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**Desk-Based  
Assessment Report  
on the route of the  
Kingston to Lewes  
cycle route**

By  
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July 2012

## **Summary**

*This Desk Based assessment has been prepared for the proposed Kingston to Lewes cycle path which runs from the junction of the Kingston Road and Wellgreen Lane at the south end to the entrance to the sports ground on the Kingston Road at its north end.*

*The review of the evidence suggests a background of prehistoric and Roman activity, with hunter gatherer activity around the edge of the Levels until the end of the Neolithic period, and then a farmed landscape on the adjacent downland from the Bronze Age onwards. The Levels may have been drained from the Saxon period, and the adjacent Cockshut Stream may have provided one of the water supplies to the Medieval Priory of St Pancras at Lewes, with the terraced bank on which the Kingston Road is situated possibly forming a dam for the ponding of water.*

*Evidence for the management of water meadows survived at the sports ground until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the Cockshut Stream providing water to strips of land which were used to feed sheep and grow hay from at least the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, and probably much earlier. The course of the stream has been changed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and again during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Although the intrusive impact of the cycle path appears to be minimal, it may provide an opportunity to investigate further the course and use of the Cockshut Stream and the terraced bank, and thus provide further information about the water supply to the Priory and the management of the water meadows on the Levels.*

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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd has been commissioned by Sustrans Ltd to prepare a Desk-Based Assessment Report on the route of the Kingston to Lewes cycle path in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains along the route of the cycle path and its immediate landscape. The site is situated outside the designated Lewes Conservation Area, but there is an Archaeological Notification Area adjacent to its southern end (Fig. 1). This Desk-Based Assessment Report meets the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.
  
- 1.2** The cycle path runs along the route of the Kingston Road (C7) from its junction with Wellgreen Lane, north to the turn into Cranedown, a distance of 1.05km. At its southern end the cycle path runs along the west side of Kingston Road, and then just to the south of Spring Barn Farm it crosses to the east side of the road (Fig. 2). At the south end of the route the path is at a height of 18m OD, it then goes downslope to just above 5m OD along most of the route, before climbing back to around 8m OD at the north end.
  
- 1.3** The underlying solid geology is Gault Clay at the southern end and Upper and Middle Chalk along the remainder of the route (Fig. 3). According to the British Geological Survey sheet 319, the drift geology is Head Deposit along most of the route, with an outcrop of 1<sup>st</sup> River Terrace Gravel and Alluvium to the east and south of the route. The Cockshut Stream runs from the west, past Spring Barn Farm, and then along the south edge of the Kingston Road, turning south-east away from the road, before turning to the north-east to head towards the site of Lewes Priory.
  
- 1.4** This report initially covers the objectives and scope of the survey, the methodology used, and the archaeological and historical heritage of the area, together with a brief assessment of the current building. Finally a conclusion assesses the past impacts and the potential impact of the proposed development.
  
- 1.5** All relevant Archaeological Sites and Listed Buildings from the immediate vicinity of the site, as recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER), are listed in Appendix 1 to this report and shown on Fig. 4.

## **2. Objectives & Scope of Report**

- 2.1** The objective of this Desk Based Assessment 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 the National Planning Policy Framework.
  
- 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 1km from the site centre, 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 Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework, the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute for 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 Report has included an analysis of the following resources:

- ESCC Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Historic mapping
- British Geological Survey
- East Sussex Records Office
- Barbican House Library & Lewes Library
- Personal library resources
- Online resources

**3.3** The following maps were used:

- John de Word's Plan of the River Ouse (1620)
- William Figg's map of Kingstone Brooks (1799)
- Kingstone Inclosure Award (1830)
- Kingston Tithe Map (1843)
- W Figg & Son Lewes & Laughton Level (1850?)
- 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (1878)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map (1899)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS map (1911)
- 4<sup>th</sup> Edition OS map (1938)
- 1963 OS map
- 1983 OS map

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 to this report and shown on Fig. 4. 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 the author on the 21<sup>st</sup> July 2012. The proposed route from Kingston starts at the junction of Kingston Road and Wellgreen Lane, and runs along the west side of Kingston road where there is an existing footpath and grass verge (Plate 1).



Plate 1: View north from the junction of Kingston Road and Wellgreen Lane

- 3.6** On the east side of the Kingston Road at TQ 4023 0855, and behind a hedge, is a Type 24 pillbox dating from the Second World War (Plate 2). This had been previously recorded in 2007 by the author<sup>1</sup>, and is overgrown and difficult to see from the road. On its earlier inspection it appeared to be in reasonably good condition, although there were some cracks in the brickwork shuttering and evidence of fire-damage inside. The pillbox is numbered A296 and was originally camouflaged as a tearoom with a verandah.



Plate 2: Type 24 pillbox taken in 2007

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<sup>1</sup> Butler, C. 2007 *East Sussex under Attack*, Tempus Publishing Ltd



- 3.7** From the corner near Spring Barn Farm the road turns to the north-east. The road here is raised above the level of the ground to the south by a graded bank (Plate 3), and the Cockshut Stream is located on its south side at the base of the bank, although due to the overgrown state of the vegetation and wet ground it was not possible to make a close inspection of the Stream. There was standing water in the field at the time of the survey.



Plate 3: Looking west with Kingston Road on the right and the lower ground to the left

- 3.8** At the midway point along this stretch of the Kingston Road, where a footpath joins the road from the south, the Cockshut Stream can be seen entering brick-built culvert taking it below a track and field entrance. At this point the Lower Cockshut heads south-east for a short distance and then turns north-east (Plate 4).



Plate 4: Looking south across the Levels with the Cockshut in the vegetation on the left



- 3.9 Further north the path runs along the south side of the Kingston Road where there is currently a narrow footpath and grass verge (Plate 5). To the south of the hedge there is a drop down onto the lower level of the adjacent sports ground, with the road continuing on the terrace above the lower ground of the Levels (Plate 6). The sports ground slopes gently down to the south. Some discrete earthworks were noted on the sports ground, but these could be the result of levelling of the surface to create playing surfaces.



Plate 5: Looking north-east along the Kingston Road



Plate 6: Graded bank from the road on the left to the sports ground on the right

## 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 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.
- 4.0.3 There has been a significant amount of archaeological work carried out in Lewes. Archaeological sites discovered through intrusive fieldwork within the immediate area of the site are identified in Appendix 1.

### 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 A Lower Palaeolithic handaxe was recovered from an area of floodplain alluvium at Mountfield Road (MES1656), whilst other Palaeolithic flintwork has been found at Pig Dean (MES1742). Further Palaeolithic handaxes, together with debitage, have been discovered at Barcombe to the north of Lewes, and these probably derived from the river gravel deposits on the edge of the River Ouse valley<sup>2</sup>.
- 4.1.3 Other Palaeolithic handaxes have been found on the South Downs. The material for these tools may have derived from the outcrops of Clay-with-Flints which tend to cap some of the highest points of the hills<sup>3</sup>. It is possible that some evidence for Palaeolithic activity could be found on the site. This is especially on considering that the route is situated on Head Deposit and with an outcrop of 1<sup>st</sup> River Terrace Gravel nearby.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Wymer, J. 1999 *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain*, Vol. 1, Wessex Archaeology & English Heritage, p171.

## 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 basis<sup>4</sup>. There is some evidence that these groups utilised the resources of the South Downs, especially during the Later Mesolithic period, either to hunt and gather or to obtain flint with which to make their tools.
- 4.2.2 There is no evidence for Mesolithic activity along the route of the cycle path. However, a small number of residual pieces of Mesolithic flintwork have been found in Lewes during recent excavations at Lewes House on the High Street and at St. John's Street.
- 4.2.3 It has been noted that the Mesolithic sites around the Pevensey Levels occur just above the 5m contour level, where they have not been covered by the subsequent accumulation of peat and alluvium, and may indicate that the Levels provided an ideal landscape for hunting and fishing throughout this period<sup>5</sup>. It is therefore possible that the Lewes Levels may have provided a similar landscape and therefore there is a high probability of Mesolithic activity being present along the route of the cycle path, given its location adjacent to the 5m contour line.

## 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 place, and the Levels are likely to have remained unchanged<sup>6</sup>.
- 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 causewayed enclosure is located at Offham, a few kilometres to the north of the site; one of eight such sites in Sussex<sup>7</sup>. The site occupies a high position, overlooking the River Ouse valley, and may have exerted some influence over the area<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Butler, C. 2002 'A Mesolithic site and later finds at Magham Down, near Hailsham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 139-144.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Drewett, P. 2003 'Taming the Wild: The first farming Communities in Sussex, in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The*

- 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 area<sup>9</sup>. There is, however, evidence for the continued use of the Clay-with-Flints outcrops during the Neolithic to procure flint and manufacture axes<sup>10</sup>.
- 4.3.4 Evidence for Neolithic activity has been found around Lewes in the form of an axe fragment from Southover (MES1748), and a ground stone axe (MES1657) which was discovered at Lewes Station in 1911, and a scatter of Neolithic flintwork found near Celery Sewer (MES6935). Other Neolithic flintwork has been found on recent excavations in Lewes at Lewes House, East Street and St John's Street.
- 4.3.5 It is possible that Neolithic artefacts could be present along the cycle path route and if so, they probably suggest the continued use of this landscape for hunting and gathering rather than for settlement or agricultural purposes.

#### **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 increased<sup>11</sup>.
- 4.4.2 The evidence suggests that the adjacent Downland landscape may have been quite densely populated by small farming settlements, surrounded by fields during the Middle and Later Bronze Age. Examples found on the South Downs include that at Black Patch which has been fully excavated<sup>12</sup>.
- 4.4.3 Field systems have often been found in association 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 due to the destructive effect of modern agriculture and the area having already been built upon for housing.

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*Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 39-46.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> Barber, et al. 1999 *The Neolithic Flint Mines of England*, Swindon, English Heritage.

<sup>10</sup> Butler, C. 2001 'A Mesolithic and later prehistoric flintworking site at East and West Hills, Pyecombe, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **139**, 7-26.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> Drewett, P. 1982 'Later Bronze Age downland economy and excavations at Black Patch, East Sussex', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* **48**, 321-400.

- 4.4.4 Another feature of the Bronze Age landscape is the burial mound (or barrow). A number of barrows have been found at Lewes, including four that once stood to the north of Lewes Castle, however these are all undated. A possible barrow site of definite Bronze Age date, which contained both inhumation and cremation burials, was found near Lewes County Hall (MES1623), whilst some Middle Bronze Age cremation urns (MES1658) were discovered at Winterbourne in Lewes. A possible ploughed out barrow (MES7504) is known from a cropmark just to the west of the cycle path route.
- 4.4.5 A large quantity of Bronze Age metalwork has been discovered in Lewes. As the majority was found prior to the Second World War, the metalwork is generally poorly provenanced. It includes the three looped palstaves found at Wallands (MES1569); a flat axe (MES1617); a dagger (MES1618); palstaves without loops (MES1621); a socketed spearhead (MES1633); and a founders hoard that included axes and palstaves (MES1619). Bronze Age flintwork was recovered near to the site during recent excavations at Lewes House, East Street and St John's Street.
- 4.4.6 Given the evidence for substantial activity nearby on the South Downs during the Bronze Age and the discoveries of Bronze Age barrows and other material around the site, there is a possibility that remains from this period may be found.

#### **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 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, but they became important centres of control and redistribution in the Middle and Later Iron Age. The Caburn hillfort, for instance, may have originated in the Later Bronze Age<sup>13</sup>. It seems to have continued in use into the Middle Iron Age but had probably been abandoned by the time of the Roman invasion<sup>14</sup>. This site would have dominated the local area from its prominent hilltop location, but its actual function is still a matter of debate today.

