

THE VANGUARD WAY

(NORTH TO SOUTH)

From the suburbs to the sea!

SECTION 9

Berwick Station to Exceat Bridge

(6th edition 2019)



THE VANGUARD WAY

ROUTE DESCRIPTION

and points of interest along the route

SECTION 9

Berwick Station to Exceat Bridge

COLIN SAUNDERS

In memory of Graham Butler 1949-2018

Sixth Edition (North-South)

This 6th edition of the north-south route description was first published in 2019 and replaces previous printed editions published in 1980, 1986 and 1997, also the online 4th and 5th editions published in 2009 and 2014. It is now only available as an online resource.

Designed by Brian Bellwood

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Cover photo: Market Square, Alfriston, East Sussex.
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SECTION 9: BERWICK STATION TO EXCEAT BRIDGE

10.5 km (6.5 miles)

This version of the north-south Route Description is based on a completely new survey undertaken by club members in 2018.

Overview

The section starts quite gently through rolling farmland then beside the winding Cuckmere River, but there is a sting in the tail as you surmount three shoulders of the South Downs. You must also climb two long flights of steps: the first of 87, the second an exhausting 152! These are the figures we arrived at on our last visit - they seem to work out differently each time, and may depend on whether you include tree roots serving as steps, and the duration of any previous pub stop.

You will encounter tranquil Berwick Village, tourist-orientated Alfriston, the popular rambles' refreshment haunt of Litlington, lonely Charleston Manor, Friston Forest and the hidden village of Westdean. Your efforts are finally rewarded with a grandstand view of Cuckmere Haven, with its spectacular meanders, and the English Channel before a steep descent to Exceat.

Lowest and highest points: Exceat Bridge (4m); near Clapham Farm (53m).

How to use this route description

Paragraphs are numbered for ease of reference. The route is marked on Ordnance Survey Explorer and Landranger maps, though you should note that in some places it is incorrectly marked on some older maps - we draw your attention to specific instances where relevant.

Grid references are given at each numbered point to help identify the route. The country is divided into 100 km squares identified by a two letter code, and following standard OS practice we include these letters in our grid references. In this section they are mostly in square TQ but the stretch between Westdean and Exceat Bridge is in square TV.

The actual route description is shown in black Roman (upright) text.

Links with railway stations and other key places off route are shown in boxes with a green background.

Italic text is used for items that are not part of the main route description, including:

- Key information about facilities (see Vanguard Way Companion for more details)
- Road and street names *
- Advice and asides.

* The mention of a road or street name does not necessarily mean that you will see this name on the spot, but it may be helpful if you need to be picked up or set down, or to find your position on a street map.

Underlined bold italic text indicates that more details can be found in the Commentary, which follows the route description.

⊗ Busy roads

You often need to cross busy roads. Rather than tediously advising you to take care, which is common sense, we remind you with the symbol ⊗ – it means 'Cross with care!'

Roads with no pavement

'NP' in the route description indicates a road with no pavement, and there are several of them in this section. Although they are mostly usually quiet, you should take great care when walking along them, as traffic may approach at speed. Generally, you should walk in single file along the right-hand side, but this may be dangerous at a right-hand bend, where you cannot see approaching traffic, and the driver, not seeing you, may keep too close to the bend. You should therefore follow the advice given in the Highway Code for such situations, which is: 'It may be safer to cross the road well before a right-hand bend so that oncoming traffic

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has a better chance of seeing you. Cross back after the bend.' If walking in poor light conditions or in the dark, always wear something bright, luminous or reflective on top.

Public transport

On route: Buses at Golden Cross. Trains and buses at Berwick Station. Link with bus stop at Chalvington. Brief indications (subject to change) are shown at the relevant locations in the route description - for more information please see the Vanguard Way Companion on our website (click Directions & Maps).

Abbreviations

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|----|--------------|---|---------|
| Bw | = bridleway | KA | = keep ahead | N | = north |
| CB | = compass bearing | TL | = turn left | S | = south |
| FB | = footbridge | TR | = turn right | E | = east |
| Fp | = footpath | L | = left | W | = west |
| KG | = kissing gate | R | = right | | |
| NP | = no pavement (see below) | | | | |
| Rd | = road | m | = metres | | |
| Tk | = track | km | = kilometres | | |
| VGW | = Vanguard Way | > | = off route | | |

Key to symbols

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---|------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
|  | = Bus |  | = *Cafés etc |  | = Toilets |  | = Tram |
|  | = Train |  | = *Pubs |  | = Phone box |  | = Cross with care |
|  | = Taxi |  | = *Accommodation |  | = *Equipment shop | | |

* For the contact details of these facilities, please refer to the VGW Companion.

 Please note that, with improvements in mobile connectivity, phone boxes (or the equipment inside) are being removed.

