

**An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at
Seaford Head Sixth Form Centre, Seaford, East Sussex**

**NGR 548625, 98803
TV 486 988**

**Lewes District
Seaford Parish**

Prepared for Kier Construction

**Ellen Heppell BA, MIFA,
Robert Cole BA, MIFA**

**Project No. 6225
Report No. 2013188**

August 2013

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Summary

A Desk Based Assessment has been prepared for a site at Seaford Head Sixth Form Centre, Seaford, East Sussex in advance of the proposed extension of the Sixth Form College. The Site is currently occupied by a hard play area adjacent to existing college buildings. A review of existing archaeological and historical sources suggests that the site has a moderate potential for containing archaeological deposits of prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval date.

The evidence has been reviewed and recommendations for further mitigation are offered.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (a division of the University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology) has been commissioned by Kier Construction to carry out an archaeological appraisal, consisting of a desk based assessment (DBA) and preliminary walkover survey of the site of the proposed Sixth Form Centre at Seaford Head Community College, Seaford, East Sussex (Figs 1 & 2) (hereafter the 'Site'). The site has been proposed for the construction of new college buildings.
- 1.2 This report follows the recommendations set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 2001) and utilises existing information in order to establish as far as possible the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 1.3 The location is shown on Fig. 1. Centred on National Grid Reference 548625, 98803, the Site lies on the southern edge of Seaford, to the east of the historic core. The Site lies to the north of Steyne Road and the Seaford Head (Lower) Community College. The site is that of the Sixth Form Centre of the college and is separated from the main site by Steyne Road. The current buildings, fronting onto the road comprise classrooms and social space. The proposed development comprises the construction of laboratories and an ICT Suite to the rear (north) of these in an area of hardstanding. For the purposes of this assessment, the Site has been taken to be the whole of the rectangular plot excluding the college buildings which are to be retained (Fig. 2).
- 1.4 A wider Study Area with a radius of 1km has been considered to place the Site in context (Fig. 1). This Study Area includes a large number of Listed Buildings – only those directly affected by the proposed development are considered in this report.
- 1.5 It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal cannot be seen to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area but rather as an indicator of the area's potential based on existing information. Further non-intrusive and intrusive investigations such as geophysical surveys and machine-excavated trial trenching are usually needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains in a given area.
- 1.6 In drawing up this desk based assessment, cartographic and documentary sources held by the East Sussex Record Office at Lewes have been consulted. Archaeological data was obtained from the Historic Environment Record held by East Sussex County Council. Listed Building and Conservation Area data was acquired from English Heritage and Lewes District Council. Relevant sources held within Lewes reference

library and the Archaeology South-East library were utilised, and appropriate Internet databases interrogated. These included: The Defence of Britain Project, The English Heritage NMR Excavation Index and National Inventory, and the Magic website, which holds government digital data of designated sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Battlefields) in GIS map form.

2.0 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site is currently occupied by a brick building with flint rubble dressings and attendant outbuildings of brick and concrete construction. The main building is the former National School for Boys and Girls which was established by 1874. There is a short but steep slope from the front of the school down to the roadside, the road itself lying some 1.80m below the level of the main building, suggesting that there has been some terracing in this area. To the rear of the school buildings is an area of overgrown hardstanding (the former playground) with brick walls around it, concrete bases and outbuildings.
- 2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS Geology of Britain viewer, accessed 25 July 2013) the underlying geology in the vicinity of the site comprises outcrops of the bedrock, clays silts and sands of the Lambeth Group and the Culver Chalk Formation.

3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Town and Country Planning Legislation and Procedures

- 3.1.1 As of March 2012, Government policies relating to planning are given in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Section 12 (paragraphs 126 – 141) of the Framework (*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*) outlines policies relating to the historic environment and the key role it plays in the Government's definition of sustainable development, the principle which underpins the document.
- 3.1.2 The Framework requires that local planning authorities '*should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment*', recognising that '*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource*' and should be conserved '*in a manner appropriate to their significance*'.
- 3.1.3 The Framework requires that planning applicants should '*describe the significance of any heritage assets affected*' by their application, '*including any contribution made by their setting*'.

3.1.4 Although the NPPF replaces Planning Policy Statement 5, which dealt with the historic environment within the planning process, the Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (issued March 2010) which accompanied that document, remains in force for the time being to assist in the interpretation of NPPF policies relating to the historic environment.

3.2 Lewes District Local Plan

3.2.1 The Lewes District Local Plan also contains a number of policies relating to the historic environment. The Local Plan is due to be replaced by the Lewes District Local Development Framework (LDF). The Core Strategy of the LDF is due to be adopted in the summer of 2014 but in the interim many Local Plan policies remain in force. The policies relating to Listed Buildings (H2), Buildings of Local Visual or Historic Interest, (H3) Conservation Areas (H4, H5 & H7), Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest (H13) and Local Historic Interest (H14) have been saved.

3.2.2 Policies relating to Archaeological Sites (H9 – H11) have not been saved. The Lewes District Council website¹ states that these are covered by PPG 16, indicating that national planning policy is to be followed. The national policies of PPG16 (later PPS5) have themselves been superseded by the NPPF, discussed above.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The Historic Environment Record maintained by East Sussex County Council (ESCC), and held at County Hall, Lewes, was consulted (HER reference number 135/13), together with the NMR National Inventory and Excavation Index. Listed Building and Conservation Area data was acquired from English Heritage and Lewes District Council. Details were taken of all archaeological sites and listed buildings within a defined Study Area. The identified ESCC HER sites are tabulated in Appendix 1 and shown plotted on Fig. 1.

4.2 Nationally and Locally Designated Heritage Assets

4.2.1 Heritage assets comprise a site, building, place area or landscape of heritage interest. Such assets can be nationally designated, by legislation or locally listed by the local planning authority. Designated heritage assets are of a higher degree of status and significance, some of which enjoy a certain degree of legal protection from development. Nationally designated assets include Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields. These

¹ (http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan_Savedpoliciesfinal.pdf)

designations and others such as Conservation Areas and Archaeological Priority Zones are typically detailed in Unitary Development Plans, District Council Local Plans and County Council Plans with appropriate planning policies pertaining to each category.

4.2.2 *Scheduled Monuments (SM)*

No SAMs exist within, or in close proximity to, the Site (Fig. 1). Three SAMs exist within the wider Study Area: Martello Tower No. 74 (SM 1017359, Site **33**), c. 350m to the south-west of the site; Medieval Crypt, Church Street (SM1002289, Site **25**), 420m west; and Seaford Head Hillfort and Bowl Barrow (SM1014523, Site **11**), c. 1km south-east. None of these monuments are affected by the proposed development.

4.2.3 *Listed Buildings*

There are 37 Listed Buildings recorded within the Study Area. The majority of these are situated to the west and north-west of the site within the Seaford Town Centre Conservation Area and so will not be affected by the proposed development. None of the listed buildings have a direct view of the Site and so have not been illustrated.

4.2.4 *Archaeological Notification Area*

The Site lies entirely within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) of Seaford and Seaford Head. These records define areas in the county where there is a high potential to discover archaeological remains. It should be noted that this ANA has no specific relevance to the Site and in fact covers the historic core of Seaford and the coastline as far east as the mouth of the Cuckmere River.

4.2.5 *Other Designations*

The centre of Seaford is designated as a Conservation Area. It lies 100m to the north of the Site at its nearest point.

4.3 Archaeological Periods Represented

4.3.1 The timescale of the archaeological periods referred to in this report is shown below. The periods are given their usual titles. It should be noted that for most cultural heritage assessment purposes the boundaries between them are not sharply distinguished, even where definite dates based on historical events are used. All site numbers refer to Fig. 1.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c. 750,000 BC - c. 10,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Mesolithic (c. 10,000 BC - c.5,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Neolithic (c. 5,000 BC - c.2,300 BC)
Prehistoric: Bronze Age (c. 2,300 BC - c. 600 BC)
Prehistoric: Iron Age (c. 600 BC - AD 43)
Romano-British (AD 43 - c. AD 410)
Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410 - AD 1066)
Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)
Post-medieval (AD 1540 to 1900)
Modern (1900 to date)

4.3.2 There are a number of maritime sites recorded on the East Sussex HER as being within one kilometre of the proposed development site. These have not been included in this study as they are not considered to be relevant.