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<sup>13</sup> Hamilton, S. et al. 1997 'Prominent Enclosures in 1st millennium BC Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **135**, 93-112.

<sup>14</sup> Hamilton, S. & Drewett, P. 1999 'Marking time and making space', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **137**, 7-37.

4.5.3 Confirmation of Iron Age occupation and activity in Lewes has been discovered during recent excavations at Lewes House<sup>15</sup>. Evidence for field systems exists at Houndean Farm (MES2009), possibly of Iron Age origin, although they may have originated in the Bronze Age. There is a possibility that artefacts or evidence for Iron Age activity may be uncovered 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 environments<sup>16</sup>. 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 Villas are rare on Downland landscapes and there is little evidence for Roman settlement within the immediate vicinity of the site. However, a number of Roman villas are known from the local landscape, with examples at Barcombe, Beddingham and Plumpton<sup>17</sup>, which suggests that the area to the north of the South Downs was extensively occupied.

4.6.3 A Roman road, the London to Lewes Way<sup>18</sup>, has been traced as far south as Hamsey and is presumed to have continued to Lewes, although its exact course is unknown close to the town. A Roman road, thought to have run from Brighton to Glyndebourne (MES1921) runs on the higher ground to the north of the cycle path route, following the route of Juggs Road.

4.6.4 In Lewes, evidence for Roman activity is mostly in the form of isolated artefacts<sup>19</sup> such as coins (e.g. MES7176 and MES7183) and pottery (e.g. MES7182). A rubbish pit containing animal bone, shell and a pot was uncovered during construction of a retaining wall against the castle mound in about 1997 (MES7180). More recently, evidence for Roman activity has been recorded during excavations at Lewes House on the High Street, Baxter's Print Works on St Nicolas' Lane, and North Street<sup>20</sup>. Therefore, there is a possibility of encountering Roman remains at the site.

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<sup>15</sup> C. Johnson *pers. com.*

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> Margary, I.V. 1948 *Roman Ways in the Weald*, London, Phoenix House.

<sup>19</sup> Rudling, D. 1987 'Archaeological Survey of Lewes', *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

<sup>20</sup> Chuter, G. *Pers. com.*

4.6.5 South of Lewes there is little evidence for Roman activity, although a number of Roman coins (e.g. MES6999, MES9601, MES9602 & MES11181) and other finds such as brooches (e.g. MES9597) dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> through to the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD have been found recently by metal detectorists to the north and west of the cycle path route.

#### 4.7 *The Saxon Period (410AD to 1066AD)*

4.7.1 Although archaeological evidence for a Saxon settlement is limited, Lewes is one of the four Saxon burghs in Sussex mentioned in the 10th century Burghal Hidage, and was one of the six administrative units (or Rape's) in Sussex, having a mint (MES1778) and a port<sup>21</sup>. The regularity of the town's layout, especially the section to the south of the High Street, has suggested that there was an element of deliberate town planning in the Saxon period<sup>22</sup>. The burgh (MES1776) was probably located at the most defensible part of the spur bound by Westgate, Brack Mount and the top of School Hill, and then running between the High Street and Southover Road<sup>23</sup>.

4.7.2 Saxon cemeteries and individual graves are often found. Burials are probably the most common form of evidence for Saxon settlement and provide good evidence for the social structure and nature of Saxon society. Some 30 burials of a 6th to 7th century date were discovered in 1891 during the building of a house in Kingston Road (MES1668). In addition, a francisca and a seax, found in 1899 during demolition work under the eastern extension of the Crown Courts on the High Street, probably represent graves of a late 7th to 8th century date (MES7001).

4.7.3 There is no evidence for Saxon activity at the site, although a Saxon sunken feature building was found further south at Itford<sup>24</sup>. Kingston did not appear in the Domesday Book as a separate entity, but was included in the Iford estate<sup>25</sup>, which was held by Queen Edith, wife of King Edward and Earl Godwin's sister. The *tun* element of Kingston indicates the existence of a settlement here within the Royal estate of Iford<sup>26</sup>.

4.7.4 The earliest evidence for drainage and meadow in the Lower Ouse valley comes from a 10<sup>th</sup> century charter (AD957) for South Heighton, which describes long linear landholdings extending into the valley at right angles to the River Ouse, providing drained brookland for grazing and hay meadows<sup>27</sup>.

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<sup>21</sup> Gardiner, M. 1999 'Late Saxon Sussex c.650-1066', *An Historical Atlas of Sussex*, Chichester, Phillimore & CO. Ltd.

<sup>22</sup> Houghton, J. 1987 'The Urban Landscape of Lewes', *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

<sup>23</sup> Harris, R.B. 2005 *Lewes: Historic Urban Character Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

<sup>24</sup> James, R. 2002 'The excavation of a Saxon *grubenhaus* at Itford farm, Beddingham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 41-7.

<sup>25</sup> Cooper, C. 2006 *A Village in Sussex: The History of Kingston-near-Lewes*, I.B.Tauris

<sup>26</sup> Thorburn, M. 2007 *The Lower Ouse Valley*, Withy Books

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*



4.7.5 Droveys, which may have a much earlier origin, were located at intervals, and provided routes along which to move animals from the brookland grazing to pastures on the higher ground. A possible former droveway (MES7505) is indicated by linear cropmarks to the east of Wellgreen Lane to which it may have been connected, whilst another is still used at Swanborough. It is therefore possible that evidence for Saxon activity may be encountered.

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

4.8.1 After the Norman Conquest, Lewes was granted to William de Warenne<sup>28</sup>. He built a castle (MES1577) at the highest point in the town with two mottes, one of which was crowned by a keep. Recent archaeological work in the town is beginning to find traces of settlement from this period. The Medieval town was walled in about 1267 and traces of this wall remain to be seen to the north of Eastgate Street. There have been numerous discoveries of Medieval features across the town, including pits, post-holes, wells dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

4.8.2 The Domesday Book of 1086 records extensive meadowland along the Lower Ouse valley, suggesting that the marshland had already been artificially drained to some extent, with 208 acres of meadow at Iford, which included Kingston, Swanborough and Northease<sup>29</sup>. Salthouses were also recorded in the Domesday survey, with 11 at Rodmell, and four at Beddingham<sup>30</sup>. The lack of any salthouses further north may suggest that by this time this area was already well drained and did not flood sufficiently regularly for salthouses to be viable. A court case was heard in 1204 concerning the maintenance of dykes in the Ouse valley between Lewes and Seaford<sup>31</sup>, perhaps forming part of the drainage system.

4.8.3 The Cluniac Priory of St Pancras was founded by William de Warenne between 1078 and 1082, and may have been located on the site of an earlier Saxon monastic complex<sup>32</sup>. The Priory featured prominently in the Battle of Lewes in 1264 as the King's army was encamped there before the battle<sup>33</sup>. The Priory subsequently became one of the largest monastic centres in southern England by the time of the Dissolution. A watching brief at Priory Cottage found pits dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (MES7315), whilst at St Pancras House pits dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries were found (MES7369).

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<sup>28</sup> Salzman, L.F. *The Victoria History of the County of Sussex Vol. 7*, London, Dawsons.

<sup>29</sup> Thorburn, M. 2007 *The Lower Ouse Valley*, Withy Books

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> Lewis, R.A. et al. 1987 'The Priory of St. Pancras, Southover', *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

<sup>33</sup> Fleming, B. 1999 *The Battle of Lewes 1264*, J&KH Publishing, Hailsham.

- 4.8.4 The Cockshut Stream arises from the Chalk Downs at Kingston before flowing east past Spring Barn Farm along the south side of the Kingston Road, passing south of the ruins of the priory before flowing into the River Ouse (Fig. 5). During the medieval period the Upper Cockshut provided water for a reservoir (Pada Pool) which then fed the mill, fish ponds, kitchens and reredorters, and flushing the latter (Fig. 6)<sup>34</sup>, although this may not have been the only source of fresh water for the Priory<sup>35</sup>. An oak sluice gate was found during the excavation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Reredorter at the Priory, which indicated that in the 12<sup>th</sup> century the tide was used to help flush out the sewer into the Cockshut<sup>36</sup>. However, it has been suggested that the course of the Cockshut was much altered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>37</sup>.
- 4.8.5 In 1421 a Commission of Sewers was granted to inspect and repair the banks of The Levels through which the River Ouse runs from Fletching to Seaford. Further acts were introduced during the 15<sup>th</sup> century reflecting the ‘excessive rising of waters during that period’ resulting in the hay meadows being covered with standing water during the summer months<sup>38</sup>.

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

- 4.9.1 In c.1539 a new cut was made at Meeching to take the River Ouse on a straight course to the sea, thus improving drainage on the Lewes and Laughton Levels, whilst at the same time creating the harbour of Newhaven, although there were problems with the new outlet until the early 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>39</sup>. The Levels still suffered from flooding and inadequate drainage through the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with sewers blocked and needing repair<sup>40</sup>. John De Ward’s map of 1620<sup>41</sup> (Fig. 7) shows in-place drainage improvements to the river and the adjacent lands, and is the earliest map to show some of the area adjacent to the cycle path. Immediately south of the cycle path route are a series of small strip fields orientated north-south, which are called ‘the Cannells’ on Marchant’s map of 1773 (not reproduced)<sup>42</sup>, and each under different ownership<sup>43</sup>. The waterway (sewer) (Kingstone Sewer) now called ‘Celery Sewer’ is also shown.

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<sup>34</sup> Mayhew, G. 2008 *Priory of St Pancras, Lewes*

<sup>35</sup> Gammon, A. *pers. com.*

<sup>36</sup> Lyne, M. 1997 *Lewes Priory: Excavations by Richard Lewis 1969-82*, Lewes Priory Trust

<sup>37</sup> Anderson, F. 1990 *St Pancras Priory, Lewes*, Lewes Priory Trust

<sup>38</sup> Thorburn, M. 2007 *The Lower Ouse Valley*, Withy Books

<sup>39</sup> Farrant, J.H. 1972 ‘The Evolution of Newhaven Harbour and the Lower Ouse before 1800’, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **110**, 44-60.

<sup>40</sup> Thorburn, M. 2007 *The Lower Ouse Valley*, Withy Books

<sup>41</sup> ESRO ACC2187

<sup>42</sup> WSRO Wiston 5594

<sup>43</sup> Brent, C. 2004 *Pre-Georgian Lewes c890-1714*, Colin Brent Books

- 4.9.2 The Cannells were watered meadows fed by the Cockshut through a series of hatches and sluices into shallow troughs between the ½ to 1 acre divisions of meadow, with the water then flowing down to the main stream<sup>44</sup> (Fig. 8). The early grass provided fodder for ewes and lambs in March and April, and then, irrigated again, for two hay crops. In Kingston a system of lotting has been recorded, with a rotation over 10 years<sup>45</sup>.
- 4.9.3 In 1790 Budgen produced a draft book of references to a survey of the Lewes and Laughton Levels, for the Commissioners of the Levels<sup>46</sup>. The survey was made in 1791 and revised and corrected by William Figg in 1827<sup>47</sup>. The survey shows the same plots as on the 1620 map and records plots d, e and h belonging to Mr Thomas Rogers and plot f belonging to Robert Mahead (sp?).