Distances

Berwick Station to:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A27 Lewes Road | 2.5 km (1.6 miles) |
| >Drusilla's | 3.6 km (2.2 miles) |
| Alfriston | 4.9 km (3.1 miles) |
| Litlington | 7.1 km (4.4 miles) |
| Westdean | 9.4 km (5.8 miles) |
| Exceat Visitor Centre | 9.9 km (6.1 miles) |
| Exceat Bridge | 10.5 km (6.5 miles) |

BEFORE SETTING OUT ALONG THE VANGUARD WAY

Please read the **Introduction to the route**, available from the 'Directions and maps' pages of our website www.vanguardway.org.uk. It contains important information that will be helpful when reading this route description. **And don't forget to look at the Latest News page on our website for any developments affecting this and any other part of the route.**

ALL INFORMATION SHOWN IS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

Inevitably changes to the route and facilities will occur, and we try to keep abreast of them. It is our intention to bring out an updated version of the Route Descriptions and Companion as necessary, but you can refer to the Latest News page on our website www.vanguardway.org.uk for any changes that may have taken place meanwhile.

If your trip relies on the provision of public transport, catering etc, you are strongly advised to check in

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advance that they will be available on the day of your visit. Further information about these facilities is provided in the Vanguard Way Companion available at www.vanguardway.org.uk (click the 'Directions and Maps' button). If you carry a smartphone, there are apps that give up-to-date information on public transport. Search engines will provide information on refreshments, taxis and other services nearby. This can also be done on Google or Bing maps by typing e.g. 'Pubs Forest Row' in the search box, then the map will highlight locations together with website links if available.

We will always be pleased to hear about any changes you may find, in which case please email colin@vanguardway.org.uk.

PROBLEMS WHILE WALKING THE ROUTE


If you encounter an obstruction, closure or diversion on a public right of way, please tell us about it by emailing colin@vanguardway.org.uk.


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Section 9 of the VGW starts at Berwick Station [TQ 526 068]

in Wealden District in the county of East Sussex.

 *To Berwick Station from Eastbourne, Hastings, Lewes and Brighton. Change at Lewes or Brighton from Gatwick Airport, East Croydon or central London. Take care if crossing the railway lines from the Down platform (from Brighton and Lewes).*

 *The Cuckmere Community Bus operates a complicated network which varies by day of the week. There is also a regular service on Mondays to Fridays from Eastbourne, Polegate, Alfriston & Seaford.*

 *Berwick Inn (opens 07:00 Monday to Friday, 10:00 Saturdays and Sundays).*

9.1 [TQ 526 067]

- Opposite the Berwick Inn TR up the access way towards a green, metal warehouse.
- Go to righthand side of warehouse and take narrow Bw beside it to reach large field in 45m.
- Go half L across field to gate in hedge, now following the line of a **Roman road**.
- Pass through gate and, keeping hedge on R, KA along fenced grass Tk for 450m (there may be free-range chickens in field on your R).
- Pass through or beside gate and continue in front of Stonery Farm and its stables.
Free range eggs are often on sale at the farm.


9.2 [TQ 517 068]


- At farm entrance turn sharp L (leaving Roman road which continues ahead) on to partially metalled, twisting Tk and follow through pedestrians' gate to Rd (Common Lane, which is on National Cycle Route 2) beside Stonery Cottages.

9.3 [TQ 517 064]

- Turn half L across Rd and follow Fp half L again on earth path through crop down field.
- Locate wooden FB in tree line and cross stile into large field.
- Bear quarter L (CB 170°) up rise towards L end of tree line.
- At hedge go through gap and over corner of next field to cross stile (if overgrown follow field edge).

9.4 [TQ 519 060]

- Head down grass field (still CB 170°) to cross stream on rubble bridge through gap in hedge beside stile.
- Head up next field towards righthand of two telegraph poles (CB 165°).
- Cross stile and go through gap at corner of hedge opposite.
- TR down field edge (with spire of Berwick church ahead) to cross stream via wooden FB and stile.
- Bear half L up field to cross stile by metal gate on to main Rd (A27(T) Lewes Road).
-  **This road is very busy - take great care** as you cross Rd then TL for 50m to crossroads and bus shelter. If traffic is non-stop there is a protected crossing 320m to your L, but you will then have to walk back on the far side with no pavement. However, this crossing has been out of action for some time. This is an unsatisfactory situation, but we understand that a proposal for a road improvement scheme is under consideration for this stretch of the A27(T) – if this goes ahead it may provide a better crossing for the VGW.

 *Buses from Lewes to Alfriston, Polegate and Eastbourne (not Sundays) call at the bus stops for Berwick Village. The Cuckmere Community Bus calls at the crossroads on some days. By walking 300m east along the A27, to the roundabout at Drusilla's Corner, there are more buses serving Alfriston, Lewes and Eastbourne.*

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9.5 [TQ 520 053]

a) TR along Rd **NP** signed 'The Village (**Berwick**)'. Here you enter the **South Downs National Park**.