4.4 Palaeolithic

4.4.1 Boxgrove is the only site that contains large numbers of *in situ* finds of Palaeolithic date so far discovered in Sussex. A relatively small number of isolated findspots are known, but most of the artefacts found have been recovered from geologically disturbed contexts. The majority of the finds in the region have been associated with the lines of raised beaches in the Upper Coastal Plain – as at Boxgrove and Slindon (Woodcock 1978). Other finds have been retrieved from the chalk downland plateaux and the river gravel terraces, although these deposits are ‘fragmentary and thin’ (Woodcock 1999). More rarely, artefacts have also been retrieved from the downland slopes themselves (Pope 2000, 221-222).

4.4.2 The East Sussex HER records two sites of Palaeolithic date within the one kilometre radius of the Site. These comprise unprovenanced artefacts, flint hand axes and other tools (Sites **1 & 2**).

4.5 Mesolithic

4.5.1 Many Mesolithic sites in Sussex are represented by concentrations of flintwork rather than by settlement sites. These flint scatters are found in all parts of the county, forming clusters that may represent activity zones.

The clusters predominate in the river valleys, with other sizeable concentrations on the High Weald and along the Coastal Plain.

- 4.5.2 The East Sussex HER records one Mesolithic site within the one kilometre radius of the Site. This consists of artefacts recovered from the general vicinity of Hawks Brow (Site 3). There are also unprovenanced artefacts from Site 2 which may be Mesolithic

4.6 Neolithic

- 4.6.1 Flintwork concentrations, causewayed enclosures and barrows indicate that during the Neolithic period settlement and farming was concentrated along the raised beaches and on the Chalk downland. This period saw the intensification of downland forest clearance (Drewett 1999, 16). A variety of different monument types are represented on the Downland block east of the Ouse, including possible flint mines, long barrows and one causewayed enclosure (Coombe Hill).

- 4.6.2 The East Sussex HER records three Neolithic sites within the one kilometre radius of the Site. All three relate to finds of flint artefacts (Sites 3, 4 & 5). These are generally poorly provenanced.

4.7 Bronze Age

- 4.7.1 Early Bronze Age settlement sites are still thought to be poorly represented in Sussex as a whole. By the Middle Bronze Age, however, increased population and perhaps drier soils had encouraged settlement to spread from the Downs onto the Coastal Plain and it continued to increase in the Late Bronze Age. The downland was quite densely settled at this period, particularly in the middle and late phases (Drewett, Rudling & Gardiner 1988).

- 4.7.2 The East Sussex HER records five Bronze Age sites within the one kilometre radius of the Site. One entry refers to a possible barrow excavated on the Gore in 1868 (Site 7). The others relate to artefacts from assemblages that cover broad time scales (Sites 1 and 3) and isolated findspots (Sites 5 & 6).

4.8 Iron Age

- 4.8.1 Most of the evidence for Iron Age activity in Sussex is found on the downland, and is noticeably scarcer than that for Bronze Age activity, with the most visible evidence relating to a series of defended enclosures, many of which originated in the Late Bronze Age (Hamilton & Manley 1997), a good local example existing on Seaford Head about 1.5km to the south-east (Site 11). Farming settlements and enclosures are also known.

4.8.2 The East Sussex HER lists four other Iron Age entries within the one kilometre radius of the Site. One of the entries concerns a midden containing Iron Age pottery found on Hawks Brow (Site **3**), while the other three comprise poorly provenanced finds of Iron Age coins, two Gaulish and one Durotrigan (from Dorset), found locally in the 1870s (Sites **8 - 10**).

4.9 Roman

4.9.1 During the Roman period, Sussex formed part of the client kingdom of the Regni. Most of the major sites of the period occupy the river valleys and coastal plains. Settlement on the downland perpetuated earlier rhythms, consisting mainly of small agricultural settlements set within field systems, although the downland blocks west of the Adur valley attracted higher status occupation with a number of villas being established, together with temples (Rudling 1999).

4.9.2 The East Sussex HER lists eight Roman entries within the one kilometre radius of the Site. Hawks Brow, to the east, has produced a number of finds of Roman material that suggest a settlement focus of some kind on the hill (Site **3**). Other discoveries in close proximity include a Roman cemetery (Site **12**) and a number of cremation burials that might relate to a second cemetery nearer the sea (Site **13**). A Roman road (Margary No. 144) is thought to extend from the cemetery area northwards towards the Downs, roughly following the line of Arundel Road and part of Alfriston Road. An excavation at No. 2 The Close uncovered a Roman boundary ditch (Site **16**). The area has also produced gold coins of Constantius II and a small bronze figurine, both of which are poorly provenanced (Sites **14 & 15**). The evidence suggests a significant Roman settlement on the western slopes of Seaford Head, exploiting the sheltered natural harbour.

4.10 Anglo- Saxon

4.10.1 The area of densest Saxon settlement in Sussex (as identified by cemeteries) is thought to have lain between the Ouse and Cuckmere rivers (Bell 1978, 64). The area is likely, therefore, to have seen extensive early settlement at this time. The place-name Seaford is first attested in 788 (*Saforda*), in relation to the river, which originally entered the sea at this point (Mawer & Stenton 1930, 363). However, the nature of Anglo-Saxon settlement at Seaford is poorly understood (Aldsworth & Freke 1976; Gardiner 1992; Harris 2005).

4.10.2 The East Sussex HER lists two Anglo-Saxon entries within the one kilometre radius of the Site. These are general entries relating to Saxon settlement in the town (Sites **17 & 18**).

4.10.3 By this period, the river had migrated across towards the east, reaching the sea at Seaford. The harbour area is likely to have been utilised at this time.

4.11 Medieval

4.11.1 Seaford developed as a port at the mouth of the Ouse, superseding Lewes. The river mouth had been deflected eastwards by longshore drift, and Seaford was in a much better position to service coastal traffic. The town was not mentioned in Domesday Book, but was an established market centre, growing rapidly after the Conquest (Gardiner 1995). It became a minor Cinque Port, a 'limb' of Hastings, and was an important and busy entrepot, but by the 1280s had begun to decline. The port's fortunes continued to wane during the later medieval period, the victim of both coastal change and French raids. It was particularly vulnerable to the latter, having no town walls, although a trebuchet (a siege engine) was mentioned in 1334.

4.11.2 The Site lies to the east of the medieval town of Seaford. The knoll to the south of the college grounds would have formed a prominent feature at this time, jutting out into the harbour, and was known as Millburgh. Local tradition states that it was fortified (the suffix *-burgh* is often used for defended sites of Saxon origin), although there is no clear evidence for this. The knoll would have been a prominent landmark within the harbour, and may have had some kind of mark or structure on it for guiding ships in. It may also have been used by fishermen. The remainder of the college grounds, including the Site, was probably low-lying marshy pasture.

4.11.2 The East Sussex HER lists 13 medieval entries within the one kilometre radius of the Site. One entry is a general reference to the medieval borough (Site **20**). Others detail individual buildings of medieval date, medieval deposits or finds recovered during archaeological investigations (Sites **21 - 29**). The sites of two medieval hospitals are also recorded: St James (Site **19**) and St Leonard (Site **30**).

4.12 Post-medieval and Modern

4.12.1 By the early post-medieval period, Seaford had become a 'decayed haven', the harbour little more than a 'duckpool'. The town's fortunes improved from the late 18th-century, and particularly with the arrival of the railway in the mid 19th-century. During the Napoleonic Wars and both World Wars the town hosted major temporary military camps.

4.12.2 The Site is likely to have been utilised as agricultural land at this time. The Tithe map of 1839 shows the site within an area of long narrow fields running north to south off the roadside.

4.12.3 The East Sussex HER lists six sites of post-medieval date within 1km of the Site. These comprise a windmill (Site **32**), a 19th century fort which is no longer extant (Site **32**), the scheduled Martello tower (Site **33**) and a 19th century convalescent home (Site **34**). The Defence of Britain database records four machine-gun emplacements (pillboxes): three form a group at the base of Seaford Head (Site **41**) while the fourth is located just west of the College Grounds (Site **40**).

4.13 Undated

4.13.1 The East Sussex HER also lists four undated entries within the one kilometre radius of the Site. These comprise undated earthworks (Sites **35 & 36**), an undated possible earthwork (Site **38**) and a culvert (Site **39**).

5.0 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.2 The earliest available map of the Site is the Seaford Tithe Map of 1839 (Fig. 3). Steyne Road, which defines the southern boundary of the site, is already extant but at this point in time the site lies outside the limits of the town within a managed rural landscape of rectangular fields. The site itself is one of a series of long narrow plots. Many of these property divisions are reflected by the modern street plan of Seaford, particularly in the immediate vicinity of the site.

5.3 By the time of the 1874 Ordnance Survey map was produced (Fig. 4) the National School for Boys and Girls had been established on the site. These buildings form the core of the current site layout.

