

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF MAINTAINED  
ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW CHILDREN'S CENTRE  
AT OCKLYNGE COUNTY JUNIOR SCHOOL,  
VICTORIA DRIVE, EASTBOURNE, EAST SUSSEX.**

**N. G. R. TQ 59050 00850**

**Project Number 10 / 04**

**March 2011**

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***ABSTRACT.***

*An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the excavation of building footings and a soak-away associated with the extension of an existing pavilion at Ocklynge County Junior School, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne, East Sussex.*

*The school lies within a defined Archaeological Notification Area encompassing evidence for significant prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity. However, no in-situ cut features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological importance were discovered during the fieldwork.*

## 1.0. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. The Early Years, Childcare and Extended School Service of East Sussex County Council was granted planning permission for the extension of an existing school pavilion to form a new children's centre at Ocklynge County Junior School, Victoria Drive, East Sussex (N. G. R. TQ 59050 00850) (figures 1, 2 and 7).

1.2. However, as the proposed development lies within a defined Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 507) (see Section 4.0.) it was believed that groundworks associated with the construction of the new pavilion extension could expose features and / or deposits of archaeological significance. Greg Chuter the East Sussex County Council Assistant Archaeologist therefore requested that the following condition was attached to the planning permission (East Sussex County Council Planning Application Reference: EB/2909/CC).

*'No development shall take place on the site until a written scheme of investigation and programme of implementation of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Director of Transport and Environment. The development shall be carried – out in accordance with the approved scheme which shall be implemented in full.'*

1.3. In response to the planning condition outlined above, C. G. Archaeology was commissioned by Mr. Simon Franks of Innerdale Hudson Architects and Planning Consultants on behalf of The Early Years, Childcare and Extended School Service of East Sussex County Council to maintain an archaeological watching brief on all intrusive groundworks undertaken in association with the extension of the school pavilion.

1.4. The methodology employed during the archaeological project (see Section 6.0. for details) was based upon a targeted Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Christopher Greatorex of C. G. Archaeology and agreed with

Greg Chuter the East Sussex County Council Assistant Archaeologist (Greatorex 2010b).

- 1.5. The archaeological fieldwork was carried – out by Annalie Seaman and Christopher Greatorex of C. G. Archaeology between the 20<sup>th</sup> September and 17<sup>th</sup> December 2010. The collation of historic cartographic evidence (see Section 4.3.) was undertaken by David Dunkin.

## **2.0. THE DEVELOPMENT.**

- 2.1. The pavilion earmarked for extension was a single - storey structure located to the south-west of the main school building and in close proximity to the campus boundary with Victoria Drive (figures 1 and 2). The pavilion was screened by a low wall with hedging and a chain-link fence behind. Sheds were once sited to the immediate south and west.
- 2.2. The development under consideration within this report comprised the addition of a c.9.2m. – long and c.8.1m. – wide single – storey extension to the northern end of the existing pavilion (Figure 7).
- 2.3. The now completed children’s centre is accessed via a new pedestrian entrance / walkway off Victoria Drive. This arrangement required the creation of a gap in part of the site’s extant boundary wall, hedging and chain-link fence (see Section 2.1.). Permeable block paving with recycled plastic border edging laid for the walkway now leads to a covered porch area for the main building entrance and a buggy park. The existing chain-link fence was retained around the perimeter of the site, with new re-aligned fencing being erected halfway along the path. Gates to the children’s centre, a covered play area, level thresholds / approaches for disabled access and new sheds have also been provided. It should be noted that the development proposals did not include provision for additional car parking.

### **3.0. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.**

- 3.1. Ocklynge County Junior School is located in a predominantly residential area towards the north-western edge of Eastbourne. The school grounds are bounded by Victoria Drive to the west, Farlaine Road to the north and Baldwin Avenue to the south-west. The back gardens of residential properties on Farlaine Road and Stuart Avenue form respective boundaries to the east and south. The grounds encompass an irregular – shaped area of c.3.5 hectares with school buildings and hard courts to the north and playing fields to the south. The playing fields rise gently towards the east. A number of mature trees are located along Victoria Drive (just within the boundary to the school campus).
  
- 3.2. The 1: 50,000 British Geological Survey (Sheet 334: Eastbourne) indicates that the ‘natural’ geology at the site is Head above Lower Chalk.

#### **4.0. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.**

4.1. Ocklynge County Junior School lies within a defined Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 507) that encompasses evidence for significant prehistoric (MES773, MES16378) Anglo-Saxon (MES534, MES16378) medieval (MES770, MES771, MES7008, MES7009, MES16378) and post-medieval (MES770, MES16378) activity. It is therefore clear that the project under current consideration had the potential to provide new information on the past exploitation / utilization of an archaeologically rich part of modern Eastbourne.

#### 4.2. The East Sussex County Historical Environment Record.

4.2.1. The eight East Sussex County Historical Environment Record entries located within ANA 507 are listed in numerical order and described briefly below.