**Table 1: Figg 1799 Map**

Field	Plot	Owner	Name
B	-	Mrs Scott	The Pells
A	a	Crouch	The Cannals
A	b	Wm. Rogers	The Cannals
A	c	Wm. Glover	The Cannals
A	d	Norton	The Cannals
A	e	Thos. Rogers	The Cannals
A	f	Crouch	The Cannals
A	g	Wm. Glover	The Cannals
A	h	Jno. Paine esq & Stepn. Towner	The Cannals
A	i	D. Dorset	The Cannals
N	-	-	The Drinker
M	-	-	-
M	a	D. Dorset	Clover Crofts
M	b	Wm. Rogers	Clover Crofts
M	c	D. Dorset	Clover Crofts
O	-	-	The Wish
J	b	-	The Ridges
J	c	-	The Ridges Shaws
B	a	Wilm. Rogers	Highway Furlong
B	b	D. Dorset	Highway Furlong
B	c	Sm. Towner	Highway Furlong
B	d	Wm, Rogers	Highway Furlong
B	e	Thos. Rogers	Highway Furlong
B	f	Crouch	Highway Furlong
B	g	J. Paine Esq	Highway Furlong
B	h	D. Dorset	Highway Furlong
B	i	Thos. Rogers	Highway Furlong
B	k	Crouch	Highway Furlong

<sup>44</sup> Thorburn, M. 2007 *The Lower Ouse Valley*, Withy Books

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>46</sup> ESRO AMS 6164/3 & AMS 6164/4

<sup>47</sup> ESRO SWA12/1/1

- 4.9.4 William Figg's map of 1799<sup>48</sup> (Fig. 9) shows the situation largely unchanged from 1620, although in much more detail, with much of the land on the Levels to the south and east of the cycle route divided into narrow plots, although, with one or two exceptions, only the Cannells have water channels shown along their boundaries. Figg describes the Drinker as a 'Drinkers' Acre' attached to one yardland, which was held by a tenant once in the ten year rotation of lotting, who paid for 'a drinking'<sup>49</sup>. The area to the west of Kingston Road is also shown, with Highway Furlong being divided up into a series of plots, the owners of which are the same as those of the Cannells. Area J is called The Elms. The ownership is recorded in Table 1.
- 4.9.5 The 1830 Kingston Inclosure Award<sup>50</sup> (Fig. 10) shows some significant changes since the Figg 1799 map. The northern route of the Cockshut no longer runs along the north edge of Cannells a and b and Plot B, but turns south between Cannells b and c to join what then became the Lower Cockshut. These three plots (a, b & B) have all extended a little further north with a new plot to the north of B, and the (re-aligned) Kingston Road along the northern edge. Almost all of the smaller plots further south have been amalgamated into larger units, although the remaining Cannells are largely unchanged. To the west of the Kingston Road, the smaller plots have also been amalgamated. (Table 2).

**Table 2: Kingston Inclosure map 1830**

No.	1799 Ref.	Owner
67	-	Trustees of Thos. Rogers Esq
29	Aa	Robert Maitland Esq
68	Ab	Trustees of Thos. Rogers Esq
?	Ac	Wilmot
69	Ad	Trustees of Thos. Rogers Esq
70	Ae	Trustees of Thos. Rogers Esq
?	Af	Robert Maitland Esq?
?	Ag	Wilmot
?	Ah	Trustees of Thos. Rogers Esq?
?	Ai	Trustees of Thos. Rogers Esq?
?	Drinker	Robert Maitland Esq?
27	M	Robert Maitland Esq
61	J	Trustees of Thos. Rogers Esq
62	B	Trustees of Thos. Rogers Esq
89	B	Thos. Rogers Junr.

- 4.9.6 Other maps around this time provide little information. A map of Swanbergh & Stuckles Farm<sup>51</sup> at the time of the Inclosure Act (1830) covers a field to the north of the Kingston Road opposite the Cannells. The Figg & Son survey of 1833 for the 'supplying with water the town and Borough of Lewes...'<sup>52</sup> shows a single Cannell at the north-east end (c on the 1799 map) but no other information. Neither map was reproduced for this report.

<sup>48</sup> ESRO ADA051-55

<sup>49</sup> Thorburn, M. 2007 *The Lower Ouse Valley*, Withy Books

<sup>50</sup> ESRO QDD 06-04

<sup>51</sup> ESRO DLW/562/31

<sup>52</sup> ESRO QDP/128/1

4.9.7 The Tithe Map of 1843<sup>53</sup> shows the same arrangement of Cannells, although the two plots at the north east end (B & a on the 1799 map) no longer seem to have water channels, and B has been further divided (Fig. 11). The Cockshut is clearly shown running east from The Shaw (72) and though the upper part of (93). Small gaps in the northern route of the Cockshut are presumably entrances to the plots from the Kingston Road where the stream has been fed through culverts. The area west of the Kingston Road is largely unchanged from Inclosure map although some fields close to the road junction have been amalgamated. The Apportionments are shown in Table 3. Anthony William Hodson is shown as second occupier with James Hodson.

**Table 3: Tithe Map 1843**

Plot	Landowner	Occupier	Name	Use
70	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	The Latchetts	-
71	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	The Ridges	pasture
72	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	The Shaw	-
82	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	Brook	pasture
83	Waterworks Company	Waterworks Company	Engine House	-
84	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	Brook	pasture
85	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	Brook	pasture
86	Mrs Wilmot	Charles Davey	Brook	pasture
87	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	Brook	pasture
88	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	Brook	pasture
89	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	Brook	pasture
90	Mrs Wilmot	Charles Davey	Brook	pasture
91	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	Brook	pasture
92	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	Brook	pasture
93	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	Brook	pasture
126	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	Shaw near Ridges	-
127½	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	Brook	-
129½	Charles Goring MP	James Hodson	Clover Croft	-

4.9.8 A map of W. Figg & Son of c.1850 of the Second District of the Lewes and Laughton Level<sup>54</sup> shows the same arrangement of plots and Cannells as shown in the 1799 map, and may be based on the earlier map. It only shows the northern part of the cycle route, and is not reproduced here. The route of the Upper Cockshut was probably diverted at some stage before 1847 when Gideon Mantell complained that the stream was ‘diverted from its course and its channel was dried up at the time of my last visit’<sup>55</sup>.

4.9.9 The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1878 (Fig. 12) shows the Cannells unchanged from the Tithe map, however the Cockshut has now been re-aligned in the north west corner of the Brooks (Field 93 on the Tithe map) to follow the line of the Kingston Road. Spring Barn is shown for the first time, and must have been built between 1843 and 1878, whilst at the north end the waterworks are also shown, with ‘The Pool’ (Pada Pool) to the north-east.

<sup>53</sup> ESRO TD/E067

<sup>54</sup> ESRO ACC5179-28

<sup>55</sup> Anderson, F. 1990 *St Pancras Priory, Lewes*, Lewes Priory Trust

- 4.9.10 The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1898 shows very little change in the layout, whilst by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS map of 1911 (Fig. 13), some houses can be seen on the north side of the Kingston Road, and a small building can be seen at the northern end of one of the Cannells (Ac on the 1799 map). The water channels between the Cannells are still shown on both of these maps, although not all of them continue to run from the north end of the Cannells, unless they are now in culverts.
- 4.9.11 The 4<sup>th</sup> Edition OS map of 1938 shows little change, although there has been more development along the north side of the Kingston Road, and the small buildings does not appear to be present any more (Fig. 14). By the 1963 map the water channels dividing up the Cannells are no longer shown, and instead there is a sports ground, with perhaps some surviving elements of the channels shown as drains (Fig. 14).
- 4.9.12 During the Second World War the River Ouse was part of a defensive line called the GHQ Stop Line, created in 1940, which ran from Newhaven on the south coast to the River Medway in Kent. One of the main features of the line were some 350 pillboxes many of which lined the west bank of the River Ouse, or were set back to provide defence in depth. At Iford, Rodmell and Swanborough (e.g. MES7615 & MES7616) there were clusters of pillboxes, whilst at Kingston a single pillbox was built covering the Kingston Road south of the junction with Wellgreen Lane<sup>56</sup>.
- 4.9.13 The Kingston pillbox is a Type 24, designed to hold a small number of soldiers armed with machine guns (MES7660). It was apparently disguised as a tearoom with a verandah when it was built, and was numbered A296. Later in the war, probably during the V1 blitz of 1944 (Operation Diver), anti-aircraft guns were positioned on the higher ground at Rise Farm.
- 4.9.14 Since the 1963 map, the Lewes Bypass (A27) has been carved through the landscape to the north of the cycle route, removing all evidence for the Pada Pool and the course of the Cockshut Stream between the sports ground and Lewes Priory. The course of the Lower Cockshut has also moved further south apart from one short section now marked as a drain on the 1983 OS map (Fig. 16). An inspection of aerial photographs taken between 2004 and 2009 showed no potential archaeological features, other than a number of feint lines across the sports ground, which may be the water channels, or could be features of the sports ground.

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<sup>56</sup> Butler, C. 2007 *East Sussex under Attack*, Tempus Publishing Ltd

## **5 Conclusions and Impact of the Development**

- 5.1** This Desk Based Assessment report has established that there may be some evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity at the site. There is limited activity from the Palaeolithic period through to the Neolithic period, with some potential for hunting and gathering activity taking place around the edge of the flood plain during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. During the Bronze Age and Iron Age the acidity became more agricultural related with field systems on the downland and possible grazing taking place around the edges of the Levels. This activity almost certainly continued into the Roman period as well.
- 5.2** The earliest evidence for drainage and meadow in the Lower Ouse valley comes from a 10<sup>th</sup> century charter (AD957) for South Heighton, and it is likely that the levels at Kingston were also managed in a similar manner from grazing and hay. After the Norman invasion the Cluniac Priory of St Pancras was founded by William de Warenne in Southover, and the Cockshut Stream was used to provide water for the Priory. It is likely that the course of the Cockshut Stream was altered, although this probably did not affect the stream in the section along the route of the cycle path. It has been suggested that the terrace on which the Kingston Road is situated was a causeway and part of a system to dam up water thus creating a pond to provide further water for the Priory. Although this is possible, no evidence was found in the Desk Based Assessment to support this idea.
- 5.3** By 1620 a series of small strip fields orientated north-south and called ‘the Cannells’ are located along the northern part of the cycle path, and it is possible that these may have been here from a much earlier date. The Cannells were watered meadows providing fodder and hay crops, with water channels taking the water from the upper course of the Cockshut to the lower course. These remained in use throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, before being removed during the creation of the sports ground, probably in the 1950’s.
- 5.4** Map evidence suggests changes to the course of the Upper Cockshut at the north end of the Cannells in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the plots at this end change in character after this time possibly reflecting the fact they are no longer fed by the stream. A change in the route of the Cockshut at its west end also seems to have taken place before 1847, and also between 1843 and 1878 Spring Barn was built at the corner of the Kingston Road.
- 5.5** The Levels to the south and east of the proposed cycle path appear to have been drained from at least Saxon times, and were used as water meadows for grazing and making hay. The effect of the drainage seems to have required the artificial watering of some parts of the levels (the Cannells) to maintain their function as water meadows into the post medieval period hinting at their importance in the agricultural landscape.