5.4 On the 1899 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5) the narrow plots discussed above are no longer shown and the land to the east of the proposed development comprises allotments. By this date the boundaries around the playground are established and an outbuilding constructed against its rear wall. By the early 20th century the school was extended to the rear (north) with the extant hall being added (Fig. 6). By the middle of the 20th century, the suburbs of Seaford were also extending into the area, with the allotments being superseded by roads and houses, this expansion continuing through the latter part of the 20th century (e.g. Figs. 7-9). The Ordnance Survey map of 1974-5 (Fig. 9) shows buildings on the rear (north) of the development site.

5.5 The map evidence indicates that the historic land-use of the Site can be summarised as: agricultural land up to the mid-19th century and then the site of a school.

6.0 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 6.1 A walkover survey by the author was undertaken in respect of the site on 26 July 2013. The weather was good and all external areas of the Site were accessible and inspected. Some internal photographs were also provided by the client.
- 6.2 The objective of the walkover survey was to identify historic landscape features not plotted on existing maps, together with other archaeological surface anomalies or artefact scatters, and also to assess the existence of constraints or areas of disturbance that may have impacted upon the predicted archaeological resource. The walkover survey was rapid, within the parameters of the project, and was not intended as a detailed survey.
- 6.3 The Site is largely covered by a tarmac playing surface and buildings edges (Fig. 11). Drain runs were visible and it is assumed that there will be other services present.
- 6.4 No evidence of any archaeological or historic landscape features were observed on the Site.
- 6.5 The interior photographs show a typical school building of this era. Features such as blocked in fireplaces are visible in the main hall and it is presumed that other original features will be present. The buildings on site (Fig 10) comprise classrooms, a caretaker's house, the school hall and some outbuildings.

7.0 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 7.1 A preliminary review of the cultural heritage evidence detailed earlier indicates that the Site has moderate archaeological potential.

7.2 Prehistoric

- 7.2.1 The locality of the proposed development area has produced significant evidence for prehistoric activity. The higher spur of land to the east has produced evidence for later prehistoric activity, including Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts and an Iron Age midden – the latter is significant, as it suggests an occupation or activity site.
- 7.2.2 The potential of the Site for this period is therefore considered to be moderate.

7.3 Roman

- 7.3.1 The evidence suggests a small settlement of some kind utilising the resources of the estuary, with artefactual material found just to the east and a cemetery to the south-east. The river itself flowed into the sea at Newhaven at this period, and the low-lying area around the site is likely to

have been marshland. It is likely that the knoll to the south of the site would have been used at this time, although no evidence currently exists for this. However, it would be unusual for such a prominent feature to be ignored.

- 7.3.2 The potential of the proposed development site for this period is considered to be moderate (with the southern end of the College Grounds having a high potential).

7.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 7.4.1 No evidence exists for Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site.

- 7.4.2 The potential of the proposed development site for this period is low.

7.5 Medieval

- 7.5.1 The site lay to the east of the known medieval settlement core, on the edge of the harbour. Land-use was probably agricultural.

- 7.5.2 The potential of the proposed development site for this period is considered to be low.

7.6 Post-Medieval

- 7.6.1 The post-medieval land-use of the site has been as open land, originally agricultural until the construction of the extant school and its subsequent extension.

- 7.6.2 The potential of the Site for this period is considered to be moderate.

7.7 Summary of Potential

- 7.7.1 A desk-based assessment can generally only consider the potential of a site in principle. As is the case here, its conclusions usually require testing by fieldwork in order to confirm whether remains are actually present and, if this is the case, to establish their character, condition and extent and thus indicate the weight that ought to be attached to their preservation. It must always be acknowledged that remains of a type for which there is no prior evidence may be found on a site by fieldwork.

- 7.7.2 The potential for discovery of new sites has been revealed by a review of known archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity of the Site. The estimated potential for sites and/or findspots being located within the appraisal area can be summarised thus:

Prehistoric – Moderate
Romano-British - Moderate

Anglo-Saxon - Low
Medieval –Low
Post-medieval – Moderate

- 7.7.4 To conclude, the proposed development area is considered to lie within an area of moderate potential for containing deposits of prehistoric, Romano-British and perhaps post-medieval date, and low potential for all later periods.

8.0 EXISTING IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 8.1 The main impact has been the construction of the school. This will have involved excavation for foundations and service runs and may have involved some site levelling/terracing. These works may have truncated or otherwise damaged any archaeological deposits in the areas affected.

9.0 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 9.1 The proposed development will comprise the demolition of the caretaker's house, and outbuildings and the construction of buildings in the tarmacked area to the rear of the school (Fig. 10).

Construction

- 9.2 The likely impacts of the construction phase are relatively straightforward to identify. The high level of ground disturbance from activities such as excavations for footings, service runs and ground reductions have the potential to destroy or seriously damage any sub-surface deposits.
- 9.3 The proposed buildings will, in places, mask those existing building which are to be retained thus having a minor visual impact on these assets. Most of the identified Listed Buildings within the Study Area are considered to be too far from the Site, and separated by intervening buildings, for the development to have any impact on their fabrics and settings. It is likely that the site will be masked from the nearby conservation area and listed buildings by the surrounding suburbs and by the retained buildings at the front of the site.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1 The Site has been shown to have a moderate potential for containing significant archaeological deposits that may provide important additional information relating to the prehistoric and Romano-British settlement of the Hawks Brow/Seaford Head area. A number of preliminary recommendations will be offered in this section to provide a suggested framework for future mitigation. It should be stressed at this point that few

details beyond a ground plan are currently available for any proposed site development, so the full ground-level impact can only be considered in the broadest terms. The recommended response can be divided into two phases. All of the following comments should be discussed with East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officers.

10.2 *Evaluation*

A limited programme of trial trenching should be implemented within the tarmacked area to the rear of the school to a suitable sample size agreed with ESCC to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and the depth of any overburden/extent of truncation. In addition, the results of any geotechnical ground investigations should be examined by a specialist geoarchaeologist to characterise the underlying geology. The information provided by the Phase 1 works can then be used to formulate an appropriate level of further mitigation as appropriate.

10.3 *Building Recording*

A programme of building recording (Level 1-2) should be undertaken in advance of the development to ensure that the historic school buildings are recorded prior to their alteration.

11.0 **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Archaeology South-East would like to thank the following for their help and advice in the preparation of this report:

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INTERNET RESOURCES

www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

www.magic.gov.uk

**Archaeology South-East
Seaford Head Sixth Form Centre, Seaford**

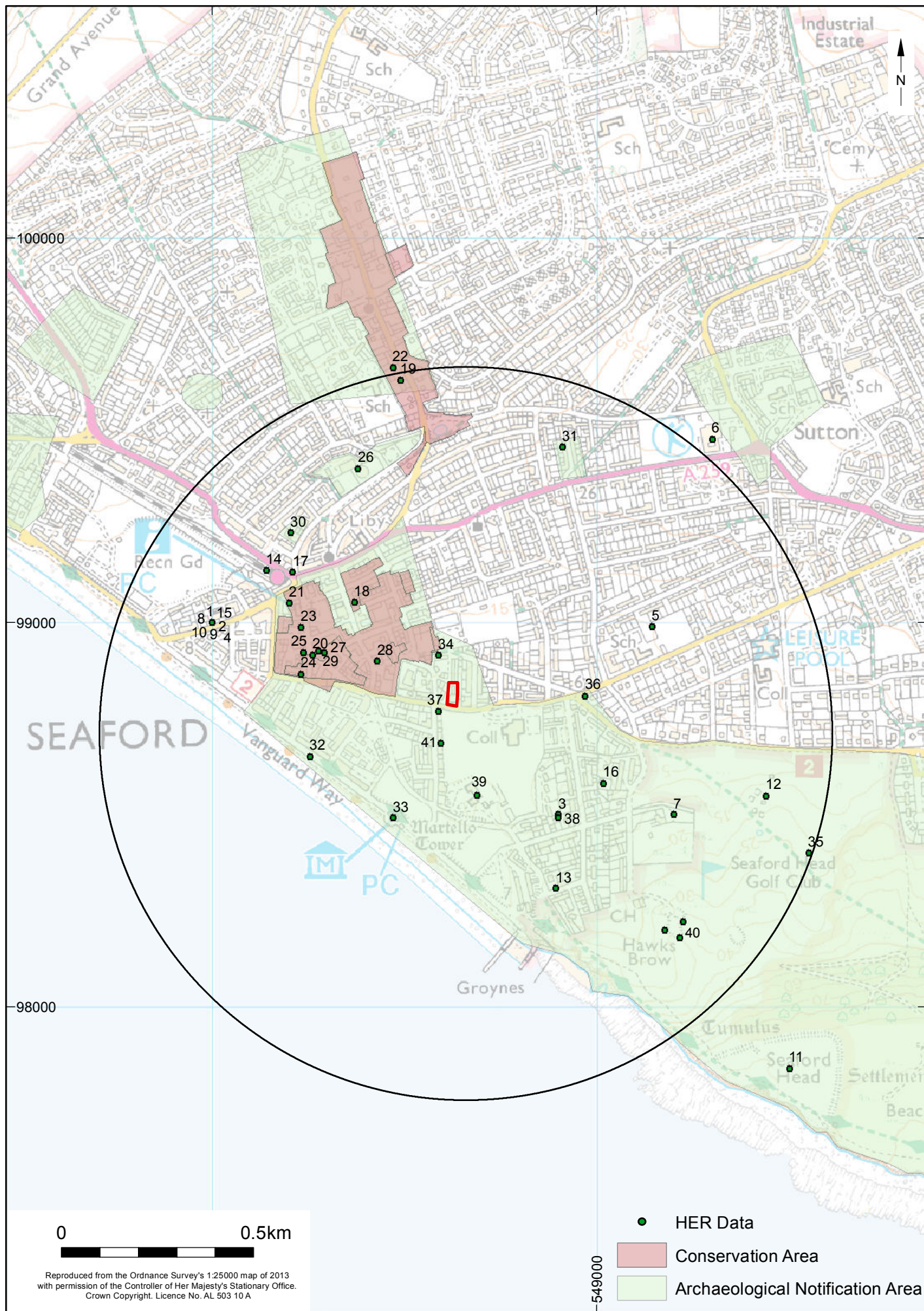
Appendix 1 - Summary Table of Archaeological Sites (refer to Fig. 1)
(Listed Building numbers are in *italics*)

