

DRAFT

The Round Hill Society

ROUND HILL

Conservation Area Appraisal

Annex A: Historical Development

Including:

Archaeology

Historic map analysis

Lost buildings

People and organisations





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1. Archaeology

Brighton and Hove Historic Character Assessment

- 1.1 The Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) – Brighton & Hove Historic Character Assessment Report (March 2007)¹ identifies Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCA's) for Brighton and Hove (Maps 15 and 16). The areas were determined by applying Historic Character Types to areas of Brighton with consistent visible character and historical development – mapped across the whole history of Brighton.
- 1.2 The assessment places Round Hill within HUCA 26 Elm Grove (HEV 2).
- 1.3 The development of most of the area since 1850 (and subsequent redevelopment) on former farmland means that archaeological potential is limited.²

HUCA 26 Elm Grove (HEV 2)

- 1.4 Round Hill Lies within HUCA 26 to the north of the medieval and pre-1800 town, extending into Preston parish (REF PLAN). The area comprises suburbs built over sheep-down during the 19th and 20th centuries. Early non-agricultural use of the area was seen with the building of Preston Barracks in 1796 (rebuilt as a permanent barracks in 1800, and partly surviving – in rebuilt form – as a Territorial Army centre). Residential suburbs spread from the south (concentrated on

or near Lewes Road) into the HUCA in the mid to late 1800s. The town edge location and the less constrained scope for civic use offered by sheep-down (as opposed to the small paul-pieces of the laines) saw the north-eastern limits of the HUCA also utilized for the new burial board's cemetery in 1856, a new workhouse at Elm Grove (1865-7), and a smallpox sanatorium in Bevendean Road (1881). Residential expansion reached these areas by the outbreak of the First World War.

- 1.5 Today, the HUCA retains its combination of residential suburbs and the open area of the cemeteries, with commercial activity concentrated along Lewes Road. There are 33 listed buildings, groups of buildings, or monuments (31 Grade II; and two Grade II*) within the HUCA, of which 11 are Period 12 (1841-80), 20 are Period 13 (1881-1913), and two are Period 14 (1914-45). Particularly noteworthy buildings include the former workhouse (built in 1865; a hospital since 1935); and the three-storey stuccoed houses of Round Hill Crescent (1865).

- 1.6 The survival of numerous mid-to-late 19th Century houses and the limited archaeological potential combine to give the HUCA a Historic Environment Value (HEV) of 2. This means its vulnerability is low, the greatest threat being further adaptation or loss of the 19th Century houses and, especially, the public buildings: the smallpox hospital has been demolished and redeveloped since its closure in 1990.

1 Brighton & Hove Historic Character Assessment Report - Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) (Roland B. Harris March 2007)

2 HUCA 26 Elm Grove (HEV 2)



Figure 1. Round Hill Drift Geology - Head (undifferentiated). (Traced from Brighton & Hove Historic Character Assessment Report March 2007 Roland B Harris Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) MAP 2 Solid and drift geology)



Figure 2. Round Hill Topography - 10m contours.

Figure 3. Archaeological Notification Areas



Archaeological potential

- 1.7 The EUS Historic Character Assessment Report finds that the development of most of the area since 1850 (with redevelopment since) on former farmland means that the archaeological potential of the HUCA 26 is limited.
- 1.8 The survival of numerous mid to late 19th Century houses and the limited archaeological potential combine to give this HUCA a Historic Environment Value (HEV) of 2.
- 1.9 The Historic Environment Value of the HUCA means that its vulnerability is low, the greatest threat being further adaptation or loss of the 19th Century houses and, especially, the public buildings: the smallpox hospital has been demolished and redeveloped since its closure in 1990.

Archaeological Notification Areas

- 1.10 There are two Archaeological Notification Areas in or near the Conservation Area.³ The nearest areas are at the junction of Round Hill Crescent with Upper Lewes Road (Archaeological Notification Area: DES9050) and the Jewish Cemetery in Florence Place (Archaeological Notification Area: DES13468).

³ <https://escs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/>

Historic Environment Record - Pre-urban

Prehistoric

- 1.11 An Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD) 'saucepan' type cinerary urn was found during the construction of St Joseph's Church, Elm Grove (built in phases from 1866-1832) (HER reference: TQ 30 NW87 – ES 300). Archaeological Notification Area: DES8430.
- 1.12 Hollingbury Fort is an early Iron Age hill fort comprising earthworks. The site is a Schedule Ancient Monument. (List Entry Number 1014526). Excavations in 1931 and 1967-9 identified ramparts and roundhouses.⁴

Romano-British

- 1.13 Evidence for a Roman cemetery comprising inhumations and cremations was found near 99 Trafalgar Street when foundations were laid in 1827. Finds included a 2 -century Samian cup (form 33) stamped 'SACIRO' (HER reference: TQ 30 SW20 – ES193). Archaeological Notification Area: DES9042.

⁴ Brighton & Hove Historic Character Assessment Report Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) Roland B Harris March 2007"



Figure 4. Prior to tree planting around the Steine and Level, Round Hill was a landmark feature in views north (lithograph published c1849, after the larger line engraving by Peter Mazell after John Donowell -Credit James Gray Collection- Regency Society)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1.14 A Romano-British cinerary urn was found in St Peter's Place, the junction of the Ditchling and Lewes roads (HER reference: TQ 30 SW24 – ES197). Archaeological Notification Area: DES13463.</p> | <p>1.17 The only features found during an excavation at the Endeavour Motor Company Site in 2004 were some very small sections of wall, about 2/3 metres in length and a small section of blue tessellated floor measuring approximately 18" by 12" (450mm x 300mm). Archaeological Notification Area: DES8433. Florence Road /Stanford Avenue Archaeological Notification Area: DES13590.</p> |
| <p>1.15 A Roman 'thumb-pot' possibly dating from AD 200-50, was found at Round Hill Crescent. Roman coins were also found here (HER reference: TQ 30 NW74 – ES287). Archaeological Notification Area: DES9050.</p> | <p>1.18 A '2nd brass' of Otacilia, c.248, was found in 1909 during the construction of Duke of York's Cinema at Preston Circus (HER reference: TQ 30 NW63 – ES276).</p> |
| <p>1.16 A Roman villa was discovered at the bottom of Springfield Road during works in advance of house building in 1876 and 1877, with subsequent excavations in 1962-3. The date is unclear, with some evidence for late 1st Century occupation and some for the late 3rd Century and possibly continuously occupied between these dates.</p> | <p>1.19 Coins of Antoninus Pius (138-161), Gallienus (253-268) and Claudius II (268-70) were found in Lewes Road in c.1876, probably during construction of the ST Martin's church in 1874-5 (HER reference: TQ 30 NW76 – ES289).</p> |

2. Historic Maps

1778 Yeakell and Gardner. 1778-1783

- 2.1 The 1778 Yeakell and Gardner historic map describes the topography of Round Hill, the division of London Road, Ditchling Road, and Lewes Road, and the significance of Old Shoreham Road. Several nearby structures are shown, including a possible sheep enclosure or defence building on the Level and the Cavalry Barracks along Lewes Road. The field enclosure of Stanford lands is shown around Preston and along the west side of Ditchling Road, and the northern limits of the town extend to what is now Trafalgar Street.
- 2.2 The topography of Round Hill is clearly marked east of the Ditching Road and north of Upper Lewes Road (Old Shoreham Road). Hollingdean Lane is not shown. London Road, Ditchling Road and Lewes Road divide equally at the approximate position of St Peter's church. This reveals why the church terminates views along all three road alignments. The significance of the Old Shoreham Road from Lewes to Shoreham is quite marked as a main artery whilst no coastal route from Brighton to Shoreham is indicated.
- 2.3 Several structures are shown outside the settlement boundary. A structure, possibly a sheep enclosure dew pond or defence building, is shown on the Level at the tip of a spur of raised ground extending south from Round Hill- possibly the origin of Rose Hill as a separate feature from Round Hill (site of the current café). The Cavalry Barracks is shown further along Lewes Road. Bear Road is not shown, although a track is shown travelling from that point north east from the junction of Lewes Road with the Upper Lewes Road." "Possibly a droving route along the tops of the Downs from to Lewes and Ovingdean and Rottingdean.
- 2.4 The field enclosure of the Stanford lands around Preston are shown with a wall or fence following the of Ditching Road."



Figure 5. Parish of Brighton in 1792 showing the tenantry laines. Reproduced from the Encyclopaedia of Brighton by Tim Carder, 1990

Brighton Parish Map showing the Tenantry Laines of 1792

- 2.5 The plan of the agriculture and arable laines and sheep downs within the Parish of Brightelmstone in 1792. Round Hill is divided into southern and northern sides each laid out as field strips- furlongs and paul-pieces. Round Hill is marked twice, once on the southern slopes and once on the northern slopes. The fields on the southern slopes are orientated east-west and north-south on the northern slopes. The field strips are less tightly packed than the fields closer to the town. The open Sheep Down east of Lewes Road is shown along with 'Scrabs Castel' (later Scrabs Farm)
- 2.6 The Level is divided into two enclosures with the south



Figure 7. Yeakell and Gardner. 1778--1783 (enlarged version to the right)



Figure 6. Plan of the parish of Brighthelmstone (1792) (enlarged version to the right) (Credit:



Figure 8. Copies of the Deeds, relating to the Division of the Tenantry Lands in the Parish of Brighthelmston in the year 1822 (from the book *Tenantry Lands owned by Peter Groves*)

First Series Ordnance Survey 1797

- 2.7 The 1797 map of Brighton depicts the South Downs coastline from Kingston by Sea on the bottom left to Telscombe on the bottom right. The map marks the location of barracks at New Shoreham and Lewes Road, along with a series of batteries at Brighthelmston. Additionally, the map shows Anglo-Saxon defensive mounds at Poor Man's Wall and the Devil's Dyle. The Bear Inn is represented by a cluster of buildings and an enclosure in its vicinity. The extended Barracks are also visible on the map, along with the Lewes Road Turnpike toll house in the southeast corner. The map displays the first phase of Percy Arms Houses. An enclosure at the junction of Upper Lewes Road and Ditchling Road, possibly 'Corporal Staines' shack, prefigures the development of Rose Hill Villa. Two enclosures on The Level: a sheep enclosure to the north and the Cricket Ground to the south. The map shows the beginning of development encroaching on the triangle of land between London Road and Ditchling Road (later known as 'Oxford Place' and 'Marshalls Row,') with a nucleated settlement at what will become Preston Circus.ernmost probably the Hanover Cricket Ground (before Union Road cut across it).

1822

- 2.8 This shows the map appended to the Deeds relating to the Division of the Tenantry Lands in the Parish of Brighthelmston in the year 1822.
- 2.9 In 1822, the freeholders and leaseholders of the farmland on the Downs near Brighton agreed to divide and enclose the pastoral areas, amounting to 632 acres. The land was divided in proportion to their holdings to ensure straightforward disposal.
- Thomas Read Kemp and his wife Frances (marked TRK on the plan)
 - Charles Scrase Dickins the elder, his wife Elizabeth
 - Charles Scrase Dickins the younger,
 - John Wichelo (marked JW on the plan)
 - Nathaniel Kemp,
 - Philip Mighell,
 - Thomas Atree,
 - Isaac Tree Rich and his wife Mary (marked ITR on the plan)
 - George Hoper

- 2.10 The portions most relevant to Round Hill



Figure 9. First Series Ordnance Survey 1797 (enlarged version to the right)

(with the numbers in acres, furloms and paul-pieces) were

- '3rd Portion T.R.K 4.3.30' Land at the junction and south of Upper Lewes Road and Ditchling Road. Thomas Read Kemp and his wife, Frances
- '2nd Portion T.R.K 20.0.28' Land south of Upper Lewes Road (referred to as 'Shoreham Road'). Thomas Read Kemp and his wife, Frances.
- '4th Portion T.R.K 3.1.35' Thomas Read Kemp and his wife, Frances.
- '5th Portion I.T.R 7.1.11'-Isaac Tree Rich.
- '6th Portion T.R.K 28.0.23' – Land owned by Thom-as Read Kemp.
- Land marked 'JW 1.10.17' – Wichelo, probably the owner of Public Houses on these sites.
- Land marked 'T.R.K 3.1.25- Thomas read Kemp.

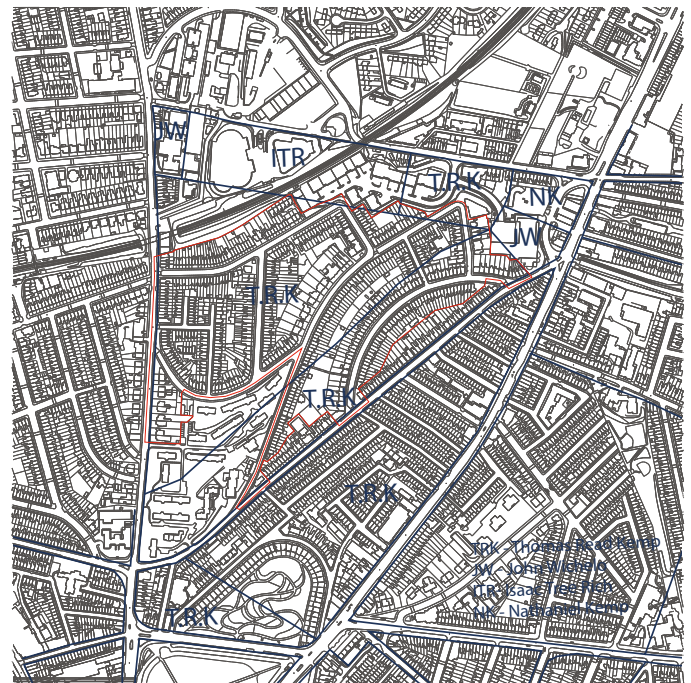


Figure 10. Tracing of Division of the Tenantry Lands in the Parish of BRIGHTHELMSTON in the year 1822 overlaid on the modern OS Plan



Figure 11. (left) 1824-25



Figure 12. (above and right) 1831-32

1823-24

- 2.11 This appears to be the first detailed plan of Round
- 2.12 Hill. It shows the Bear Inn with a cluster of stable yard buildings and a pond and the first phase of Percy Arms Houses with Hanover Crescent located to the south.
- 2.13 Rose Hill Villa is shown surrounded by extensive landscaped grounds and a pond. A building just outside the south east boundary wall is possibly Corporal Staines' relocated shack on a footpath from the town to the summit of Round Hill.
- 2.14 Union Road has been constructed across the Level from east to west, with Ireland's Pleasure Gardens, also known as the 'Royal Gardens,' shown in detail. There is a 'Billiards Room' and bowling green in the southwest corner, and the Hanover Arms and racket court in the southeast corner. The cricket ground to the south is framed by a "Saloon" building, marking the division between the cricket ground and the ornamental gardens to the north, including another bowling green, 'Battery,' 'The Maze,' aviary, canal, and bridge.
- 2.15 The plan depicts the eastern and western boundaries of the gardens inset from the Lewes Road and Upper Lewes Road, which suggests that these were marked out for residential development surrounding the gardens.

- 2.16 'Prospect Place' is shown at the junction of Ditchling Road and London Road, with the lower stretch of Ditchling Road named Adelphi Terrace (later Brunswick Terrace before reverting to Ditchling Road).
- 2.17 The triangle of land between London Road and Ditchling Road ('Oxford Place' and 'Marshall's Row') has been fully occupied by development.
- 2.18 The plan also shows buildings in place of the Jolly Brewers, the original 'Hebrew Cemetery' entrance, and the dog kennels on Hollingdean Lane.
- 2.19 Rose Hill has been formed, lined by cottages on the west side, with semi-detached suburban villas appearing along the London Road and development beginning to form around Rose Hill Terrace."

1831

- 2.20 The map shows borough and constituency boundaries created by the Reform Act of 1832. This created the Brighton Borough (replacing Commissioners) and the Brighton parliamentary constituency returning two MPs.
- 2.21 The Plan shows Rose Hill Villa, The Jolly Brewers with cottages to the south, the Kennels on Hollingdean Lane, The Bear Inn and Royal gardens.



Figure 13. 1837-41

1837-41

- 2.22 The large-scale map reveals some new details. Of note is the windmill 'Round Hill Mill' near the summit of Round Hill with 'Round Hill Cottage' south of the Jolly Brewers Inn. The viaduct and cutting of the Brighton Lewes and Hastings Railway Line cuts across Round Hill.
- 2.23 Royal Gardens is not annotated, although the marks of several buildings are shown-possibly the Hanover Arms, the Saloon and Reading Room.
- 2.24 The Waterworks are marked.

1838 Preston Tithe Map

- 2.25 Matching the map to the associated tables provides the following details of the lands (acres, rods and perches) north of Hollingdean Lane within Preston Parish:
 - Reference 8-10: Owned by George Harrington, Occupier Bartholomew Smith.
 - Reference 11: The Bear Inn, Owned by George Harrington, Occupier Walter Westgate, 0/0/7.
 - Reference 34: Part of Waterworks Laine, Owned by George Harrington, Occupier Bartholomew Smith 3/10/26.

- Reference 35: Brighton Waterworks Co. Owned by George Harrington, 3/1/8
- Reference 36: Part of Waterworks and Dog Kennel Lane, Owned by George Harrington, Occupier Bartholomew Smith, 45/2/8
- Reference 42: 'Rattingdean Laine', Owned by William Stanford 90/1/23

- 2.26 Across the boundary in Brighton the maps shows the Jolly Brewers Inn and cottages to the south, the original Jewish Cemetery entrance buildings"

1842

- 2.27 Only the southern portion of Round Hill is depicted in The New Plan of Brighton of 1842.
- 2.28 The plan shows the Billiards Room, Saloon, Hanover Arms, Reading Room, and Battery within the Royal Gardens, with a road or track around the eastern, western, and northern perimeter. The Hanover Inn is shown with an enlarged footprint. Additionally, the Upper Lewes Road is named the 'Road to Shoreham Bridge,' leading to the new toll bridge at Shoreham. The plan also depicts Ditchling Terrace (unnamed) facing the east side of Ditchling Road, the extended Alms Houses, and St. Peter's Church."