- 5.6** Given the evidence accumulated during this desk-based assessment, the probability of finding remains from each of the different archaeological periods, in the event of any groundworks at the site, is shown in Table 4 below:

**Table 4**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Probability</b>
Palaeolithic	Possible
Mesolithic	Possible
Neolithic	Possible
Bronze Age	Possible
Iron Age	Possible
Roman	Possible
Saxon	Possible
Medieval	High
Post Medieval	High

- 5.7** This desk based assessment has demonstrated the importance of the Cockshut Stream, both as a source of water for the medieval Priory, and to maintain the transhumance agricultural practices that had probably existed here since prehistoric times. The stream today appears insignificant and has been much altered in post medieval times, its current course is lost in vegetation or has been channelled below ground. The proposed cycle path appears to have minimal impact on potential below ground archaeology (Figs. 17-19).
- 5.8** The cycle path may have some impact at the west end of the stream, where map evidence shows that the course of the stream has changed and the cycle path may cross it (Fig. 16). There may also be some impact where it re-crosses it at the south-west end of the sports ground, where a brick culvert was noted. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief is maintained at these points, and during any clearance work along the route of the stream.
- 5.9** The causeway/terrace on which the Kingston Road is situated is also an important landscape feature, and may date back to before 1620, and possibly to medieval times. The route of the road appears to have remained unchanged throughout this time, except at the northern end where it has followed a more northerly route since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Any opportunity to examine the bank forming this terrace by watching brief during the works may reveal evidence for its origin and function, or whether it is a natural feature (Fig. 16).
- 5.10** It is likely that much of the evidence for the Cannells has been lost when the sports ground was built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Here the cycle path follows the top of the terrace alongside the road, and is unlikely to encounter any of the waterways forming the Cannells which appear to have been located to the south of the bank (Fig. 16). However, any work here may reveal evidence for the origins of the terrace bank. It is recommended that a watching brief is maintained here during any intrusive groundworks

**5.11** Finally, although the pillbox is not directly affected by the cycle path (Fig. 16), it could make an interesting feature. Therefore consideration should be given to clearing it of intrusive vegetation and emptying it of rubbish. However this may reveal that some conservation of the pillbox is required to stabilise and make good the brickwork, and may open it up to vandalism by revealing its location. If it is decided to do this a brief archaeological survey to record the interior and exterior should be made after the clearance works and before any consolidation/repair work.

## **6 Acknowledgements**

- 6.1** We would like to thank Simon Pratt, Regional Director of Sustrans for appointing us to carry out the Desk-based Assessment Report. Casper Johnson, County Archaeologist at ESCC provided the HER data. Dr Caroline Russell visited East Sussex Records Office, Barbican House Library and Lewes Library to obtain the map and documentary evidence and would like to thank the staff at those offices for their assistance.
- 6.2** I would also like to thank Margaret Thorburn for the information she provided, and also for a copy of her book, which has proved essential for the background to the Levels, and also Andy Gammon for permission to use his drawing and background information on Lewes Priory.

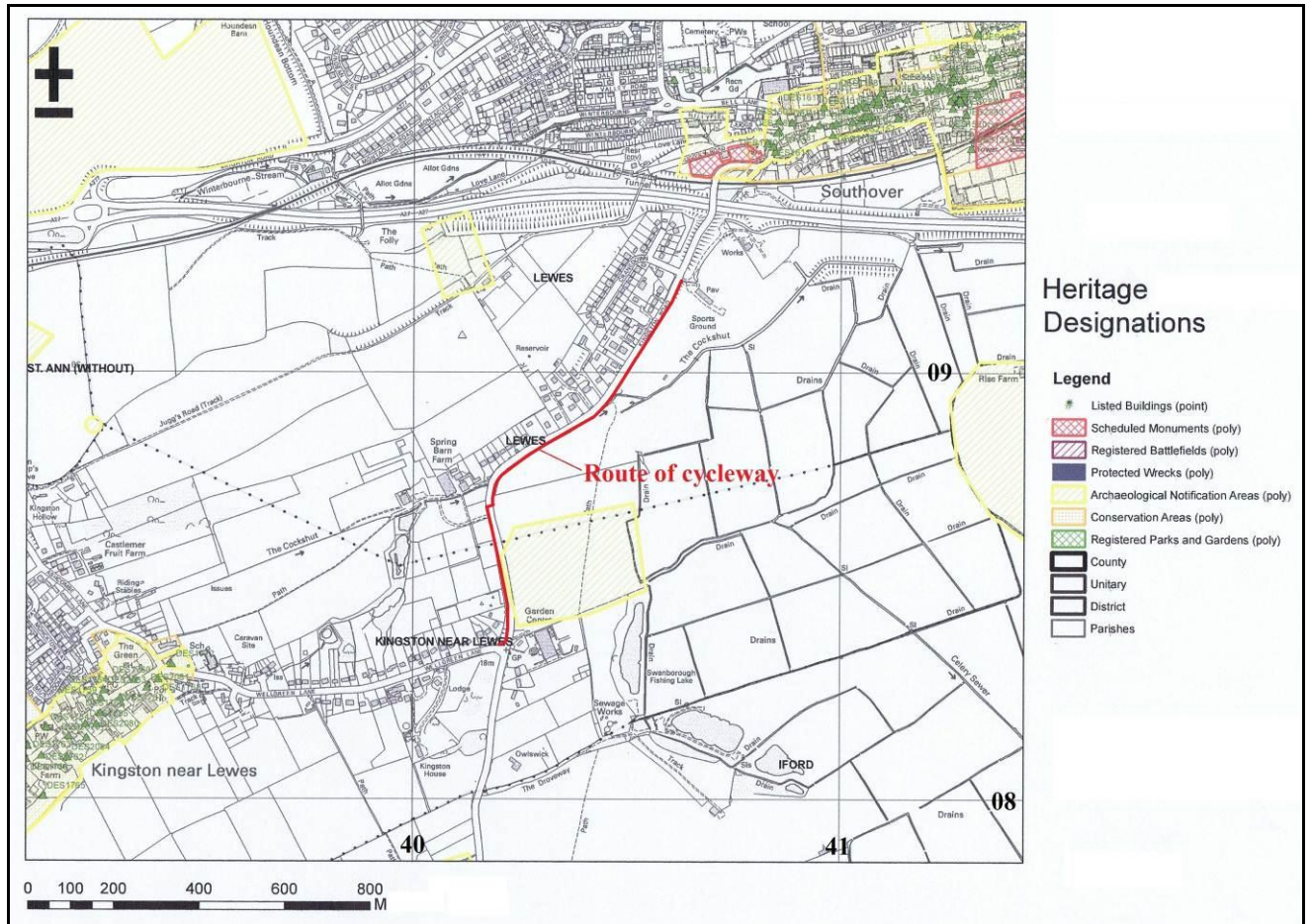


Fig. 1: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: Location of the cycle path and Archaeological Notification Area map  
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)  
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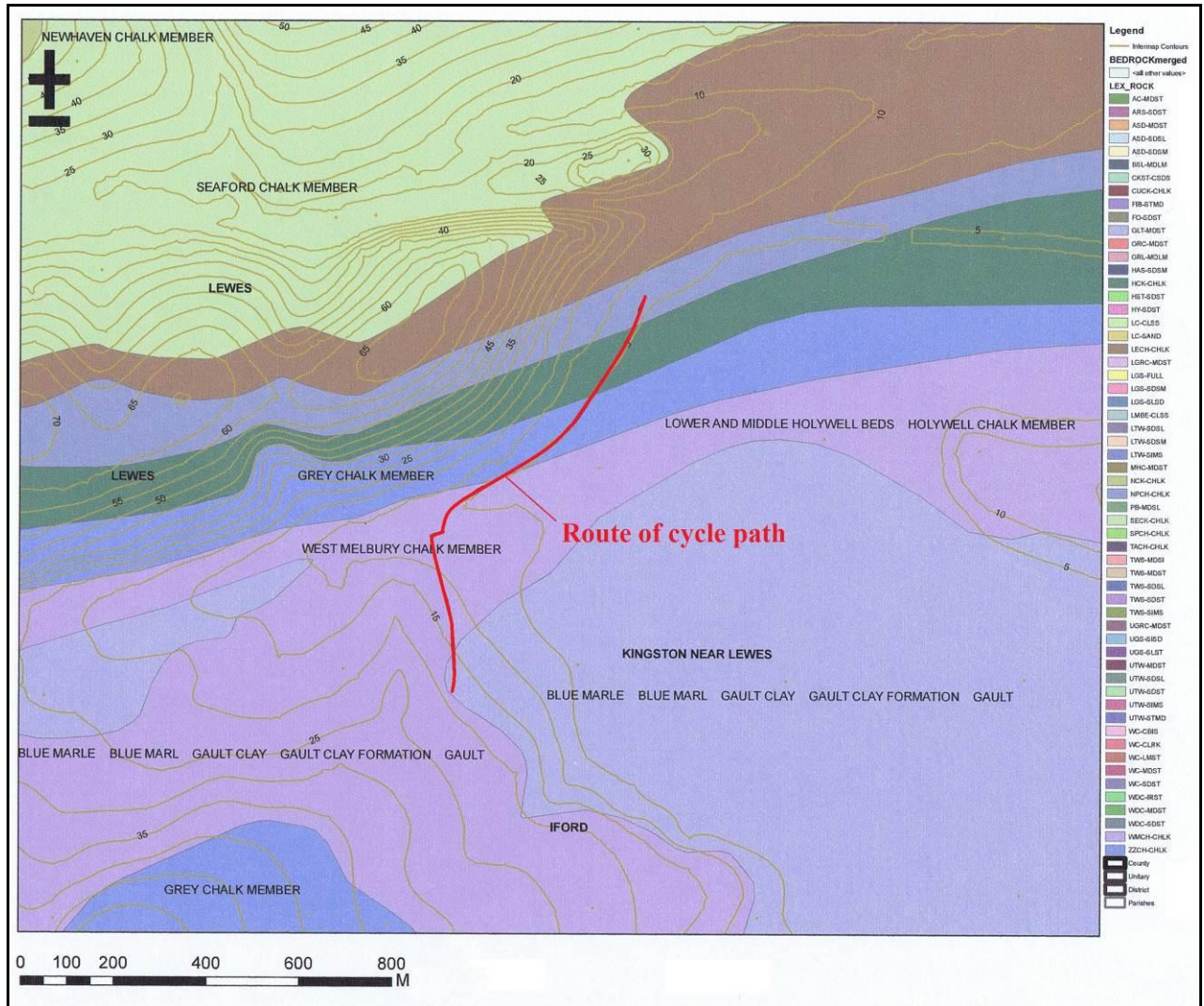


Fig. 3: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: Map showing Solid Geology (adapted from map provided by ESCC)  
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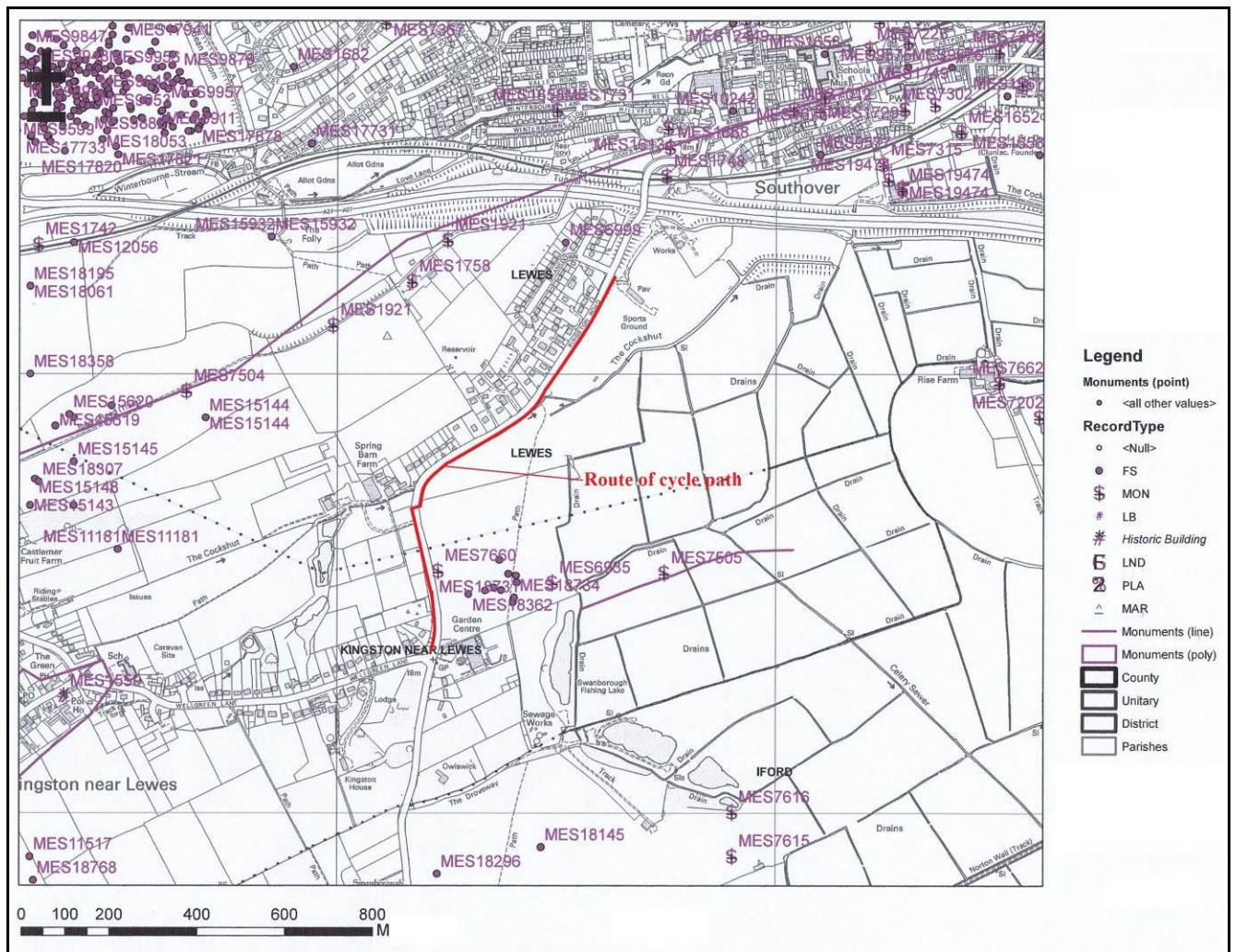