Site No.	HER/LBS/DOB No.	NGR (TV)	Description	Period
1	MES1703	48 99	Collection of flint tools, ranging from Palaeolithic to Bronze Age, collected by Mr Hurrell c.1910. No detailed provenances known.	Prehistoric
2	MES11	48 99	4 Palaeolithic handaxes, 1 Levallois flake and 1 flake. Exact location of finds is unknown however some came from Seaford Hill	Prehistoric
3	MES1702	489 985	Numerous finds from Hawks Brow – Mesolithic flint scatter, Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts, Iron Age midden and Roman and medieval pottery.	Prehistoric - Medieval
4	MES1694	48 99	Neolithic flint scrapers found since 1923.	Neolithic
5	MES17264	4914 9898	Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age end scraper and flint awl/borer	Neolithic & Bronze Age
6	MES1706	48 99	Early Bronze Age flint dagger found by Mr Hurrell.	Bronze Age
7	MES1700	492 985	Possible barrow excavated in 1868 – prehistoric flint flakes and Roman pottery found.	Bronze Age & Romano-British
8	MES1695	48 99	Gaulish coin found before 1879 – Evans type A:3, uninscribed AV1/4-stater.	Iron Age
9	MES1696	48 99	Gaulish coin found before 1879 – Evans type B 8, uninscribed AV stater.	Iron Age
10	MES1697	48 99	Durotrigan coin found beneath cliffs – Evans type F:1/3, uninscribed AR stater.	Iron Age
11	MES1699	4950 9784	Unvallated hillfort dating to the Iron Age on a high cliff facing the Channel. Roman occupation was also uncovered on the site. Site of two Armada beacons in 1587. A World War II magazine/shelter lies within the eastern ditch of the fort. Scheduled.	Iron Age, Romano-British & Post-Medieval
12	MES1701	4944 9855	Roman cemetery, excavated in 1824-5, 1868 and 1876-9. Many cinerary urns, coins and pottery.	Romano-British
13	MES1714	489 981	Roman pottery vessels found during road construction, c.1900. Some contained burnt bones.	Romano-British
14	MES1708	48 99	Bronze figurine found in gravel deposit near old bed of river before 1926. Identified as Harpocrates, god of Silence.	Romano-British
15	MES1688	48 99	Gold coins of Constantius II (337-361 AD) found during trenching.	Romano-British
16	MES19757	4902 9858	Evaluation at 2 The Close uncovered Roman boundary ditch and earlier flint scatter.	Romano-British
17	MES6	48 99	Saxon settlement.	Anglo-Saxon

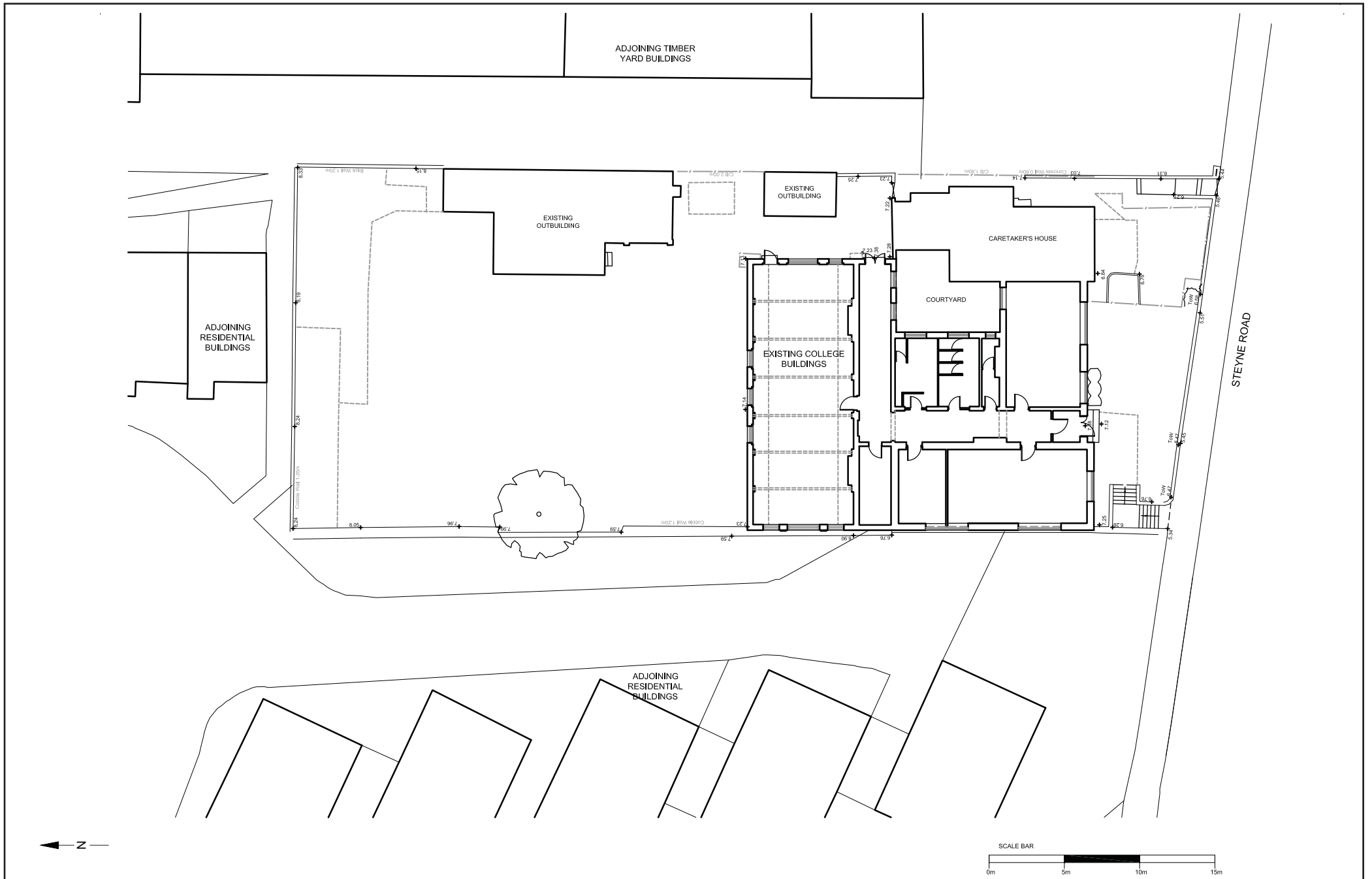
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18	MES19366	4837 9901	Saxon Settlement from documentary evidence (Possible duplicate of above entry)	Anglo-Saxon
19	MES1691	4820 9923	Medieval Hospital. St James Hospital (site of) which existed until AD 1500	Medieval
20	MES1750	486 989	Medieval borough of Seaford.	Medieval
21	MES12	4820 9905	Pottery stag found in 1858.	Medieval
22	MES17252	4846 9966	Findspot: Medieval pottery sherds 11 th -12 th C	Medieval
23	MES13	482 990	13 th -14 th C building remains and pits found during excavations by SAFU in 1976.	Medieval
24	MES14	4823 9887	12 th – 15 th C settlement features excavated by SAFU in 1979.	Medieval
25	MES1692	4823 9892	13 th C undercroft – The Crypt.	Medieval
26	MES1709	4838 9940	Early medieval glazed pottery found during construction of gasholder, c.1929.	Medieval
27	MES7246	4830 9890	15 th C building and earlier medieval features found during evaluation by ASE in 2001-2002.	Medieval
28	MES7341	4843 9890	13 th – 14 th C buildings and rubbish pits found during excavations by DAS in 2006.	Medieval
29	MES8736	48276 98926	Building remains found during watching brief by ASE, 2006-2007.	Medieval & Post-Medieval
30	MES1690	48 99	Hospital of St Leonard – leper hospital founded 1147, dissolved after 1368.	Medieval
31	MES3	48 99	Windmill	Medieval & Post-Medieval
32	MES17052	48261 98666	Site of Napoleonic Fort recorded on 1805 Surveyors Draft. Partially extant on 1st edition OS, but destroyed by 2nd edition OS	Post-Medieval
33	MES1710	4847 9849	Martello Tower No. 74, built 1805-6, altered for residential use 1932.	Post-Medieval
34	MES62	486 989	Seaside Convalescent Home, built c.1874.	Post-Medieval
35	MES1711	4963 9854	Earthwork bank and ditch.	Undated
36	MES1712	4897 9881	Ham Bank and part of an ancient trackway or road	Undated
37	MES21282	4859 9877	Undated Culvert possibly associated with a demolished house	Undated
38	MES21665	4889 9849	Possible field boundary denoted by a flint linear feature in the ground.	Undated
39	292576	48691 98559	Seaford College of Education (Corsica Hall) <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
40	<u>S0007043</u> , <u>S0008611</u> & <u>S0008612</u>	492 983	Three Type FW3/25 pillboxes.	Post-Medieval
41	<u>S0000723</u>	486 987	Pillbox.	Post-Medieval