4.2.1.1. SMR No: MES534  
Grid Ref: TQ 5952 0070  
Date: Anglo-Saxon

An Anglo-Saxon burial ground located on Ocklynge Hill. In 1822, over 100 skeletons associated with a large number of knives were uncovered. During 1909, two rows of burials, one long knife (9¾”) the remains of a few small knives and a black pottery vessel were found. In 1921, the front row of skeletons first exposed in 1909 was rediscovered. Some seven or eight burials were disturbed, but no complete graves were ‘laid bare’ (Budgen 1922). The site of the 1909 and 1921 works is at the highest point of the hill, just where it begins to fall away to the north. The 1822 discovery would appear to lie rather more to the south. In 1955, six human skeletons aligned east to west (devoid of grave goods) were unearthed during the construction of Willingdon Road. When Nos. 99 and 101 Willingdon Road were demolished in 1971 a further 26 graves dating to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD were

excavated. The associated finds included six iron knives, a buckle and two Saxon potsherds (Stevens, P. 1980).

4.2.1.2. SMR No: MES642  
Grid Ref: TQ 595 005  
Date: Modern

A 19<sup>th</sup> century tower mill (Bakers Mill). Cement rendered, four – shuttered spring sweeps, fan, no gallery, two pairs of French burrs. Three floors and basement, flour machine, auxiliary steam engine in later years. Does not appear on the c.1840 Tithe Map, but was probably built between 1811 and 1820. The mill ceased to work in 1894 and was demolished in 1934.

4.2.1.3. SMR No: MES770  
Grid Ref: TQ 5952 0070  
Date: Medieval and Post–medieval

The site of two windmills excavated in 1970 (Stevens, L. 1982). The earlier 13<sup>th</sup> century post mill was recognised by the presence of a cruciform trench cut into the ‘natural’ chalk bedrock. The surviving remains of an 18<sup>th</sup> century horizontal mill comprised a 15.85m. – diameter chalk block foundation, enclosing evidence of a burnt floor.

4.2.1.4. SMR No: MES771  
Grid Ref: TQ 595 007  
Date: Medieval

The remains of two post mills excavated in 1970 (Stevens, L. 1980). The recovered pottery suggests a medieval date.

4.2.1.5. SMR No: MES773  
Grid Ref: TQ 596 005  
Date: Iron Age

Fragments of Iron Age pottery found during the construction of a garage in Windmill Close (Stevens, L. 1980).

4.2.1.6. SMR No: MES7008  
Grid Ref: TQ 5950 0069  
Date: Medieval

The remains of a post mill discovered in 1970 during the demolition of No. 99 Willingdon Road (Stevens, L. 1982). The excavated evidence comprised a 1.98m. – deep cruciform trench with 5.35m. – long cross trenches cut into the ‘natural’ chalk geology. The finds included fragments of millstone and medieval pottery. The mill is believed to have gone out of use in the later 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century.

4.2.1.7. SMR No: MES7009  
Grid Ref: TQ 5955 0054  
Date: Medieval

Four pits containing large quantities of medieval cooking pot and animal bone found during the construction of a swimming pool at No. 85 Willingdon Road (Stevens, L. 1982).

4.2.1.8. SMR No: MES16378  
Grid Ref: TQ 5922 0083  
Date: Bronze Age - Post-medieval

The excavation of seven test – pits in the grounds of Ocklynge County Junior School yielded a small pottery assemblage dating from the Bronze Age to the Post – medieval period.

4.2.2. A further 15 entries of archaeological / historical / architectural significance are located within a c.1km. radius of the development site under consideration here. These are listed in numerical order and described briefly below.

4.2.2.1. SMR No: MES533  
Grid Ref: TQ 5879 0153  
Date: Medieval - modern

A timber – framed, two – storey gatehouse to the medieval manor of Ratton (manor house long - since vanished: area now a 20<sup>th</sup> century housing estate). This gatehouse dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, but has been converted into a modern private dwelling. A Grade II Listed Building.

4.2.2.2. SMR No: MES535  
Grid Ref: TQ 5872 0007  
Date: Iron Age

Two Iron Age pits discovered in 1921. The larger of these two features contained Iron Age pottery, fire – cracked flint and animal bone. The smaller pit held an extremely unusual assemblage of Iron Age pottery derived from rough, imperfect vessels with possible continental characteristics (Hodson 1962).

4.2.2.3. SMR No: MES537  
Grid Ref: TQ 5921 0026  
Date: Romano-British

The site of a probable early Romano-British settlement. The recorded evidence comprises eight or nine pits, plus a c.400' – diameter (*sic*) (?) and c.2' – thick midden containing pottery, fire – cracked flint and charcoal (Whitley 1898).

4.2.2.4. SMR No: MES540  
Grid Ref: TQ 5837 0045  
Date: Iron Age?

The extended inhumation of a 'young person' found during works undertaken on the lowest slopes of the Downs in the Northwick or Green Street district. Apparently discovered in association with an Iron Age pot.

4.2.2.5. SMR No: MES541  
Grid Ref: TQ 5839 0033  
Date: ?

Two inhumations discovered on Motcombe Farm (one extended, the other crouched). No associated dating evidence recorded.

4.2.2.6. SMR No: MES546  
Grid Ref: TQ 5914 9989  
Date: Romano-British

The site of a probable Romano-British settlement discovered in 1891. The recorded remains comprised a possible kiln / oven and rubbish pit. The associated finds included pottery, lead, tin, copper, animal bones, shell, nails and part of a glass bottle (Michell - Whitley 1882).