Fig. 4: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: Sites on the HER  
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)  
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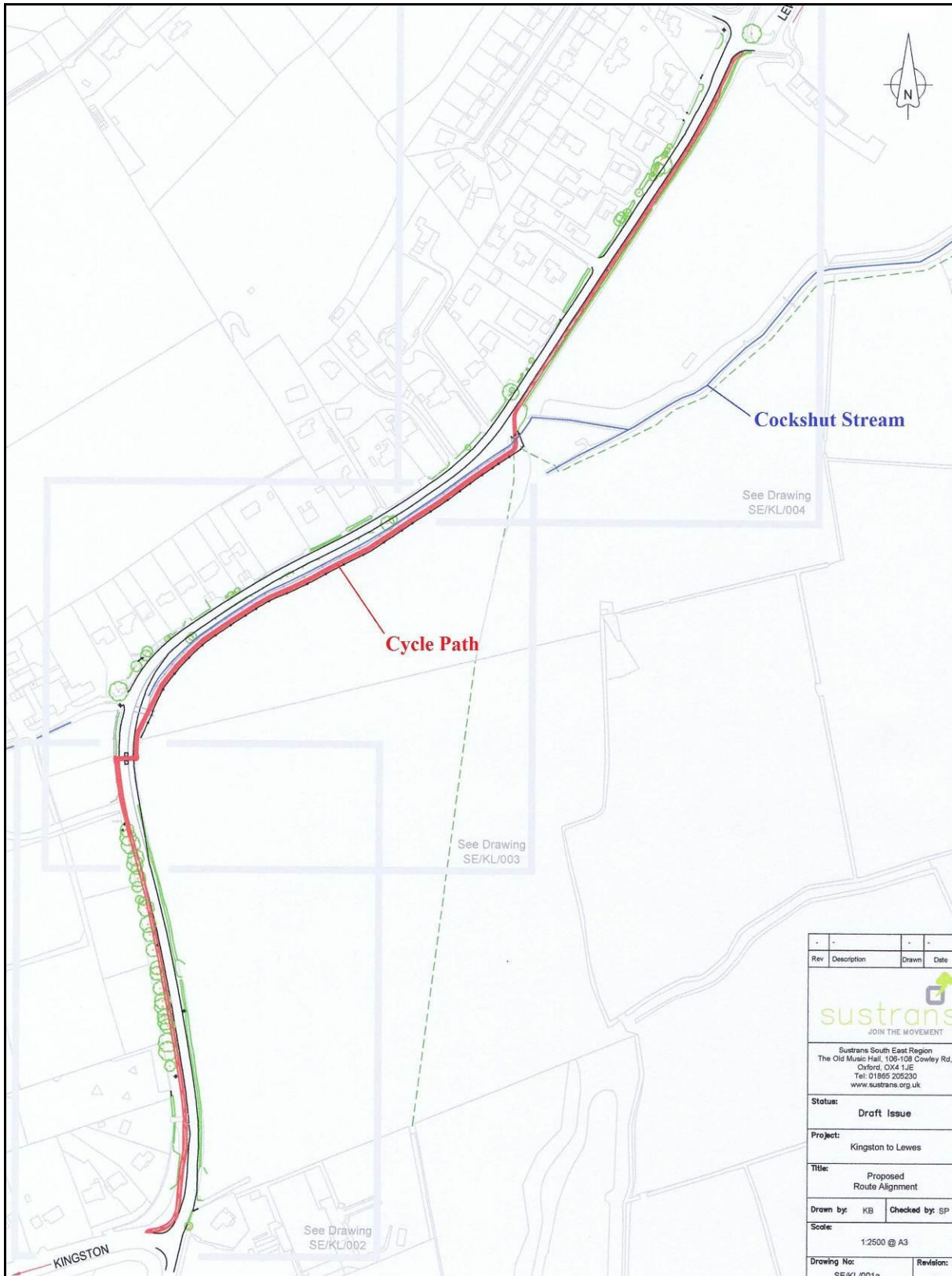


Fig. 5: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: Current course of the Cockshut Stream  
(adapted from map provided by Sustrans)

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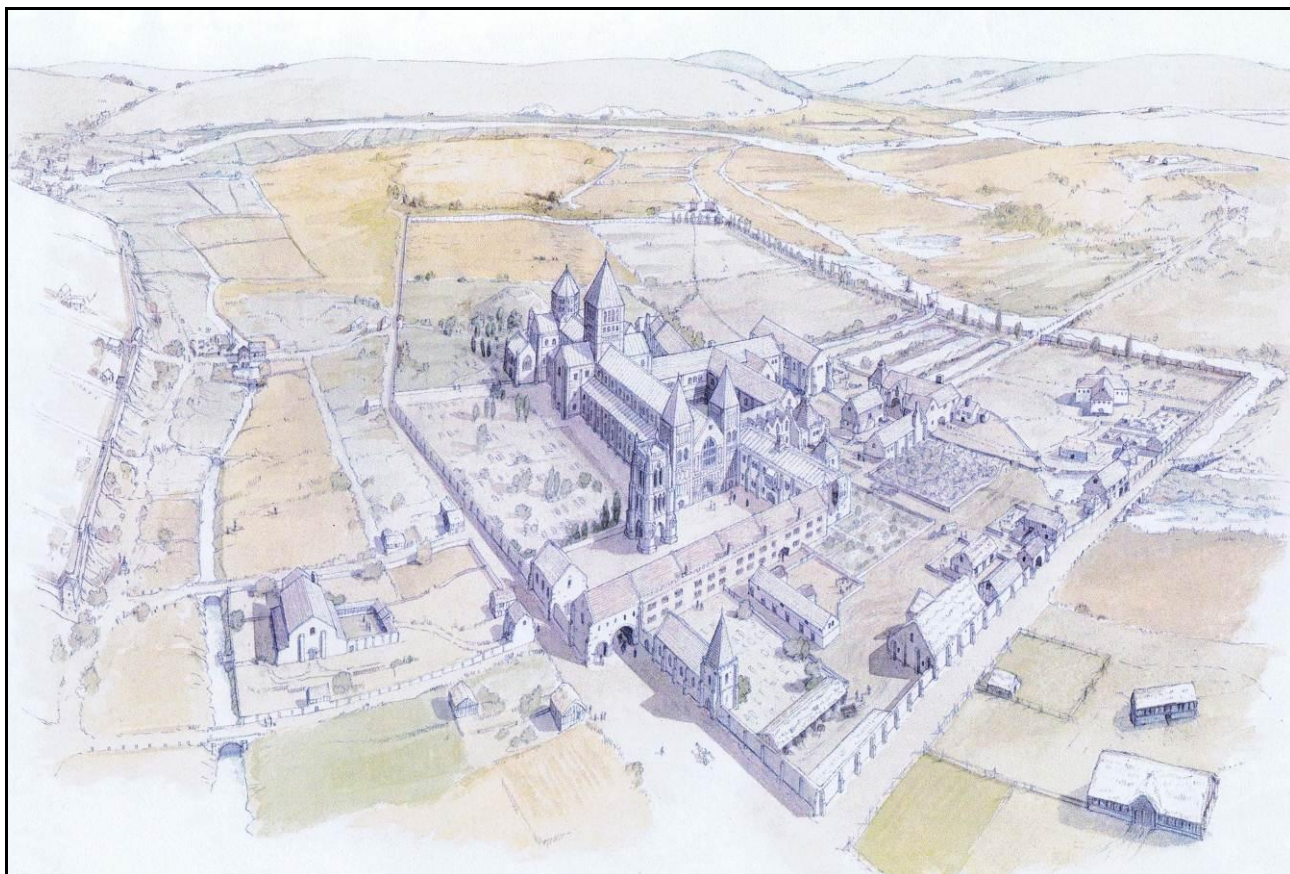


Fig. 6: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: Drawing of St Pancras Priory from the north-west c.1537 showing the Cockshut flowing into the Priory on the right side  
(© Andy Gammon from Mayhew, G. 2008)



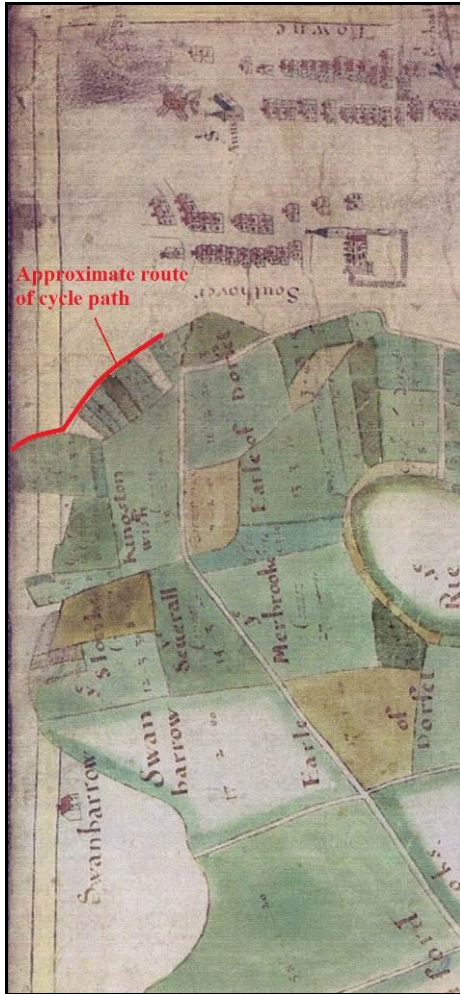


Fig. 7: Kingston to Lewes cycle path:  
John De Ward's Map of 1620  
(Reproduced with permission of ESRO (ACC 2187))

Fig. 8: Kingston to Lewes  
cycle path:  
Plan of the Kingston Brooks  
adapted from J. Marchant 1773  
(From M. Thorburn 2007)