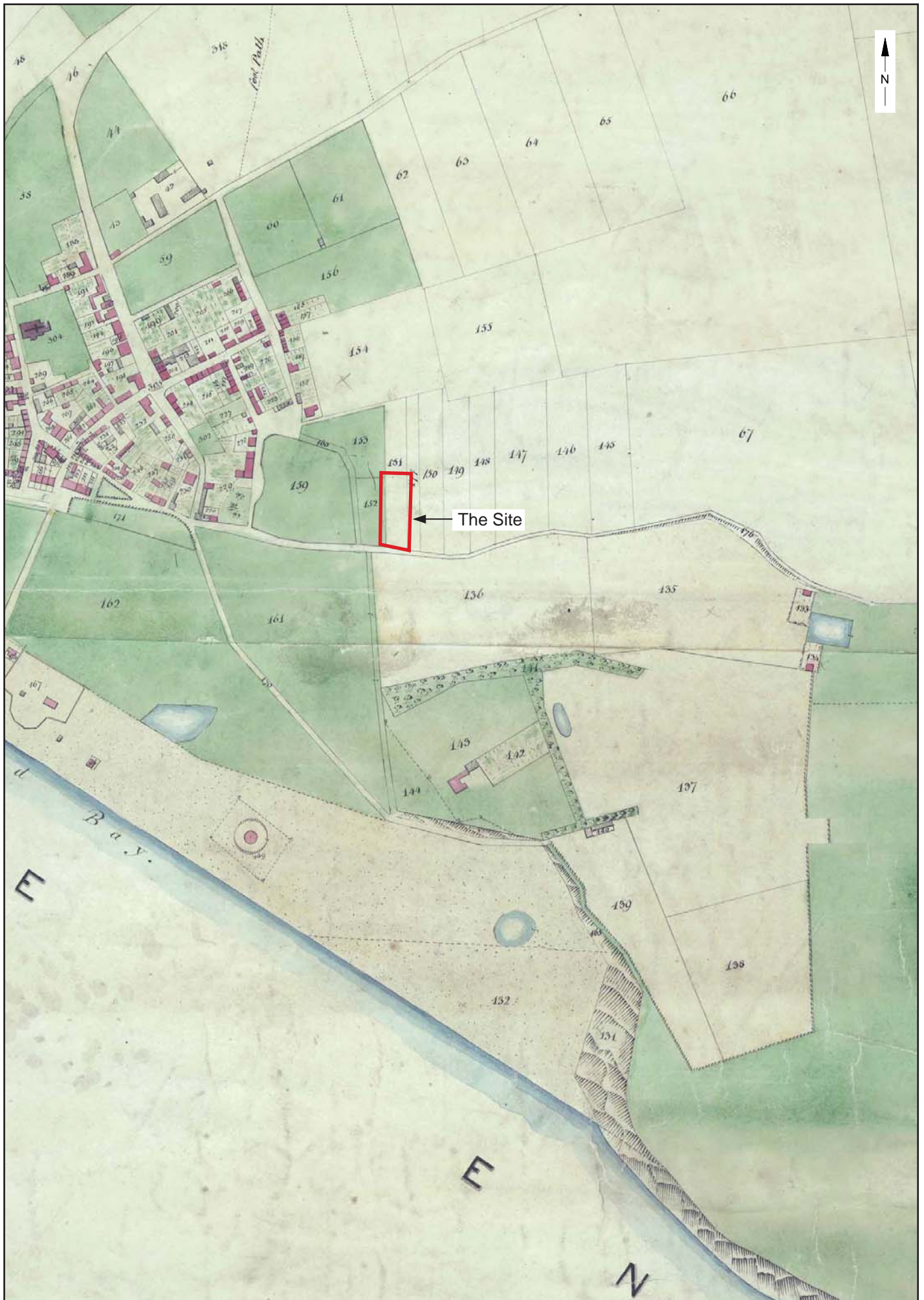
HER – Historic Environment Record
LBS – Listed Building Reference
DOB – Defence of Britain



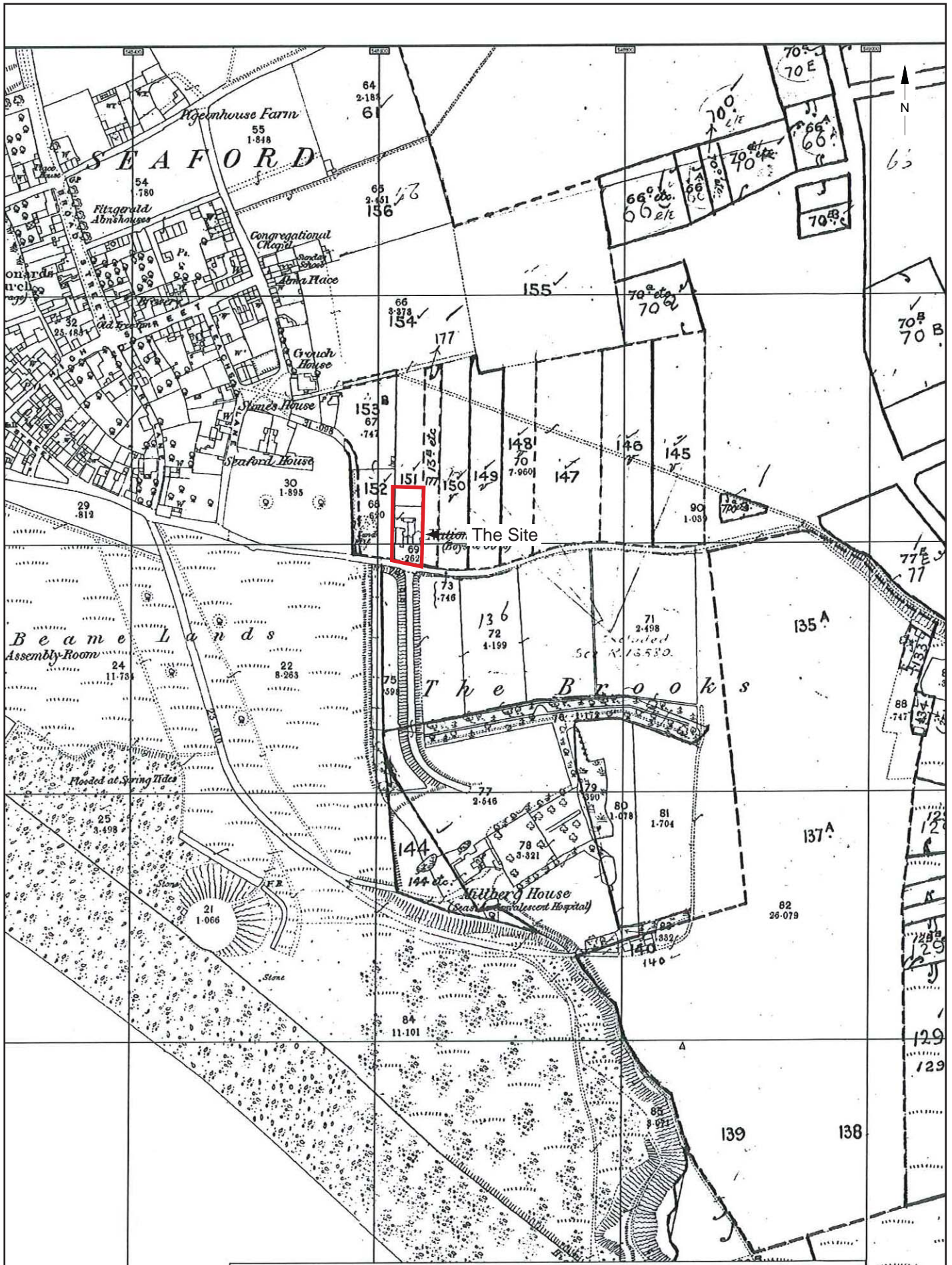
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Project Ref: 6225	August 2013	Site location, study area and archaeological data	
Report Ref: 2013188	Drawn by: RHC		