 *On certain days of the week, the Cuckmere Community Bus comes up to the Cricketers Arms.*

 *Cricketers Arms.*

 *Opposite Cricketers Arms.*

9.6 [TQ 519 052]

a) TL opposite Cricketers Arms pub along grit Tk.

b) Follow Tk as it bends R around pond towards buildings.

c) Take concrete Fp to R of hedge between flint walls. *Beware raised concrete ridges and exposed roots.*

d) Cross stile into field then KA keeping to L of trees, aiming for L side of church.

e) Go through KG and KA along Tk past **Berwick Church**.

*The footpath to your left here leads in 500m to **Drusilla's Zoo Park**.*

9.7 [TQ 518 048]



a) Where Tk bears R behind church, descend well defined Fp ahead in field.

b) KA on undulating Fp through several large fields, ignoring all side turns, for just over 1 km, eventually rising quite steeply to join Tk, which shortly leads to bend in Rd (**Winton Street** to L, **West Street** ahead).


9.8 [TQ 517 037]

a) KA into **Alfriston**, along West Street **NP**, passing **The Sanctuary** and North Street Car Park (*toilets, note **Tower Folly***), to Waterloo Square, around or near which are located **Much Ado Books**, the **Smugglers Inn**, the **Village Stores**, Badgers Tea House, the Singing Kettle tea room and Alfriston Newsagents.


 *Bus services to Lewes, Seaford and Eastbourne. The Cuckmere Community Bus comes here on most days of the week from Berwick and Seaford stations.*

  *Several pubs, cafés and tea-rooms – see VGW Companion.*

 *In car park.*

 *Wide choice – see VGW Companion.*

9.9 [TQ 520 031]

a) KA along the High Street past River Lane. The VGW crosses the South Downs Way here (see below) - the two routes will shortly be running together, but take a slightly different route through Alfriston. 

Take care as you walk along the narrow pavements as traffic comes close and sometimes irresponsibly fast.

b) Soon after **Star Inn** (on your R) and **George Inn** (on your L), TL along Fp in alley (note plaque on wall – see Commentary), passing the Congregational Church.

c) In 30m, with **St. Andrew's Church** and the **Gun Room** to your R, take Fp bearing slightly L passing Farthings and **The Tanneries**.


d) Follow Fp down to cross **White Bridge**. Away to your L in the distance is Long or Red Bridge. The VGW joins the **South Downs Way** (SDW) here.

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9.10 [TQ 522 031]

- TR down steps and through KG to follow embankment southwards beside Cuckmere River.
- In 1.6 km pass memorial seat (ignore Fp to L) and swing R, still beside the river.
The building up to your R used to be Alfriston Youth Hostel.
- Shortly fork L, away from river bank, to waymark post and another memorial seat.
- TL on metalled Fp to Rd (Litlington Road) at Litlington. Along this Fp you pass the garden of the Plough & Harrow pub, so you can take a short cut into it if you intend to visit. NB: If short of time to reach Exceat you can continue along the river bank all the way to the Cuckmere Inn; it's about the same distance but avoids all the steps and steep ascents. But you will then miss the spectacular view of the Cuckmere meanders.


 *The Cuckmere Community Bus calls here.*

 *TR at Rd with VGW for Plough and Harrow pub.*

 *TL at Rd 90m for Litlington Tea Gardens.*

9.11 [TQ 523 017]

- TR on to Rd NP, still with SDW.
- Pass Plough & Harrow pub, then in 80m at Rd junction TL (*Clapham Lane*).
- In 25m next to entrance for village hall TR through KG.
- Climb half L up field to KG at top L corner. This is where the VGW starts its traverse of the South Downs.
- Follow L side of next field with Clapham Farm away to your L.
- At end go through KG and follow R side of next field beside hedge. Away to your R now is the Rathfinny valley, and just past that the White Horse of Litlington on Cradle Hill.
- Cross or pass stile and descend to trees at Charleston Manor.

 *The Cuckmere Community Bus stops on the road (300m W).*

9.12 [TQ 521 006]

- Still with SDW, cross stile and TL on to Tk which after 30m passes gates on R, with the great tithe barn of Charleston Manor behind them.
- Continue along enclosed Tk for 40m then bear R up two flights of quite steep steps (totalling 87 - see Overview) into Friston Forest.
- At top, KA along broad Tk for 200m to Tk junction with memorial seat (*beware exposed roots*).

You can TR here for Friston Forest car park (400m W).


 *The Cuckmere Community Bus stops at Friston Forest car park (400m W).*

 *In Friston Forest car park.*

9.13 [TQ 521 002]

- KA then shortly KA again at next junction, ignoring broad ride up to L.
- When Tk starts to swing L, ignore descending Tk ahead and stay on main (level) Tk, which soon descends gradually to reach T-junction.
- TR down Tk and past gate to KA on concrete drive leading to Rd (*The Lane*).
- KA on Rd NP to village pond at Westdean.