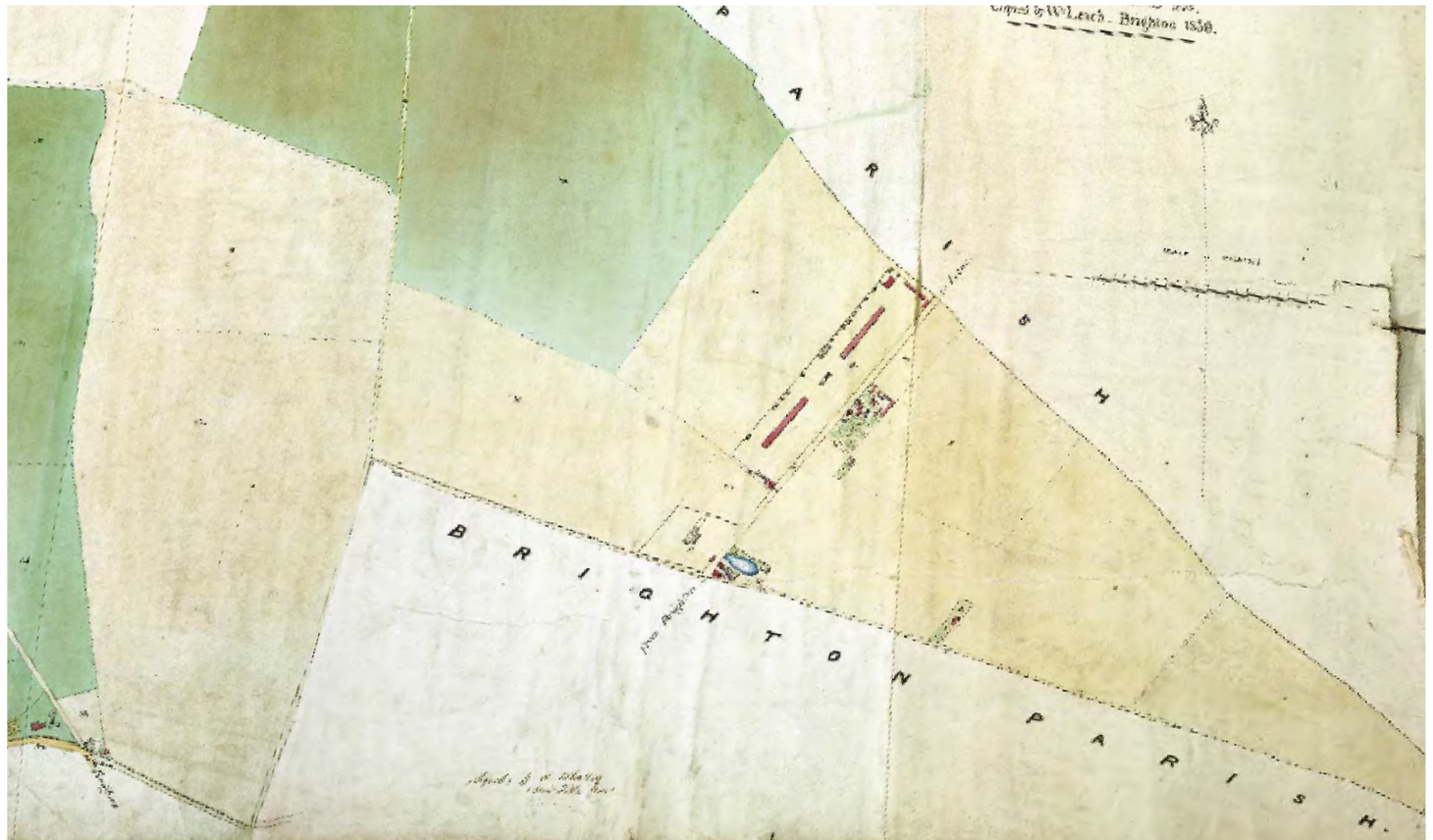


Figure 14. 1838 Preston tithe. Surveyed by H. & F. Hitchins, copied by Wm. Leach, Brighton. (East Sussex Council Ref. TD/E28)

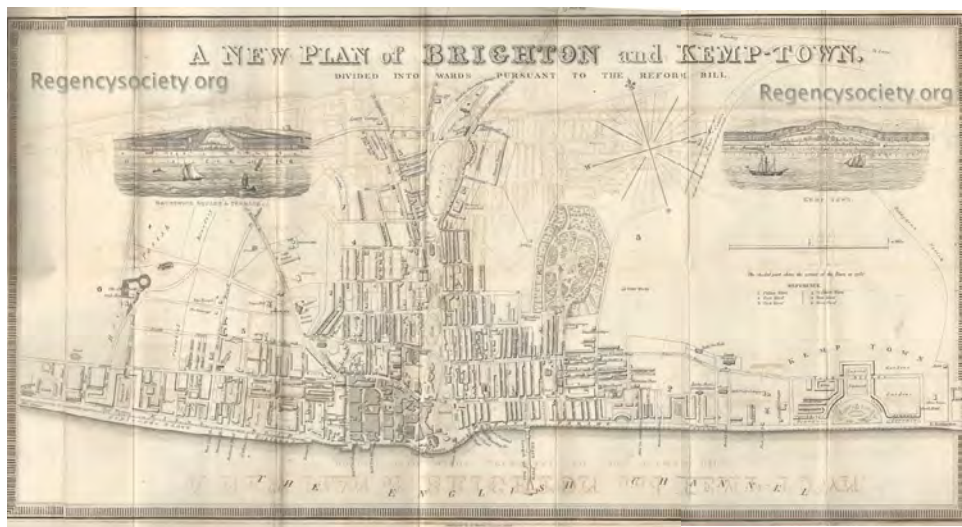


Figure 15. New Plan of Brighton and Kemp-Town. Divided into Wards Pursuant to the Reform Bill 1842





Figure 16. Plan showing the area between the Lewes Road, Ditchling Road, Preston boundary and the Race Hill (Royal Pavilion Museums and Libraries Ref. FA207935)

1847

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| <p>2.29 This plan is mounted on wood with label on reverse marked: Charles Catt and may show the land purchased by Catt at auction, including the greater part of Round Hill.</p> <p>2.30 The map shows the area between the Preston Boundary Road, Ditchling Road, and the road to the Race Course, Royal Gardens.</p> <p>2.31 Some areas of land are named by owner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • J Colbatch, the plan of his house and gardens (Rose Hill Villa) are shown • B. Smith (Tower Mill windmill) • . Wright (Warleigh Lodge) • 'Jew's burial ground' • Wichelo (Allen Arms) • Head Parsons • Waterworks." <p>2.32 All peices of ground are measured in Acres, Rods and Perches.</p> | <p>2.33 The lands include 'Scab's Castle Farm' (154a), the 'Round Hill Farm' (50a), part of the 11th portion of the 'Tenantry Down Farm' (70a), east side of the 11th portion of the 'Tenantry Down Farm' (21a)." "1850</p> <p>2.34 There are several editions of this plan that were published around 1850.</p> <p>2.35 The plan features Sylvan Lodge, developed next to Rose Hill Villa with Princes Crescent situated to the north. Wakefield Road has been constructed, and the Extra Mural Cemetery and gate house have been laid out.</p> <p>2.36 Park Crescent has been formed, with the remaining section of Irelands Gardens/Royal Gardens, including the Saloon building, still visible to the north of it.</p> <p>2.37 The Plot of Warleigh Lodge is displayed on Ditchling Road, and the tree-planting scheme around the Level is illustrated.</p> <p>2.38 The semi-detached villas located at 80-90 Ditchling Road are depicted, with one pair on one version of the map and three pairs on another."</p> |
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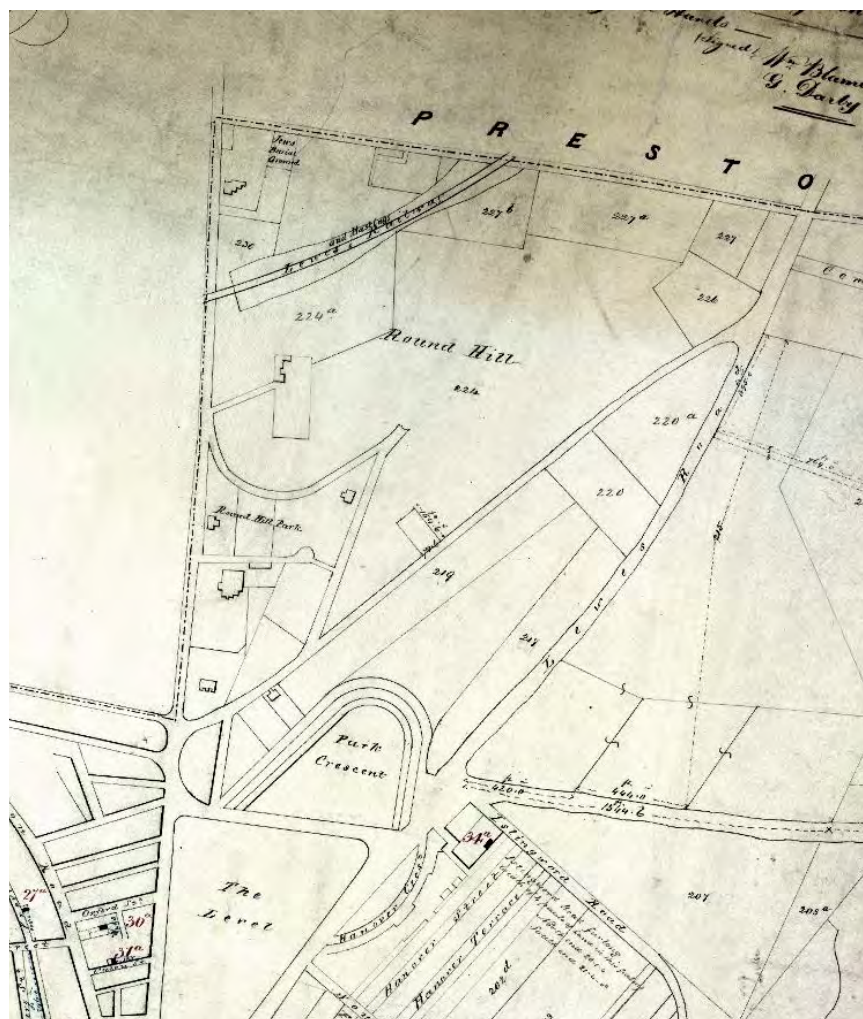


Figure 17. Tythe map Award 1851c. (East Sussex County Council Ref. TD/E126)

1851 Brighton Tithe map

2.39 1851 Brighton Tythe Map 1851 emphasized the extensive land ownership by William Catt.

- 217 William Catt/ Charles Catt, Pasture 4/0/0.
- 219 William Catt/ Charles Catt, Pasture 3/3/0.
- 220 William Catt/ Charles Catt, Pasture 2/1/0.
- 220a William Catt/ Charles Catt, Pasture 3/0/0.
- 224 William Catt/ Charles Catt, Arable 24/0/36.
- 224a William Catt/ Charles Catt, Arable 5/0/0.
- 226 Elgate Wichelo, Garden, 1/2/28.
- 227 William Catt/ Charles Catt, Garden 1/0/0.

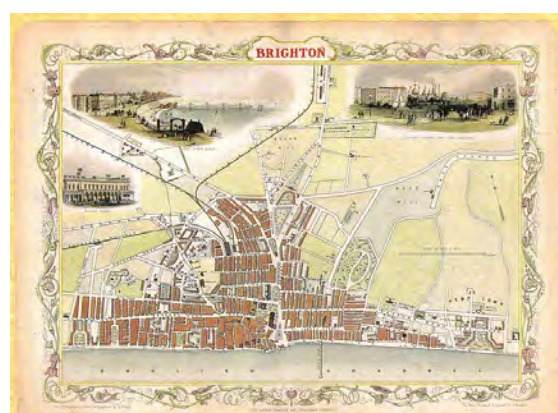


Figure 18. 1850

- 227a William Catt/ Charles Catt, Garden 2/0/0.
- 227b William Catt/ Charles Catt, Garden 2/0/36.
- 230 William Catt/ Charles Catt, Arable 0/3/5."

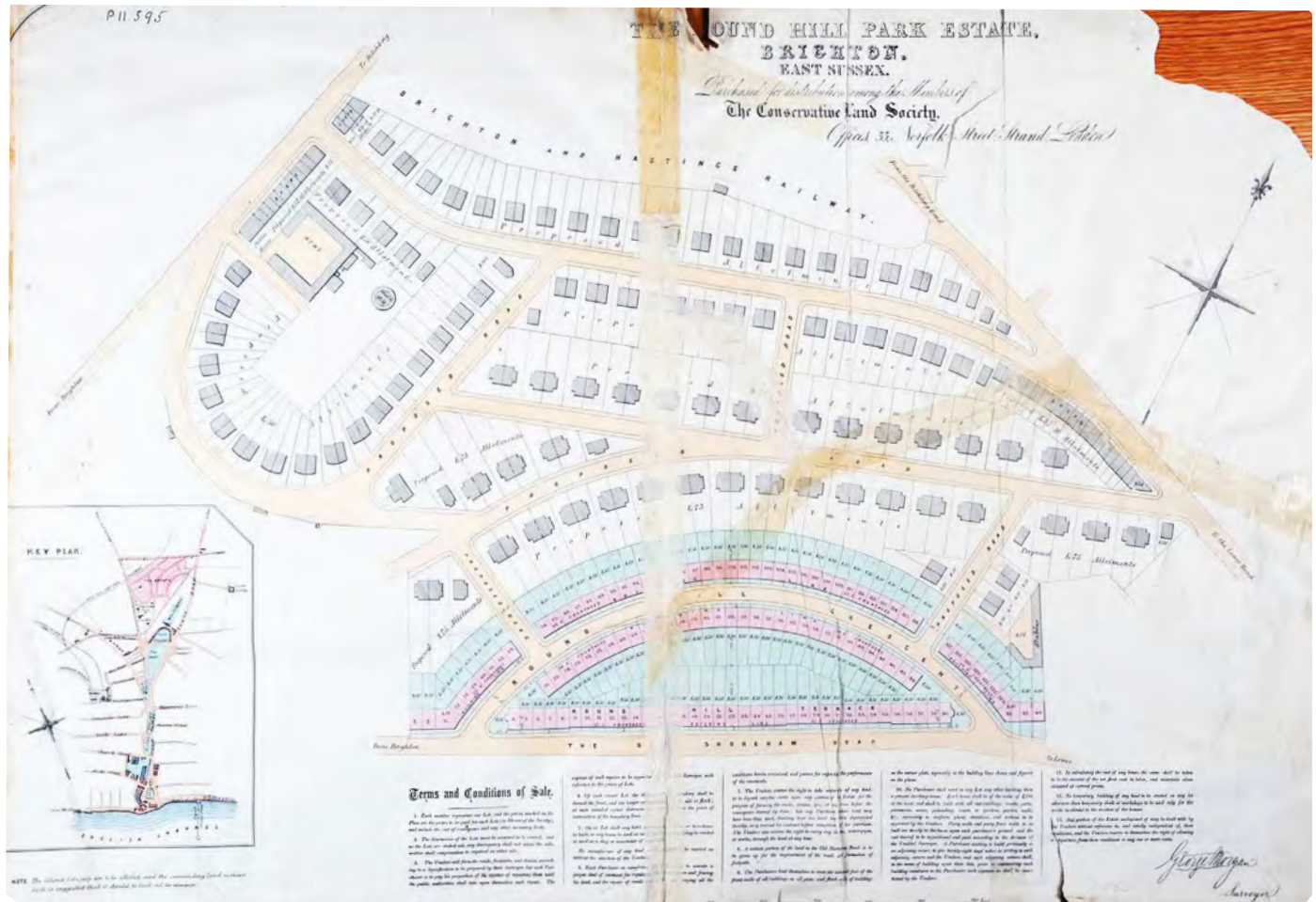


Figure 19. Round Hill Park Estate plan of 1853

1853

- 2.40 1853 Conservative Land Society Masterplan
- 2.41 The Conservative Land Society and their Surveyor, George Morgan, created a master-plan in 1853 for the 'Round Hill Park Estate,' illustrating plots they intended to auction off. The key plan in the bottom left corner indicates that the Society did not control all of the land included in the masterplan area.
- 2.42 There are several areas with distinct characteristics.
- 2.43 On the Old Shoreham Road (Upper Lewes Road), 'Round Hill Terrace' with five terraced houses on either end (with bow windows facing east and west), nine terraced houses forming a central range, and linked terraces of nine houses either side of the central range. The plan shows a 'palace' arrangement with a required building line and frontages that suggest additional town planning controls were to be met.
- 2.44 Round Hill Crescent is shown with a formal post-regency crescent layout, lined with £50 plots. The north western (concave) side of the crescent is marked '23' frontage' and a 'building line,' which implies that
- 2.45 Additional town planning controls over the houses on these plots were to address the street.
- 2.46 Two radial routes extend out from the crescent and link to the streets lined with villas, dividing the crescent into two matching crescents of ten dwellings (facing the crescent and wrapping around the corner to face Shoreham Road) and a central crescent of 33 dwellings.
- 2.47 A gently curving street to the north of Round Hill Crescent is lined with £75 semi-detached villas, the most expensive plots to be auctioned. This road roughly aligns with the future Richmond Road, although the bifurcation at the western end was not built. The next road out, aligned with Princes Road today, is lined with smaller semi-detached villas in narrower plots at £50. Crescent Road is depicted along with Princes Crescent, lined with bow-fronted semi-detached villas at £50."



Figure 20. Trace of the 1853 Conservative Land Estate Plan overlaid on the Ordnance Survey Plan of 18XX.

- 2.48 Roads are shown extending southeast to join Hollingdean Lane, with a terrace of shops facing the lane. The plan retains the windmill, which is accompanied by a public house (later the Round Hill Tavern), stables to the rear, and small terraced houses and shops facing Ditchling Road.
- 2.49 A signal box on the Brighton and Hastings rail line is depicted, although the plan does not anticipate the development of the Kemp Town Branch line."



Figure 21. 1873 Sussex Sheet LXVI Surveyed: 1873 to 1875, Published: 1880 (Credit: National Library of Scotland)



Figure 22. 1875 Brighton - Ordnance Survey, Large Scale Town Plans (1:500) Sussex LXVI.6.21 Surveyed: 1875, Published: ca. 1877; Sheet LXVI.6.22b Surveyed: 1873v Published: 1877 and Sheet LXVI.10.1 Surveyed: 1873 Published: 1876 (Credit; National Library of Scotland)

1873

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| 2.50 | The 1873 and 1875 plans of Round Hill generally conform to the 1853 masterplan and depict the initial stages of house construction. The plans illustrate Lennox Road and D'Aubigny Road, but they do not anticipate Ashdown Road, which is the third radial road extending from the Crescent. Round Hill Crescent is depicted with its eastern and western ranges of buildings, with two short and incomplete terraces of two houses in between. Future development plots are marked out with stones. The plot depths are shorter than those shown in the masterplan, which opens the possibility of nurseries, orchards, and drying grounds at the back of the new houses. | 2.52 | Several individual houses, such as Bryn, Ebenezer Cottage, and Sunnyside, are located along Upper Lewes Road. Nurseries with extensive glasshouses, including Rose Hill Nursery, Crescent Nursery, Fuchsia Cottage, and Verbena Lodge, are situated either side of Lewes Road. The remains of the Royal Gardens, known as "The Maze," survive, partly in use as laundry drying grounds, and are surrounded by small residential terraces, with St Martin's church at their centre. Lewes Road Station is depicted as the Kemp Town railway branch line and Lewes Road Viaduct is completed. |
| 2.51 | Princes Villa occupies a generous plot with stables and a coach house at the top of the hill, facing Crescent Road. Ranelagh Terrace faces Ditchling Road and takes its name from the chair of the Conservative Land Society, Viscount Ranelagh. Round Hill Park villas on Ditchling Road, including Rosehill Villa, Sylvan Lodge, The Cottage, and Wakefield Villa, are depicted with extensive landscape gardens, entrance lodges, a tower (possibly ornamental or water) tower) and other ancillary buildings." | 2.53 | On Richmond Road, six pairs of large, semi-detached villas are divided into two groups by a vacant plot that suggests the intention of building another villa in between. A pair of semi-detached cottages at the corner of Princes Road and Crescent Road corresponds exactly to the 1853 masterplan. |
| | | 2.54 | The windmill remains, with realigned access from Ditchling Road, traveling beside a large, enclosed garden, possibly a pleasure garden attached to the Prince of Wales public house. Brighton and Sussex Laundry Works are depicted with large drying grounds at the back. |
| | | 2.55 | St Martin's National Schools has been near the church." |

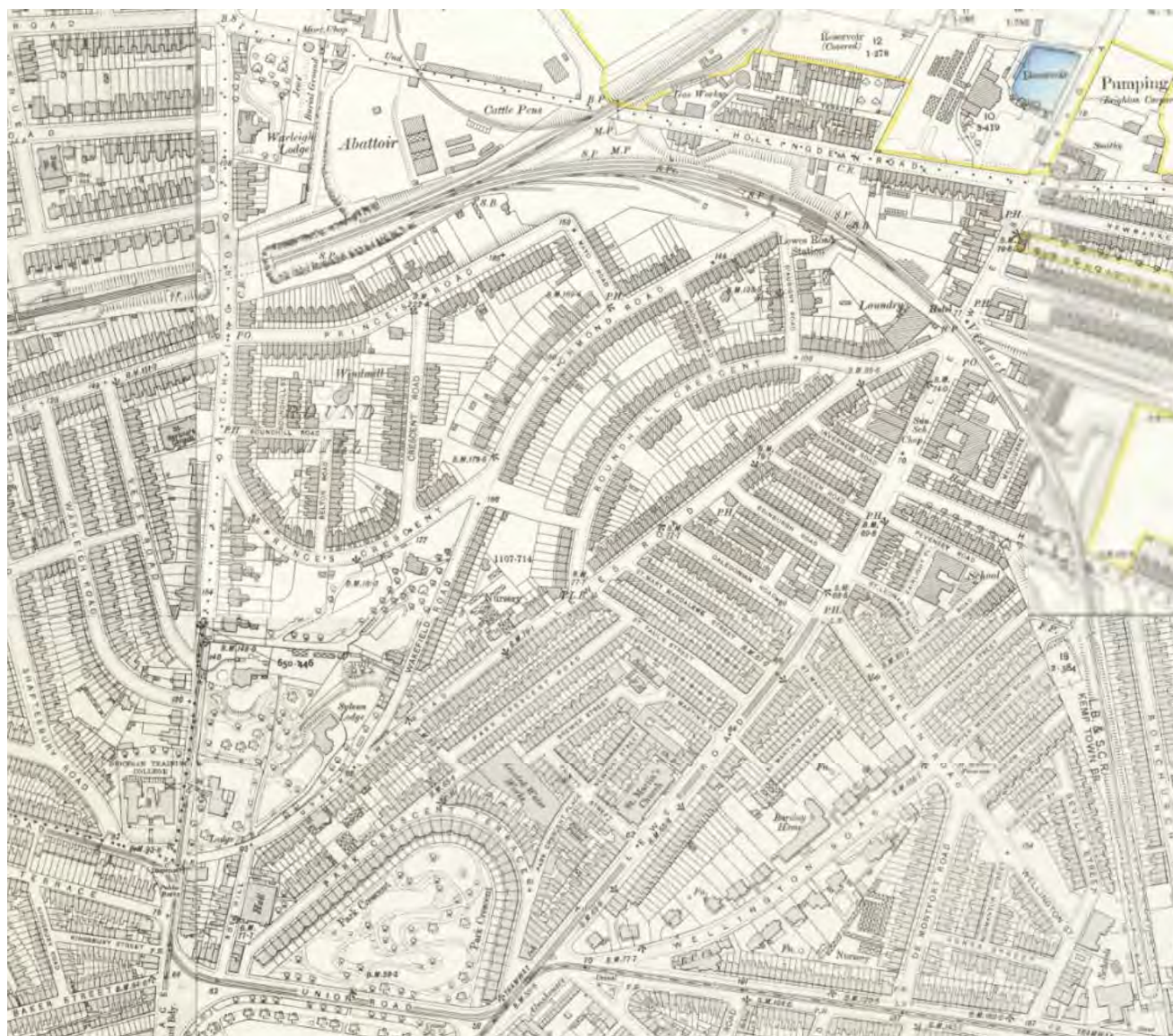


Figure 23. Sussex LXVI.6 Revised: 1897, Published: 1898 (Credit; National Library of Scotland)

