone Bottom, Hove	
MES1104	TQ 282056	19 th Century	Aldrington Halt	Listed Building
MES1105	TQ 296054	19 th Century	Holland Road Halt	Listed Building
MES1106	TQ 288057	19 th Century	Hove Station	Listed Building
-	TQ2893405602	19 th Century	Former ticket office, Hove Railway Station	Listed Building (DES6898)
-	TQ2888805548	19 th Century	Hove Railway Station & Footbridge	Listed Building (DES6802)
MES1108	TQ 28 04	19 th Century	Old Market Arts Centre, 11a, Upper Market Street	Listed Building
MES111	TQ 28 04	19 th Century	St Andrew's Church, Portslade	
MES1113	TQ 280070	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe- West Blatchington	
MES1114	TQ284054	19 th Century	Church of St Barnabus built 1882-3	Listed Building
MES1118	TQ 278068	19 th Century	West Blatchington Windmill built c.1820	Listed Building
MES1120	TQ 28550660	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic ovate handaxes found at Goldstone Waterworks in head deposits	
MES1162	TQ 29470500	Medieval?	Circular shaft (well) found during building work, 1975	
MES1163	TQ 27150783	19 th Century	Dyke Railway opened 1887 and closed 1939	
MES1165	TQ 279068	19 th Century	Blatchington Smock Mill built 1820's	
MES1180	TQ 280050	19 th Century	Hove General Hospital built 1887-8	

Appendix 2: Archaeological Events from the HER

Reference	NGR	Type	Comments
EES13955	TQ 2870 0650	Watching Brief	Alliance House, Orchard Road, Hove - No details recorded
EES14236	TQ 30065 05958	Watching Brief	Old Mill Works, Highcroft Villas, Brighton – nothing found
EES14366	TQ 28608 04953	Geoarch investigation and Watching Brief	Belfast Street, Brighton
EES8940	TQ 279 069	Excavation	St Peter's Church, West Blatchington

Chris Butler Archaeological Services

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 teaches 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 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.

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