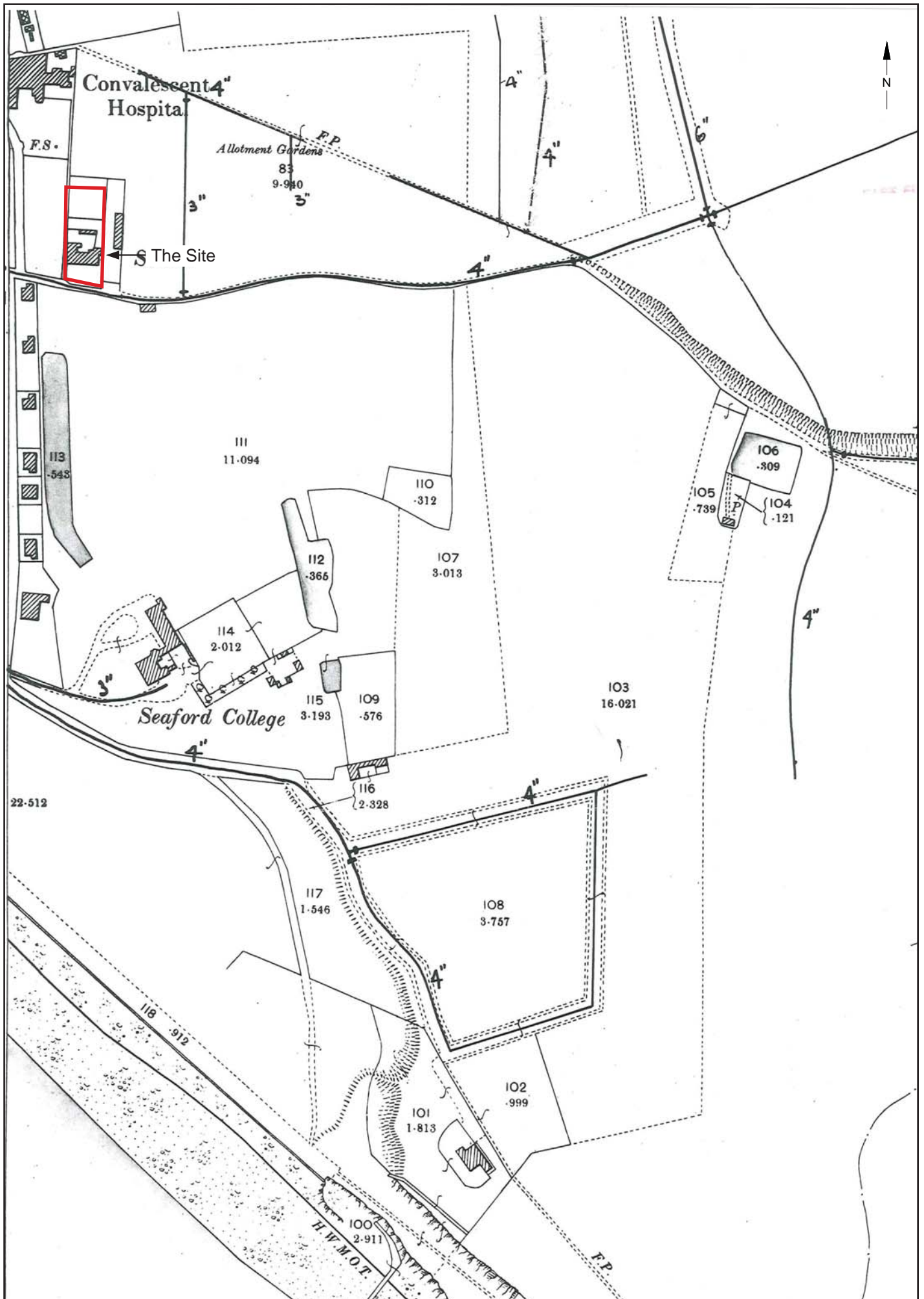
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Project Ref: 6225	August 2013	Existing Site Plan		
Report Ref: 2013188	Drawn by: RHC			



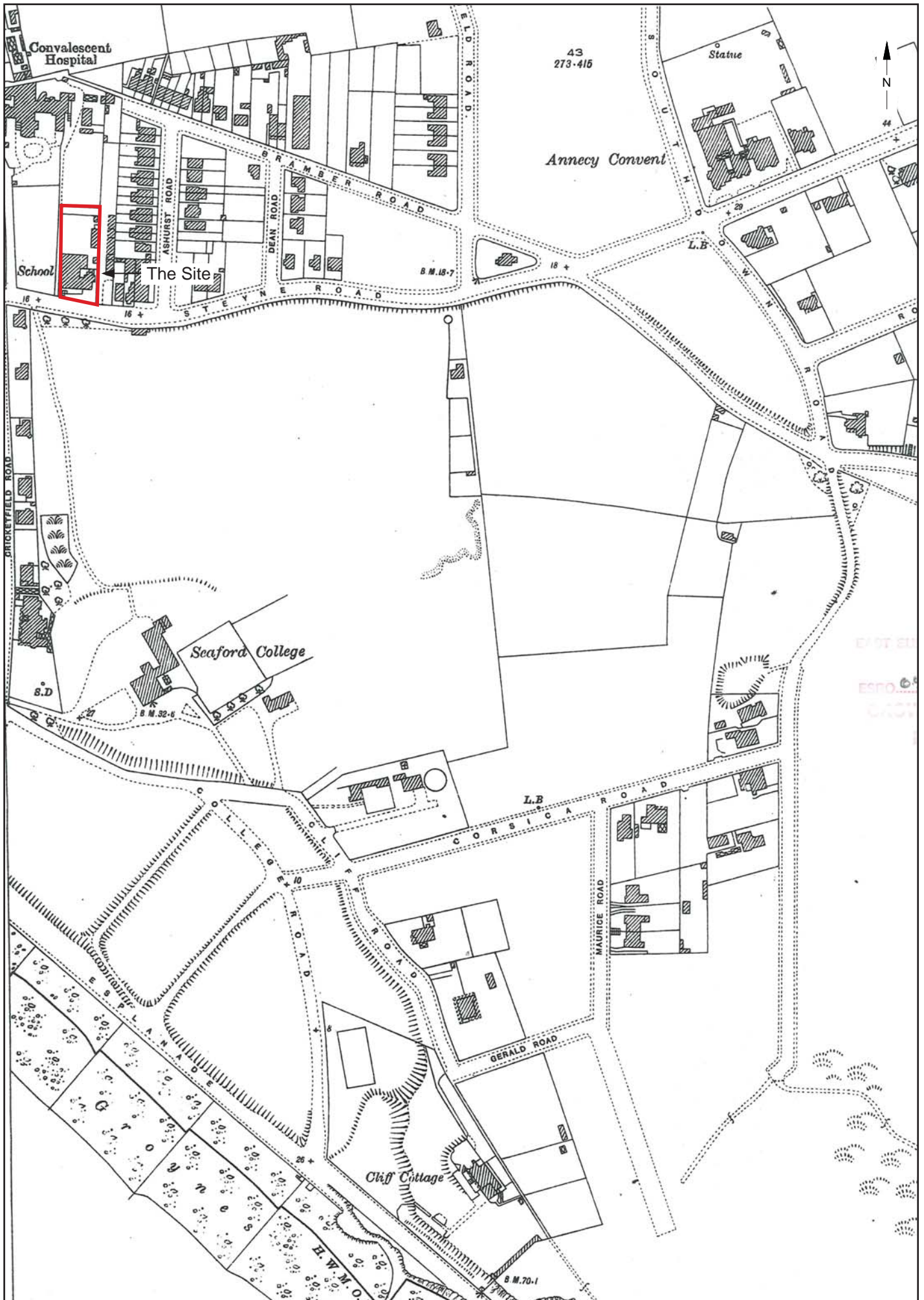
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Project Ref: 6225	August 2013	Seaford Tithe map, 1839	
Report Ref: 2013188	Drawn by: RHC		