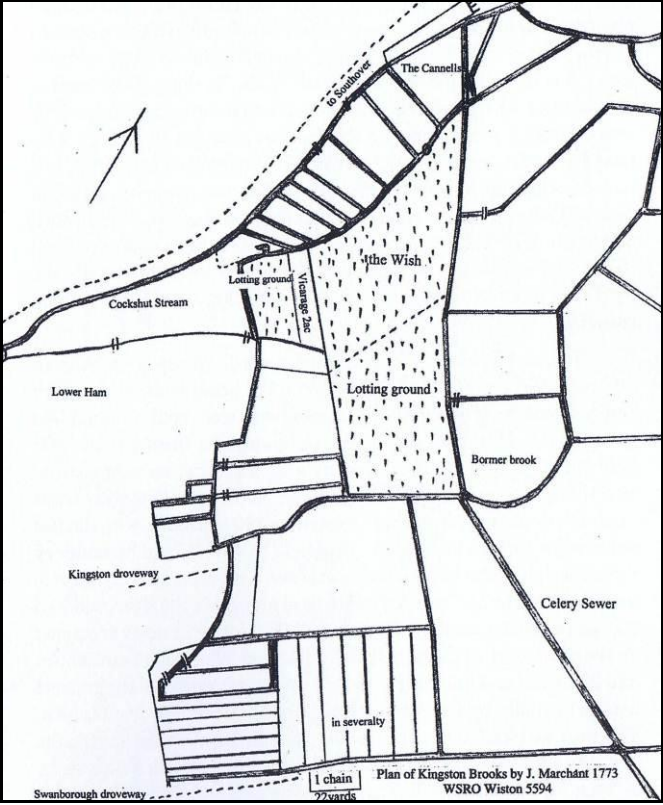




Fig. 9: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: William Figg's Map of 1799  
(Reproduced with permission of ESRO (ADA 051-55))



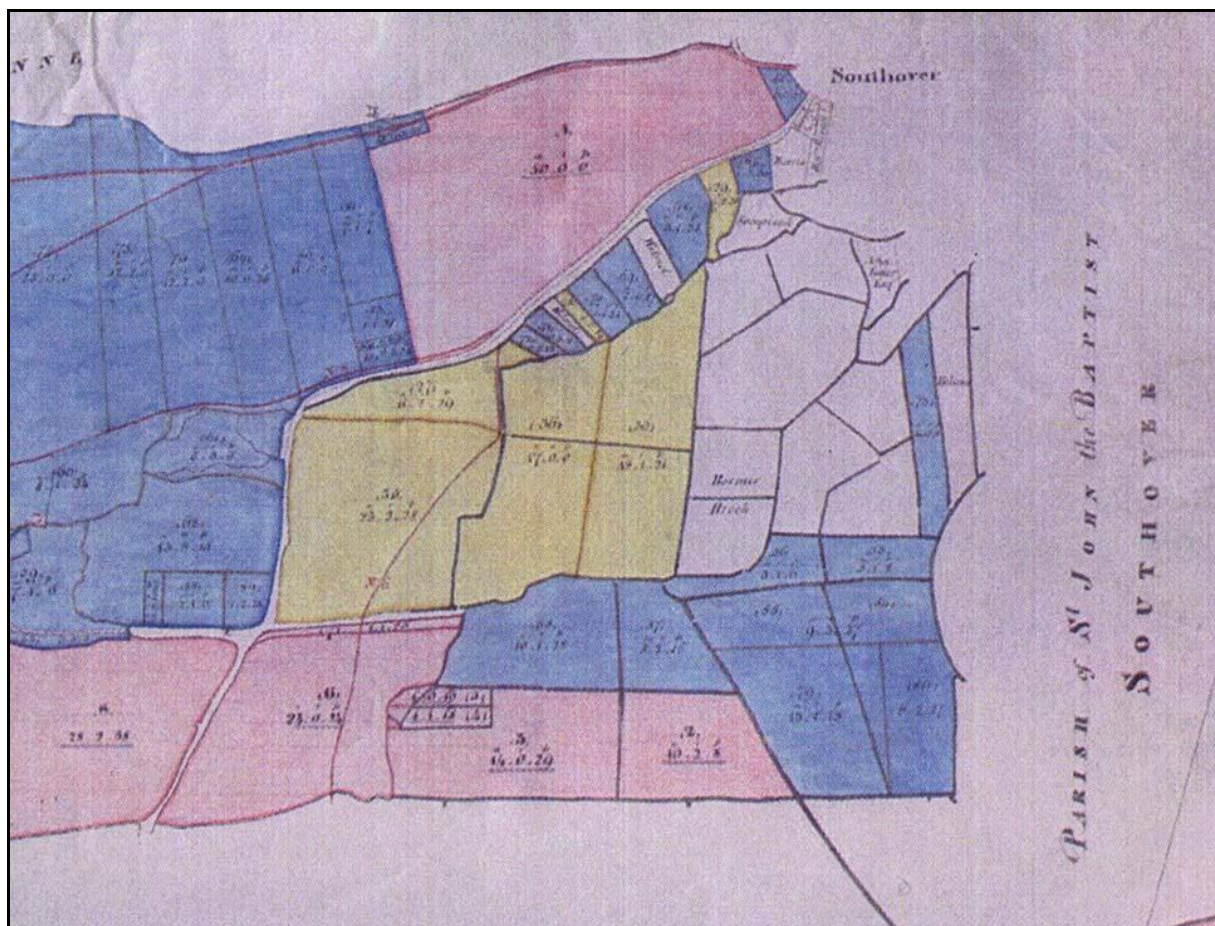


Fig. 10: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: Kingston Enclosure Map 1830 (detail)  
(Reproduced with permission of ESRO (QDD 06-04))

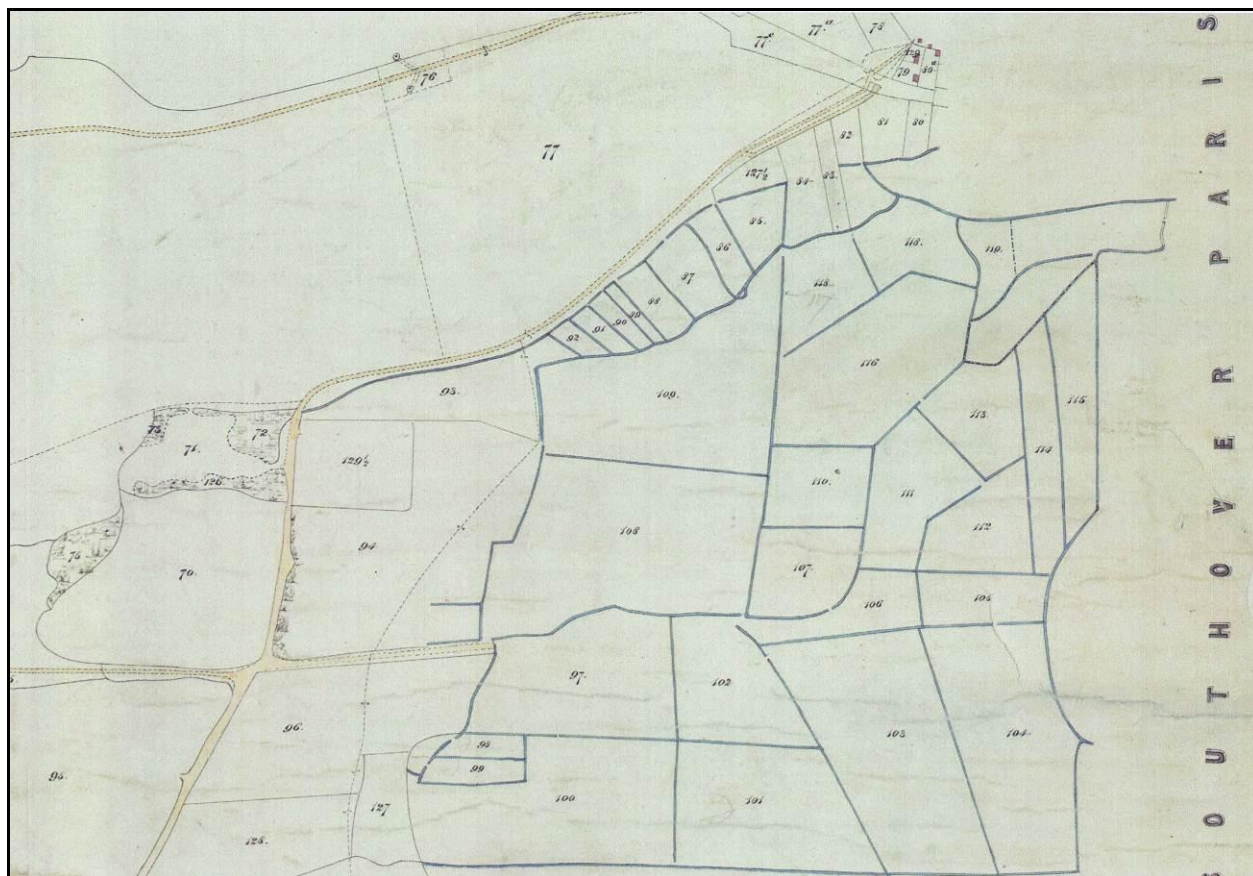


Fig. 11: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: Kingston Tithe Map 1843 (detail)  
(Reproduced with permission of ESRO (TD/E065))