1892-1914

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| 2.56 | The plan depicts the continued expansion of housing in the area, with only a few remaining empty plots. Recent developments have adopted a "Byelaw" layout plan with narrower plots and stepped yards and side returns. The establishment of the Salvation Army Hall in Park Crescent signifies the gradual closure and redevelopment of nurseries in the vicinity. However, the open spaces behind the terraces are laid out with separate accesses, indicating their potential use as market gardens, orchards, and drying grounds. | 2.58 | Tram lines are depicted extending around the level and up Ditchling Road. |
| 2.57 | Roundhill Road, Belton Road and Round Hill Street have been developed to the rear of Ditchling Road, Princes Road, Crescent Road, and Princes Crescent with smaller and narrower terraced houses lacking front gardens and with small rear yards. | 2.59 | The remnants of the Royal gardens maze have been replaced with a dense and haphazard network of streets. |
| | | 2.60 | Hollingdean Lane has been split in two and renamed Hollingdean Road. The Jewish Burial ground has been extended over the road, and the new Ohel constructed, along with some secondary buildings around it. A 'zig zag' road extends down from Ditchling Road to meet the remaining section of Hollingdean Road |
| | | 2.61 | Glass houses surround the Waterworks, potentially utilizing steam and heat from the pumping engines. |
| | | 2.62 | St Saviors' Church is shown on Ditchling Road. |



Figure 24. Ordnance Survey 1:1250/1:2500 1944-8 TQ3105 Surveyed: 1951 to 1952 Published: 1954 (Credit; National Library of Scotland)

1951-1952

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| 2.63 | The Ordnance Survey plan that was published between 1951 and 1953 displays signs of the impact of wartime and post-war recovery. The Level is depicted with rows of Nissen huts, while gaps in Park Crescent, Lewes Road, and Viaduct Road/Rose Hill Terrace indicate bomb damage. The plan also reveals post-war reconstruction with the presence of prefabricated houses on Rose Hill and the development of the initial blocks of the Sylvan Hall Estate in between surviving villas such as Hill Lodge, The Rookery, and Sylvan Hall (some renamed when they were converted to halls of residence for the diocesan training college situated opposite). | 2.65 | The Waterworks have been transformed into the Saunders Recreation Ground. |
| 2.64 | In contrast to the previous trend of converting nurseries and glasshouses into residential areas, a vast expanse of glasshouses is shown at the rear of Princes Crescent. | 2.66 | Lewes Road Station is no longer serving passengers and has been marked as a Goods Station. The Brighton and Sussex Laundry Works have shut down and have been replaced by Cox's Pill Factory and laboratories, whereas Crescent Road laundries are still in operation. |

3. Timeline

- 3.1 A timeline or chronology drawn from readily available sources was devised as a first step in identifying the principal stages and main drivers of change in the evolution of the Round Hill area.

1800 Round Hill comprised arable farmland crossed by chalk paths in several ownerships, including Thomas Kemp and William Stanford.⁵

1810 The north slope of the hill (north side of Dog Kennel Lane) developed as Brighton Parish dust yard.⁶

1822 Union Road was constructed, separating the open southern part of the Level with the northern part sold off separately and developed as a pleasure garden and later Park Crescent.

1823 Ireland's (or Royal) Pleasure Gardens opens east of Upper Lewes Road (then known as Gypsy Lane). The gardens struggled from the start and were put on the market late in 1825. It remained unsold despite regular advertisements in the Brighton Gazette throughout 1826.⁷

1822 1822-3 John Colbatch developed a suburban villa 'The Cottage' or 'Round Hill Villa', on the southern slopes of Rose Hill. Excavation of a mound of stones and loose earth (possibly a barrow or tumulus) revealed five human skeletons and pottery fragments⁸ Colbatch's villa was surrounded by a boundary wall enclosing a pond at the junction of Ditchling and Old Shoreham Roads. Corporal Staines, a former marine and veteran of Nelson's siege of Copenhagen lived in a shack beside the pond.⁹

5 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 7

6 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 11 and 31

7 The Georgian provincial builder-Architect and Architect Amon and Amon Henry Wilds Of Lewes and Brighton, c. 1790-1850 Sue Berry

8 The Brighton Gleaner 1823 Page 70

9 History of BRIGHTHELSTON John Ackerson Erredge 1862 page 299



Figure 25. Rose Hill in 1823

1826 Jewish Burial Ground opened in Florence Place on land donated to the congregation of the Brighton Synagogue by Thomas Kemp.^{10 11}

1830 The map of 1830 shows the development of the first large, detached villa at Rose Hill. Rose Hill Villa is elsewhere, dated to 1838.

1830 1830s Ireland's Gardens redesigned as a zoological garden with exotic animals, an aviary, and an oriental theme in the but closed in c.1833¹². The land was sold after 1840 to develop Park Crescent in 1849 (on the site of the former cricket ground).^{13 14}

1837 Jewish Burial Ground Ohel was constructed. This Ohel was demolished between 1891 and 1893 when the current Ohel was erected.¹⁵

1838 A windmill known as Tower Mill (later Rose Hill Mill, Round Hill Mill and Cutress's Mill) was constructed near the hill's summit.¹⁶

10 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 11

11 Historic England Research Record Hob Uid: 1519540

12 The Georgian provincial builder-Architect and Architect Amon and Amon Henry Wilds Of Lewes and Brighton, c. 1790-1850 Sue Berry

13 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 7

14 Brighton Local Listing LLHA0217

15 Jewish heritage in England: an architectural guide (referenced in HERR 1519540)

16 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 7 and 25



Figure 27. Royal Zoological Gardens, Brighton (Credit: Brighton and Hove Museums)



Figure 26. The horses and carts of Harris & Co. at the junction of Upper Lewes Road and Roundhill Crescent.c.1890s.



Figure 28. The Tower Mill c. 1913

1838 Several smallholdings and nurseries began to develop along the lower southern sunny slopes (between Park Crescent and Upper Lewes Road), including Rosehill and Crescent Nursery¹⁷. They were sold and replaced with buildings from the 1880s, with Fuchsia Cottage functioning as a market garden until the 1890s and Verbena Nurseries on the Upper Lewes Road trading until 1937.¹⁸

1842 Round Hill Farm one of 27 properties owned by Thomas Read Kemp auctioned by George Robins at the Old Ship on 17 and 18 Jan 1842. Purchased by George Catt.¹⁹

1844 Henry Solomon, the first and only Chief Constable of police to be murdered in office buried, is buried at the Jewish Cemetery, Florence Place²⁰

1846 The Brighton to Lewes railway Line opened in a cutting through the Round Hill with a short tunnel section travelling beneath the Ditchling Road.²¹

1848 Street Directories identify a public house called the Jolly Brewer from 1848 when David Dunk was the proprietor.²²

1849 Development of the 48 houses at Park Crescent began; a year later it was described as built.²³

1850 1850-59 House and kennels for the exclusive use of the Brighton Harriers (a hunt) constructed near Hollingdean Road on land donated by Thomas Kemp.²⁴

1851 Amon Henry's Wild's gatehouse to the Extra Mural Cemetery cemetery was close to completion Wild designed and supervised the work on the landscaping and the buildings in the private burial ground by Bear Road. The first interment was not until November 1851.²⁵

1853 The Spectator, November 12 1853 announced the twelfth drawings of the Conservative Land Society including 'The Round Hill Park Estate, one of the finest situations in Brighton, and giving votes for East Sussex, will be allotted at the offices on Thursday November 24th 1853'. This is likely to have been the first allotment of plots on the Estate.²⁶

1854 Construction of Diocesan Training College (formerly Rosehill College) at the junction of Viaduct Road and Ditchling to a design by W & E Habershon.²⁷
²⁸

¹⁷ Plan of 1875.

¹⁸ Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 27

¹⁹ Estate of Thomas Read Kemp in Brighton (plan)Date: 1842 Creator: Fuller and Askew, Lewes, surveyors and architects-Repository: East Sussex Record OfficeESRO reference: ACC 5500/1/74

²⁰ A-Z of Brighton and Hove- Places- People- History Kevin Newman page 66

²¹ Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 47

²² Brighton Local Listing Locally Listed LLHA0041 HER Ref: MES26546

²³ The Georgian provincial builder-Architect and Architect Amon and Amon Henry Wilds Of Lewes and Brighton, c. 1790-1850 Sue Berry

²⁴ Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 13

²⁵ The Georgian provincial builder-Architect and Architect Amon and Amon Henry Wilds Of Lewes and Brighton, c. 1790-1850 Sue Berry

²⁶ The Spectator, Vo. 26 November 12 1853 page 1095

²⁷ Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 21

²⁸ Listed Grade II Historic England references HE 1380440 (building) and HE 1380439 (perimeter walls)

1854 Advertisement placed in 'The Builder' in May 6, 1854, by George Morgan, Surveyor and Architect to the Conservative Land Society: "Brighton- A most eligible site for twelve houses, part of a bold crescent. To be let on building lease, a moderate ground rent. Two-third of the amount will be advanced on mortgage. Apply at the offices of George Morgan Esq. 5 Chancery Lane." ²⁹

1855 The Conservative Land Society places an advertisement in The Economist of July 7, 1855 for 'BRIGHTON ESTATE on July 19th, the first and second portions of the ROUND HILL PARK ESTATE will again come under the holders of rights under novel and most advantageous circumstances.' ³⁰

1855 The Conservative Land Society's Architect, George Morgan, approached Henry Michell Wagner, as Vicar of Brighton, to inquire if he would favor building a church on Round Hill if a site was provided. The Vicar mistrusted the financial intentions of the company and gave them no encouragement. ³¹

1856 One property listed in Roundhill Crescent 'and houses now building'. ³²

1860 Duke of Wellington ale house constructed at 7 Rose Hill (closed or demolished around 1910). ³³

1860 1860-69 Development of several large, detached villas on the southern slopes of the hill. ³⁴

1860 1860-69 Warleigh Lodge (formerly Elham Lodge) at 154 Ditchling Road was built in c1860 on land once owned by John Whichelo.

1861 Development of first properties in Wakefield Road. ³⁵

1862 The Conservative Land Society acquired the Round Hill Farm estate; a fourth portion was disposed of by sale in 1862. ³⁶

1862 Ranelagh Terrace developed, fronting Ditchling Road between Round Hill Road and Princes Terrace ³⁷. It was later converted to shops (and today converted back to houses). ³⁸

1862 The 'New Inn' in Upper Lewes Road was first listed. The name was changed to Martha Gunn in 1973.

1865 Development of Round Crescent commenced with regency-style terraced houses with iron balconies at either end. ³⁹ Nos 19-21 ⁴⁰, 23-27 ⁴¹, 69-71 ⁴², and 101-113 ⁴³

29 'The Builder' in May 6, 1854, Vol. 12 page 246
30 The Economist July 7 1855 Vol. 20, page 724
31 The Wagners of Brighton, Wagner and Dale 1983 p 128
32 Folthorpe's Directory 1856.
33 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 76
34 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 7

35 The Streets of Brighton- Wakefield Road (<http://www.brightonhistory.org.uk/streets/>)
36 Building News, 1862-04-18:280
37 'No houses at present' in Folthorpe Directory of 1859. Numbered in Ditchling Road from 1882. References from The Streets of Brighton- Ditchling Road (<http://www.brightonhistory.org.uk/streets/>)
38 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 60
39 Building News, 1862-04-18:280
40 Listed Grade II Historic England reference 1380834
41 Listed Grade II Historic England reference 1380835
42 Listed Grade II Historic England reference 1380836
43 Listed Grade II Historic England reference 1380837

1866 ‘Dust Destructor’ established at Brighton

Parish dust yard to incinerate waste.^{44 45}

1866 c1866 Princes Villa was built at the corner of Crescent Road and Princes Road—a detached house facing Crescent Road with gardens and a stable and stable yard.⁴⁶

1868 Round Hill public house or inn constructed with three bars and five bedrooms. It may not have opened until nine years later, in 1877.⁴⁷

1868 1868-69 The Lewes Road viaduct with a 14-arch brick structure on the Kemp Town railway branch line was constructed (demolished between 1976 and 1983). A public convenience and a covered stairway to Lewes Road Station were adjacent.⁴⁸

1869 A Brighton to Lewes railway branch line opened with a terminus at Kemp Town. The line travelled from the main line in the north east corner of Round Hill to a viaduct crossing Lewes Road.⁴⁹

1871 31 Round Hill Crescent construct operating as the Round Hill Estate Office

1873 Lewes Road Station on the Kemp Town

branch line of the London Brighton & South Coast Railway opened on 1 September 1873 and reached from D'Aubigny Road (with a second covered staircase entrance from Lewes Road). This offered direct access to Brighton Station, attracting workers from the locomotive and carriage works into the Round Hill Area. A coal depot was developed on the north side of the line accessed from Hollingdean Road.⁵⁰

1874 The Jolly Brewer (176 Ditchling Road- formerly 110) was remodelled after being acquired by local brewery Tamplins in 1874. An inn stood on this site, possibly as early or before 1840.⁵¹

1875 Several laundries were listed in Lewes and upper Lewes Roads, including Brighton and Sussex Laundry Works (on the site of the present Sainsburys).⁵²

1875 ‘Brighton Boys’ Brigade Home’ established in a large 1869 house named ‘Bryn’ at the corner of Wakefield Road and Upper Lewes Road. By the 1880s, it was called the ‘Brighton Free Home for Destitute and Orphaned’.^{53 54}

1878 Fern Villa, a solitary white house constructed between and to the rear of 13 and 15 Wakefield Road.⁵⁵

44 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 31

45 Brighton Locally Listed LLHA0221

46 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 15

47 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 76

48 The Streets of Brighton- Lewes Road, Lewes Road Viaducts (<http://www.brightonhistory.org.uk/streets/>)

49 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 47

50 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 47

51 The Streets of Brighton- Ditchling Road (<http://www.brightonhistory.org.uk/streets/>)

52 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 35

53 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 57

54 East Sussex Records Office ESRO DB/D/27/188

55 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 14



Figure 29. The Salvation Army Congress Hall erected in 1883.

1878 Hill House at 50 Princes Road was the first house constructed on the road. The land to the rear became a nursery by 1889, and by 1890 the extended house and grounds operated as a laundry and drying ground.⁵⁶

1880 Properties in Wakefield Road were renumbered.⁵⁷

1880 Steam engine installed at Tower Mill to work the wheels with the sails fixed in position.^{58 59}

1880 1880-89 Second building phase in Round Hill Crescent and surrounding streets.⁶⁰

1880 1880-1895 Gas lamps installed with octagonal panelled base and octagonal tapering shafts and coved capital (a design unique to Brighton): Belton Road (1) Crescent Road (2), D'Aubigny Road (2), Princes Crescent (4) Princes Road (4) Richmond Road (5) Round Hill Road (1) Round Hill Street. A further 'type 4' gas lamp' was installed on D'Aubigny Road (Straight-sided post cast as fluted and tapering Tuscan column rising from a cylindrical impost block).⁶¹

1880 1880-89 Victoria Inn in Richmond Road first appeared in directories until the mid-1880s on the site of a former greengrocer.⁶²

1881 31-37, 39-51 and 53 Crescent Road were designed by Samuel Denman and built by George Buster (Burstow) in 1881, with planning applications dated 16 February, 2 March and 18 May, respectively.⁶³

1881 Properties on Princes Road⁶⁴, Round Hill Crescent (with three properties in Upper Lewes Road)⁶⁵ and Mayo Road⁶⁶ were first numbered, and properties on Richmond Road⁶⁷, Ashdown Road⁶⁸ and D'Aubigny Roads⁶⁹ were renumbered.

1881 By this date, several home laundries had been set up in the newly developed residential streets -mainly in the Princes and Richmond Road areas- with extended rear gardens for drying grounds. Home laundries gradually disappeared in the 1930s.⁷⁰

1883 1883-86 St Saviour's Church (133-135 Ditchling Road), designed by Edmund Scott of Brighton architects Scott and Cathorne, opens⁷¹. Planning approval for a chancel was applied for on 15 July 18979—a reredos from Chichester Cathedral.⁷²

56 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 16 and 17
57 East Sussex Records Office ESRO DB/D/27/199
58 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 26
59 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 18
60 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 14
61 Brighton Local Listing -Thematic List LLHA0255
62 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 76

63 East Sussex Records Office ESRO DB/D/7/1973, 1984, 2014
64 Page Directory of 1880—East Sussex Records Office DB/D/27/182
65 East Sussex Records Office DB/D/27/188
66 Page Directory of 1880—East Sussex Records Office DB/D/27/179
67 Baxter Directory of 1882—East Sussex records Office DB/D/27/205
68 Pages Directory 1882—East Sussex Records Office DB/D/27/206, DB/D/46/227
69 East Sussex Records Office DB/D/27/213
70 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 36 and 42
71 The James Gray Collection -Regency Society Volume 20. Ref. JG_20_082.tif
72 The Streets of Brighton- Ditchling Road (<http://www.brightonhistory.org.uk/streets/>)

1883 Salvation Army Citadel built on the site of Rose Hill Nursery. ⁷³

1884 Round Hill Road and Round Hill Street were first listed. ⁷⁴

1886 Diocesan Training College extended. ⁷⁵

1867 Development of Caledonian, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Inverness, Mary Magdalene and St Paul's Streets between the Lewes Road and Upper Lewes Roads with small corner shops facing Upper Lewes Road. ⁷⁶

1887 The application to widen Ditchling Road included demolishing Diocesan Training College perimeter walls and possibly the boundary wall to the Sylvan Hall Estate. ⁷⁷

1893 Red brick mortuary chapel with a turret roof, the Ohel, was developed at the Jewish Burial Ground to a design by Lainson and Son (replacing the Ohel demolished between 1891-1893⁷⁸). The gates, walls, and fluted cast iron lamp column⁷⁹ of the same date. ^{80 81 82}

1894 Municipal Abattoir built at Hollingdean was served by a branch of the Brighton to Lewes Railway. It closed in 1986. ⁸³

1898 A larger incinerator building, chimney and dust yard were built at Brighton Parish dust yard leading to complaints of ash falling on laundry drying grounds and smells from mounds of clinker in the dust yards. Incineration ceased in 1952. ^{84 85}

1898 George Burstow built 19, 21 and 23 Crescent Road. ⁸⁶

1900 Tower Mill was advertised for sale in 1900 and was said to be capable of working by wind and steam. ⁸⁷

1903 Rose Hill Villa became Rose Hill Lodge and converted halls of residence for the Diocesan Training College across the road. ⁸⁸

1901 1901-1920 Wall mounted letter box outside No. 5 Richmond Road bearing the cypher 'EVIIR' (Kind Edward VII). ⁸⁹

1902 Tram route developed along Ditchling Road to Fiveways. A tram shelter at Ditchling Road is locally listed. ⁹⁰

1905 The Lewes Road Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children opened in rented premises at 101 Roundhill Crescent. A hospital for nervous disorders and the early treatment of mental illness was the first of its kind in England. ⁹¹

1908 1908-1913 Tower Mill ceased working by wind power in 1908 when the sweeps (sails) were removed, closed in 1910 and was demolished in 1913⁹² demolished with bricks cleaned and re-used to construct houses at the upper end of Belton Road⁹³ designed by Roffey for builder Thomas Dawe. ^{94 95}

1910 The Lewes Road Hospital moved to larger premises ⁹⁶ at 4-8 Ditchling Road as the Lady Chichester Hospital, occupying no 8 in 1910 and briefly adding 4-6 two years later before moving to Brunswick Place. ⁹⁷

73 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 27

74 Pages' Directory 1884

75 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 21

76 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 59

77 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 21

78 Jewish heritage in England: an architectural guide (page 70) referenced in HERR Hob Uid: 1519540

79 Listed Grade Historic England References 1380505(chapel) 1380505 (gates and walls) 1380506 (lamp column)

80 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 11

81 The octagonal chapel, its walls and gates and the lamppost next to the gates are Grade II Historic England References 1380504, 1380505, 1380506.

