

**Archaeological Evaluation  
Eastbourne District General Hospital  
Kings Drive, Eastbourne  
East Sussex**

**NGR 560043, 101064**

**(TQ 60043, 01064)**

**Project No: 4550**

**Site Code: EGH 11**

**ASE Report No: 2011161**

**OASIS id: archaeol6-104783**

**Museum Accession Number: ELHAMS 2011.7**

**By Nick Garland MA**

**With contributions by  
Luke Barber, Trista Clifford  
Sarah Porteus**

**July 2011**

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**Abstract**

*A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Eastbourne District General Hospital, East Sussex in advance of a proposed development. The work was undertaken between the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> June 2011 and was commissioned by Sussex Hospitals NHS Trust. Two evaluation trenches, each measuring 10 metres in length, were excavated. The natural horizon varied in depth from 6.334m OD in east of the site and 8.215 m OD in the west of the site.*

*A single later post medieval ditch, orientated north-west to south-east, was observed within Trench 1. This feature was most likely represents a drainage ditch associated with agricultural activity in the surrounding area.*

*The extent of modern truncation on the site was extensive. It appears that this area was landscaped on several occasions, initially when the hospital was first built causing the massive truncation down to the chalk natural in Trench 2, and later built up for the construction of the helipad.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were commissioned by Sussex Hospitals NHS Trust to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development of land at Eastbourne District General Hospital, Kings Drive, Eastbourne, East Sussex (Figure 1; NGR 560043, 101064).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site is located immediately to the north of the existing Eastbourne District General Hospital building, on the location of the previous helipad. The site itself has been landscaped to accommodate the construction of the helipad and with a flat area to the north that slopes down toward the south-east. The site is immediately bounded to the north by an access road through the hospital and further afield by Sussex Downs College and by car parks to the east and west.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) sheet (319/334) shows that the site lies on Head deposit overlying Zig Zag Chalk formation.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Eastbourne District Council for the construction of a two storey extension and alterations to front elevation to provide an endoscopy unit and additional day surgery space (Planning Reference EB/2010/0361; Figures 2 to 4). Condition 2 of the permission stated:

*No development shall be commenced until a programme of archaeological works, which shall include a written scheme of investigation and a timetable thereof has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist. The works shall be implemented in accordance with the approved programme.*

*Reason: The development is likely to disturb remains of archaeological interest.*

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2011) for the Archaeological Field Evaluation was produced, submitted to and approved by East Sussex County Council prior to the commencement of work. This document detailed aims and objectives and the methods to be used during the archaeological evaluation

## **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The aims of this work were outlined in the WSI and are repeated below (ASE 2011).

1.4.2 General:

- Whether archaeological remains are present on the site and if so assess the date, survival and condition of said remains.
- The character date and quality of ancient remains and deposits.
- How they might be affected by the development of the site
- What options should be considered for mitigation

1.4.3 Specifically the aim of this evaluation is to establish whether further evidence of the Roman building or associated remains thought to have been revealed when the hospital was constructed will be affected by the proposed extension.

1.4.4 The final aim is to make public the results of the archaeological evaluation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

1.5.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Nick Garland and Lesley Davidson (Surveyor) between the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> June 2011. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Project Manager, post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by East Sussex County Council, and held at County Hall, Lewes, East Sussex was consulted and the results summarised below. Details were taken of all archaeological sites and listed buildings within a 500 metre radius of the centre of the site.
- 2.1.2 The search revealed evidence of archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to Post-Medieval periods and that the site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area. The identified sites (numbered 1 – 26) are discussed below, tabulated in Appendix 1 and plotted on Figure 1.

### **2.2 Bronze Age (2,300 - 600 BC)**

- 2.2.1 A significant amount of Bronze Age activity has been found in close proximity to the site. This includes an apparent Bronze Age round barrow that once existed to the north of the site but has since been destroyed (1). Two excavations, one to the north and one to the south of the site, have revealed further evidence of this period. A ditch containing Bronze Age pottery and flintwork was uncovered at South Downs college to the north (2) and multiple phase of work to the south have revealed what is thought to be settlement site, visible through earthworks, geophysical survey and excavation (3). These works included the excavation of earthworks though to be related to a double lynchet trackway also thought to date to this period (4).