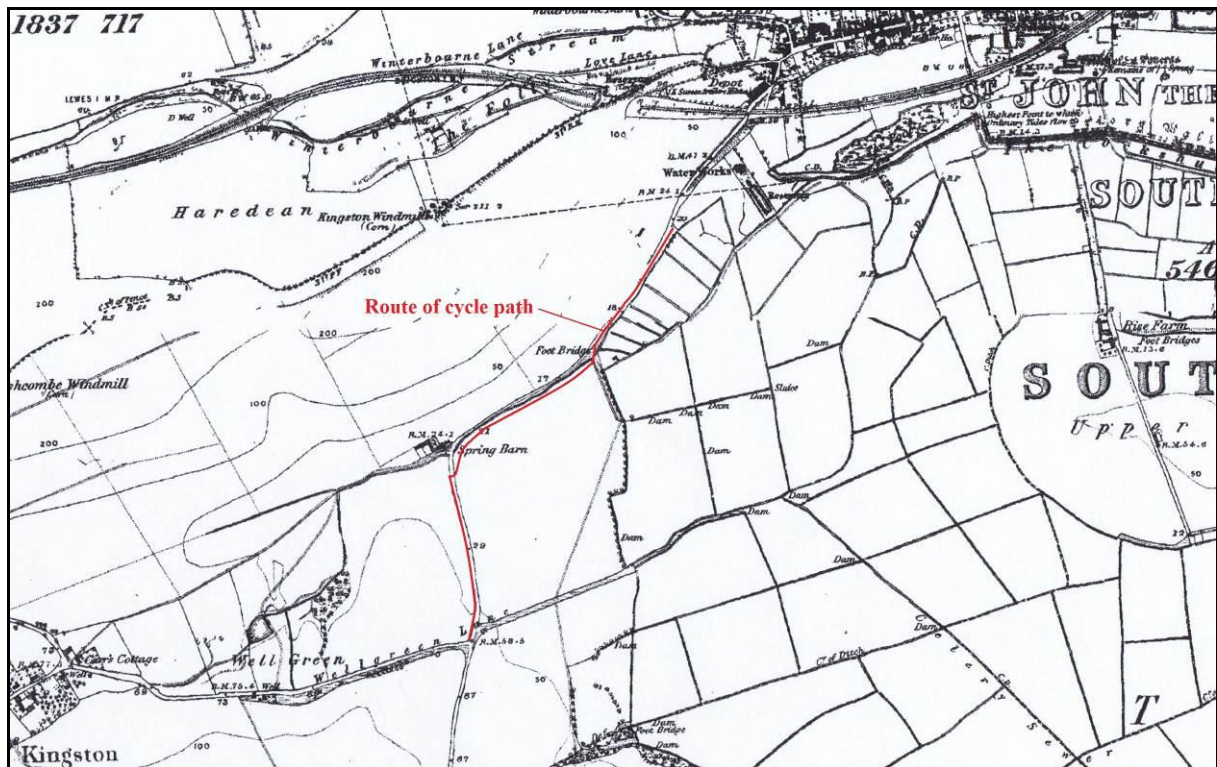


Fig. 12: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map 1878

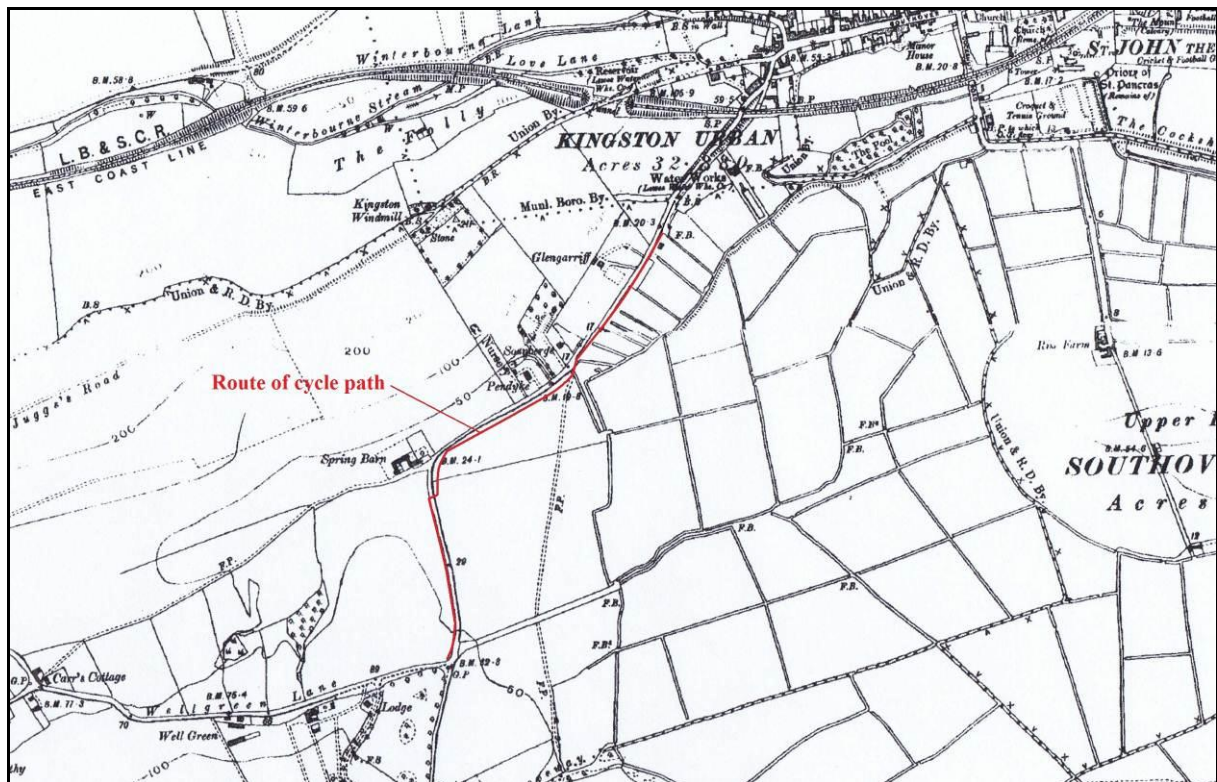


Fig. 13: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS Map 1911



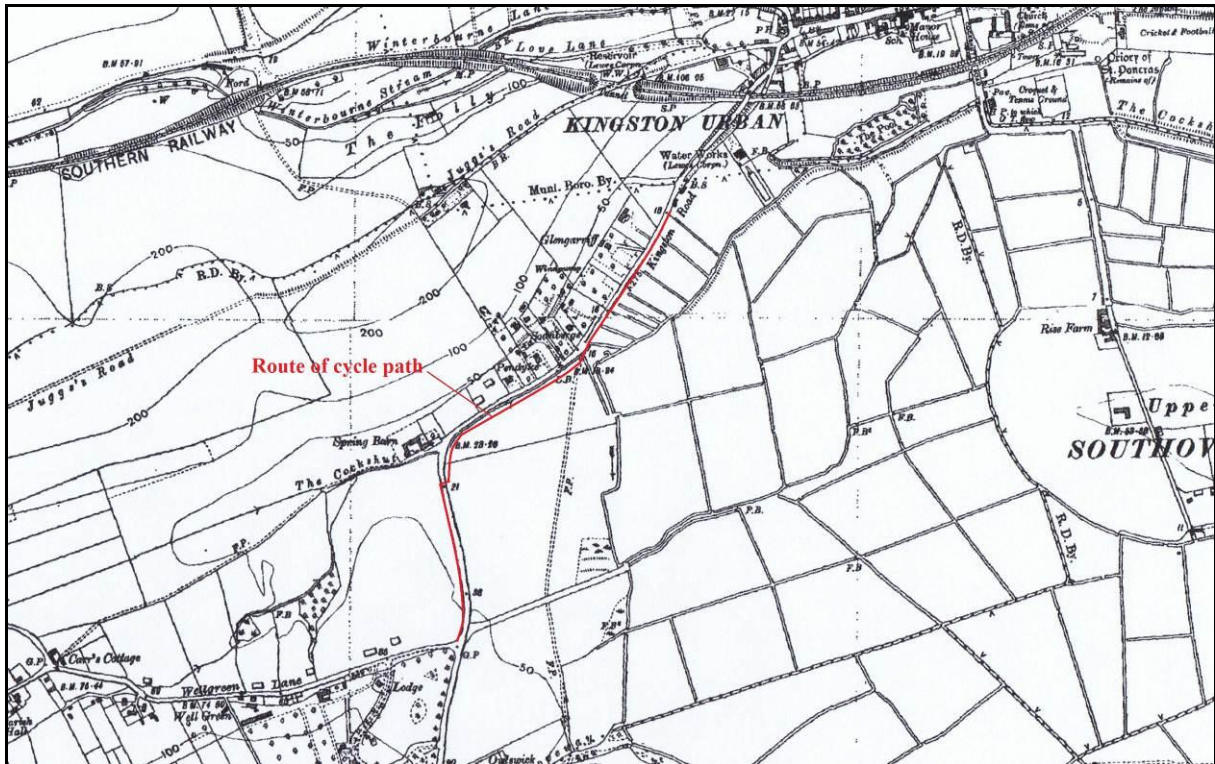


Fig. 14: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: 4<sup>th</sup> Edition OS Map 1938

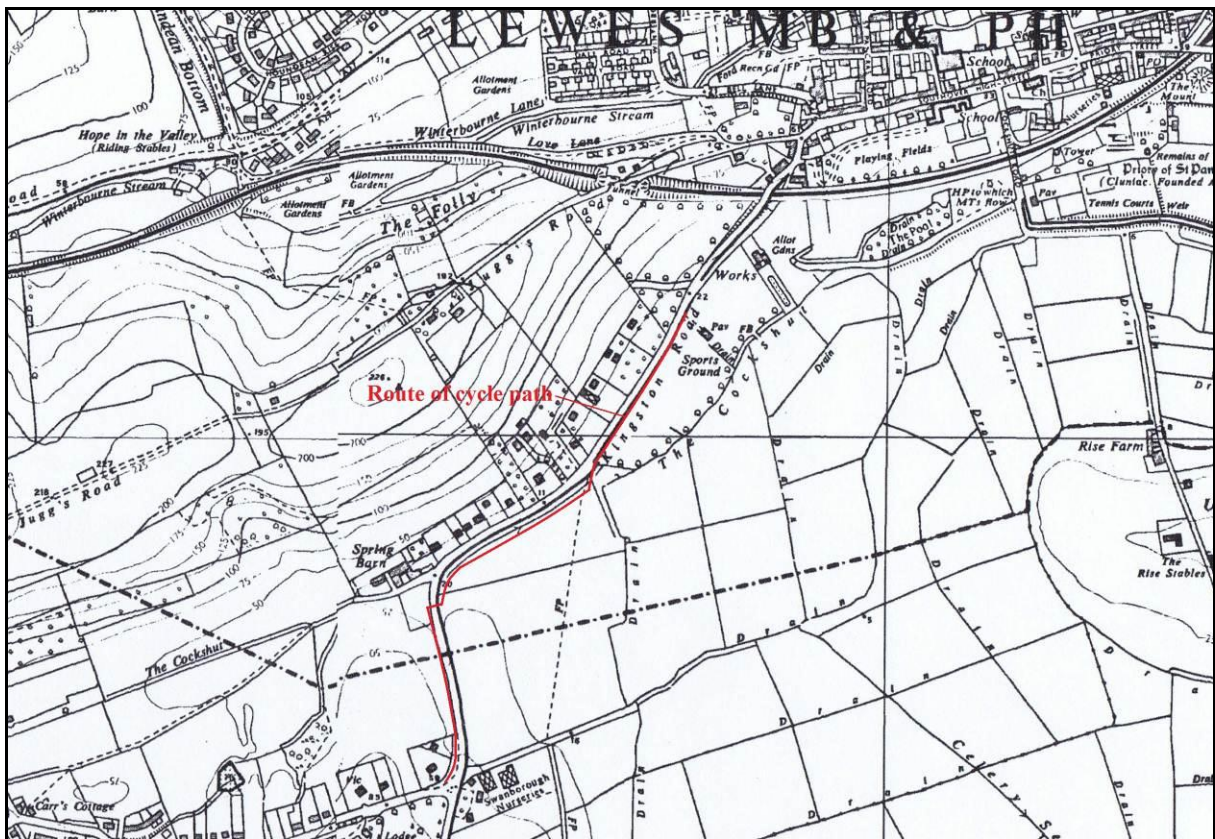


Fig. 15: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: 1963 OS Map  
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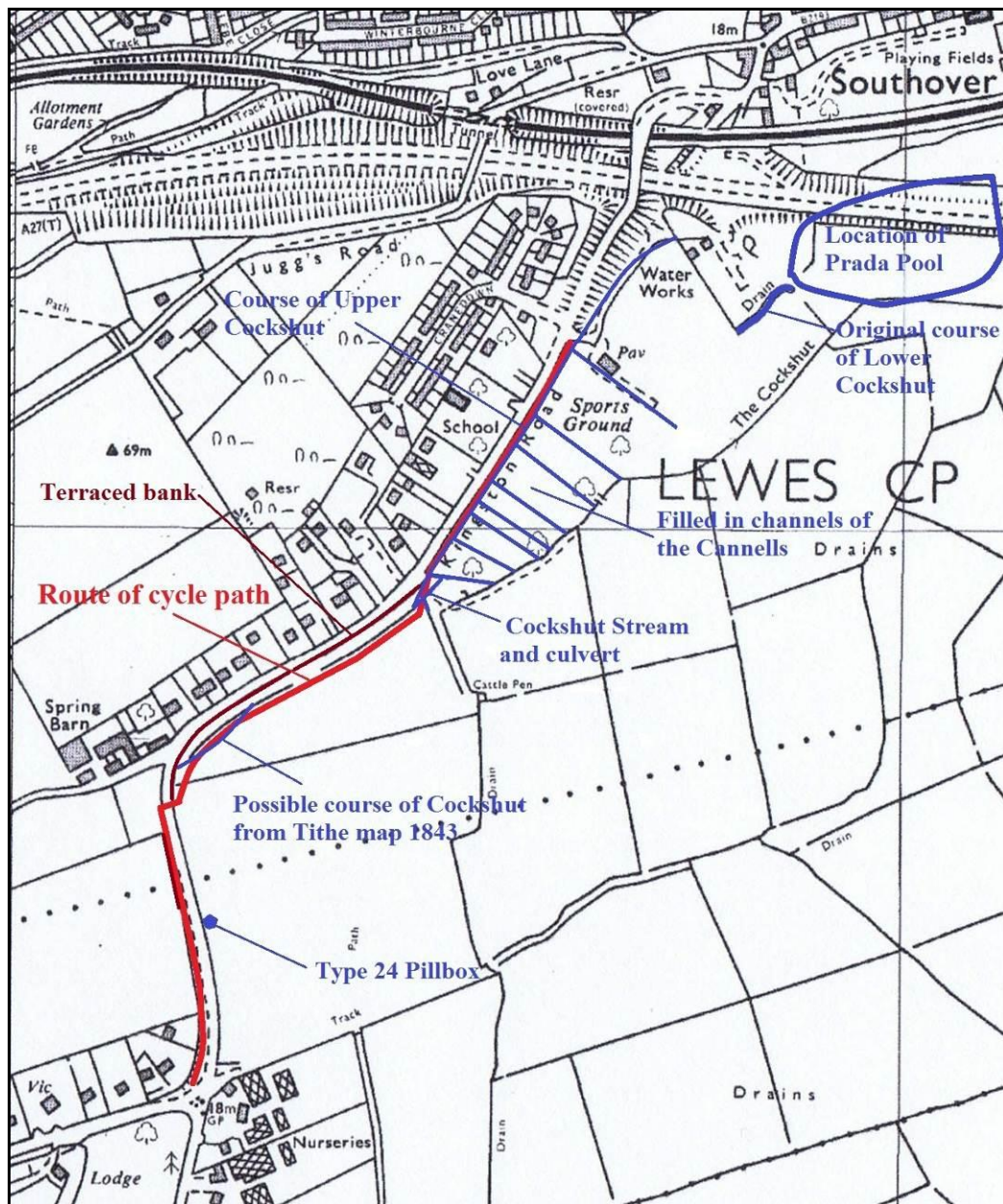