82 Middleton J: The Lights of Brighton and Hove: 1982

83 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 33

84 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 31 and 32

85 Brighton Locally Listed LLHA0221

86 East Sussex Records Office DB/D/7/4746

87 HER reference MES7269

88 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 18

89 Brighton Local Listing Thematic Study LLHA0254

90 Brighton Local List LLHA0043.

91 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 63

92 The Streets of Brighton- Belton Road (<http://www.brightonhistory.org.uk/streets/>)

93 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 25

94 East Sussex Record Office DB/D/7/6503 dated 1913-09-18

95 East Sussex Records Office ESRO DB/D/27/239

96 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 6

97 The Streets of Brighton- Ditchling Road (<http://www.brighton-history.org.uk/streets/>)



Figure 30. Brighton Waste Destructor (Regency Society)

1910 Brighton and Sussex Laundry Works on Lewes Road moved to larger premises in Hove. The building was purchased and adapted by Cox's Pill Factory after 1912.⁹⁸

1920 Sylvan Hall converted halls of residence (known as 'The Rookery') for the Diocesan Training College across the road.⁹⁹

1920 c.1920 New houses constructed in the garden of Fern Villa fronting Crescent Road and Princes Road.¹⁰⁰

1920 c.1920 William Fisher purchased semi-detached villas at 21-23 Richmond Road from the army and set up a golf ball recycling factory.¹⁰¹

1931 Rose Hill Cottage converted halls of residence for the Diocesan Training College across the road.¹⁰²

1933 Lewes Road passenger railway station closed to passengers in 1933. Buildings were converted into the Victor Sauce and Pickle factory, with the forecourt reverting to a coal yard.¹⁰³

1935 Roman thumb-pot (possibly third century AD 200- 250) & coin found at Round Hill Crescent.¹⁰⁴

1939 Ditchling Road tram system was operational until 1939 when trolleybuses and motor buses replaced them.¹⁰⁵

1940 Two bombs fell near Lewes Road, possibly targeting the railway viaduct. The bomb damaged the Franklin Arms Public House, the adjacent greengrocers and wool shop, and Caledonian Road dwellings. A raider strafed the area leaving bullet holes in garden walls on Princes Crescent.¹⁰⁶

1942 Numbers 24–26 Park Crescent were damaged by German bombs in 1942 and rebuilt.¹⁰⁷

1945 Colbatch-Clark family proposed a plan for developing the Sylvan Hall Estate. Brighton Council compulsorily purchased the site for new public housing. The new estate was first developed around the villas, which were demolished one by one: Rose Hill Villa in 1948, Wakefield Lodge in 1951 and Sylvan Hall in the mid 1970s.¹⁰⁸

1950 1950-51 Workers at The Tivoli Laundry in Crescent Road contracted smallpox when sorting dirty laundry. Two employees, Ethel Brooks, and Mrs E Connor, died.¹⁰⁹

98 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 36 and 43

99 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 18

100 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 16

101 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 45

102 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 18

103 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 49 and 50

104 Monument Number 402175 Victorian County History Sussex 3, 1935, 51 (S E Winbolt)

105 Brighton Local List LLHA0043.

106 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 71

107 The Georgian provincial builder–Architect and Architect Amon and Amon Henry Wilds Of Lewes and Brighton, c. 1790–1850 Sue Berry

108 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 19

109 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 67 and 70



1962 The chimney of the Hollingdean Destructor, a local landmark, was demolished.¹¹⁰

1970 St Saviour's Church closed and was demolished in 1983. The gateway arch in Vere Road remains.¹¹¹

1971 Kemp Town branch Line closed to freight on 26 June 1971, and the Lewes Road Station was demolished.¹¹²

1972 Brighton Corporation compulsorily purchased Warleigh Lodge in Ditchling Road from D P Toomey & Co. Demolished to build Downs Infants School.¹¹³

1976 The main span of the Lewes Road viaduct was demolished.¹¹⁴

1977 Round Hill Conservation area, designated in 1977, comprising 12.05ha (29.78 acres).

1983 'Vogue' road traffic gyratory developed at Lewes Road, including the demolition of the surviving parts of Lewes Road railway viaduct, the Vogue (formerly Gaiety from 1937¹¹⁵) Cinema at the corner of Hollingdean Lane,¹¹⁶ and Cox's Pill Factory (demolished in 1989 with the clock attached to the facade of the Sainsbury supermarket it replaced).¹¹⁷

2011 An Article 4 direction made in 2011 requires planning permission for works to alter or replace windows, doors, chimneys, open spaces, or roofs fronting a highway.

Figure 31. Although in 1873, the Level was declared a public open space, during the 1939-45 War, Nissan Huts were erected early in the War for the R.E. Records Staff. These photographs were taken in March 1955 and the buildings were removed later that year.

110 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 32

111 The Streets of Brighton- Ditchling Road (<http://www.brightonhistory.org.uk/streets/>)

112 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 50

113 The James Gray Collection -Regency Society Volume 20. Ref. jg 20 088.tif

114 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 50

115 The Streets of Brighton- Lewes Road Nos 107-108 (<http://www.brightonhistory.org.uk/streets/>)

116 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 75

117 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 78

4. Evolution of the area

4.1 Based on the timeline and historic map analysis exercises and the history and patterns of development can be grouped into several overlapping eras and episodes:

- Pre-urban and early urban activity
- Roads and tracks
- Open farmland - up to 1850
- Suburban villas 1830-1860
- Cemeteries
- Market gardens, nurseries
- Railways
- Civic amenity sites
- Planned inner urban suburb
- Later inner-urban suburb development
- Late 19th and early 20th Century infill.
- War
- Post-war estate development.
- Later infill
- Demolition of the Kemptown Branch Railway and the 'Vogue' gyratory.

Roads and tracks

4.2 Round Hill lies north of the medieval and pre-1800 town of Brighthelmston at the Preston Parish boundary. The area comprises mid-to-late-nineteenth-century suburbs built over small 'paul-pieces' and sheep down of the North Laine during the 19th and 20th centuries.

4.3 The limits of the Round Hill are broadly defined by three intersecting routes that appear on some of the earliest maps of the area and form a triangle.

4.4 Ditchling Road (or 'Ditcheling Road'). The section south of Union Road was known as Brunswick Place North before 1881. The section between Union Road and Upper Lewes Road was known as Ditchling Terrace before 1900.

4.5 Upper Lewes Road (or 'Old Shoreham Road' or 'Gypsy Lane').

4.6 Hollingdean Road - Florence Place (also known as 'Hollingdean Lane', 'Dog Kennel Lane' and 'Preston Boundary Road').

Ditchling Road

4.7 Ditchling Road is named after the main road from Brighton to Ditchling.

4.8 The village of Ditchling, which may date to the 11th Century¹¹⁸, lies eight miles from Brighton at the intersection of the roads from Haywards Heath to Brighton and Hurst to Lewes.¹¹⁹

4.9 The medieval pack horse route from Turners Hill (near Crawley) via Lindfield to Ditchling led directly south from the village to the foot of the Downs, ascending the South Downs at Burnthouse Bostall (now the Sussex Border Path). With the growth of Brighton accelerating in the late 18th Century, more direct routes to London were required and the Ditchling Road is associated with expanding coach transport from 1770 to 1830 until the abrupt end of the coaching trade at the advent of the railways.

4.10 The road was turnpiked (i.e. a toll road) through an Act of 1770 (New Chappel, Lindfield and Brighton Turnpike Trust), with the ascent of the scarp slope shifting eastward via Ditchling Bostall to the Beacon, then southward to the parish boundaries of Patcham and Stammer, across Hollingbury Hill to Round Hill, then down to the Level. The Ditchling Road was the least significant of the three main coaching routes to London in the 18th Century (excluding the longer route via Lewes).¹²⁰

4.11 The Road would also be used by chaise (private coaches), mail coaches and riders, horse-drawn wagons and covered 'vans'.

4.12 The toll house on the approach to Brighton was the Hill Gate on the Preston-Patcham Parish boundary. By 1839, with the advent of the railways, a Highways Act was introduced to transfer liability to the parishes to contribute for the Ditcheling Road and the New Chappel, Lindfield and Brighton Turnpike Trust.¹²¹

118 The parish church of St Margaret may date to the 11th century.

119 A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 7, the Rape of Lewes. Originally published by Victoria County History, London, 1940. Parishes: Ditchling. Pages 102-109

120 This can be gauged by comparing horse stabling and bed spaced at inns along the routes: Ditchling had less than 20 stablings and fewer than ten guest beds; Horsham provided 365 stablings and 83 beds on the main road from London to Brighton via Steyning; East Grinstead provided 247 stablings and 103 beds on the main road from London to Lewes (increasingly) Newhaven and Brighton Ditchling Historic Character Assessment Report June 2005

121 The Mirror of Parliament, John Henry Barrow · 1839 page



Figure 32. Aquatint engraving by D Havell after Joseph Cordwell. Published by Cordwell from 20 Great East Street, Brighton, August 1819. (Credit: Regency Society)

- 4.13 The early 19th Century saw the peak in London-Brighton coach traffic as the seaside resort expanded rapidly. A new and more direct London-Brighton turnpike route – approximately on the line of the present A23 – in 1808 (opened 1813). This had little initial effect on the Ditchling Road coaching route. However, in 1830, a new route directly connecting Ditchling with the new London-Brighton road at Clayton drew traffic away from the road over Ditchling Beacon.
- 4.14 The Jolly Brewers public house (rebuilt in the mid-to-late 19th Century) is very likely to have served as a coaching inn or rest stop along the route.
- 4.15 William Stanford built a wall enclosing his fields on the west side of Ditchling Road above Rose Hill Cottage in c. 1838. Combined with walls to John Colbatch's villa to the east, this narrowed the road and restricted traffic. The OS map of c.1888 shows a footpath on the east side, but no footpath on the west. A Mr Richardson indicted Stanford in 1838 (Stanton vs Richardson and others).¹²²
- 4.16 Trams ran along the Ditchling Road up to 1939 when they were replaced with trolley-buses.

Upper Lewes Road

- 4.17 The Upper Lewes Road peels away from the main Lewes-Brighton Road at the junction with Bear Road and Hollingdean Road. It then travels south-west along the slightly raised ground at the western side of the valley bottom, crossing over the Ditchling Road then westward along the former Preston Parish boundary to Shoreham. The alignment of the Upper Lewes Road on the raised ground is likely to have been governed by regular flooding of the valley floor.
- 4.18 Formerly known as Old Shoreham Road, the route linked Lewes with Old Shoreham Bridge (opened in 1782 with an earlier ferry recorded in 1612¹²³), a key crossing point of the River Adur.¹²⁴
- 4.19 In the Middle Ages, Lewes was a busy river port exporting grain and wool, whilst Shoreham was at the height of its importance as a cross-channel port in the 12th and 13th Centuries. Brighton was a comparatively insignificant fishing village, which the Lewes-Shoreham Road effectively bypassed.

123 A P Baggs, C R J Currie, C R Elrington, S M Keeling and A M Rowland, 'Old and New Shoreham', in *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 6 Part 1, Bramber Rape (Southern Part)*, ed. T P Hudson (London, 1980), pp. 138-149. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/sussex/vol6/pt1/pp138-149> [accessed 30 March 2023].

124 Brighton & Hove Historic Character Assessment Report Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) Roland B Harris March 2007

1802.

122 North Brighton London Road to Coldean, Anthony Beeson page 83.



Figure 33. The 'Beaufort' Brighton Coach (Illustration from Charles G Harper Stage Coach and Mail in Days of Yore)

- 4.20 The only way from Brighton to New Shoreham in the 17th Century ran close to the Downs, possibly the Ashway of 1229. Coastal erosion in the 16th Century destroyed a road from Brighton to Old Shoreham along the coast. Century, there had been a road along the coast, but it was destroyed by erosion.
- 4.21 The main Lewes-Brighton Road was turnpiked in 1770 with a toll-gate adjacent to Preston Road Barracks. A new Brighton-Shoreham coast road was built between 1782 and 1789 that became known as Upper Brighton (later Upper Shoreham) Road. The modern Upper Lewes Road is the eastward extension of this road.
- 4.22 Union Road, directly linking Lewes Road with Ditchling Road, was formed in 1822 when A.H. Wilds and Henry Phillips laid out the Level. This allowed traffic from Lewes to avoid using the Upper Lewes Road.
- 4.23 A new 'lower' road between Brighton and New Shoreham was built, which became a turnpike in 1822 and connected to the new Norfolk Suspension Bridge at Shoreham, which opened in 1833.
- 4.24 Viaduct Road a former bridleway skirting the parish boundary and known as Montpelier Road East before 1877¹²⁵.

125 Page 31 North Brighton London Roads to Coldean Through Time Anthony Beeson

Hollingdean Lane- Florence Road

- 4.25 Hollingdean Lane (formerly Hollingbury Lane or Preston Boundary Road) formed the boundary between Brighton and Preston parishes until the 1920s and is likely to have emerged as a section of a droveway from Ovingdean and Lewes to Preston village (along the top of the scarp slope from Kingston cum Lewes).
- 4.26 The Yeakell and Gardener map of 1778-1783 does not show Hollingdean Lane However, it does show a track travelling diagonally east from Preston village, splitting into three with the southern branch cranking south east to Ditchling Road at the junction with what is now Florence Place.
- 4.27 The Lane is first shown in the map of 1813 and the Tenantry Plan of 1822. The Jolly Brewers Inn, beside 'Rose Hill Cottage', is shown in the plan of 1813 at the northern end of the Lane.
- 4.28 A flint cottage (2 Hollingdean Lane) that initially faced Hollingdean Road, possibly from as early as 1820, survives, which is now oriented southward.
- 4.29 The lane was called Dog Kennel Road in 1831 because it was the site of Brighton Harriers Kennel for the Union Hunt. Hunting was an essential recreation for those visiting Brighton for the season. The location was close to town whilst providing easy access to the Downs.
- 4.30 After 1873, the Hollingdean Road was broken into two parts. This may have been because the northern section was too steep for traffic. The section of the road opposite the Jewish Cemetery gates was stopped up, the burial ground extended over the road, and the ground raised and terraced. A new curving route with a shallower gradient was created to the north and named Hollingdean Road. The original route's surviving northern and southern sections were renamed Hollingdean Lane and Florence Place.
- 4.31 A new 'zig-zag' road was cut (DATE) to the north of the railway cutting connecting Ditchling Road with Hollingdean Lane.

Open pasture and arable

- 4.32 Until 1860s, Round Hill comprised open fields surrounding the old fishing town of Brighthelmston with Ditchling Road and Hollingbury Lane marking the parish boundary.
- 4.33 The open fields within the town's limits were divided into five 'Laines' containing a mixture of agricultural land and pasture. Round Hill lay within the 'North Laine', divided into narrow strips of land known as furlongs separated by access paths called leakways. The furlongs were further subdivided into strips for cultivation known as paul-pieces.
- 4.34 Furlongs on the southern slopes of Round Hill were aligned broadly east-west and north-south on the north side.
- 4.35 The patchwork field pattern corresponded with leases held by tenants across manorial land - the 'Tenantry Lands'. Deeds relating to the Division of the Tenantry Lands in the Parish of Brighthelmston in 1822 list the principal landowners.
- 4.36 Thomas Read Kemp held a proportion (or 'moiety') of the Manor of Brighton, which included a significant proportion of Round Hill, east of Ditchling Road.
- 4.37 William Stanford: -The Stanford lands lay outside the town's boundary immediately west of Ditchling Road and north of Hollingbury Lane. The family had bought their land as tenants from the Western family. They paid £17,600 for land in Preston and Hove in 1794 and continued farming until the coming of the railway connection to London in 1841 led to increased demand for new housing. The Stanford's became developers themselves in the early 1860s.
- 4.38 Other landowners around the periphery included:
- Charles Scrase Dickens, the elder, and his wife Elizabeth;
 - Charles Scrase Dickens, the younger,;
 - John Wichelo (a family of brewers and in keepers);
 - Nathaniel Kemp (Thomas Kemp's uncle); and
 - Isaac Tree Rich and his wife, Mary.
- 4.39 In 1822, the freeholders and leaseholders of the open farmland agreed to divide and enclose the open pastoral areas in proportion to their holdings for more straightforward disposal, amounting to 632 acres.¹²⁶
- 4.40 Isolated building groups grew up around the area. In 1838, a windmill known as Tower Mill (later Rose Hill Mill, Round Hill Mill and Cutress's Mill) was constructed near the hill's summit.¹²⁷
- 4.41 The Brighton Tythe Map of 1851 shows William Catt as the principal landowner, using the land for a mix of pasture, arable and market gardening. Catt was a miller and renowned fruit grower and may have encouraged or developed fruit growing, possibly in greenhouses.
- 4.42 The Preston Parish Tythe Map of 1842 shows William Stanford as the principal landowner east of Ditchling Road, known as 'Rattingdean Laine' with smaller parcels to the north owned of Round Hill owned by the newly founded waterworks.
- 4.43 Whilst the land ownership pattern in the southern part of the North Laine is preserved mainly in the present grid street layout, the later development of Round Hill largely erased the earlier field patterns. This may point to the extinguishment of the patchwork pattern of furlongs, leakways and paul-pieces in advance of planned development.
- 4.44 Early non-agricultural use of the area was seen with the building of Preston Barracks in 1796 (rebuilt as permanent barracks in 1800) with the Jolly Brewer Inn owned by the brewing and inn keeping Wichelo family in 1822, suggesting an earlier inn stood on the spot.¹²⁸ House and kennels for the exclusive use of the Brighton Harriers (a hunt) constructed near Hollingdean Road in 1850-59 on land donated by Thomas Kemp.¹²⁹

126 Sue Berry, 'Thomas Read Kemp and the shaping of Regency Brighton c.1818-1845', *The Georgian Group Journal*, Vol. XVII, 2009, pp. 125-140

127 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 7 and 25

128 Brighton Local Listing Locally Listed LLHA0041 HER Ref: MES26546

129 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 13

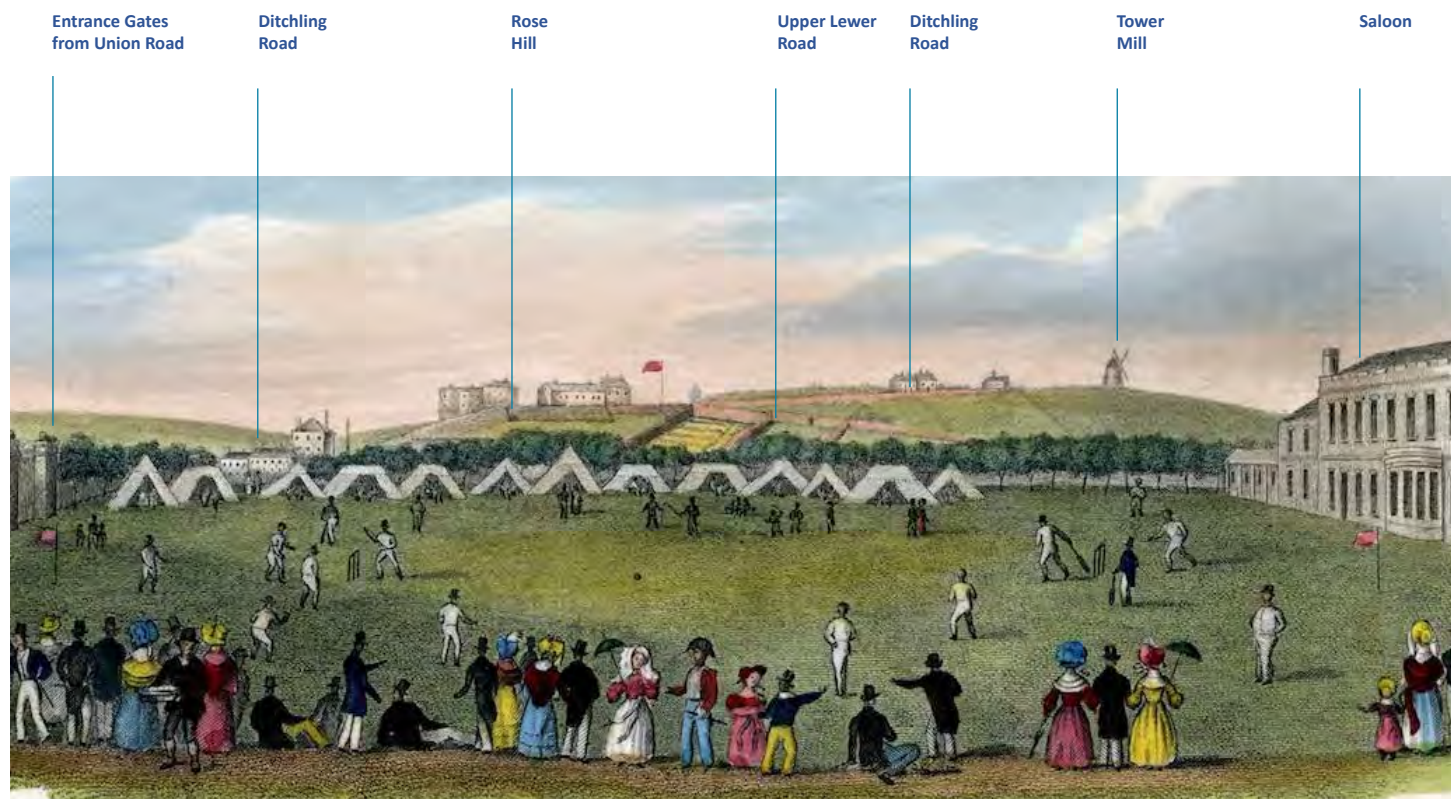


Figure 34. Steel engraving published by W Leppard, East Street, c1840.