### **2.3 Iron Age (600 BC to AD 42)**

- 2.3.1 A single find spot of pottery dating to this period has been found within the Study Area. This pottery was uncovered to the south-west of the site in Windmill Close during the construction of a garage (5).

### **2.4 Roman (AD 42- 410)**

- 2.4.1 Settlement dating to the Romano-British period, including masonry structures and evidence of salt working, visible through the large quantity of briquetage, were recovered during road construction of the A2280 to south of site (6, 7).
- 2.4.2 A second possible site dating to this period lies underneath the hospital itself. It is suspected that a Roman villa was uncovered during the construction of the hospital, however, there is little evidence to substantiate this (8).

### **2.5 Anglo-Saxon (410 – 1066)**

- 2.5.1 The Anglo-Saxon period in the study area is exclusively represented by burials. Six burial sites, both inhumation and cremation, lie in proximity to the site.
- 2.5.2 To the north of the site, a large burial ground has been located on Ocklynge hill. In repeated excavations here in the 20<sup>th</sup> century over 100 inhumation

burials have been found, with associated grave goods (9). Also a single urn was found to the west of the site at Holly Grange, Hampden Park (10).

- 2.5.3 Three further sites where burials were found were located in close proximity to one another to the south of the site (11, 12, 13). These three sites potentially represent a single area of cemetery, as they all date approximately to the 7<sup>th</sup> century. Over 130 graves have been excavated from this area, some with grave goods, such as knives and beads.

## **2.6 Medieval (1066 – 1486)**

- 2.6.1 A concentration of medieval evidence lies in close proximity to the site. A group of archaeological remains are known to the south-west of the hospital. These include the site of Redmeld Manor House (14), a 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century windmill (15), a post windmill (16) and a third post mill in the former garden of 99 Willingdon Road (17).

- 2.6.2 Further to the south-west a group of medieval rubbish pits containing cooking, sheep and cattle bones were uncovered during the excavation of a swimming pool at 85 Willingdon Road (18).

- 2.6.3 Excavations to the south of the hospital revealed the site of a 12<sup>th</sup> century medieval manor with associated farmyard (19) as well as metal detector finds (20). Two 11<sup>th</sup> century inhumation burials (21) and a 12<sup>th</sup> century mill site (22) were also uncovered in this location. Finally a geo-technical investigation to the north of the site revealed evidence of medieval occupation layers, possibly associated with nearby salt working or settlement (23).

## **2.7 Post-medieval and modern (AD 1486 – date)**

- 2.7.1 Evidence for the post-medieval period is restricted to the site of 19<sup>th</sup> century windmill (24) to the south-west of the site, a post-medieval stone structure to the south (25) and the ROTOR station for Beachy Head to the west (26).



### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1** Two trenches, each measuring 10m x 1.8m, were machine excavated across the area of proposed development under archaeological supervision (Figures 2 and 3).
- 3.2** The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a 13 ton 360 degree excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned to identify any archaeological deposits or features. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned visually and also scanned with a metal detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.3** Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and kept separately. The excavation was taken, in spits of no more than 0.1m for the top and sub soil, down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural'
- 3.4** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2011). Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 or by GPS Total Station. Sections were generally drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 3.5** A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive.
- 3.6** The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

Number of Contexts	12 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	1 sheets
Bulk Samples	1 samples
Photographs	3 colour slides, 3 B+W, 12 digital

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

#### 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS (Figure 3)

4.1 Two trenches, each measuring 10 m in length and 1.8 m in width were excavated across the area of proposed development.