4.2.2.7. SMR No: MES645  
Grid Ref: TQ 5897 0064  
Date: Modern

The church of St. Elizabeth, Victoria Drive. A Listed Building (no details given).

4.2.2.8. SMR No: MES769  
Grid Ref: TQ 598 006  
Date: Medieval?

The site of Redmeld Manor House: now completely redeveloped.

4.2.2.9. SMR No: MES779  
Grid Ref: TQ 589 003  
Date: Medieval?

The chalk and flint foundations of a possible road found in Central Avenue / The Crescent. A 10oz. lump of bronze and two 14<sup>th</sup> century silver coins were also recovered (Stevens, L. 1980).

4.2.2.10. SMR No: MES810  
Grid Ref: TQ 5809 0068  
Date: ?

A terrace / trackway located on Foxholes Brow (no details given).

4.2.2.11. SMR No: MES6937  
Grid Ref: TQ 581 010  
Date: Bronze Age

A large scatter of Bronze Age flintwork including cores.

4.2.2.12. SMR No: MES7984  
Grid Ref: TQ 59470 01210  
Date: Modern

A domestic site associated with the Beachy Head ROTOR station (1950 – 1960). One building still extant (Butler 2007).

4.2.2.13. SMR No: MES14190  
Grid Ref: TQ 58600 0000  
Date: Late Mesolithic – Late Neolithic

A flint arrowhead.

4.2.2.14. SMR No: MES16199  
Grid Ref: TQ 5814 0055  
Date: Bronze Age

A well - preserved, c.14m. – diameter saucer barrow with outer ditch located on Foxholes Brow.

4.2.2.15. SMR No: MES16377  
Grid Ref: TQ 59430 01730  
Date: Mesolithic / Neolithic and Romano-British

A possible Romano-British ditch, three pits and two interlinked features of uncertain character revealed during an archaeological evaluation undertaken at 8 Park Lane. A small collection of residual Mesolithic / Neolithic flintwork was also recovered (Greatorex 2010a).

4.2.3. In addition to the East Sussex County Historical Environment Record entries listed above, it should be noted that archaeological investigations carried – out at 28 – 30 Baldwin Avenue (TQ 5927 0023) (Lee 2001) and 13 Abbey Road (TQ 5860 0005) (Greatorex 2004) failed to uncover any cut features of certain archaeological significance.

#### 4.3. The cartographic evidence.

4.3.1. The following historic maps held at the East Sussex Record Office, Lewes were examined by C. G. Archaeology.

- The tithe map and apportionment for the parish of Willingdon (E. S. R. O. ref: TD/E 056) c.1840 (Figure 3).
- 25” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 80/5) 1875.
- 6” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 80 NW) 1899 (Figure 4).
- 25” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 80/5) 1910.
- 6” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 80 NW) 1911 (Figure 5).
- 25” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 80/5) 1925.
- 6” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 80 NW) 1930 (Figure 6).
- 25” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 80/5) 1930.

4.3.2. The tithe map for the parish of Willingdon (Figure 3) confirms that in c.1840 the site under discussion lay within an area of seemingly ‘open’ land devoid of any significant buildings or other topographic features of archaeological note. Unfortunately, the relevant plot number required for any determination of land ownership, occupation, identifying name and use at the time of the tithe survey proved impossible to distinguish on this particular map.

4.3.3. Each of the subsequent Ordnance Survey sheets examined by C. G. Archaeology locate the investigated site on undeveloped land a short distance to the south-west of ‘Ocklynge Barn’ (long since demolished) and to the west, south-west of ‘Ocklynge Chalk Pits’. The numerous topographic changes that occurred across the wider Ocklynge area between the years 1899 and 1930 are documented by figures 4, 5 and 6. However, it is clear that the actual footprint of the new pavilion extension was not impacted upon directly by any major mid / later 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century building activity.

## **5.0. PROJECT OBJECTIVES.**

5.1. The approved Written Scheme of Investigation for the project (see Section 1.4.) defined the primary objectives of the archaeological watching brief as follows.

- Determine the extent, character, condition and date of any archaeologically significant structures, cut features and deposits exposed by the monitored groundworks.
- Ensure that all structures, cut features and deposits of archaeological significance exposed by the monitored groundworks are excavated, sampled, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard.
- Ensure that all significant discoveries of artefactual and / or ecofactual evidence are recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard.
- Establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of located archaeologically significant cut features and deposits.
- Provide information on which to base future decisions concerning the treatment of any archaeologically significant structures, cut features and deposits exposed at the site.

## **6.0. INVESTIGATIVE METHODOLOGY.**

### **6.1. Background research.**

6.1.1. An inspection was first made of the East Sussex County Historical Environment Record (see Section 4.2.). This study was then supplemented by an examination of historic maps held at the East Sussex Record Office, Lewes (see Section 4.3.). Relevant published papers were also consulted.

### **6.2. Fieldwork.**

6.2.1. The following groundworks were subject to a constant archaeological watching brief (Figure 7).

- The excavation of footings for the new pavilion extension.
- The excavation of a new soak-away to the immediate south of the pavilion.