Early 19th c. pleasure grounds

4.45 Subscription parks, pleasure grounds, and sporting and leisure facilities grew up with the development of the Brighton as a resort.

4.46 Promenade Grove was highly popular pleasure ground opening in 1793 but closed in 1803 to allow the expansion of the private ground of the Pavilion. In 1822, a grandstand was added to the racecourse. In 1824, Queen's Park opened as a subscription park.

4.47 After the enclosures of the open spaces along the Steine in the 18th Century and early 19th Century, the Level remained as a large area of common land which became the focus of the townspeople's fairs and games.¹³⁰

4.48 The Level was the town's principal public open space and traditionally a popular venue for circuses, fairs, rallies, celebrations, and other events.

4.49 In 1791, the Prince of Wales's Cricket Ground was laid out on the Level (formalising earlier cricketing on the Level from at least the mid-18th century). This was replaced in 1823 by the Hanover Ground and used by the new Sussex County Club, formally established in 1839, and later relocating in 1848 to the Brunswick Ground in Hove.

4.50 James Ireland was a draper and former owner

130 Pevsner Architectural Guides Brighton and Hove page 184-185.

of the enterprise that later evolved into Hannington's department store. In 1822, he purchased ten acres of the Level from Thomas Read Kemp, and opened Ireland's Royal Gardens on May 1, 1823.¹³¹

4.51 Ireland's Gardens had a cricket ground, bowling, green, pavilions and animal enclosures, maze, stockade, and swings (the gate piers survive on Union Road). The Gardens aimed to emulate the success of Promenade Grove.

4.52 Rose Hill and Round Hill were the choice vantage points to see events held in the Pleasure Grounds.

4.53 Ireland's venture was a failure, as was a later zoological gardens enterprise, and the cricket ground became the private gardens of Park Crescent in 1849. The plan to draw Brighton visitors northwards inland along the Steine and Level worked against the increasing popularity of the seafront. Although the zoological gardens model as a driver for middle class suburban development proved a success in inland resorts such as Bristol¹³² and Cheltenham¹³³).

131 The New Encyclopaedia of Brighton Rose Collis page 158

132 Bristol Zoo founded in 1835

133 Cheltenham gave rise to two competing 1830s schemes at The Park and Pittville with only the Park Scheme succeeding.



Figure 35. View from Round Hill across Ireland's Pleasure gardens towards the Race Course 1824 (Credit: Regency Society)



Figure 36. Royal Zoological Gardens, Brighton (Credit: Brighton and Hove Museums)



Figure 37. Figure 9. Rose Hill Villa built in the 1840s as part of a development that was to be called Rose Hill Park- Photographed c. 1907 (Image credit: Jacqueline Pollard).

Early suburban villas in landscaped setting 1830-1860

- 4.54

The typical Regency pattern of early-to-mid-19th Century speculative residential development in Brighton comprised terraces, crescents, and squares in a comparatively dense urban form framing generous shared gardens.
- 4.55

The development of suburban detached and semi-detached villas at the edge of the town marked a change from the terraced town-houses that characterized the development of Regency Brighton.
- 4.56

Lower-density and higher-class semi-detached and detached villas emerged, most notably Montpelier Villas and Thomas Read Kemp’s detached villa, ‘The Temple’ on Montpelier Road. This was closely followed by suburban villas in increasingly generous romantic or picturesque landscaped settings on hills at the edge of the early 19th Century resort and enjoying panoramic views -such as Furze Hill.
- 4.57

Early residential development in the Round Hill area took these two forms:
- 4.58

Semi-detached villas on generous landscape plots, such as paired villas had been built earlier in the 19th century along the Ditchling Road (nos. 68-82); and
- 4.59

Detached villas in landscape settings exploiting the hillside views and panoramas (now lost).
- 4.60

The map of 1830 shows the development of the first large, detached villa at Rose Hill. Elsewhere, Rose Hill Villa is dated to 1838. ¹³⁴
- 4.61

The buildings evoked the Italianate style, popularised by Osborne House, which was widely adopted for both town and suburban houses and remained popular for several decades. ¹³⁵

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135 Historic England Domestic 3 Suburban Houses

Inns and public houses

- 4.62 Early roadside inns/public houses were built along Ditchling, Upper Lewes and Hollingdean Roads with some of the oldest at main intersections.
- Allen Arms 1846136-south west corner of Lewes Road with Dog Kennel Lane. Allen Arms and Strawberry Gardens in 1858.
 - The Bear (or Brown Bear) Public House- north east corner of Bear Road with Lewes Road.¹³⁷ The boundary of Brighton and Preston parishes site of Cock fighting and badge baiting in 1822. Late 19th century, replacing earlier buildings¹³⁸
 - Jolly Brewers (pre 1813 rebuilt or remodelled c.1874)– south east corner of Ditchling Road with Hollingdean lane (now Florence Place).
 - Hanover Arms Inn and Royal Cricket Ground- corner of Lewes Road with Union Road
- 4.63 The earliest public houses within the Roundhill Park Estate emerged in tandem with residential development after 1850.
- Duke of Edinburgh, later renamed the Round Hill Tavern.
 - The Victoria.
- 4.64 Public house development was initially constrained by a covenant held by the Catt family granting them exclusive rights to supply alcohol in the area.¹³⁹ In 1869, the owner of the Duke of Edinburgh beer house challenged the restriction. The covenant may help to explain why the Victoria first opened as a grocer and only later as a public house.

Civic amenity sites

- 4.65 The northern slopes of Round Hill, dipping down into the Hollingdean valley, lay cross the pre- 1928 Brighton municipal boundary. The area attracted civic amenity sites to serve the growing town, such as waterworks and ‘unneighbourly’ activities such as dust yards, incinerators, abattoirs, and a gasworks.
- 4.66 The development of the Brighton-Lewes Railway cutting through Round Hill further reinforced the division between expanding residential suburbs on the southern slopes and civic and industrial uses on the north slope.

Dust Yard, then Corporation Depot

- 4.67 From 1810, the north slope of Round Hill (north side of Dog Kennel Lane) was developed as Brighton Parish dust yard.¹⁴⁰
- 4.68 Systems to collect, sort and treat waste in ‘dust-yards’ developed at the end of the 18th century and peaked around the 1820s. Household waste, referred to as ‘dust’, had a high coal ash content and was in demand by the brick industry and for agricultural applications. The yards also processed street sweepings and dog waste. Dust yards were in decline by the 1850s when the sanitation movement began to have an impact.¹⁴¹ The dust yards can be seen as early precursors of modern materials recycling facilities such as Hollingbury Materials Recovery Centre.

Waterworks

- 4.69 The Brighton, Hove, and Preston Waterworks Company, at the junction of Lewes and Hollingdean Road (now the site of Surrenden Park), was founded by an Act of Parliament on 16 June 1834. The Waterworks two 20-horsepower beam engines provided piped water for two hours per day to a few wealthy customers in Brighton and Preston.

Dust Destructor

- 4.70 In 1895, the ‘Dust Destructor’, a massive furnace to burn waste, was built on the Dust Yard site with a 220-foot-high brick chimney to direct the smoke away and up the hill. The canteen survives and is locally listed.

Gasworks

- 4.71 Gasworks in the Parish of Preston north of Hollingbury Road (possibly to avoid the local Brighton coal tax) produced bottled gas for the railway (carriage lamps).

Abattoir

- 4.72 In the 1890s, Hollingdean was the site of an Abattoir with animal pens and a railhead. The facility replaced smaller and poorly regulated slaughterhouses in the town centre.

136 Post Office Directory 1846
137 Historical and Descriptive Account of the Coast of Sussex John Docwra PARRY · 1833 page 94
138 Brighton Local List LLHA0113
139 Catt vs. Tourle The Law Journal Reports - Volume 38 - Page 665 Henry D. Barton · 1869 Vol. IV page 665

140 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 11 and 31
141 19th Century London Dust-Yards: A Case Study In Closed-Loop Resource Efficiency Costas A. Velis a, David C. Wilson b, Christopher R. Cheeseman b *

Cemeteries

- 4.73 Pressure for burial space within the growing town and around parish churches in necessitated the development of cemeteries at the edge of the urban area on lower-grade sheep-down (as opposed to arable).
- 4.74 An 1849 report by Edward Cresy recommended actions to bring the growing town of Brighton into compliance with the Public Health Act of 1848. He advised that burials around the town's churches and chapels should cease, further enforced by the Burials (Beyond the Metropolis) Act of 1853 prohibiting burials around any of Brighton's places of worship.
- 4.75 Round Hill was situated at the original boundary of Brighton (before this was extended to include the parish of Preston in the 1920s). Three 19th Century cemeteries were developed close to Round Hill and form the setting of the conservation area.
- 4.76 Monumental stonemasons, flower growers and sellers clustered around the cemeteries, some within or adjoining the Round Hill area.

Extra Mural Cemetery

- 4.77 In November 1838, Thomas Read Kemp and John Wichelo applied for a Parliamentary Bill to found a cemetery of 20 acres east of the Lewes Road.¹⁴²
- 4.78 In 1851, the Brighton Extra Mural Company founded the first private cemetery in Brighton for Anglican, Roman Catholic and Nonconformist burials. The company members included the Architect Amon Henry Wilds. The cemetery occupied part of Scabe's Castle Farm, established in the 18th Century. Surprisingly, the cemetery is not listed as a historic park and garden (only locally listed) whilst the later adjacent Woodvale cemetery is listed. The cemetery chapel is listed Grade XX (Ref. 13816,66), along with several graves and tombs.

Jewish (or Hebrew) Burial Ground

- 4.79 Jewish burial grounds, like Roman cemeteries, were traditionally built beyond town walls and rarely near a synagogue.¹⁴³ The Jewish Burial Ground opened in 1826 on land donated to the congregation of the Brighton Synagogue by Thomas Kemp.^{144 145 146} A northern extension to the ground was made possible when the west end of Hollingdean Road (now Hollingdean Lane) was stopped up, and a further extension to the south of the burial ground was added in 1897 on land associated with Warleigh Lodge.
- 4.80 The layout shown on the OS plan of 18XX shows a typical arrangement with funerary buildings at the cemetery entrance separating the street frontage from the burial area and entry to the cemetery through the buildings.
- 4.81 The later octagonal Cemetery Chapel (or Ohel) of 1891 was initially adjoined by several smaller structures, now lost. The corner of one building is captured in an 1890s drawing for 'The Builder'.
- 4.82 Archaeological Notification Area: DES13468.

Woodvale Cemetery

- 4.83 Land adjoining the south side of the Extra Mural Cemetery was developed by the Burial Board under the name Brighton Parochial Cemetery and consecrated in 1857. It was taken over by Brighton Borough Council in 1902 and is now called Woodvale Cemetery. The cemetery was laid out in 1857 to a design by Mr R Wheeler of London and listed as a Historic Park or garden Grade II (Ref. 1000222). The crematorium and north lodge are also listed (Ref. 1381673 and Ref. 1381671).

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143 Historic England Guidance Anglo-Jewish Burial Grounds The Post-Resettlement Period
144 Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community ISBN 1-901454-08-8 Page 11
145 Historic England Research Record Hob Uid: 1519540
146 Historic England Research Record Hob Uid: 1519540

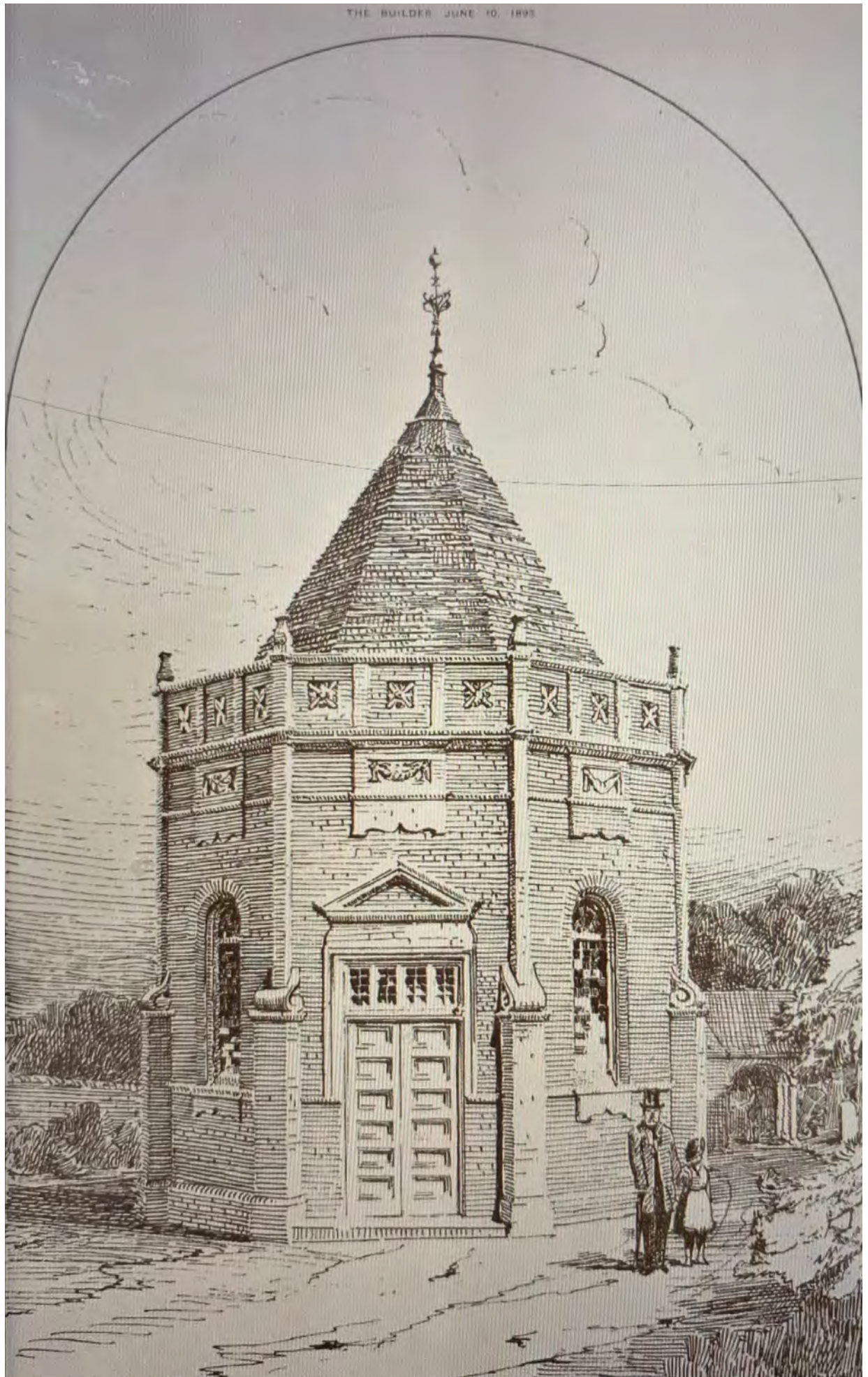


Figure 38. Octagonal Jewish Cemetery chapel of 1893 in Florence Place, Listed Grade II (The Builder)



Figure 39. Rosehill, Crescent and Fuschgia Cottage Nurseries
1875

Market gardens and nurseries

- 4.84 The Old Town of Brighton had many walled orchards and market gardens behind the frontage buildings. As the town grew, these were displaced into the surrounding Laines – particularly the North Laine.¹⁴⁷ By 1838, a series of smallholdings and nurseries began to develop in Round Hill along the lower southern sunny slopes (between Park Crescent and Upper Lewes Road), including Rosehill Nursery and Crescent Nursery¹⁴⁸.
- 4.85 An analysis of the map of 18XX indicates a plethora of market gardens, glass houses, orchards, and nurseries across the area.
- 4.86 As residential development encroached upon Round Hill, the market gardens survived alongside new houses -or were reconfigured to occupy plots to the rear. Whilst some of these enclosed spaces served as drying grounds for the emerging laundry industry, others continued as allotments, market garden businesses and orchards.
- 4.87 From the 18880s, there may be links to Brighton's Open Market - barrow boys began selling fruit and vegetables on Oxford Street.

147 Appendix 1: Introduction to the history of the North Laine area

148 Plan of 1875.

Planned inner urban suburb

- 4.88 The Conservative Freehold Land Society purchased the greater part of the Round Hill Area in c.1852-3, developing a masterplan for a planned suburb of terraces, crescents and semi-detached villas.
- 4.89 The masterplan shows the grid of streets today with some minor amendments. The plan shows the Brighton Hastings Railway but not the Kemptown Branch (1864).
- 4.90 The first houses in Round Hill Crescent and Richmond Road date to c.1865. However, development was slow. The 1878 Ordnance Survey map shows only a terrace (Nos. 1-19) and a single pair of houses (Nos. 69-71) in an otherwise empty Round Hill Crescent. In Richmond Road, five pairs of semi-detached villas are shown (Nos. 5-23) in a group. A single pair of houses on a site opposite (Nos. 55-57 Prince's Road). Round Hill Street, Round Hill Road, and Belton Road were not laid out at this date and development of these smaller properties did not begin until the 1880s.
- 4.91 Most of the other buildings in the conservation area were built in the 1880s when a looser development pattern was permitted, with more tightly packed terraces interwoven with market gardens, laundries, and drying grounds.
- 4.92 This pattern was a departure from the original Conservative Land Society masterplan reflecting the shifting aims of the Society from promoting enfranchisement to further the electoral ambitions of the Conservative Party to a more commercial-driven approach following the widening of the (male) franchise in 1867 and 1884 Reform Acts, which lessened and then removed the requirement for voters to own or lease property.

Figure 40. ‘The Rose Hill cutting’ from The Illustrated London News (June 6, 1846 page 388). A tunnel was bored along the line of the route then four vertical shafts sunk from above.



Railways

4.93 As early as 1825, railways serving Brighton were proposed.¹⁴⁹ In 1835, a Town Committee was formed to consider the merits of several proposed lines. This included a line proposed by renowned Railway-Age engineer Sir John Rennie terminating at what is now Park Crescent (then the Hanover Cricked Ground) at the fringes of Round Hill. Rennie's line was at first rejected, then contested in Parliament in 1836, after which a Captain Anderson was appointed to evaluate the scheme with a final scheme selected in 1837. Rennie's alignment prevailed, but the terminus shifted to its present site across the valley. Civil engineer and architect John Urpeth Rastrick was appointed to construct the line, which reached Brighton in 1841.

4.94 Three main phases of railway development have directly shaped the Round Hill area.

- Development of the Brighton to Hastings Line.
- Development of the Kempdown Branch Line.
- Closure of the Kempdown Branch Line.

Brighton -Hastings Line.

4.95 The Brighton to Hastings Line was designed and developed in parallel by Rastrick. Work was authorised in July 1844 and completed in June 1846. By November 1846, trains were travelling across the London Road Viaduct though a short tunnel and cutting at Ditchling Road to Lewes. Rastrick's Ditchling Road tunnel portals survive at the boundary of the Round Hill conservation area.

4.96 The railway cut Round Hill in two from east to west, reinforcing the division of residential suburbs on the southern slopes and civic and amenity land to the north.

Development of the Kempdown Branch Line.