#### 4.2 Trench 1

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.30 m	9.261
1/002	Layer	Made Ground	N/A	N/A	0.25 m	8.961
1/003	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.51 m	8.711
1/004	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.215
1/005	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.98 m	0.30 m	8.217
1/006	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.98 m	0.14 m	8.217
1/007	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.98 m	0.14 m	8.217
1/008	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.29 m	0.14 m	8.217

Table 2: Recorded Contexts within Trench 1

#### Summary

- 4.2.1 The natural [1/004], a dark grey clay with orange sandy patches and moderate sub-angular stone inclusions, was observed between 8.215 OD in the north-west of the trench and 7.396 OD in the south-east of the trench. A subsoil layer, [1/003], a mid grey silty clay, lay over the natural and underneath a layer of made ground [1/002]. The made ground lay directly underneath the topsoil [1/001]. A single archaeological feature was uncovered within this trench.
- 4.2.2 A ditch [1/005], ran across the trench in an north-east to south-west orientation. It was square in profile with near vertical sloping sides. The primary fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions, [1/006]. The secondary fill was a light grey silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions, [1/007]. The final fill was a deposit of redeposited natural, a dark grey silty clay [1/008]. This feature was cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil.
- 4.2.3 Primary fill [1/006] contained a piece of later 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery, some fragmented prehistoric pottery, 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century CBM, aerated black 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>- century clinker, a shell, some fire cracked flint and a modern nail.
- 4.2.4 Secondary fill [1/007] contained a mixture of abraded residual prehistoric and medieval sherds.

### 4.3 Trench 2

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.3 m	7.934
2/002	Layer	Made Ground	N/A	N/A	0.6 m	7.634
2/003	Layer	Made Ground	N/A	N/A	0.7 m	7.034
2/004	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.334

Table 3: Recorded Contexts within Trench 2

#### Summary

- 4.3.1 The natural, [2/004], a light grey chalk with moderate flint inclusions, was observed between 6.321 OD in the north-east of the trench and 6.334 OD in the south-west of the trench. A layer of made ground, [2/003], a redeposited chalk layer lay over the natural and underneath a layer of second deposit of made ground, a mixed dark brown silty clay and light grey stony silt [2/002]. This in turn was overlain by a layer of topsoil [2/001].
- 4.3.2 No archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small collection of finds was recovered from 2 contexts during the evaluation. The finds are quantified below:

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
1/006	4	15	4	52	1	8	2	12	1	4
1/007	4	4								
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

Table 4: Quantification of finds by context/type

### 5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Pottery was recovered from two residues (<1> and <2> from contexts [1/006] and [1/007] respectively). Context [1/006] contained a 13g fragment from a moderately abraded oxidized cooking pot with everted rim. The well fired medium sand temper suggests a date in the later 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. In addition the sample produced three (2g) tiny scraps of heavily abraded/rolled flint tempered pottery of prehistoric date and several pieces of concreted sand.

5.2.2 Context [1/007] produced a more difficult mix to date. The majority of pieces consist of heavily abraded flint tempered sherds of probable prehistoric date (4g). However, two (2g) abraded/rolled granules appear to be of probable mid 12<sup>th</sup>- to 13<sup>th</sup>- century date, being tempered with multicoloured alluvial grits to 1mm. All sherds are too small to reliably date the deposit.

### 5.3 The CBM by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 Context [1/006] contained peg tile fragments in two fabrics, an orange fabric with sparse coarse iron rich inclusions and sparse coarse rounded silt pellets, and a pale cream and orange silt streaked fabric with red and cream silt inclusions. All the fragments are abraded and of probable 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century post-medieval date.

### 5.4 The Shell by Trista Clifford

5.4.1 A single Edible Periwinkle shell, *Littorina littorea*, was recovered from [1/006].

**5.5 The Slag** by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 A single piece of slag was recovered from the site. This consists of a 3g fragment of aerated black 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>- century clinker from [1/006]. Such waste is typical residue from the burning of coal and can derive from both steam engines/boilers as well as domestic hearths.

**5.6 The Iron** by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 A single modern general purpose nail was recovered from [1/006].