6.2.2. It should be noted that no intrusive groundworks meritorious of archaeological monitoring were undertaken during the creation at the site of a new pedestrian entrance / walkway, covered porch area, buggy park, covered play area and level thresholds / approaches for disabled access (see Section 2.3.). The new soak-away subject to archaeological inspection was connected to an existing surface water drainage system.

6.2.3. The excavation of the new footings and soak-away was carried – out under constant archaeological supervision by John Farrington & Co. Limited (building contractors) using a mechanical digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Even spits were removed from the cuttings until the depths required by the building contractors had been reached.

- 6.2.4. The c.0.45m. to 0.70m. – wide footings highlighted on Figure 7 ranged in depth from c.0.85m. to 1.20m. The c.2.50m. – long and c.2.50m. – wide soak-away also shown on Figure 7 possessed a depth of c.1m.
- 6.2.5. Each archaeological context identified during the watching brief (see Section 7.0.) was investigated manually by C. G. Archaeology in order to assess its archaeological character / palaeoenvironmental potential and then documented on an individual Context Record Sheet.
- 6.2.6. A plan showing the location of the monitored groundworks was prepared at a scale of 1: 50.
- 6.2.7. A full digital photographic record of the project was maintained as appropriate.

## 7.0. RESULTS OF FIELDWORK.

### 7.1. The excavation of the new extension footings.

7.1.1. Layers of tarmac **(1)** hardcore **(2)** concrete **(6)** and topsoil **(7)** with an overall thickness of between c.0.23m. and 0.28m. were first stripped from the footings shown on Figure 7. This procedure revealed an immediately underlying c.0.25m. – 0.32m. – thick deposit of compact, dark yellow – brown silty clay subsoil with c.1% flint inclusions (c.15mm. – 45mm.) **(3)**. The subsequent removal of Context 3 exposed a ‘natural’ layer of compact, mid brown silty clay Head containing c.60% chalk flecks (c.1mm. – 5mm.) and c.1% flint inclusions (c.25mm. – 70mm.) **(4)** (see Section 3.2.). Context 4 possessed a thickness of c.0.16m. – 0.19m. and was itself found to overlie the basal Lower Chalk geology of the site **(5)** (see Section 3.2.). No other deposits, cut features, structures, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological significance were discovered during this phase of the fieldwork.

### 7.2. The excavation of the new soak-away.

7.2.1. A c.1m. – thick deposit of ‘made-ground’ **(8)** containing a considerable quantity of later 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic building material (not subject to quantification or specialist post - fieldwork examination) was removed from the area of the new soak-away shown on Figure 7. This exercise exposed a clean surface of ‘natural’ Lower Chalk **(5)** at the base of the cutting (see Section 3.2.) but failed to uncover any additional deposits, cut features, structures, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.

**Table 1: Context Register.**

<b>CONTEXT NUMBER.</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION / PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIPS.</b>	<b>THICKNESS.</b>
<p><b>1.</b></p>	<p><b>Tarmac.</b>            Located across the surface of much of the new extension footprint (see Figure 7).            Above 2, 6.            Uncertain relationship with 7.</p>	<p>c.80mm.</p>
<p><b>2.</b></p>	<p><b>Hardcore.</b>            A layer of 20<sup>th</sup> century stone aggregate located across much of the new extension footprint.            Above 3.            Below 1.            Contemporaneous with 6.            Uncertain relationship with 7.</p>	<p>c.0.20m.</p>
<p><b>3.</b></p>	<p><b>Subsoil.</b>            A compact, dark – yellow brown silty clay.            Above 4.            Below 2, 6, 7.</p>	<p>c.0.25m.– 0.32m.</p>
<p><b>4.</b></p>	<p><b>Head.</b>            A ‘natural’, compact, mid brown silty clay.            Above 5.            Below 3.</p>	<p>c.0.16m.– 0.19m.</p>
<p><b>5.</b></p>	<p><b>Lower Chalk.</b>            The ‘natural’ basal geology of the site.            Below 4, 8.</p>	<p>?</p>

<p><b>6.</b></p>	<p><b>Concrete.</b></p> <p>A layer of 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete found across much of the new extension footprint.</p> <p>Above 3.</p> <p>Below 1.</p> <p>Contemporaneous with 2.</p> <p>Uncertain relationship with 7.</p>	<p>c.0.20m.</p>
<p><b>7.</b></p>	<p><b>Topsoil.</b></p> <p>A compact, dark – grey brown silty loam located only across the surface of the new extension footprint’s westernmost edge (see Figure 7).</p> <p>Above 3.</p> <p>Uncertain relationship with 1, 2, 6.</p>	<p>c.0.23m.</p>
<p><b>8.</b></p>	<p><b>‘Made-ground’.</b></p> <p>A 20<sup>th</sup> century deposit containing a considerable quantity of ceramic building material. Located in soak-away only.</p> <p>Above 5.</p>	<p>c.1m.</p>