4.97 On 13th May 1864, approval for the Kemp Town Branch line from London Road railway station to Kemp Town was obtained¹⁵⁰. The branch took over five years to complete, including a 14-arch viaduct over Lewes Road and a smaller three-arch viaduct over Hartington Road leading to a 1,024 yards long tunnel.

4.98 On 2nd August 1869, services commenced from Kemp Town.

4.99 Lewes Road station was developed later and opened on 1st September 1873, comprising an island platform with another platform carrying the station buildings and a small goods yard.

4.100 The line prevented the full realisation of the Conservative Land Society's masterplan and the planned roads connecting to Hollingdean Road.

Closure of the Kemp Town branch line

4.101 Kemp Town passenger station closed on 2nd January 1933, continuing as a goods depot until 1971, after which the track was dismantled and the land and lower developed as an industrial estate. The area was redeveloped as industrial estates.



Figure 41. Photo of the bombing of the Lewes Road Inn From the private collection of Peter Groves (Reporduced from My Brighton and Hove)

Late 19th and early 20th Century infill

- 4.102 The Edwardian period saw the continuing development of the area, with terraced houses and villas infilling many of the remaining vacant plots. The development followed the established pattern of terraced houses close to the street. Changes in architectural styles, details and materials mark this period.
- 4.103 On Prince's Road, a group of Edwardian terraced houses (Nos. 69-81) date to c.1900.
- 4.104 Short rows of brick cottages were built in the 1920s on Princes Road and Crescent Road (the gardens of Princes Villa), the site of a former railway cottage on Princes Road and the northern end of Richmond Road.

Second World War

- 4.105 There were over 50 air raids on the town of Brighton during World War II with 381 high explosive bombs dropped destroying 200 homes and businesses and damaging 894. There were few immediate impacts recorded in the Round Hill area.
- 4.106 Nos. 84-88 Rose Hill were damaged or destroyed by bombs and replaced with temporary prefabs houses demolished in 1966.
- 4.107 Two bombs fell near Lewes Road in 1940, possibly targeting the railway viaduct. The bomb damaged the Franklin Arms Public House, destroyed the adjacent greengrocers and wool shop, and destroyed Caledonian Road dwellings. A raider strafed the area leaving bullet holes in garden walls on Princes Crescent.¹⁵¹ The pub was rebuilt as the Lewes Road Inn.
- 4.108 Nos. 24-26 Park Crescent were destroyed in an air raid, with houses erected in 1983 as facsimiles.
- 4.109 'Nissan' Huts were erected on the Level to house (ENGINEERS), whilst the Parochial training college was requisitioned for the Pay Office for the Royal Engineers (CHECK).
- 4.110 Trafalgar Street (REF).

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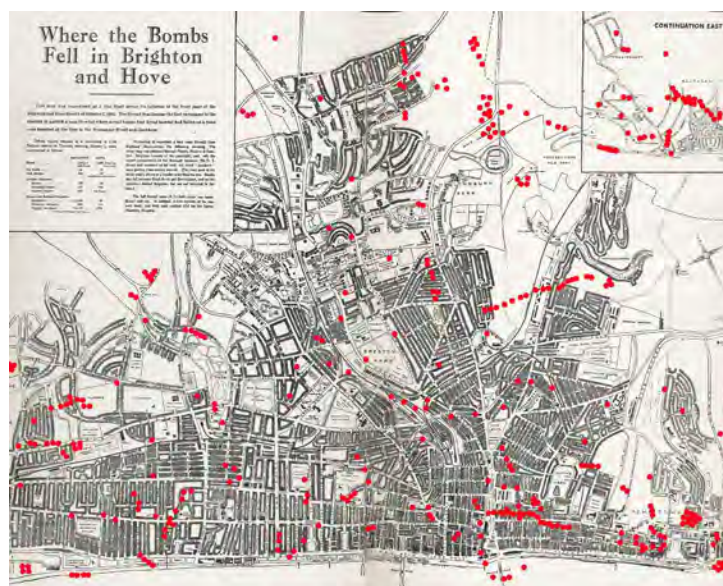


Figure 42. ‘Where the Bombs Fell in Brighton and Hove’ Map of WW2 bombs in Brighton & Hove, 1944. (Credit: Brighton and Hove Museums)



Figure 43. Vogue Cinema (former Gaiety Cinema) on 28 October 1979, when the scheme for the construction of the new traffic layout at this busy junction had been announced but not started. (Credit: Regency Society)

Post-war estate development

4.111 In the early 1930s, the four large, detached villas forming Round Hill Park (developed by the Colbatch-Clark family in the 1850s) were sold to the Diocese of Chichester for use as dormitories for their college students.¹⁵² By 1938 the Diocese wished to close the college and sell the buildings. During the second world war, the army took over the college as the Pay Office for the Royal Engineers, and the big houses were also rented out to the military.

4.112 After the war, Brighton Corporation compulsorily purchased the land and buildings for £16,500 and, in 1948, started to build the Sylvan Hall Estate, named after one of the villas. The villas and associated cottages remained amongst the new blocks until they were redeveloped one by one – with the estate as we see it today being completed in 1976.

¹⁵² Sylvan Voice The weblog of the Sylvan hall Resident's Association

Mid-twentieth-century infill

4.113 The mid-to-late 19th Century streets of Round Hill are surprisingly unaltered. Later infill development is the exception.

4.114 On the corner of Mayo Road and Richmond Road is a block of flats dating from the 1980s, replacing the Mayo Laundry.

4.115 The Kemp Town railway station site was developed as a pickle factory.

Demolition of the Kemp Town Branch Railway and the ‘Vogue’ gyratory.

4.116 The demolition of the Lewes Road railway viaduct and planned redevelopment of the Cox’s pill factory on Lewes Road as a Sainsbury’s created the opportunity to reconfigure the road junction of Lewes Road, Bear Road, Hollingdean Road, and Upper Lewes Roads. This was known as the ‘Vogue Gyratory system’ after the former Vogue Cinema that stood on the corner (The Gaiety).

4.117 Demolition began in 1983. First to go were the remains of the Viaduct and the Cox’s offices and works. Then the Vogue Cinema went along with a few of the lower houses in Hollingdean Road. The new road layout opened in 1984, and the Sainsbury’s, designed by Architect Nimrod Ping, opened 1985.

5. People and organisations



Figure 44. Elizabeth Mary Bligh, Lady Chichester (1837-1911) © National Portrait Gallery, London



Figure 45. William Catt



Figure 46. Thomas Read Kemp (Credit: Thomas Read Kemp. (2022, December 18). In Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Read_Kemp)

Henry John Infield (1846-1921)

- 5.1 Henry John Infield was a prominent figure in the Brighton publishing industry, serving as the chairman and managing director of the Southern Publishing Company. He founded the Sussex Daily News in 1868 and merged it with The Argus in 1880. In addition, Infield became the chairman and joint managing director (with Ellen Nye Chart) of the Brighton Theatre Royal Company in 1889, overseeing the staging of Oscar Wilde's first four plays. He was also the lessee of the Gaiety Theatre in Park Crescent Place. Infield was resident at Sylvan Hall (demolished and now the Sylvan Hall estate).

John Urpeth Rastrick (1780-1856)

- 5.2 John Urpeth Rastrick was a civil engineer, surveyor, and architect who played a key role in the development of the London and Brighton Railway. In 1835, he worked alongside John Rennie the Younger to gain parliamentary approval for the railway, with the initial proposal of a Brighton terminus at Park Crescent (then known as Ireland's Pleasure Grounds). Rastrick continued to work as a consultant engineer and oversaw the railway's construction. He also designed the Brighton Lewes and Hastings Railway and was involved in the construction of various structures in the Round Hill area, including the London Road viaduct (Listed Grade II*), a cutting short tunnel beneath Ditchling Road, and a bridge over Hollingbury Lane.

Thomas Read Kemp (1782–1844)

- 5.3 Thomas Read Kemp was a significant landowner in the Round Hill area in 1822,. He also made notable contributions to the community by donating land for a
- 5.4 Jewish cemetery at Florence Place and for dog kennels in Hollingbury Lane to be used by the Brighton Harriers hunt in the mid-1800s. Kemp was one of the joint Lords of the Manor of Brighton and developed the Kemptown estate.

William Catt 1776 (or 1780) -1853

- 5.5 William Catt, a successful farmer, miller, and fruit cultivator, was named as one of the owners of the majority of the Round Hill area in the Brighton Tythe Map of 1851 (with Charles Catt) and was also mentioned in the 1878 Tenantry Down Maps.
- 5.6 Catt had a significant stake in the West Street Brewery in Brighton through his partnership with Cooper (Catt and Cooper), later known as William Catt and Sons. He was fascinated by exotic fruit and grew rare figs and pineapples in a large greenhouse he built. Additionally, Catt grew pear trees on the side of his house, known as "William Pears," with his motto being "Aim to get a good pear all year round."¹⁵³
- 5.7 Catt is buried in Bishopstone churchyard. He lived in Newhaven then Portland Place, Brighton, in 1860. Catt (or possibly one of his sons) was Constable of Brighton in 1846.

153 The Worthies of Sussex: Biographical Sketches Martin Antony Lower 1865 page 218.



Figure 47. Nimrod Ping (Credit: www.pinknews.co.uk)



Figure 48. John Urpeth Tastrick



Figure 49. Charles Henry Gordon Lennox © National Portrait Gallery, London

Nathaniel Kemp of Ovingdean (1760-1843)

- 5.8 Nathaniel Kemp, who was the uncle of Thomas Read Kemp, owned land in the Round Hill area of Brighton in 1822. He rented Preston Place, which was later known as Preston Manor, from the Western family by 1785. Additionally, Nathaniel built a small country house on land that he had purchased around 1783 in Ovingdean.

Helen Boyle (1869-1957)

- 5.9 Helen Boyle was a renowned doctor born in Dublin in 1869, who trained in France, Germany, and London.¹⁵⁴ She set up her first general practice in 1897 in Hove with her friend Dr Mabel Jones (the first female doctors in Hove at at 3 Palmeira Terrace, 37 Church Road).
- 5.10 As a newly qualified doctor, Boyle saw that poor housing and diet, combined with stresses of overwork, multiple childbirth, and frequent physical ailments, could lead to nervous disorders and, ultimately, insanity. Boyle was a vigorous proponent of non-asylum treatment with outpatient facilities, which was the antithesis of the care generally available in England at the time because of the strict lunacy laws.
- 5.11 A short-lived ten-bed hospital in Round Hill Crescent was a first step on the long road to learning that 'early nervous disorder' or

'borderline insanity' are real medical conditions deserving of treatment. In the late 19th Century and early 20th, these conditions were not recognised in England.

- 5.12 She started the Lewes Road Dispensary for Women and Children in Brighton, which later developed in 1905 into The Lady Chichester Hospital for the Treatment of Early Mental Disorders.¹⁵⁵
- 5.13 In 1912, the hospital moved to bigger premises in Hove. She was the First Woman President of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association in 1939. Many of her ideas and principles are still valued in today's community care, perinatal psychiatry, and Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services.
- 5.14 Boyle was the first Woman President of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association in 1939. Many of Helen Boyle's ideas and principles are still valued in today's community care, perinatal psychiatry, and Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services.¹⁵⁶

155 From the Round Hill Reporter [March 2022] by Rob Stephenson."

156 Val Brown Women's Hospitals in Brighton and Hove (ISBN: 9781789017410)

154 Royal College of Psychiatry (<https://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/docs/default-source/about-us/library-archives/archives/archives-dr-helen->

Elizabeth Mary Bligh, Lady Chichester (1837-1911)

- 5.15 Elizabeth Mary Bligh, also known as Lady Chichester, was born in Stockholm in 1837 and married Walter John Pelham, Lord Pelham and 4th Earl of Chichester, in 1861. Lord Pelham held the office of Deputy Lieutenant of Sussex and, in 1865, was elected to the House of Commons for Lewes as a Liberal MP
- 5.16 After her husband's death, Lady Chichester became involved in the development of hospitals and healthcare in Brighton. She supported the Lewes later became The Lady Chichester Hospital for the Treatment of Early Mental Disorders, the first of its kind. This was a successful pioneering venture led by Dr Helen Boyle.¹⁵⁷
- 5.17 4-8 Ditchling Road was the Lady Chichester Hospital, specialising in mental treatment for women and children, moving here from Round Hill Crescent, occupying no 8 in 1910 and briefly adding 4-6 two years later before moving to Brunswick Place. She died in December 1911.

Nimrod Ping

- 5.18 Nimrod Ping, An architect, was responsible for designing the Sainsbury's supermarket on Lewes Road, Brighton. It's noteworthy that the design of the
- 5.19 supermarket was influenced by the Kemp Town railway viaduct. Additionally, Ping served as a councillor for Brighton Borough Council for eight years from 1991 to 1999. He was among the first openly gay councillors
- 5.20 in Britain and regularly participated in Brighton's Pride events. He advocated for gay clubs to stay open after midnight and was known for his contribution to southern England's hepatitis C campaign after being diagnosed with the disease in the late 1990s. Although initially a Labour Party supporter, he joined the Green Party just a few months before his death.

157 From the Round Hill Reporter [March 2022] by Rob Stephenson."

James Taylor Junior, 1814-87

- 5.21 James Taylor Junior rose to national prominence as a Temperance leader in 1840. He went on to become a crucial figure in the establishment of Freehold Land Societies in the 1840s and early 1850s, founding the first Society in Birmingham in 1847.¹⁵⁸ Taylor's work was linked with Liberal agitation for extending the franchise through freehold ownership in the mid-19th century.
- 5.22 He toured the country, focusing on areas where adding a few hundred voters would have a significant impact on the Liberal cause. By the end of 1847, he had assisted the formation of six independent societies — Dudley, Stourbridge, Coventry, Worcester, Wolverhampton, and Stafford. He played a direct role in establishing six separate freehold land societies in Birmingham by 1850¹⁵⁹. By December 1852, 130 societies had been formed with 85,000 members, 120,000 shares, 310 estates, and 19,500 allotted freeholds. Freehold Society street names were often dedicated reformist thinkers and to those who had fought for the vote (Dresden, Longton, Ricardo, Peel, Rowland). The Societies developed a tendency towards gentrification, with London and other societies opting for higher class villa developments.
- 5.23 After James Taylor emerged as a national Temperance leader in 1840, he became the critical national instigator of the Freehold Land Societies in the 1840s and early 1850s, founding the first Society in Birmingham in 1847. In the middle of the 19th Century, Taylor's work was associated with Liberal (possibly Radical) agitation for the extension of the franchise through freehold ownership. The names of Cobden, Ricardo and other Liberal figures appear in the named streets. The agitation for an extended vote was politically contentious. Taylor toured the country, possibly focusing on counties where the balance of political parties was so nearly equal that adding a few hundred voters would turn the scale for the Liberal cause.¹⁶⁰

158 The Societies' aims were prefigured by the 1840's Chartist settlements, such as Charterville in Oxfordshire.

159 Gaudie, Enid: *Cruel Habitations: A History of Working-Class Housing 1780-1918*, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1974, Ch 18.93

160 According to *The Freeholder*, the movement's monthly newspaper published from January 1850 (later monthly as *The Freehold Land Times*),



Figure 50. Helen Boyle. (2022, April 13). In Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helen_Boyle



Figure 51. Thomas Heron Jones, Viscount Ranelagh (by Carlo Pellegrini watercolour, published in Vanity Fair 25 June 1870 NPG 4736 © National Portrait Gallery, London)

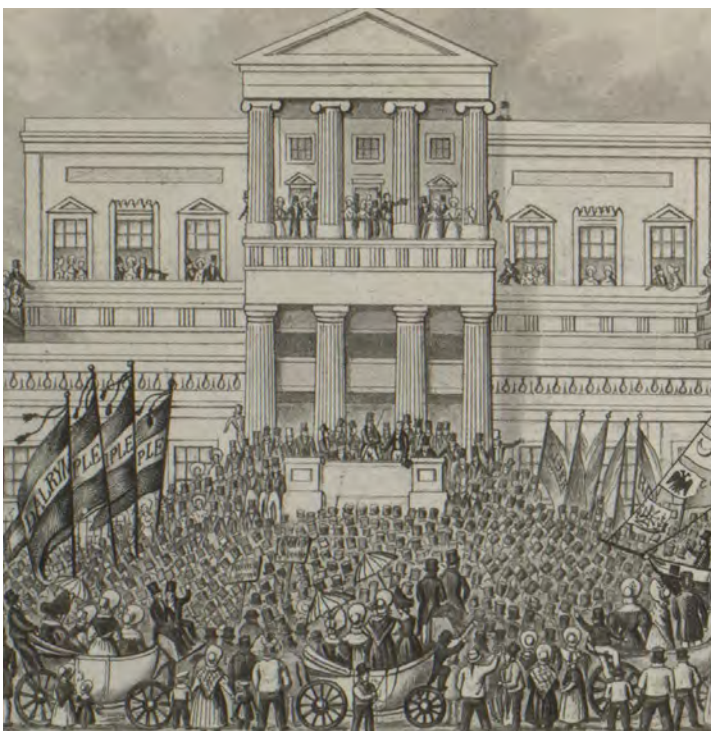


Figure 52. Election of Members of Parliament, 1841 (Credit: Brighton and Hove Museums)

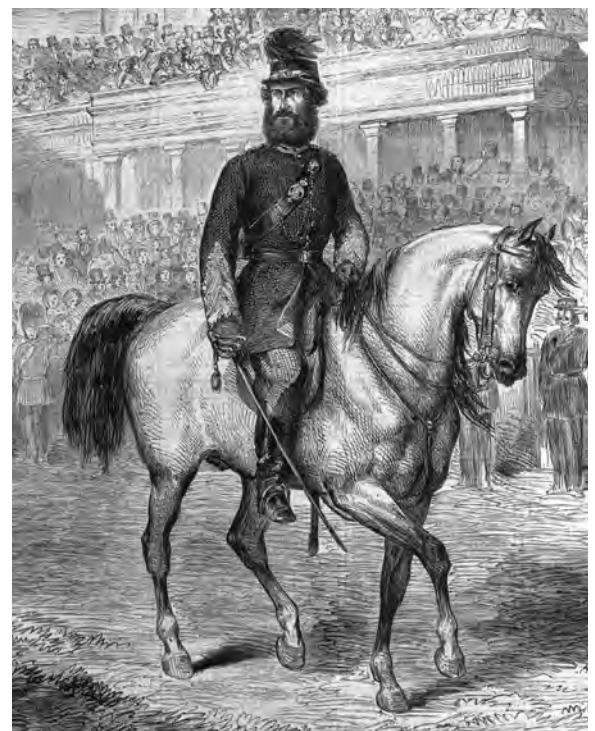


Figure 53. Thomas Heron Jones, Viscount Ranelagh pictured during the review of the Volunteer Movement in Brighton.

Sam Mussabini (Resident of 5 Ashdown Road)

- 5.24 Scipio Africanus “Sam” Mussabini (6 August 1867 – 12 March 1927) was an English athletics coach best known for his work with Harold Abrahams. In total, he led athletes to eleven medals over five Olympic Games. However, in an era where amateurism was prized, he was not officially recognised because he was a professional coach.

Thomas Lainson, Architect 1824-1898

- 5.25 Lainson designed the memorial chapel at the Jewish Burial Ground, Florence Place, Middle Street Synagogue (1874) and Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children (1881).
- 5.26 Thomas Lainson, FRIBA (1877. [25]) was a British Architect best known for his work in
- 5.27 Brighton and Hove, where several of his eclectic range of residential, commercial and religious buildings are listed. Working alone or (from 1881) in partnership with two sons as Lainson & Sons (Thomas James (1854–1924) and Arthur Henry (1859–1922)), he designed buildings in a wide range of styles, from Neo- Byzantine to High Victorian Gothic; his work is described as having a “solid style, typical of the time”. [1]
- 5.28 Lainson was born in 1824 in the Brighton area. He set up an architecture practice in Brighton in 1860[1] or 1862,[2] during a period when the fashionable seaside resort’s architectural style was evolving from the Regency and Classical forms of the early 19th century towards new forms such as Italianate, Renaissance Revival and (especially in Hove’s rapidly developing suburbs) brick-built Olde English/Queen Anne Revival.
- 5.29 He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant to the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps in 1864.
- 5.30 In 2006, the Brighton & Hove bus company named one of its buses in honour of Thomas Lainson

James Ireland

- 5.31 James Ireland was a wealthy Brighton businessman and former owner of the drapery business that grew into the Hanningtons department store. In 1822-3, he purchased a 10-acre site from Thomas Read Kemp to develop Ireland’s Pleasure Gardens, also called the Royal Pleasure Gardens opening in 1823. The venture quickly failed, bankrupting Ireland.