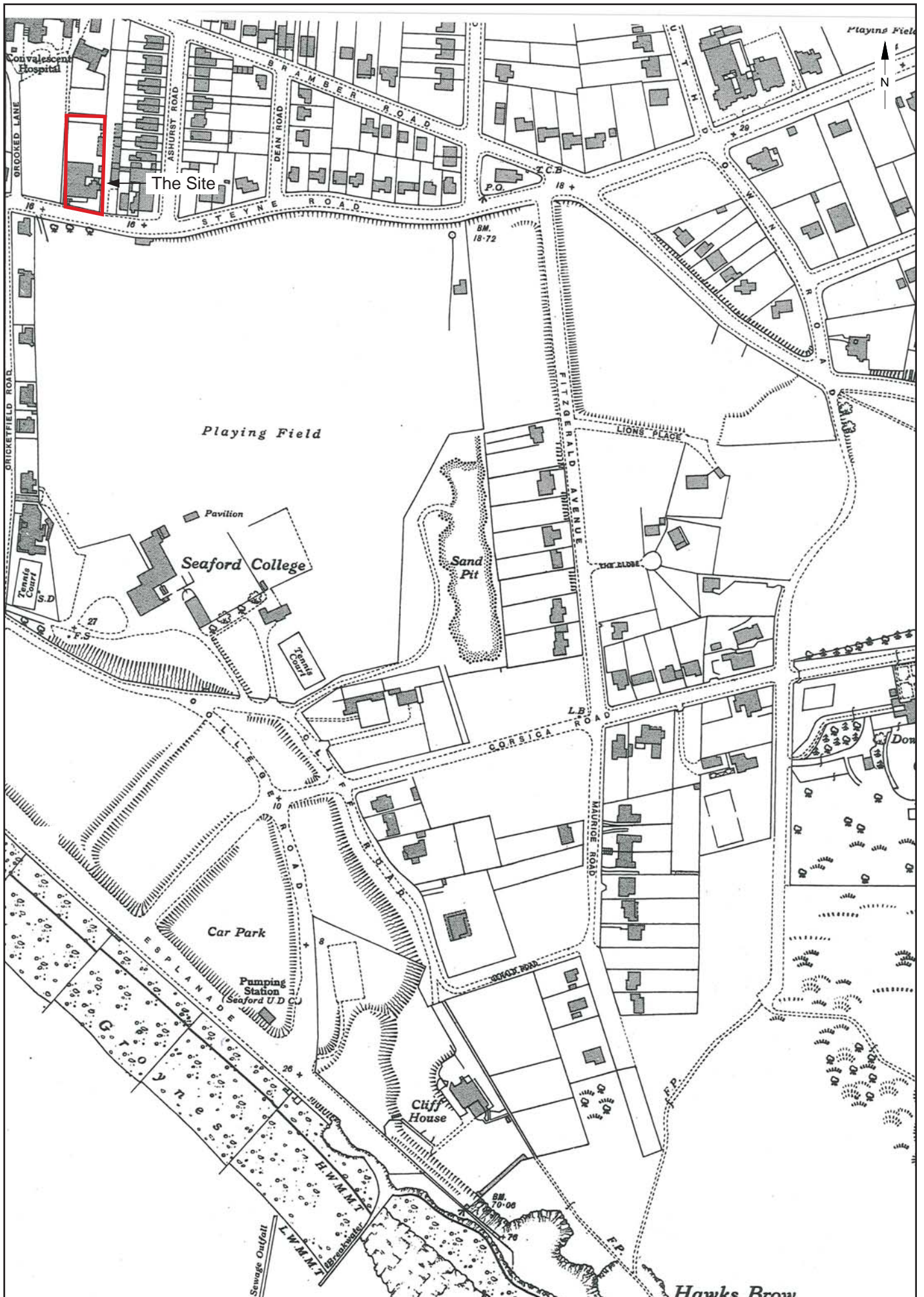
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Project Ref: 6225	August 2013	Ordnance Survey 25" map 1874		
Report Ref: 2013188	Drawn by: RHC			



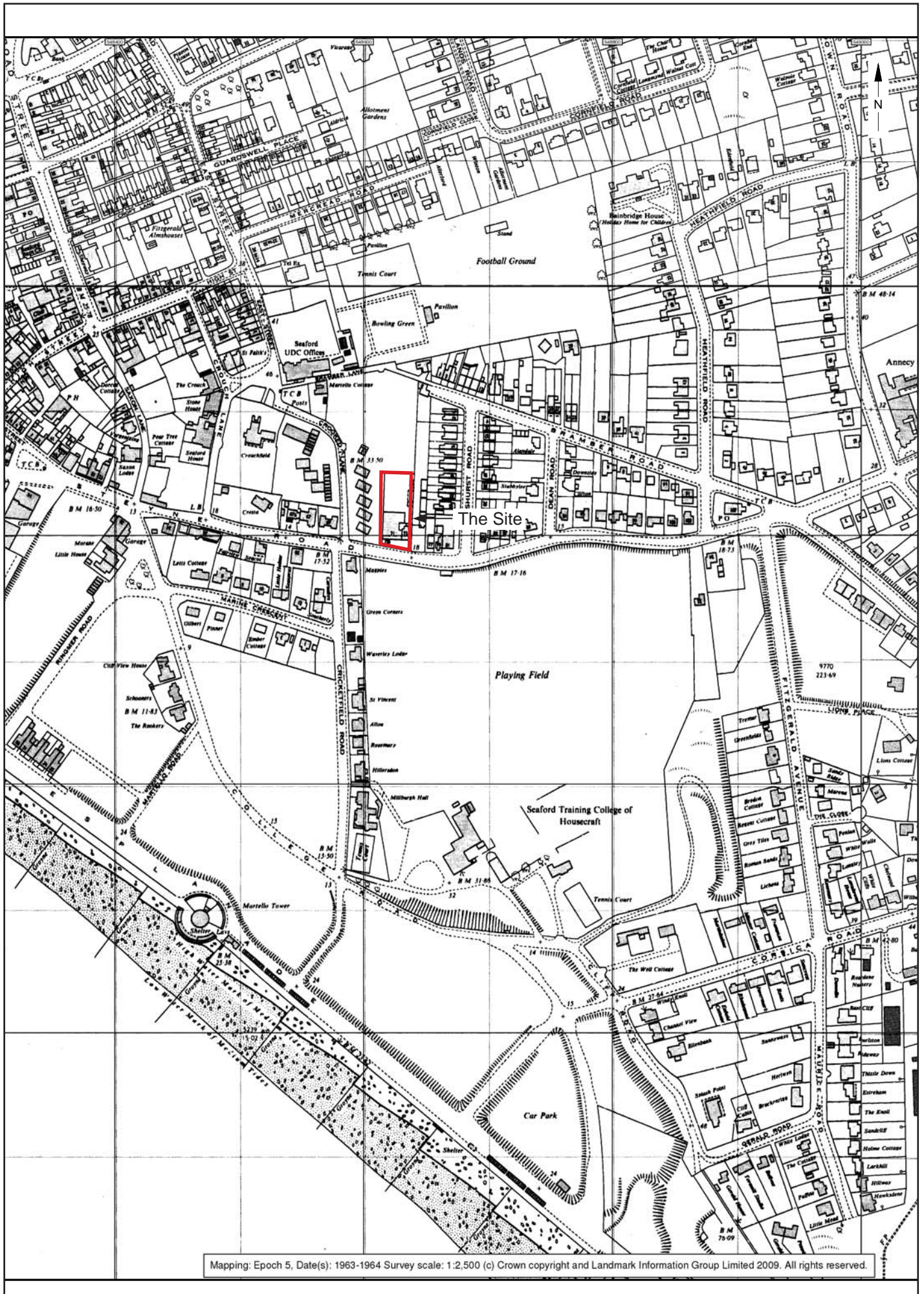
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Project Ref: 6225	August 2013	Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1899	
Report Ref: 2013188	Drawn by: RHC		