## 8.0. SUMMARY.

- 8.1. No *in-situ* cut features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological note were discovered during the watching brief undertaken at Ocklynge County Junior School. The project also failed to identify a single context of palaeoenvironmental significance.
- 8.2. It is clear that the site of the new soak-away (see Section 7.2.) had been disturbed by later 20<sup>th</sup> century intrusion almost certainly associated with the original construction of the now converted pavilion. However, ‘modern’ actions / events appear to have had little or no impact upon the still *in-situ* subsoil (3) and immediately underlying Head (4) and Lower Chalk (5) deposits found across the footprint of the new extension (see Section 7.1.). It can thus be concluded with confidence that the area of the monitored building footings has never been the scene of past activity likely to have left *in-situ* archaeologically significant remains.
- 8.3. It is unfortunate that the recent archaeological watching brief carried - out at Ocklynge County Junior School has not provided any new information on the known prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval exploitation / utilization of defined Archaeological Notification Area 507 (see sections 4.1. and 4.2.) Even so the survival of important, but as yet undiscovered *in-situ* archaeological features and artefacts both within the school campus and across the wider archaeologically rich locale remains a distinct possibility.
- 8.4. The investigative methodology employed by C. G. Archaeology is judged to have satisfied the Project Objectives set out in Section 5.0. of this report.

**9.0. PROJECT ARCHIVE.**

- 9.1. It is intended that the paper and digital written, drawn and photographic records arising from this project will be collated in accordance with *'Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage'* (UKICI 1990) and deposited at the 'Towner', Eastbourne, East Sussex. No artefacts or ecofacts of any description have been retained.

## **10.0. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.**

- 10.1. C. G. Archaeology would like to thank Greg Chuter the East Sussex County Council Assistant Archaeologist, Simon Franks of Innerdale Hudson Architects and Planning Consultants and John Farrington & Co. Limited for their assistance during the project. Figures 2 and 7 are based upon plans drawn – up and supplied to C. G. Archaeology by Innerdale Hudson Architects and Planning Consultants.

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**THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT  
RECORD SUMMARY SHEET.**

<b>Site Code.</b>	OJS 10					
<b>Site identification and address.</b>	A new children's centre at Ocklynge County Junior School, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne					
<b>County, district and / or borough.</b>	East Sussex					
<b>O.S. grid ref.</b>	TQ 59050 00850					
<b>Geology.</b>	Head above Lower Chalk					
<b>Project number.</b>	10 / 04					
<b>Fieldwork type.</b>	<b>Eval.</b>	<b>Excav.</b>	<b>W.Brief.</b> X	<b>Survey.</b>	<b>Other.</b>	
<b>Site type.</b>	<b>Rural.</b>	<b>Urban.</b>	<b>Other.</b> School campus			
<b>Date of fieldwork.</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> September – 17 <sup>th</sup> December 2010					
<b>Client.</b>	Innerdale Hudson Architects and Planning Consultants on behalf of The Early Years, Childcare and Extended School Service of East Sussex County Council					
<b>Project manager.</b>	Christopher Greatorex					
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Annalie Seaman					
<b>Period summary.</b>	<b>Palaeo.</b>	<b>Meso.</b>	<b>Neo.</b>	<b>B. Age.</b>	<b>I. Age.</b>	<b>R – B.</b>
	<b>A. S.</b>	<b>Med.</b>	<b>P. Med</b>	<b>Other.</b> No significant archaeological discoveries		
<b>Project Summary.</b> An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the excavation of building footings and a soak-away associated with the extension of an existing pavilion at Ocklynge County Junior School. The school lies within a defined Archaeological Notification Area encompassing evidence for significant prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity. However, no <i>in-situ</i> cut features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological importance were discovered during the fieldwork.						