 *The Cuckmere Community Bus serves Westdean pond.*

 *By pond.*

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9.14 [TV 524 997]


- Still with SDW, KA on unsurfaced Rd NP past non-operational green phone box, then take Fp up very long flight of 152 steps (see Overview).
- Follow Fp through forest to stone wall.
- TR and in a few metres cross stone stile and go through gate. You now have an outstanding view of the Cuckmere Estuary with its meandering river, and can rest awhile on the seats provided to the memory of local ramblers John Sewell (1928-1998) and Julya Comber (1937-1992).
- Descend very steeply with care to KG at foot of hill.
- Pass between buildings to main Rd (A259 East Dean Road, Eastbourne to Seaford) at Exceat.

 Frequent buses from here to Eastbourne, Seaford, Newhaven and Brighton (also from the Cuckmere Inn - see below). The Cuckmere Community Bus calls here.

 At the Visitor Centre.

 At the Visitor Centre.

 At the Visitor Centre.

 Exceat Farmhouse – see VGW Companion.

The next two paragraphs describe a triple crossing of a busy main road that is required here - you should take great care at each crossing point. Care is also needed on the narrow pavement, which has steep drops on either side. The current situation is unsatisfactory, but we understand that a new bridge is planned which should provide a more satisfactory pedestrian crossing.

Meanwhile, a more attractive (but longer) alternative route avoiding the unpleasant walk beside the A259 can be followed if preferred, as described in the panel below.

Alternative route avoiding walk beside A259 Eastbourne Road

This route adds about 1.6 km (1 mile) to the distance but avoids the unpleasant footpath beside the A259 and provides wonderful views over Cuckmere Haven and the meanders.

- After crossing A259 with great care, KA through gate beside cattle grid.
- TL, still with SDW, up hillside on grass Tk (Fp).
- Shortly, at waymark post '1', take R (lower) fork, still on grass and with SDW.
- Steadily ascend hillside to go through small gate beside farm gate, with magnificent view of meanders to your R.
- Turn ¼ R to descend grassy spur and go down steps leading to gate and fingerpost.
- Cross concrete Tk and go through gate.
- Leaving SDW, TR to cross causeway via stile. (If causeway is flooded, turn sharp R along concrete Tk then shortly turn sharp L beside grassy hummocks.)
- On far side TR along bank between Cuckmere meanders and new cut for 1 km to A259, where TL to rejoin main route at point 9.15c.

9.15 [TV 519 994]

*From here until Newhaven the VGW coincides with the **Seahaven Coastal Trail** and what will soon become the **England Coast Path**.*

- Cross Rd with care. SDW now diverges from VGW by turning L uphill.
- TR to use narrow pavement on L side of main Rd, passing junction with Litlington Road on your R and **Seven Sisters Canoe Centre** on your L.


Continued on next page ►


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- c) In 500m reach **Exceat Bridge**. Again carefully cross main Rd to pavement on R side of bridge, then back again to the **Cuckmere Inn** (formerly Golden Galleon) pub, where Section 9 of the VGW ends at:

10.1 [TV 513 992]

While crossing Cuckmere River you left Wealden District and entered Lewes District, both in East Sussex.

 *Frequent buses from here to Eastbourne, Seaford, Newhaven and Brighton. The Cuckmere Community Bus calls here - see www.cartogold.co.uk/eastsussextransport/map.htm for details.*

 *At the Cuckmere Inn (formerly Golden Galleon), pub.*

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COMMENTARY

on places shown in bold italics and underlined in the route description

9.1

On Windover Hill to the southeast, 3 km away, is the **Long Man of Wilmington**, cut in the scarp slope of the South Downs, and normally just visible from the bottom of the Berwick Inn's garden. At 70m (231 feet) high it is said to be the largest representation of the human form in Europe. According to the information board at Wilmington, 'The earliest known reference to the Long Man suggests the original figure was a marking in the grass rather than a solid line. In 1874 the shape was marked with yellow bricks, later replaced by concrete blocks.' No clear evidence has yet been discovered of the Long Man's origin: it could have been cut at any time over a period of 2,500 years between BCE 1000 and CE 1500, and is attributed variously to neolithic druids (as Baldur the Sun-God opening the gates of dawn) or to medieval monks (as St. Christopher, patron saint of travellers). We may never know!

For the next 800m the VGW closely follows the line of Margary's **Roman road number 142**, which linked their forts or towns at Pevensey (Anderida), Lewes (possibly Mutuantonis or Mantuantonis), Chichester (Noviomagus Regnorum) and Ringwood (Regnum).