Fig. 16: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: Route of cycleway and possible impacts on archaeological remains  
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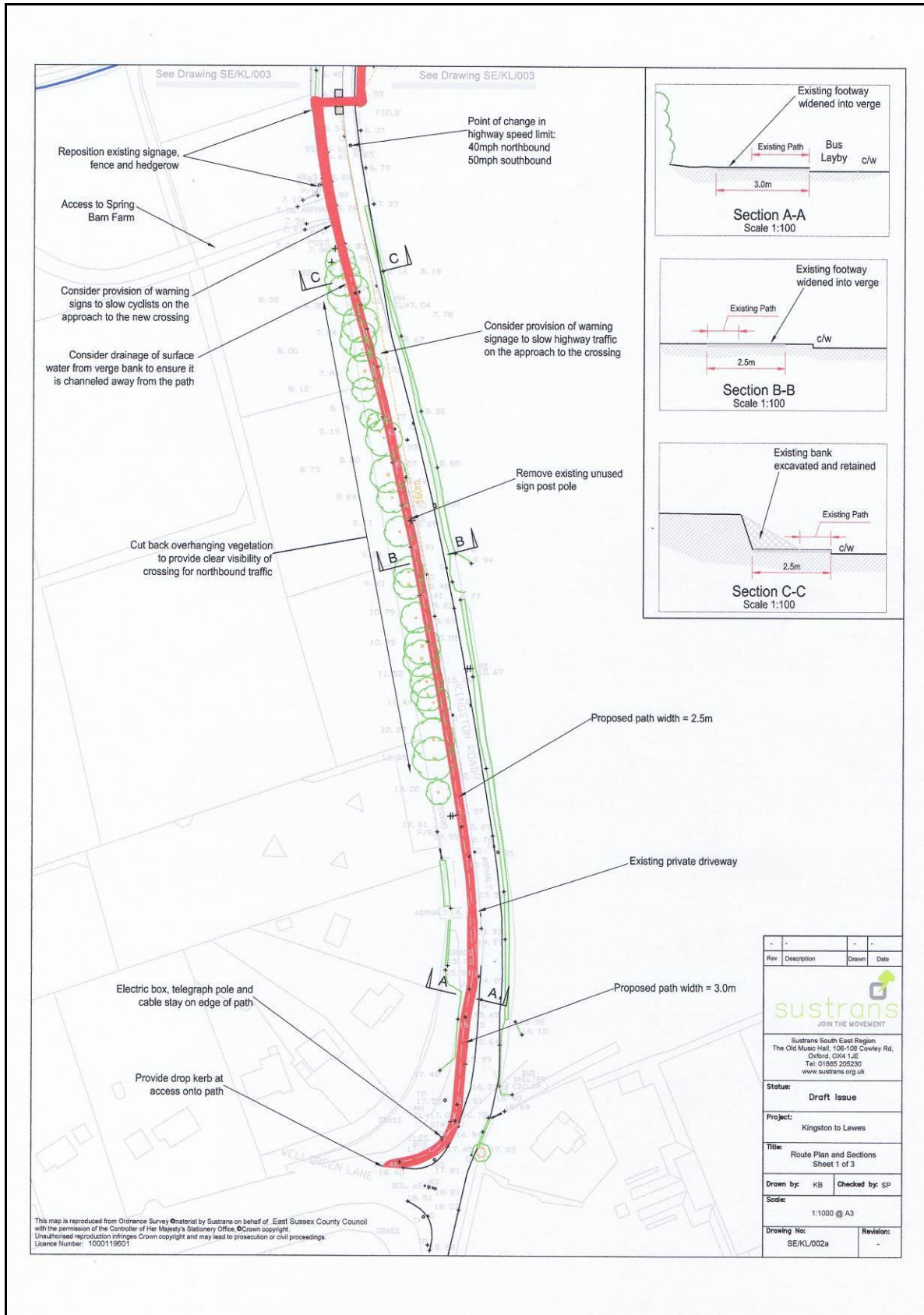


Fig. 17: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: Southern part of proposed cycleway (adapted from map provided by Sustrans)  
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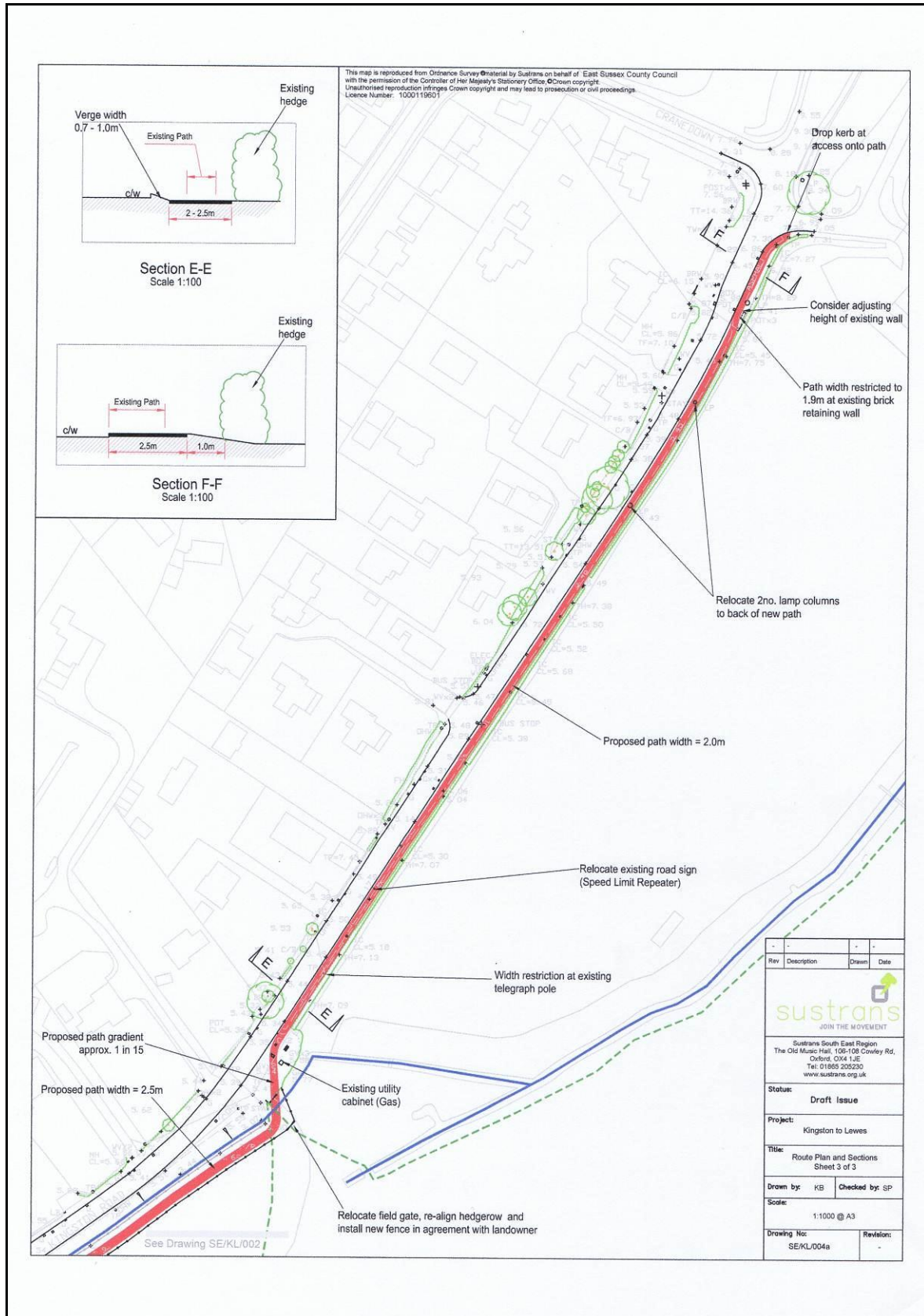


Fig. 19: Kingston to Lewes cycle path: Central part of proposed cycleway  
(adapted from map provided by Sustrans)  
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### Appendix 1: Archaeological Sites Recorded on the HER

HER Ref	Period	Type of Site	Notes
MES489/1921	Roman	Roman Road	Brighton to Glyndebourne
MES1559	17 <sup>th</sup> Century	Farmhouse	'Holdings'
MES1652	11 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> Century	Cluniatic Priory	St Pancras
MES1656	Palaeolithic	Hand axe	
MES1658	Middle Bronze Age	Cremation urns	
MES1668	Anglo Saxon	Cemetery	6 <sup>th</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> century
MES1742	Palaeolithic	Flintwork	Pig Down
MES1748	Neolithic Iron Age Medieval	Flint axe fragment Pottery Ditches with 14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century pottery	
MES1758	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Smock Mill	
MES2009	Undated	Field system	Houndean Farm
MES6935	Neolithic	Flintwork scatter	
MES6999	Roman	Coin	4 <sup>th</sup> Century
MES7202	18 <sup>th</sup> Century	Post Mill	
MES7315	Medieval	Priory Cottage	Watching brief – pits/ovens
MES7369	Medieval	St Pancras House	Watching brief - pits
MES7504	Bronze Age	Crop mark	Ploughed out barrow?
MES7505	Undated	Crop mark	Former driveway?
MES7615	WW2	Type 24 Pillbox	
MES7616	WW2	Type 24 Pillbox	
MES7660	WW2	Type 24 Pillbox	
MES7662	WW2	Anti-aircraft gun site	Rise Farm
MES9597	Roman	Brooch	1 <sup>st</sup> Century
MES9601	Roman	Coin	2 <sup>nd</sup> Century
MES9602	Roman	Coin	1 <sup>st</sup> Century
MES11181	Roman	Coin	1 <sup>st</sup> Century
MES15143	Medieval	Coin	
MES15148	Medieval	Coin	
MES18362	Late medieval	Horse pendant	
MES18731	17 <sup>th</sup> Century	Coin	
MES18734	17 <sup>th</sup> Century	Coin	

## **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 6<sup>th</sup> 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.

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