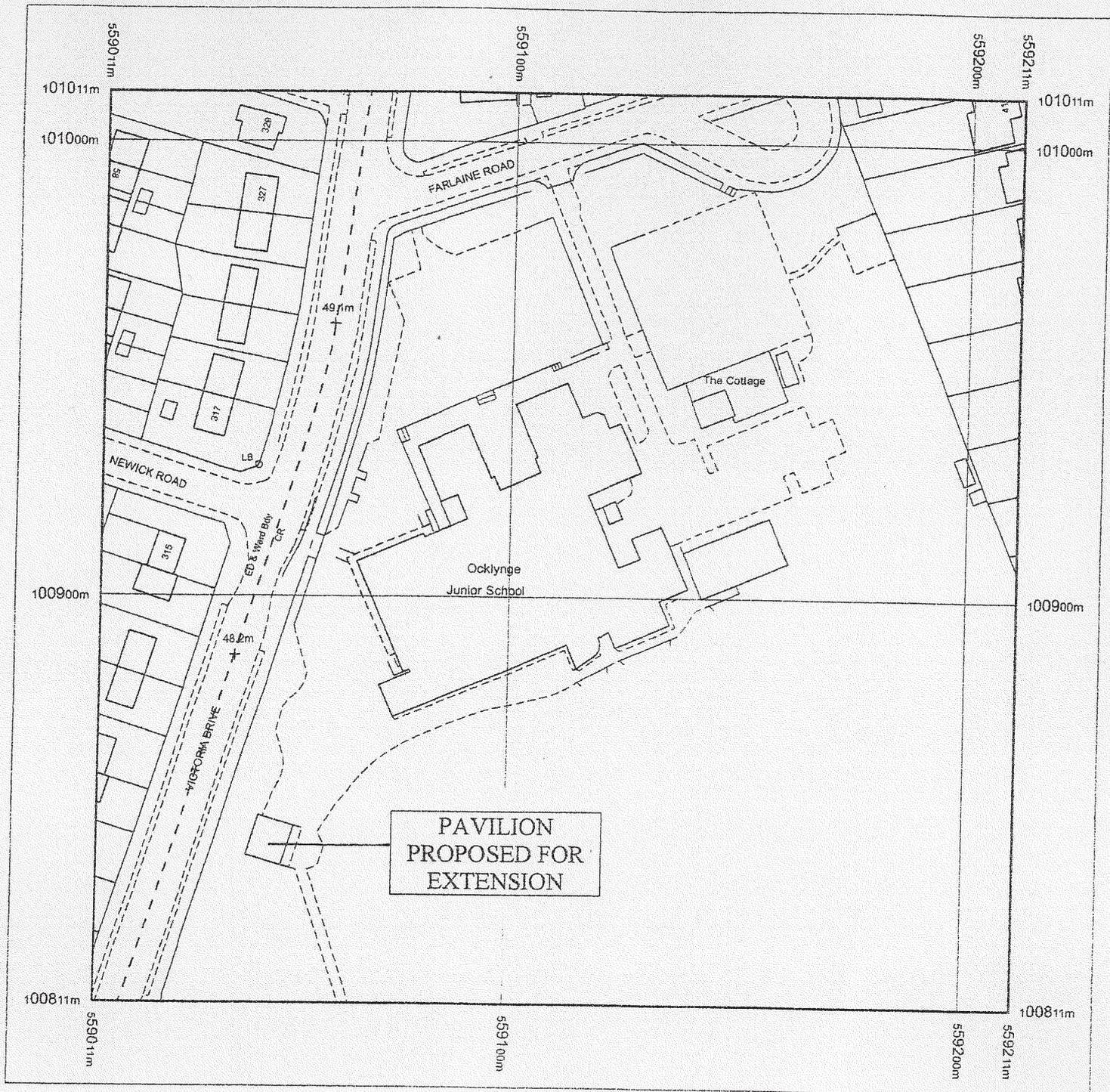


Figure 1: Site location plan prior to development  
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VICTORIA DRIVE