9.5

The **South Downs National Park** formally came into being on 1st April 2011, though it had been functioning in 'shadow mode' since 1st April 2010. This followed a protracted campaign by many organisations for national park status over a period of some 60 years. It had been proposed as one of the national parks under The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949, but this was rejected as the South Downs had suffered so much depredation during World War II. Instead, two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty were created for the South Downs, one each in Hampshire and Sussex. National parks in Britain are not publicly owned, but the status confers substantial protection (even more than that of an AONB) from unsuitable development. You stay within the Park boundary as far as Seaford, and a small offshoot encompasses Tide Mills.

First recorded in Saxon times as Berewic (barley-farm), then in the Domesday book (1086) as Berewice, **Berwick** was once a place of some importance, being situated on a major crossroads and as the venue of the twice yearly East Sussex Moot. Now it has been by-passed and is a very quiet cul-de-sac.

9.6

St Michael and All Angels Church was built around 1130 on a pre-Christian sacred site, replacing an earlier wooden church. The mound in the churchyard is a Saxon barrow. Inside the church are an ancient font and some outstanding modern murals, painted at the request of the Bishop of Chichester between 1941 and 1943 by members of the Bloomsbury Group, who lived at Charleston Farmhouse nearby to the northwest (not to be confused with Charleston Manor to the south, which you pass later in this section). They were Vanessa Bell (sister of Virginia Woolf), her son Quentin Bell and Duncan Grant. The result is most effective, with clear windows allowing light into the church and good views from inside of the surrounding countryside. However, Pevsner was not much impressed. He wrote, 'It was a noble effort on the part of the bishop ... yet if one remembers Duncan Grant and Vanessa Bell in their prime, how sad does it seem now, so conventional, so sentimental.' He also said of the church, 'The north arcade suffered at the hands of the restorer of 1856. It is quite illiterate and clumsy on top. So is the chancel arch.'

The footpath to your left here leads to **Drusilla's Zoo Park** (500m E). In 1923, Captain L. D. Ann acquired a derelict farm on this site and developed a compact family leisure-centre. It now contains a small zoo, children's adventure playground, working pottery and bakery, craft and antique shops, a collection of moths and butterflies and good refreshment facilities (only available to those who have paid the entrance fee). Rare breeds of cattle are raised here. Nearby to the north at Drusilla's Corner on the A27 (and under the same management) is the English Wine Centre, one of the leading promoters of English wine, which has a restaurant and shop.

9.7

Winton, nowadays in effect part of Alfriston, was probably the earliest Saxon settlement in these parts, around 450 CE, and was then called Wigington - the settlement of a chieftain called Wiga.

The crucifix you pass on the road into Alfriston was erected in 1919 by Alice S. Gregory (1867-1946), to denote the discovery of a Saxon graveyard (120 graves were excavated) near this spot during the building in 1912 of her house, which she then called '**The Sanctuary**'. Alice, the daughter of a Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, is mentioned in *Notable Sussex Women* (Helena Wojtczak, Hastings Press) as having been awarded the CBE in 1929 for her work in founding a maternity hospital and improving the status, training and working conditions for midwives.

9.8

Alfriston was formerly a town of some importance to this area, but is now just a village, with a resident population of 829 according to the 2011 census,. However, it's such an attractive and interesting place that on busy days the population may well be doubled by visitors. The narrow pavements can get very crowded, and it's a great shame that pedestrians have to compete with vehicular traffic for the restricted space. There are various schemes on the table to limit and control the traffic.

There is disagreement as to how the name should be pronounced. Many say 'All-friston' but this seems to be an affectation in view of the origin as described below. The settlement we now know as Alfriston was first reliably recorded in 900 AD as Ælfricestun, Saxon for 'the defended settlement of Ælfric', one of Alfred's chieftains. In Domesday Book (1086) it was Alvricestone. Some have claimed a connection with King Alfred the Great (849-899), even that he burned those pesky cakes here, though this is almost certainly apocryphal, and there is an unsubstantiated record of an earlier settlement called Ælfred, though due to some grammatical nicety it seems that this would have been named after Alfred's sister Ælfreda. Alfred may have had a palace at Westdean, which the VGW goes through later. Over the years, some 18 variations on the theme have been recorded, but since 1700 it has settled down as Alfriston.

Alfriston is one of several places that lay claim to the site of a monastery that became a major pilgrimage centre, from the 8th to the 11th centuries, after the martyrdom of St. Lewinna, a Christian who lived locally. Born about 640 and murdered by a heathen Saxon in 690, she was entombed in the monastery that is believed to have stood on the site of the present St. Andrew's Church, and many miracles were said to have been performed there. However, in 1058 the bones were stolen by the Flemish monk Balgarus (or Balger) and his scribe Drogo, who took them to their monastery at Bergues, then in Flanders but now in France. It is said that several of Lewinna's finger bones repeatedly fell out during their escape, and they left them behind – these bones are believed to remain at St. Andrew's beneath a stone dog with the face of a nun. Of the bones that went to Bergues, after several mishaps, it is thought that just one bone now remains.