Henry Solomon

- 5.32 Henry Solomon, the first and only Chief Constable of police to be murdered in office buried, is buried at the Jewish Cemetery, Florence Place.¹⁶¹

Corporal Staines

- 5.33 Corporal Staines was a disabled veteran of Nelson’s the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807 who resided in a shack at the corner of Ditchling Road and Old Shoreham Road, on the east side of a pond.
- 5.34 Stained entertained passer-by with tales and miniature models of fortifications and Nelson’s ships. On great national anniversaries and festivities he would fire a ‘Royal Salute’ from four pistols mounted on the model fortifications. Colbatch’s villa development and high perimeter walls displaced Staines’ shack to just outside the eastern boundary wall. Staines ended his days in the Brighton workhouse.¹⁶²

Thomas Heron Jones, 7th Viscount Ranelagh (1812- 1885)

- 5.35 Thomas Heron Jones, the 7th Viscount Ranelagh, was the Chairman of the Conservative Land Society, which encouraged Conservative supporters to purchase land and gain the right to vote. The society purchased much of Round Hill and sold individual plots for housing development. A terrace in Round Hill, Ranelagh Terrace, is named after him.
- 5.36 He was a prominent figure in the volunteer movement, which aimed to recruit amateur soldiers for the defence of Britain. He founded and commanded the 2nd South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers in 1859 and became a leading figure in the movement. Ranelagh was also known for his connections to glamorous women, including the Pre-Raphaelite

161 A-Z of Brighton and Hove- Places- People- History Kevin Newman page 66

162 History of Brighthelmston: John Ackerson Erredge · 1862 page 299.

Amon and Amon Henry Wilds

- 5.37 Amon and Amon Henry Wilds, along with Charles Augustin Busby, were prominent architects of Regency Brighton and Hove. In about 1815, the Wilds moved from Lewes to Brighton¹⁶³. Amon Henry did most of the architectural design work while his father was primarily a builder. In 1823, Amon Henry Wilds partnered with Busby, an Architect newly arrived from London.
- 5.38 Their office was in the North Lodge at Hanover Crescent.
- 5.39 Their partnership lasted only until 1825, but during this time, they collaborated on many schemes in Brighton and Hove, from whole new estates to the alteration of existing buildings. They were responsible for much of the town's prestigious new development and devised a scheme for tree planting and landscaping The Level. The partnership between Amon Henry Wilds and Busby lasted from 1823 to 1825, during which they collaborated on various projects, and their office was located in the North Lodge at Hanover Crescent.
- 5.40 Richmond Terrace and Hanover Crescent, facing the Level, are typical examples of their work where their punning trademark of an ammonite plaster capital can be seen on the pilasters. Amon Henry Wild may have designed Park Crescent (c.1849), his last major work.
- 5.41 model Annie Miller and the actress Lillie Langtry. Viscount Ranelagh was known for his involvement in the volunteer movement to recruit amateur soldiers for the defence of Britain. In 1859, he created and commanded the 2nd South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers and became a de facto leader of the Volunteer movement.



Figure 54. Sam Mussabini. (2023, March 20). In Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Mussabini



Figure 55. Henry Solomon (The Royal Pavilion and Museums, Brighton and Hove)

163 The Georgian provincial builder–Architect and Architect Amon and Amon Henry Wilds Of Lewes and Brighton, c. 1790–1850 Sue Berry”

John Colbatch 1781-1860¹⁶⁴

- 5.42 John Colbatch (possibly originally John Onions) was a local solicitor who developed several villas on the lower slopes of Round Hill, including Rose Hill Villa, Wakefield Lodge, Sylvan Lodge, and Rose Hill Cottage.
- 5.43 Colbatch was a Partner in the law practice of King and Onions, dissolved in 1862 (Thomas King and John Colbatch Onions).¹⁶⁵
- 5.44 He surrounded his first villa, Rose Hill Villa (c.1822), with a 15-foot high wall, displacing a local character known as Corporal Staines. Colbatch also owned Russel House, the site of the future Albion Hotel in 1829 (Royal Albion Hotel from 1847), which he offered to the town for £6,000 to keep the Steine open to the sea, but the hotel was eventually developed instead.^{166 167}
- 5.45 Colbatch petitioned Parliament in 1836 against John Rennie's proposed alignment of the London Brighton Railway Bill, which originally included a station near his villa.¹⁶⁸
- 5.46 Colbatch's son, John Colbatch Clark, was born in 1833 and later changed his name to Clark in 1877. He resided in one of the three Colbatch villas on Round Hill.^{169 170}
- 5.47 Colbatch died at Sylvan Lodge in 1860.

164 The Gentleman's Magazine Vol. 209 1860 page 562

165 The Solicitors' Journal & Reporter - Volume 6 - Page 587 1862"

166 Page 193 History of Brighelmston John Ackerson Erredge 1862

167 Brighton Gleaner 1823

168 Journals of the House of Commons - Volume 91 - Page 118 Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons · 1836

169 Abstracts of Papers Read Before the Society: Page 4 Brighton and Hove Natural History and Philosophical Society · 1914

170 Abstracts of Papers Read Before the Society: Page 4 Brighton and Hove Natural History and Philosophical Society · 1914

Duke of Richmond

- 5.48 The Richmond family is closely associated with this part of Brighton, with Richmond House facing the level. and roads in Round Hill are named for the various family names and titles – Richmond, Lennox and D'Aubigny. However, whether this is a general association or a specific family member is unclear.
- 5.49 Freehold land Societies typically named roads after notable figures. Liberal societies named streets for prominent figures such as the economist Ricardo. The Conservative Land Society, developer of the greater part of Round Hill built Ranelagh Terrace, named after Viscount Ranelagh, society chairman. The Society's estate in Dartmouth Park in London is named Churchill Road.
- 5.50 Freehold Society street names were often dedicated to those who had fought for the vote. This may explain the reason behind the naming of Lennox, Richmond, and D'Aubigny Road in Round Hill.

3rd Duke of Richmond

- 5.51 In 1780, the 3rd Duke of Richmond introduced proposals for the reform of Parliament including annual parliaments, male suffrage and equally populous electoral districts.
- 5.52 In 1780, the 3rd Duke of Richmond embodied his proposals for parliamentary reform in a bill which included manhood suffrage, annual parliaments, and equal electoral areas.

4th Duke of Richmond

- 5.53 Charles Lennox, the 4th Duke of Richmond, was a prominent politician and landowner who had a significant relationship with Brighton. He served as MP for Chichester from 1766 to 1780 and was a prominent supporter of the American colonies during the American Revolution. In 1783, he became the Governor-General of British North America, where he attempted to improve relations between Britain and the newly formed United States.

5th Duke of Richmond

- 5.54 Charles Gordon-Lennox, 5th Duke of Richmond spent a considerable amount of time in Brighton ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷²; as an enthusiastic racehorse owner, he could often be seen at Brighton Racecourse. As colonel of the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, he was, according to his brother Lord William, "So devoted ... to his regiment, that when it was quartered in Brighton ... he left a Christmas party at Goodwood to dine with his brother officers at mess." He was a politician and landowner; known by the courtesy title, Lord March, until he succeeded his father, the 4th Duke, in 1819; 1836, inherited Scottish estates from his uncle, the Duke of Gordon, and took the additional surname of Gordon; the title, Duc of Aubigny, descended from Louise de K rouaille (q.v.). 1810-16, served in the 13th dragoons in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo; 1812-19, MP for Chichester, continued as an active Tory in the House of Lords, supporting reform in the 1830s, but opposing the repeal of the Corn Law in the 1840s.
- 5.55 Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, 6th Duke of Richmond, 6th Duke of Lennox, and 1st Duke of Gordon, KG, PC (27 February 1818 – 27 September 1903), styled Lord Settrington until 1819 and then Earl of March until 1860, was a British Conservative politician²⁰⁰. He entered politics as a member for Sussex West in 1841 Conservative and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1859.

171 <https://suzannehinton.uk/2020/06/14/daubigny-road/#more-1545>

172 In Wikipedia.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Gordon-Lennox,_5th_Duke_of_Richmond

Wichelo family

- 5.56 There are several generation of Wichelo famil members, several named Richard. The first Richard Lemon Whichelo was born around 1833 and was a descendant of Richard Lemon, a prominent dissenter and trustee of the Union Street Chapel in Brighton. In 1766 R.L. Whichelo Senior became a trustee. He married Elizabeth Ayers in 1763. R.L. Whichelo Junior became a trustee of the chapel in 1799. Around this time, the Whichelo's were connected to the Brewing trade as well as being landowners, with interests in
- 5.57 Cuckfield, Lindfield and Hove, as well as Brighton. One such pub in Brighton was the New Inn.
- 5.58 Wichelo is named in the tenancy lands documents of 1822 and appears to have owned the Jolly Brewers Inn on Ditchling Road and the Allen Arms on Lewes Road.

Neil Bartlett (born 1958),

- 5.59 Novelist, playwright and Artistic Director of the Lyric Hammersmith in London from 1994 to 2005, lived at 53 Princes Road from the early 1990s to 2015.¹⁷³ Several of his theatre pieces, including at least one world premiere, have been performed at Brighton Festival events.

Jane Hissey

- 5.60 Writer and illustrator of the 'Old Bear' books and 'Old Bear Stories' TV series, lived at 36 Princes Road.¹⁷⁴

Gerald Gazdar (born 1950)

- 5.61 British linguist and computer scientist known for generalised phrase structure grammars, lived on the south side towards the west end of Princes Road during the 1970s.¹⁷⁵

173 <https://www.neil-bartlett.com>.

174 <http://www.janehissey.co.uk>

175 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerald_Gazdar

Genesis P. Orridge (1950-2020)

- 5.62 Singer, guru and frontperson for the band Psychic TV, described in tributes as one of the most interesting Individuals to emerge from the 1980s underground music scene, lived at 33 Roundhill Crescent during the 1980s until the mid 1990s.¹⁷⁶

George Morgan

- 5.63 Architect and Surveyor to the Conservative Freehold Land Society and author of the masterplan for the Roundhill Park Estate.
- 5.64 Morgan approached HM Wagner, the Vicar of Brighton and offered to contribute land on behalf of the Society for the construction of a new church on or near the Estate, possibly north of Park Crescent- the former Ireland's Gardens. The offer was rebuffed as a new church would be of 'comparatively little Spiritual advantage to my Parish'.¹⁷⁷
- 5.65 Architect of the Old Chelsea barracks and the Military Chapel of 1871 built to a modified design after Morgan's death.¹⁷⁸

Kirk Brandon (born 1956)

- 5.66 Punk / post punk vocalist and guitarist who rose to fame in the 1980s, also lived in Round Hill Crescent.¹⁷⁹

Colonel Heber Drury (1819-1905)

- 5.67 Born in Harrow in 1819, Heber Drury joined the Madras army in 1837. He became Colonel in 1867, serving in Travancore. Heber Drury was an eminent botanist and author of several books including 'The Useful Plants of India'. The orchid Paphiopedilum Druryi is named after him. He retired in 1867 and lived at 9 Richmond Road with his wife Elizabeth, six children and two servants between 1880 and 1884.¹⁸⁰

F. G. Bramwell

- 5.68 Resident of 5 Richmond Road produced an Astronomical Journal dated 30 Oct 1882 - 8 Feb 1905 now archived at The Keep.¹⁸¹ The journal records the location of solar spots and other
- 5.69 astronomical phenomenon viewed from his house.

Colonel Heber Drury (1819-1905)

- 5.70 Eminent botanist and author of several books including 'The Useful Plants of India'.¹⁸² Drury lived at 9 Richmond Road with his wife Elizabeth, six children and two servants between 1880 and 1884. Paphiopedilum druryi -a species of orchid - is named after him.

William Fisher

- 5.71 Founder of the golf ball recycling factory (1920s to 1970s employing up to 30 people until 1945) at 21-23 Richmond Road.¹⁸³

Arthur Hawker Cox 1st

- 5.72 Manufacturing chemist known for coating pills with a tasteless non-metallic film with an elegant pearl like appearance and for founding the Pill Factory which moved after his death to the junction of Upper Lewes Road

181 https://www.thekeep.info/collections/getrecord/GB179_BH_A_2_3_3

182 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heber_Drury

183 See page 45: 'Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Community.'

176 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genesis_P-Orridge

177 The Wagners of Brighton, Wagner and Dale p 57

178 Historic England Research Records Chelsea Barracks Hob Uid: 1087901

179 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kirk_Brandon

180 See his wikipedia entry at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heber_Drury

The Wagners of Brighton

- 5.73 The Wagner's wielded great influence over the development of Brighton for nearly a century, forming a major strand in the town's history and dominating the religious life of the town.¹⁸⁴
- 5.74 Melchior Wagner (1685-1864), his son Anthony Wagner (1718-1761) and his son, Melchior Henry Wagner (1749-1811), were of German descent and royal hatters who rose to be country gentleman in Sussex, with Melchior marrying the daughter of Henry Michell-for 45 years Vicar of Brighton.
- 5.75 Henry Michell Wagner (1792-1870) after being Tutor to the Duke of Wellington's sons, was Vicar of Brighton from 1824 to 1870. A dictatorial man and a high Tory at a time when Brighton was wholly radical in feeling, he was the subject of constant disputes. Henry Michell Wagner was instrumental in the development of St Peter's church and its first Perpetual Curate. This was an official chapel of ease for St Nicholas's to be designed by the then unknown Architect Charles Barry with a competition winning design in gothic revival style of 1824.¹⁸⁵
- 5.76 Rev. George Wagner (1818-1857), Henry Michell Wagner's nephew, was appointed the curate of the rebuilt Royal Chapel in 1851 then incumbent of St Stephen's Brighton 1851-56. In 1854, he founded a small 'Home for Female Penitents' in a house in Lewes Road where former prostitutes employed in laundry and needlework.¹⁸⁶ Upon George's death in 1857, Arthur Wagner took over the home and moved it to Wykeham Terrace.
- 5.77 Henry Michell Wagner's eldest son, Arthur Douglas Wagner (1824-1902), was Vicar of St Paul's church, Brighton, from 1850 to 1902.
- 5.78 The Conservative Land Society had begun to develop the Round Hill estate around 1855. Their Architect, George Morgan, approached Henry Michell Wagner, as Vicar of Brighton, to inquire if he would favor building a church on Round Hill if a site was provided.¹⁸⁷ The Vicar mistrusted the financial intentions of the company and gave them no encouragement. But he did mention someone who may assist, possibly his son, Arthur Wagner.



Figure 56. Arthur Wagner. By Church of the Annunciation (Original publication: by the church Immediate source: <http://www.mybrightonandhove.org.uk>)

- 5.79 Arthur Wagner had instituted a scheme a charity to advance small sums of money to modest builders to erect houses for poor people.¹⁸⁸ As many as 400 modest houses were built at a cost of £40,000.¹⁸⁹ He may also have loaned money directly to those building their own homes. Building began in Islingword Road, Islingword Place, Park Road and Wichelo Place. The occupants may have remained Wagner's tenants. The church of the Annunciation of Our lady in Washington Street opened in 1864 to serve the area. Further development was funded by Wagner between the Lewes and Upper Lewes Roads including St Paul's Street, St Mary Magdalene's Street, Caledonian Street, Franklin Road and Lewes Road itself). A temporary chapel opened in St Martin's Street in 1867. Arthur Wagner funding the construction St Martin's church, Lewes Road with work starting in 1872 and consecrated in 1875.¹⁹⁰

184 The Wagners of Brighton, Wagner and Dale 1983

185 The Wagners of Brighton, Wagner and Dale 1983 p46

186 The Wagners of Brighton, Wagner and Dale 1983 p 103

187 The Wagners of Brighton, Wagner and Dale 1983 p 128

188 The Wagners of Brighton, Wagner and Dale 1983 p118

189 The Wagners of Brighton, Wagner and Dale 1983 p134

190 The Wagners of Brighton, Wagner and Dale 1983 p 128

Organisations

Freehold Land Societies

- 5.80 Freehold Land Societies were building societies that emerged in England in the late 1840s and early 1850s, established to acquire land and divide it into plots or allotments to entitle the male owner to a vote.
- 5.81 The key stimulus was the Great Reform Act of 1832 which, under the county franchise, gave the vote to “Forty-shilling freeholders” - men possessing land worth 40 shillings a year. This gave the vote to middle- class men. However, only men in the boroughs who owned property worth at least £10 could vote. In the counties, only adult men owning property worth £2 a year and adult males renting land worth more than £50 a year. Most working-class men were excluded from the vote owing to these property qualifications
- 5.82 The first society was the Birmingham Freehold Land Society, established by James Taylor in 1847, and by 1851, at least seventy societies existed. Most were in the Midlands and Northern England, and they were initially promoted by supporters of the Liberal party. However, the Conservative party and others also took up the idea, and by the early 1850s, there were at least 180 societies established. The societies aimed to provide working men with the vote and home ownership, but from the early 1850s, the majority had a more commercial aim of acquiring cheap land for housing, and London became the primary focus for new societies

Conservative Freehold Land Society

- 5.83 The Conservative Freehold Land Society was established in August 1851¹⁹¹. It was similar to the Freehold Land Societies. However, the main difference was that it aimed to support the interests of the Conservative Party rather than the Liberal Party. Brighton gained parliamentary representation after the first electoral Reform Act of 1832 and became the only Sussex town to return two Members of Parliament.
- 5.84 The Conservative Freehold Land Society aimed to acquire land and divide it into plots or allotments for male owners to gain voting rights. They had several branches throughout England and conducted plot auctions known as portions from time to time. The second portion of lots in the Round Hill estate were auctioned in 1855.¹⁹²
- 5.85 Wigney and Faithfull, both Radical party members, were the first elected in December 1832 with the Liberal Lord Alfred Harvey elected in May 1842.
- 5.86 The Conservative Party also looked to secure control or influence of the town council after Brighton’s charter of incorporation in 1854 superseded the town commissioners, established in the 18th Century. This gave the town a more substantial role in law and order: the corporation had a police force, a coroner, and a commission of the peace.¹⁹³

191 Journal of the Royal Statistical Society 1852 Vol. 17-16 page 441

192 The Economist - Volume 12, Part 1 - Page 28 1855

193 See pages 43-44: ‘Rose Hill to Roundhill: a Brighton Commu-

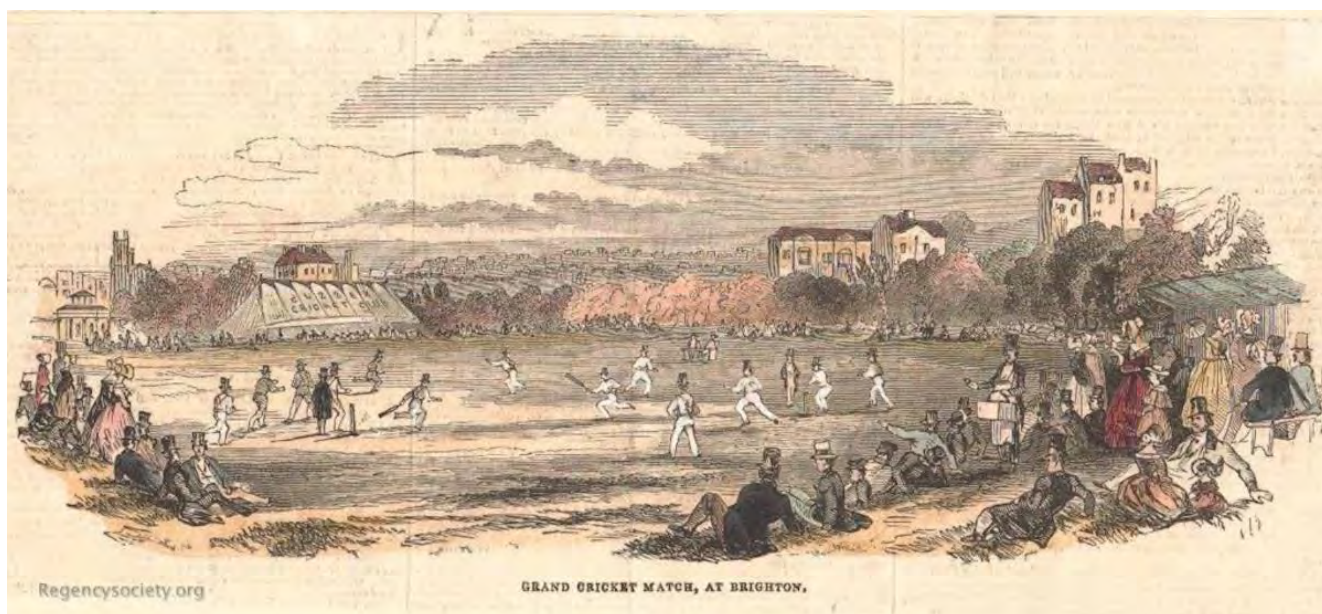


Figure 57. Hand-coloured wood engraving from the 'Illustrated London News', 24 August 1844. showing Ireland's Cricket Grounds, also called the Royal Cricket Ground, just north of St. Peter's Church. On the far left of the scene is the southern entrance lodge to Hanover Crescent. The buildings top right run along Ditchling Road and Rose Hill (Illustrated in A History of Brighton & Hove by Ken Fines. Phillimore, 2002. Illustrated on page 26)

Cricket

- | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5.87 | James Wylson (1811-1870) Architect and Surveyor to the Conservative Land Society. Draughtsman in the office of Sir Charles Barry. ¹⁹⁴ | 5.90 | The Level Cricket Ground was replaced in 1823 by the Hanover Ground on what is now Park Crescent. This was used by the new Sussex County Club, formally established in 1839, which relocated to the Brunswick Ground in Hove." |
| 5.88 | George Morgan Architect and Surveyor to the Society and authgor of the mastreplan for the Roundhill Park Estate. | | |

Cavalry Officers

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5.89 | Architect of the Old Chelsea barracks and the Military Chapel of 1871 built to a modified design of George Morgan after his death. ¹⁹⁵ | 5.91 | Army officers based at the lewes Road Barracks were the first or early occupants of the large semi-detached villas (Nos 5 & 7; 9 & 11; 13 & 15; 17 & 19; 21 & 23; now demolished 29 & 31) built during late 1850s early 1860s on the north side of Richmond Road. These officers were from a cavalry regiment and the officer commanding was Lord Cardigan. So it's possible that some of these officers took part in the Charge of The Light Brigade during the Crimean War. Lord Cardigan led this famous charge. |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

nity'

194 Directory of British Architects 1834-1914 page 1081. The Builder V28 Jan 15 1870 page 41; The Architect Volume 10 page 260 1879; The Builder V28 Jan 15 1870 page 41. The Architect Volume 10 page 260 1879.