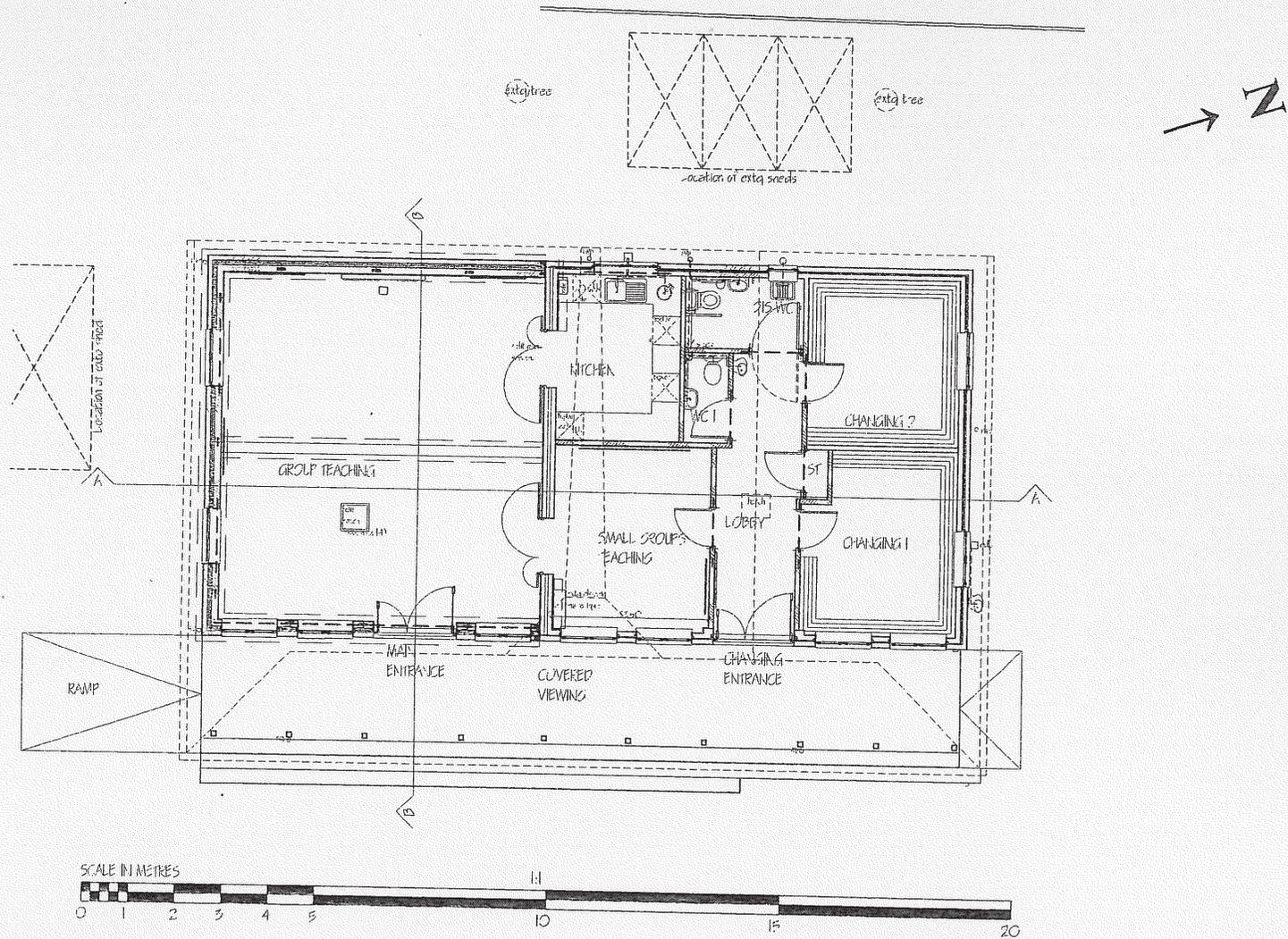


Figure 2: School pavilion prior to extension  
(drawn – up by Innerdale Hudson Architects and Planning Consultants)



Figure 3: Tithe map for the parish of Willingdon (E. S. R. O. ref: TD/E 056) c.1840

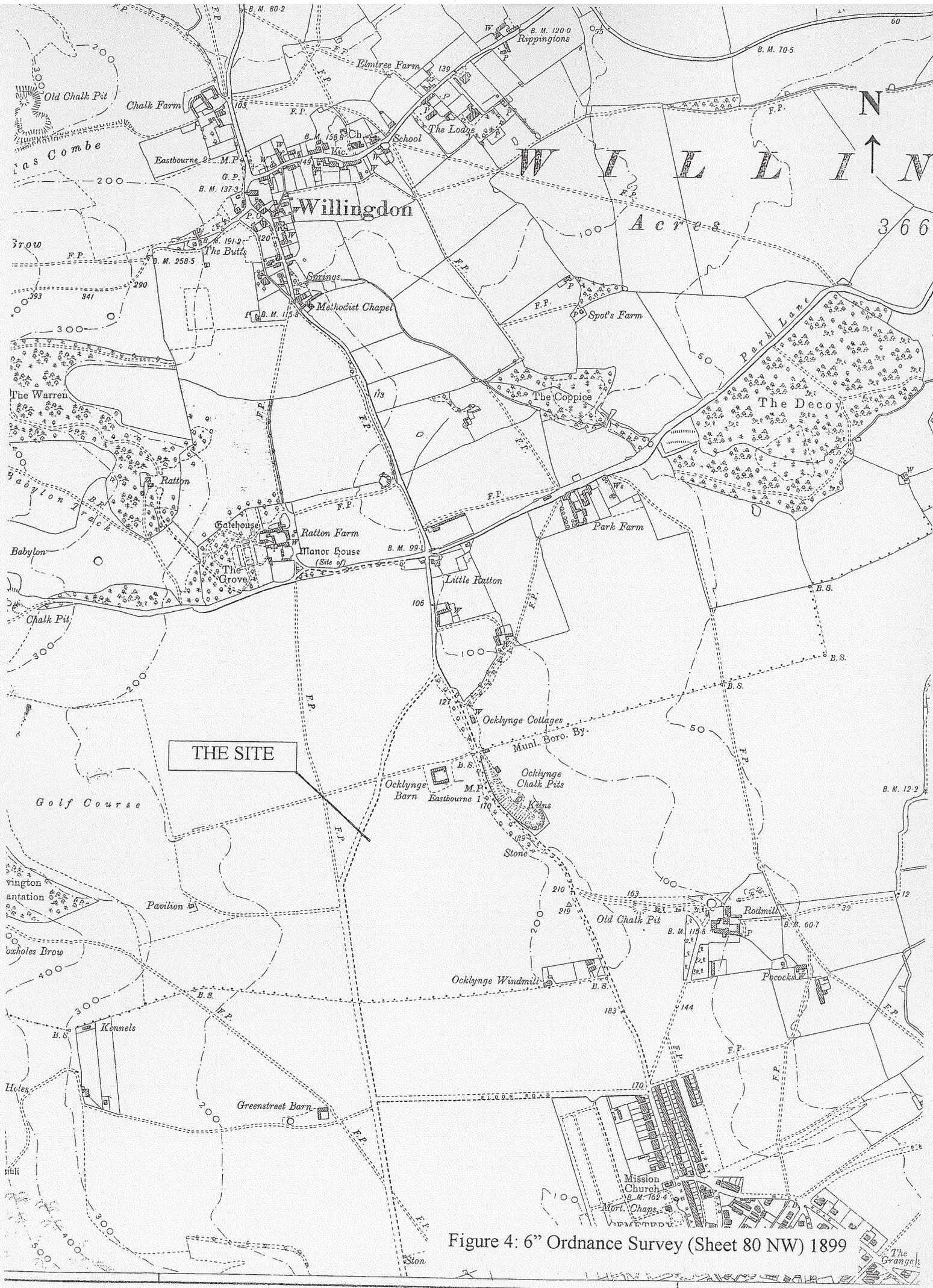


Figure 4: 6" Ordnance Survey (Sheet 80 NW) 1899



THE SITE

Figure 5: 6" Ordnance Survey (Sheet 80 NW) 1911

LON. 0° 15' E.