Great markets were held in Alfriston from the reign of Richard I in the 12th century, and the town seems to have been of some importance at this time. The market place beside the Smugglers Inn is called Waterloo Square, commemorating the troops that were stationed here during the Napoleonic Wars - their parade ground extended to what is now the car park. The original market cross was erected in 1418 - a symbol to remind traders to deal honestly - but it has suffered a number of accidents over the centuries and the current cross dates from 1955. It is topped by a carved sea urchin, which was traditionally worn by local shepherds for good luck. The fine chestnut tree was planted in 1837 to commemorate the coronation of Queen Victoria.

Until the 19th century the Cuckmere River was navigable to Alfriston, and troops were able to embark on their ships here. This also made the town an ideal base for smuggling, which had been going on since the time of Richard I, but the practice reached a peak during the Napoleonic Wars, when taxes were raised substantially, and most of the town's inns and population were involved.

Most of the buildings in the village centre are old and picturesque, and it is well worth exploring away from the Vanguard Way. A leaflet 'Alfriston & Cuckmere Valley', available in various locations in the village,

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provides information about most of these buildings, but here is something about those that are on or close to the route:

The **Tower Folly** in North Street Car Park is thought to have been built in the late 19th century as a playhouse for his children by a Mr Harris, owner of The Dene, a property that previously occupied this site.

Around Waterloo Place are to be found:

Much Ado Books, established in 2003 by an American couple, has acquired an international reputation as a literary and antiquarian centre.

Smugglers Inn. Previously called the 'Market Cross', the pub still confusingly shows both signs outside. In the 19th century it was the home and shop of Stanton Collins, the butcher, who was also head of the notorious Alfriston gang of smugglers, and the pub is reputed to contain secret passages. Collins was eventually transported to Australia, though later returned to Sussex. In July 2004, a car crashed into the Market Cross, rebounded into the Smugglers, then coolly reversed and sped away, leaving a great hole (soon repaired) in the façade.

Village Stores. Dating from the mid 19th century, its bow windows are Grade I listed, and the interior is a splendid reminder of how shops used to look in those days. This used to contain the village post office, now closed.

9.9

George Inn. Formerly the George & Dragon, this is one of the oldest buildings in Alfriston, dating from the late 14th century, but rebuilt after a fire in 1943. It was also once a smugglers' haunt.

Star Inn. A half-timbered building, originally a hostelry of Battle Abbey, built in 1520. Its star sign is thought to represent the Star of Bethlehem. Several carvings adorn the exterior timbers of the building, but the carved lion was once the figurehead of a Dutch ship wrecked in the mid 19th century at Cuckmere Haven, and previously stood outside the Smugglers. Even Pevsner is not infallible: the Sussex book mistakenly calls it the Ship Inn.

A **plaque on the wall** in the alley where you turn off the High Street tells you that Alfriston is twinned with Veules-les-Roses in Normandy and that "the two villages are divided by the Channel, yet joined by close links throughout the centuries".

St. Andrew's Church. Built of flint in the 14th century on the site of a monastery, and known as 'the Cathedral of the Downs' because of its size. St. Andrew's contains several interesting artefacts, also parish registers dating back to 1504, claimed to be the oldest in England. Look for the stone dog with a nun's face referred to above.

The Clergy House (close to the church). 14th century half-timbered, thatched priest's house, the first building ever acquired by the National Trust, for £10 in 1896.

The Gun Room (near the church) has recently been refurbished to accommodate a shop for the Rathfinny vineyard (see below) and a heritage centre is expected to open there soon. It was built to house a huge gun during the Napoleonic Wars, then became the Memorial Hall in tribute to those who died during the First World War, and has now reverted to its original name.

The Tanneries was originally, as its name suggests, the site of a tannery, established in the late 18th century, and using hides from a nearby slaughterhouse - it seems the air in Alfriston was once less wholesome than it is now. In the adjoining meadow, just visible from the Vanguard Way, is a small, rusting iron bark mill, which was used to crush granules of oak bark and acorns, from which was made a liquor used in the tanning process. The tannery closed in the early 20th century and was converted into three cottages, which were combined in 1927 to the present larger dwelling. In the 1930s it housed a tearoom and until fairly recently offered bed and breakfast and camping.

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White Bridge was called Plonk Bridge until fairly recently (named after the locality of Plonk to the east) but was renamed to distinguish it from Long Bridge further north, which is also known as Red Bridge. There has been a bridge on this site for many centuries, but the current structure is the rebuilding of a previous one dating from the 1930s.