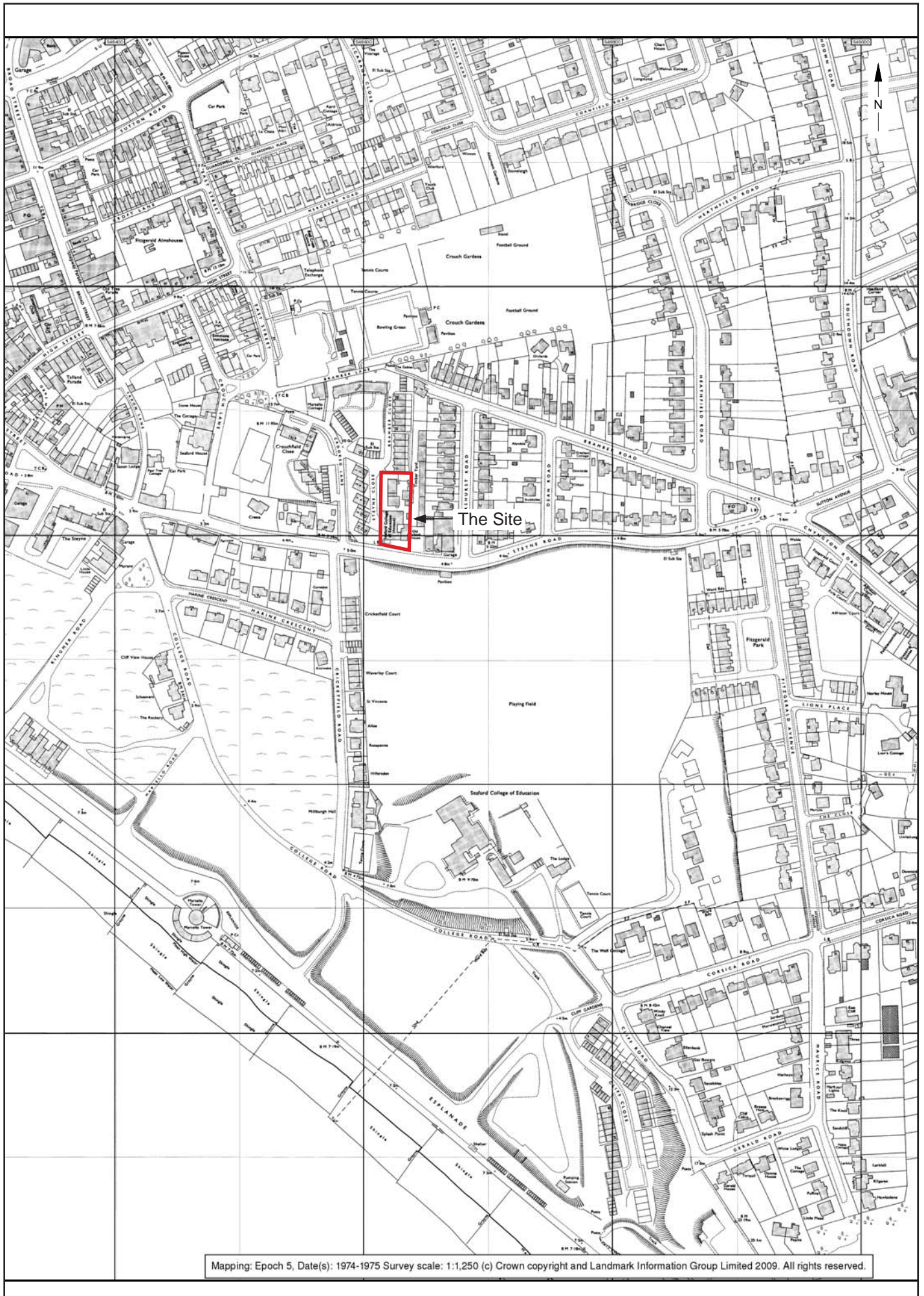
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Project Ref: 6225	August 2013	Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1927	
Report Ref: 2013188	Drawn by: RHC		



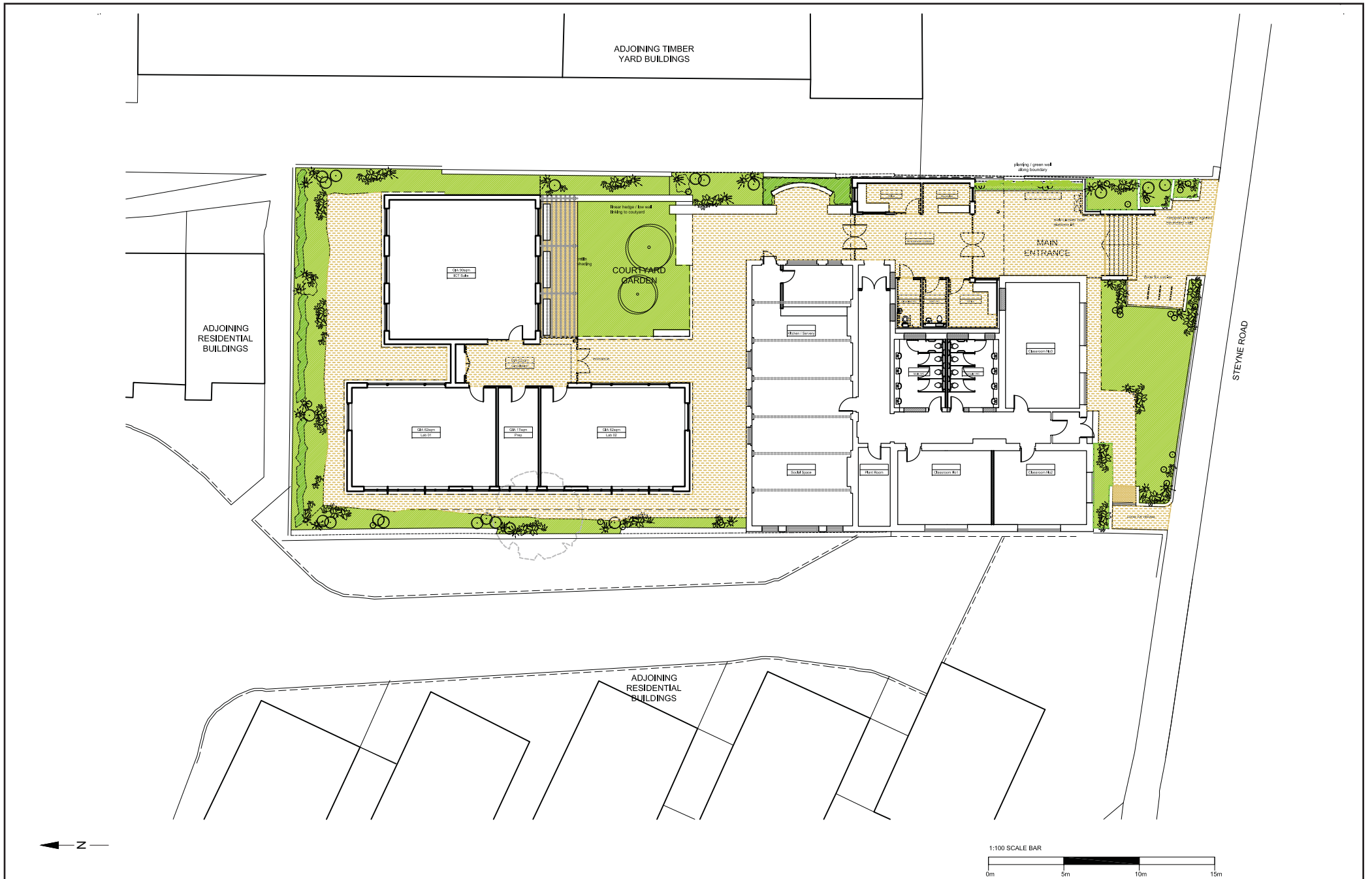
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Project Ref: 6225	August 2013	Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1938-1939	
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Project Ref: 6225	August 2013	Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1963-1964		
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Project Ref: 6225	August 2013	Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map 1974-1975	
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Project Ref: 6225

August 2013

Proposed Development

Report Ref: 2013188

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Fig. 10

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