OLD TOWN

0° 16'

UPPER

urveyed in 1873-74. Revised in 1908.  
print 100/100



THE SITE

Figure 6: 6" Ordnance Survey (Sheet 80 NW) 1930

LON. 0° 15' E.

Surveyed in 1873-74. Revised in 1930-32. Re-labelled in 1925.  
 94/100/94. 130/35. 120/36. 150/37. 150/39.

The Altitudes of Bench Marks and surface heights are given in Feet.

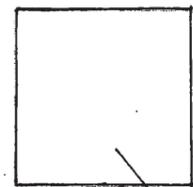
VICTORIA DRIVE



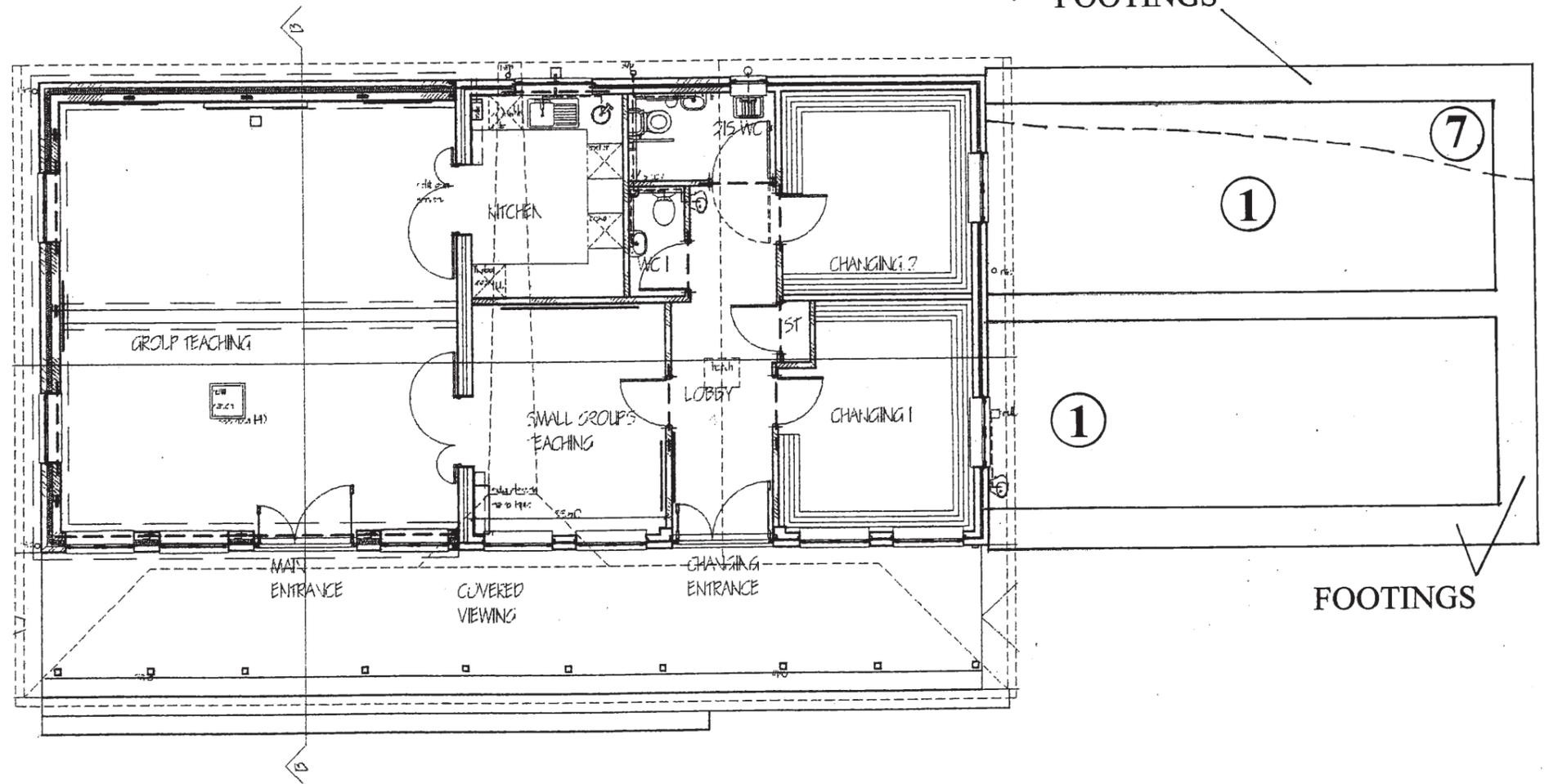
exta/tree

exta/tree

FOOTINGS



SOAK-AWAY



SCALE IN METRES

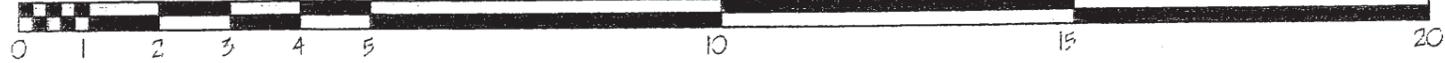


Figure 7: Location of monitored groundworks