195 Historic England Research Records Chelsea Barracks Hob Uid: 1087901

6. Lost buildings

- 6.1 Several vanished buildings and structures have played a significant role in shaping the development of Round Hill and the current urban landscape.

Lewes Road Railway Viaduct (22)

- 6.2 The Kemp Town branch line opened on 2nd August 1869, carrying the short feeder line from Kemp Town to Brighton Central. The line was carried on a fourteen-arch viaduct over Lewes Road, followed by a three-arch viaduct over Hartington Road, from where it entered a shortcutting before entering the 1024-yard Kemp Town Tunnel through Race Hill. The viaduct was demolished in stages in 1973 and 1976 and finally removed in 1983.¹⁹⁶
- 6.3 The viaduct was known locally as The Arches and is mentioned in Graham Greene's "Brighton Rock", in the part in which Pinkie and his gang go to extort money from the hapless Brewer, who had a house near the tram lines on the Lewes Road, almost under the railway viaduct.

Lennox Road (26 number map)

- 6.4 The Cats' Creep stairway connecting the western end of Roundhill Crescent with Wakefield Road and Richmond Road was planned as a residential street and shown on the Conservation Land Society masterplan of 1853. The OS Plans of 1873-75 and 1879 show Lennox road laid out. It is unclear if the road was planned, but not implemented, or constructed and later removed- possibly because the gradient was too steep and alternative routes became available.
- 6.5 Lennox Road is named for the Duke of Richmond and Lennox. The title was hereditary and it is unclear which holder of the title is memorialised.
- 6.6 The OS Plans of 1892-14 and 1899 show open land in a gap between buildings where Lennox Road was shown. The Catscreep Steps first appear on the plan published in 1912.¹⁹⁷

Mayo Road Laundry

- 6.7 The Laundry occupied a pair of semi-detached villas on Richmond Road with further buildings constructed on the rear gardens. The Laundry closed c.1970 when Mayo Court was built on the site. The boundary walls and gate posts of the villa partly survive.

St Saviour's Church (9)

- 6.8 St Saviour's Church, Ditchling Road, was designed by Architects E E Scott and R S Hyde in 1880, although the foundation stone was only laid in 1885.¹⁹⁸ The nave of flint with brick dressings was completed in 1886. This was the first new church in the southern part of Preston, after Brighton began to expand into it. Planning approval for a chancel was applied for on 15 July 1897. E E Scott's partner partner in 1886 was F T Cawthorn, who may be responsible for the design. The chancel was consecrated in 1900. A reredos from Chichester Cathedral.¹⁹⁹ A tower was designed but never built. It in 1970 and was demolished in 1983. The Gateway Arch remains on Vere Road.

The Cottage (14)

- 6.9 The Cottage was a substantial Italianate villa with landscaped gardens and a carriage entrance from Ditchling Road developed by John Colbatch in c.1822 within the grounds of Rose Hill Villa- possibly as a home for his son (after 1850). The Cottage became a hall of residence for the adjacent Diocesan training college. The Sylvan Hall Estate now stands on the site.

Sylvan Lodge (12)

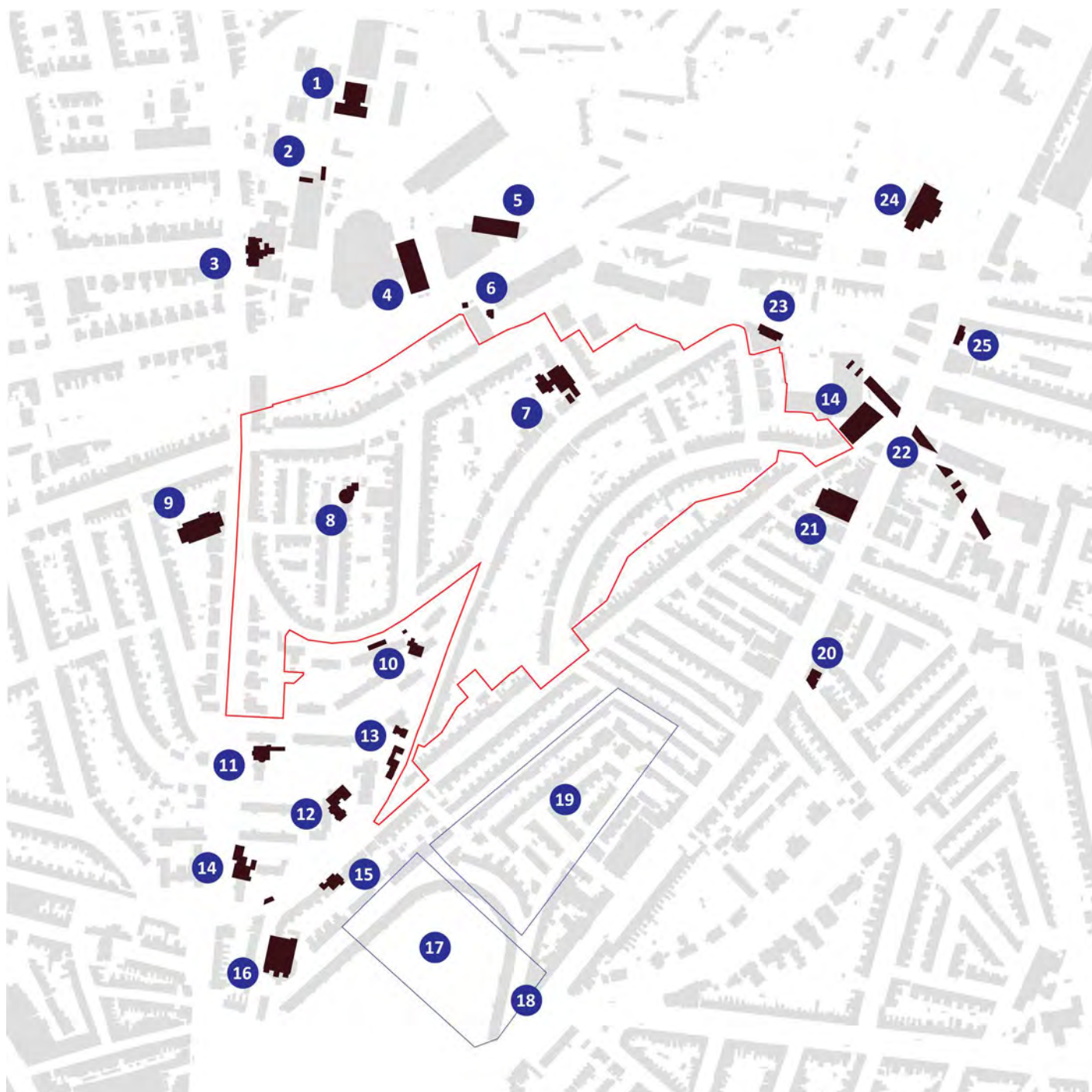
- 6.10 Sylvan Lodge was developed by John Colbatch who died at the house in 1860. From 1899 to 1909, Sylvan Lodge was the home of Henry John Infield, a newspaper proprietor and entrepreneur. The house became a hall of residence for the adjacent Diocesan training college. The Sylvan Hall Estate now stands on the site.

¹⁹⁶ http://disused-stations.org.uk/l/lewes_road/index.shtml

¹⁹⁷ Sussex Sheet LXVI.NW Revised: 1909, Published: 1912

¹⁹⁸ Sussexparishchurches.org

¹⁹⁹ Designed for Chichester cathedral in 1867 by R H Carpenter (B 64 p319) and carved by J Forsyth (BN 14 p827).



1. Waste Destructor

2. Jewish Cemetery

3. Wakefield Lodge

4. Abattoir

5. Kennels

6. Signal Box and Railway Cottage

7. Mayo Road Laundry

8. Tower Mill

9. St Saviour's Church

10. Wakefield Lodge

11. Rose Hill Villa

12. Sylvan Lodge

13. Building

14. The Cottage

15. Sunnyside

16. Salvation Army Citadel

17. Cricket Ground

18. Public House

19. Ireland's Pleasure Gardens

20. Lewes Road Inn

21. Former Congregational Church

22. Lewes Road Viaduct

23. Lewes Road Station

24. Waterworks

25. Extra Mural Cemetery Gatehouse

26. Dog Kennels



Figure 58. Warleigh Lodge, Ditchling Road - Photographed in 1971 (Regency Society Ref. JG_20_089.tif)



Figure 59. Warleigh Lodge, Ditchling Road - Photographed in 1971 (Regency Society Ref. JG_20_089.tif)



Figure 60. The Salvation Army Congress Hall erected in 1883.

Salvation Army Citadel (16)

- 6.11 Designed by Edwin James Hamilton (1852-1946) opened in 1883 on the site of the former Rose Hill Nursery.²⁰⁰
- 6.12 The Citadel was replaced by the Salvation Army building at 1-6 Park Crescent in 2000.

Cricket Ground (17)

- 6.13 A large cricket ground was laid out on the Level from at least 1792, prior to the division of the Tenantry Lands, construction Union Road crossing the level and the development of a smaller, enclosed cricket ground associated with Ireland's Pleasure Gardens (1822-23).

Ireland's Pleasure Gardens (19)

- 6.14 Ireland's Gardens or Royal gardens were laid out in 1823 on land owned by Thomas Read Kemp.

"These extensive Gardens (in addition to Mr Ireland's celebrated Cricket Ground, adjoining,) are constantly visited by the Nobility and Gentry visiting Brighton; they are disposed in shrubberies, meandering walks, a bowling green, &c.; these are adorned with boxes, aviaries, de. At the farther end is a canal, with a bridge, leading to a Gothic Castle, having a battery mounted with six pieces of cannon; beyond this is a maze whose intricate windings puzzles the ingenuity of those who enter it, in the centre of which is a Merlin's swing, safely constructed. Entrance to the Gardens, 6d. each; and 3d. additional to the Maze. (Lucy and Harry's trip to Brighton 1827 pp 35)"

- 6.15 The venture struggled from the start and was put on the market late in 1825. It remained unsold despite regular advertisements in the Brighton Gazette throughout 1826. The gardens were redesigned as a zoological garden with exotic animals, an aviary, and an oriental theme but closed in c.1833²⁰¹. The land was sold after 1840 to develop Park Crescent in 1849.

²⁰⁰ Brightonhistory.org.uk/architects.

²⁰¹ The Georgian provincial builder-Architect and Architect Amon and Amon Henry Wilds Of Lewes and Brighton, c. 1790-1850 Sue Berry

Lewes Road Inn (20)

- 6.16 In 1940, two bombs fell near Lewes Road, possibly targeting the railway viaduct. The Lewes Road Inn was destroyed. The pub was rebuilt, now known as the Franklin Arms Public House.

Extra Mural Cemetery Gatehouse (25)

- 6.17 Lodge c.1850 at the entrance to the Extra-Mural Cemetery. A north wing of the lodge and dwelling rooms behind were built much later. A 19th Century gateway with a pair of crocketed spires, built as a memorial to the Marquess of Bristol, stood between the lodges until it was demolished in 1947.” “Waterworks (24)
- 6.18 The Brighton, Hove and Preston Constant Service Water Company was the first waterworks serving the town, opening in 1834 (or possibly later with the Act of Parliament of 1834).^{202 203}
- 6.19 In 1853 Brighton, Hove and Preston Constant Service Water Works purchased²⁰⁴ and improved the Lewes road works with designs by Easton and Amos, Engineers. Further wells and engines were developed at the Goldstone works.
- 6.20 At Lewes Road, two Wolf-type compound beam engines stood directly over 93 foot deep wells pumping 6,500,000 gallons per day.
- 6.21 The combined Waterworks provided a reliable source of clean water to the growing town as traditional wells, springs, and rainwater collection proved insufficient.
- 6.22 The works are shown on the Preston Tithe Map of 1838 and in more detail on the OS Plan of 1872 with a large pumping engine shed, entrance lodge on Lewes Road, with large open and covered reservoirs. A line of shafts indicated on the plan may indicate the line of a tunnel and pipe to pump water over Round Hill to Preston.



Figure 61. Cox & Co. Factory (former Brighton and Sussex Laundry Works)



Figure 62. Wakefield Villa in 1951 (Regency Society)



Figure 63. Extra Mural Cemetery gatehouse

202 The Surveyor, Vol. 7. page 312 1895

203 Proceedings of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineer- Volume 21 - Page 169 1895

204 Private Parliamentary Bill of 1854.”



Figure 64. Former Lewes Road Station (looking north towards the Waste Destructor Chimney. (Regency Society)

Lewes Road Station (23)

- 6.23 Lewes Road Station served the Kemp Town Branch Line and opened in 1873, some years after the line opened in August 1869. It closed in 1933 when the buildings were converted into the Victor Sauce and Pickle factory and the forecourt reverting to a coal yard.
- 6.24 The station was designed by the architect F.D. Banister, and featured a single platform comprising an island platform, overbridge, with another platform carrying the station buildings, a booking office, and a small goods yard.

“Waste Destructor (1)

- 6.25 A ‘Dust Destructor’ was built in 1886 with a 220ft chimney constructed in 1895. This incinerated the town’s waste. The by-product ‘clinker’ was used as hard core for road and wall construction. The Dust Destructor remained in use until 1952. One of the buildings survives and is locally listed.²⁰⁵

Lewes Road Congregational Church and Hall (21)

- 6.26 Lewes Road Congregational Church [1878-79 by Alfred Harford (1847-1919). Now converted to dwellings with main facade to Lewes Road and some flank walls incorporated.²⁰⁶

Jewish Cemetery (2)

- 6.27 Thomas Read Kemp gifted the land for the Hebrew Burial Ground to Brighton Hebrew Congregation on 19 January 1826.
- 6.28 The layout and buildings have been substantially altered over the years. The earliest cemetery buildings recorded on historic OS and the maps and other records have been lost.
- 6.29 An extension to the ground was purchased when Brighton Borough Council stopped up the west end of Hollingdean Road (now Hollingdean Lane). The newly laid out Upper Hollingdean Road became the through route to Ditchling Road. A further extension to the south of the burial ground was added in 1897 when Septimus Dixon of Warleigh Lodge, Ditchling Road, sold the congregation a plot measuring 78 feet by 45 feet for £250.”

205 Local List reference LLHA0221

206 https://www.brightonhistory.org.uk/architects/architects_h.html

Wakefield Villa (10)

- 6.30 Gothic/Tudor villa in landscaped grounds, later re-named first Woodfield Lodge and then 'The Rookery' prior to demolition in c.1951. Numbers 2 and 3 Wakefield Road appear to be associated were built in 1877 and later demolished.

Warleigh Lodge Ditchling Road (3)

- 6.31 Warleigh Lodge (formerly Elham Lodge) was built in c1860 on land once owned by John Whichelo and was then the last house in the road. It was the residence, with his parents, of architect B Harold Dixon for over 30 years. Brighton Corporation compulsorily purchased it from D P Toomey & Co in 1972 to build Downs Infant School.

'Round Hill Farm' (no number)

- 6.32 The Conservative Land Society acquired the 'Round Hill Farm' estate for housing development c.1853. It is not known if the open fields of Round Hill comprised a farm. No farm buildings are indicated on historic plans.

Abattoir (4)

- 6.33 In the 1890s, Hollingdean was the site of an Abattoir with animal pens and a railhead. The facility replaced smaller and poorly regulated slaughterhouses in the town centre."

Kennels (5)

- 6.34 The former name of Hollingdean Road until c1864 was Dog Kennel Lane. The dogs were hounds for the Brighton Harriers, one of the numerous hunts in the area from Georgian times, and the kennels moved here from Preston Circus in the 1850s to occupy land donated by Thomas Read Kemp.

- 6.35 House and kennels for the exclusive use of the Brighton Harriers (a hunt) constructed 1850-59 near Road on land donated by Thomas Kemp.²⁰⁷

Signal Box and Railway Cottage (6)

- 6.36 A cottage belonging to the signalman was located at a lower level accessed via the northern end of Prince's Road. Its back garden extended westwards, ending at the signal box (also set at a lower level than Prince's Road) just outside the North-East corner of what is now the Carelet site. The cottage and signal box were demolished in 1989 to make way for the final units on the newly built Centenary Industrial Estate.



Figure 65. Lewes Road Viaduct surviving section c. 1980 (Regency Society)



Figure 66. The gothic temple in Ireland's PLeasure Hardens (Regency Society)



Figure 67. The former lodge to Wakefield House located on Wakefield Road (Regency Society)



Figure 68. Photo of the bombing of Park Crescent From the private collection of Peter Groves (Reproduced from My Brighton and Hove)



Figure 69. Sunnyside, Uppper lewes Road (Regency Society)

Tower Mill (8)

- 6.37 Tower Mill, also known as Rose Hill Mill, Round Hill Mill or Cuttress's Mill, was first erected in 1834. A cement-faced brick-built mill with five floors and domed copper cap, Tower Mill was situated at the top of Round Hill Road and Belton Road and was one of the largest windmills in the country. It changed hands several times before being bought by the Cuttress family in 1879.
- 6.38 The mill was advertised for sale in 1900 and was said to be capable of working by wind and steam. Later the sweeps were made fast, and the fan-tail removed. In 1908, the sweeps were removed, and the mill ceased operating in 1910. The mill was dismantled
- 6.39 in 1913²⁰⁸, with the timber being used to make the window sashes for the fourteen houses built on the Belton Road site. Many of the 50,000 bricks were cleaned and used in the house construction. [2-8]

24-26 Park Crescent (no number)

- 6.40 24-26 Park Crescent was destroyed in an air raid, with new houses erected in 1983 as facsimiles.

208 Historic Environment Records MES 7269

Sunnyside, 151 Lewes Road (15)

- 6.41 A large house c. 1860 for Mr Daniel Pryor Hack, a well-known Quaker.²⁰⁹ Born in 1834, he was a partner in the firm of Wallis and Kack, provisions merchants, Vice Chairman of the Southern Counties Benefit Building Society, and on the committee of several Elementary Schools. Brighton School Board member from 1870.
- 6.42 In 1892, the house was owned by Mr E A Wallis who still lived there in 1940. It was later in use as social housing, possibly a women's refuge, and demolished to make way for Council Flats built on the site.²¹⁰

Gatehouses and staff accommodation associated with the villas (13)

- 6.43 Text to be drafted

209 The School Boards: Our Educational Parliaments. - Page 110. Robert Henry MAIR · 1872

210 His father, Daniel Hack was High Constable of Brighton in 1803 and a member of the Society of Friends who leased the earlier Meeting House in North Street to the Prince Regent. (The churches of Brighton, descriptive sketches, 1882). Hack was imprisoned in Chelmsford in 1814 for refusing to join the militia. He was a member of the Brighton Anti-slavery Association in 1831 (Beyond Slavery and Abolition: Black British Writing, c.1770–1830 Ryan Hanley · 2019)



Figure 70. The Towe Mill in the course of demolition in 1913.



The Round Hill Society