For the next 4.8 km to Exceat, the Vanguard Way runs together with the **South Downs Way** National Trail. It is managed by Natural England, and runs for 162 km (100 miles) from Eastbourne to Winchester. Between Eastbourne and Alfriston there are two alternative routes, which come together at the point where the Vanguard Way crosses the Cuckmere: a coastal one (partly shared with the Vanguard Way) follows the Seven Sisters through Birling Gap, while an inland one follows the higher ridge, passing through Jevington.

9.10

The **Cuckmere River** flows for about 30 km from sources in the Greensand Ridge near Heathfield, through the South Downs past Alfriston. It was formerly much wider, possibly even covering most of the flat valley floor, and was navigable to Alfriston until the 19th century. It frequently flooded, but the river banks were raised in the 1930s to prevent this. The most plausible explanation of the name is from the Saxon 'cuwcmere', meaning lively pool, but it has never been recorded as such. As far back as 450 it was plain Coc, or Cocu, which may have been a Celtic name that was taken up by the Saxons. It passed through later centuries variously as Cokemaresho, Cookmere, Coukemere, Cokemere, Coukmere, Cuckmer and Cockmare before taking on its present name. Bizarrely, in 1275 it was called (probably by very few people) Aqua de Longebar, after the local hundred (administrative district) of Longbridge, and at one time Wandelmestrouw, though why is not clear.

The **Friends of the Cuckmere** is an association of people and organisations who aim to promote community involvement, understanding and enjoyment of the Cuckmere and surrounding landscape of the Cuckmere Valley, helping to protect and enhance the natural habitats and cultural heritage of the area.

Litlington (Saxon = the defended settlement of Lytela's family) is a pretty little village nestling on a shelf of the South Downs. Its church, dating from Norman times, has interior arches of hard chalk, and there are ancient roof-timbers. The Plough & Harrow Inn was connected with smugglers in the late 18th / early 19th centuries. The tea garden claims to be the oldest in Sussex.

Litlington now has its very own microbrewery, the **Long Man Brewery**, named after the Long Man of Wilmington – see 9.1 above. Established in 2012, it is located at Church Farm, about 300m to your left as you reach the road in the village. It currently produces five beers: Long Blonde, Best Bitter, Sussex Pride, American Pale Ale and Old Man.

9.11

The **South Downs** is a range of hills extending for 120 km (75 miles) between Winchester in Hampshire and Eastbourne in East Sussex. It was formed as a knock-on effect when the tectonic plate that carries Africa started to move towards the one that carries Eurasia some 50 million years ago, creating the Alps. The highest points are Butser Hill near Petersfield, Hampshire (270 m / 886 ft) and Ditchling Beacon (248 m / 814 ft) near Brighton, but the Vanguard Way reaches no higher than 50 m (164 ft) as it crosses two low spurs between Litlington and Exceat.

The **Rathfinny Estate** is being developed to become Britain's largest vineyard, occupying 160 hectares (400 acres) – much more extensive than the existing largest, Denbies near Dorking, Surrey. It occupies a long valley to the south of Alfriston, where the soil and climate has been identified as being perfect for the production of sparkling wine. It is intended that the vineyard will be in full production by 2020, and to establish a trail around the estate. The Flint Barns on the estate offer bed and breakfast.

The **White Horse of Litlington** is 27 metres long (nearly 90 ft). Local folklore says it stands on the site of 'Eve', a companion for 'Adam' (the Long Man of Wilmington), although there is no evidence for this. There are two more theories, neither of which has yet been proven. The least likely is that it was cut by two

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boys in 1860, when they imagined that a patch of bare chalk looked like a horse's head and decided to add the rest of the body. More likely it was cut in 1838 by James Pagden of Frog Firl Farm and his two brothers to commemorate the coronation of Queen Victoria. Having become obscured by overgrowth, the horse was recut in 1924 by three local gentlemen (Messrs. Ade, Bovis and Hobbis), who carried out the deed in secret, overnight, to startle local people next morning. During the Second World War the horse was camouflaged to confuse enemy airmen. The horse and surrounding land were acquired by the National Trust in 1991 and regular maintenance ensures its high visibility. At some time during the 1980s, the stance was changed from standing to prancing, as this made the chalk infill more stable.

Historic **Charleston Manor** was started in 1080 by William the Conqueror's cup-bearer, and was extended with Tudor and Georgian additions. Described by Pevsner as 'the perfect house in the perfect setting', it is shown in the Domesday Book (1086) as Cerletone (Ceorl's Farm). It has two tithe barns, one of which (15th Century, originally thatched but now tiled) is the largest in Sussex. There is also a very old dovecote and 18th Century stables. The beautiful gardens were first laid out in the 1930s by Lady Birley, wife of the portrait painter Sir Oswald Birley. All this is surrounded by banks of fir-trees climbing the Downs nearby. For a few years in the 1970s it was the venue of the English Wine Festival. It is now the venue each June for the Charleston Manor Festival of classical music. *NB: Charleston Manor should not be confused with Charleston Farmhouse, the home of the 'Bloomsbury Group', which lies some 7 km to the northwest.*

9.12

Friston Forest covers nearly 810 hectares (2,000 acres) of land acquired in the 1880s by the Eastbourne Water Company (now part of South East Water) as a catchment area. It was later leased to the Forestry Commission, which in 1927 began planting - largely broadleaved trees, especially beech, with pines to give protection during growth against prevailing salt-laden winds. However, recent policy has been to replace the conifers with broadleaved trees. You may see roe deer, and the forest is home to many unusual varieties of plant and animal life: adders may be seen in summer - they will not attack unless provoked. A number of waymarked walks have been established, and details of these can be found in a leaflet available in the car park by the road to the west, reachable on a diversion from point 9.13.

9.13

The secluded little village of **Westdean** hides away in a coombe at the foot of the South Downs, surrounded by Friston Forest, whose headquarters is located here in the house called Dean Lodge. For such a small place it has much of interest. King Alfred the Great is thought to have built a palace and a hunting lodge here about 850, when it was also a fishing village on the Cuckmere Estuary. The Old Parsonage, also known as the Priest's House, next to the church, dates back to the 11th century and is one of the oldest occupied houses in Britain. All Saints Church is of Norman origin with 14th century additions. There is a 13th century timber-framed rectory, and a ruined manor house.

NB: Westdean is shown as one word on OS maps and on some bus timetables, but locally written as two words, West Dean. This one should not be confused with a larger West Dean near Chichester, West Sussex.

9.14

Like the Cuckmere, many rivers '**meander**', especially in their lower reaches where the water flows more slowly than upstream. The word comes from the Menderes or Meander river in Turkey, which is a prime example of this phenomenon. It is thought that rivers naturally assume this shape as it uses less energy than by flowing directly into the sea. But such a course is awkward to navigate, and a straight new channel was cut here in 1846, partly for the benefit of vessels heading for Exceat, Westdean and Alfriston but also to reduce the risk of flooding. Subsequently the mouth of the Cuckmere became clogged by a shingle bar, so now only small boats and canoes are able to make the trip upstream to Alfriston.

From this vantage point you can clearly visualise the effect of a rise in sea level some 500 years ago, which turned the land before you into a tidal estuary. The limits of the former estuary are clearly discernible. Eventually the sea level dropped, leaving an area of salt marsh. In the near future, a proposal to allow the

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sea to flood the adjoining land may drastically alter the view at high tide.

9.15

Exceat (pronounced 'Eckset' or sometimes 'Ackset' in Sussex dialect) was until the 15th century a flourishing settlement on Cuckmere Haven, but was wiped out by the Black Death, raids by French pirates and poor harvests. There are almost as many theories for the origin of its unusual name as there are letters in it. Recorded in Domesday Book (1086) as Essete, this may refer to 'settlers by the Exe' (possibly an early name for the Cuckmere River); or to 'Ecci's settlement'; or to the land of the Aese (the first kings of Kent); or to 'aecsceat', the Saxon for oak grove (or oak corner, depending on source of information).

The **England Coast Path** is currently under development by Natural England as a national trail. It is expected to be complete by 2020, and will then be the longest managed and waymarked coastal path in the world at almost 4,500 km (2,795 miles) – albeit in two separate parts, broken by the Wales Coast Path! The section used by the Vanguard Way is due to open some time in 2019.

The **Seahaven Coastal Trail** was set up by a partnership of local authorities co-ordinated by the Sussex Community Development Association. It runs for 20 km from the Visitor Centre at Exceat through Seaford and Newhaven, to finish at Saltdean Lido, east of Brighton.

Exceat Bridge was built in 1876 to replace an earlier one, which itself replaced a ferry. Although designed to be swung open, this rarely if ever happens nowadays. A new bridge has been proposed.

The **Seven Sisters Country Park** extends eastwards, covering 113 hectares of chalk cliffs and river valley. It includes the land east of the river inland to Exceat Bridge and the first three 'sisters'. Established in 1971 by East Sussex County Council, one of its most welcome effects was the removal of a sprawling riverside caravan site, replaced by artificial lakes to attract birds, especially terns. The best view of the Seven Sisters can be obtained from Seaford Head further along the Vanguard Way. The Country Park's headquarters at Exceat has a visitor centre, a former farmhouse, where guided walks can be arranged for parties and cycles can be hired. It is also the base for Seaford Head Nature Reserve, which you will walk through on Section 10.

The river meanders provide an ideal setting for the **Seven Sisters Canoe Centre**. Normally only pre-booked groups can use the facilities, though on some days it may be possible to just turn up and have a go.

The **Cuckmere Inn** (formerly the Golden Galleon) was previously a tea room, established in 1930 by Captain Douglas Ann of Drusilla's fame (see Section 8).