## **6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

### **6.1 Introduction** by Karine Le Hégarat

- 6.1.2 Two 20 litre bulk soil samples were taken during evaluation work at Eastbourne District General Hospital in Eastbourne to establish evidence for environmental indicators such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, fauna and mollusca. The samples were extracted from ditch [1/005] interpreted as a possible post-medieval drainage ditch. Sample <1> was retrieved from the primary fill [1/006] of the linear feature and sample <2> came from the secondary fill [1/007]. The samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves (4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 5). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 6).
- 6.1.3 Fine modern rootlets and frequent uncharred wild/weed seeds including dwarf spurge (*Euphorbia exigua*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg./*idaeus*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) were present in the small flots (2ml each). The presence of uncharred vegetation could indicate a small degree of post-depositional disturbances and potential modern contamination of the deposits.
- 6.1.4 Evidence for charred botanical remains was scarce. Sampling produced only infrequent wood charcoal fragments. Land snail shells were evident in both samples. The primary fill of the ditch produced a few small sherds of pottery including a rim as well a small amount of fire cracked flint. The secondary fill of the ditch contained a few small sherds of pottery and a small amount of amorphous fragments of fired clay.

Table 5: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	1/006	Primary fill of ditch [1/005]	20	20	*	<2	FCF */2g - Pottery */16g
2	1/007	Secondary fill of ditch [1/005]	20	20	*	<2	Pottery */4g - Burnt clay */<2g

Table 6: Flot quantification (\*=1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	LSS
1	1/006	<2	2	50	3	** <i>Euphorbia exigua</i> L. (12), <i>Rubus</i> sp. (1), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (1), <i>Anthemis</i> cf. <i>cotula</i> (3), <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp. (3), <i>Carex</i> sp. lenticular (1), <i>Chenopodium</i> cf. <i>album</i> (10), Caryophyllaceae (4)	* (1)	* (3)	*	** 42% 3 types
2	1/007	<2	2	53	4	* <i>Euphorbia exigua</i> L. (2), <i>Chenopodium</i> cf. <i>album</i> (2), Caryophyllaceae (1)			*	*** 43% 4 types

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Summary**

7.1.1 This phase of the archaeological evaluation has illustrated a lack of archaeological activity across the site of proposed development. A single ditch was uncovered in Trench 1, from which post-medieval CBM and 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>- century clinker was recovered. This feature may represent a drainage ditch associated with the agricultural activities in this area in the later post-medieval period.

### **7.2 Extent of modern truncation**

7.2.1 The extent of modern truncation on the site was extensive. It appears that this area was landscaped on several occasions, initially when the hospital was first built causing the massive truncation down to the chalk natural in Trench 2, and later built up for the construction of the helipad. The difference in truncation between Trench 1 and 2 may suggest that this occurred in isolated areas, however, this is difficult to determine in the small area evaluated.

### **7.3 Conclusions**

7.3.1 Whilst this phase of work has not uncovered significant archaeological remains, it has demonstrated that a variable amount of modern truncation exists across this area. This may suggest that development areas in close proximity to the hospital may reveal further archaeological evidence that relates to that of the surrounding area.



## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeology South-East. 2011. Eastbourne District General Hospital, Kings Drive, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 2UD. Archaeological Evaluation: Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished report

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Sussex Hospitals NHS Trust for commissioning the work, in particular Marc Gerard for his assistance and Greg Chuter ESCC for his guidance throughout the project.

**Appendix 1: Summary of relevant information held on the ESCC HER database**

No.	ESCC HER Ref.	Grid Reference (TQ)	Description
1.	MES539	5990 0163	Former Bronze Age tumulus levelled during residential development
2.	MES8492 /EES14441	60065 01319	Bronze Age ditch with associated pottery and worked flint
3.	MES7263	6028 0056	Probable Bronze Age-Roman settlement site identified by earthworks, geophysical survey and trial excavation
4.	EES9453	6020 0061	Excavation of two trenches and two test pits to investigate well defined double-lynchet trackway and two terraces
5.	MES773	596 005	Iron Age Pottery found during construction of garage in Windmill Close
6.	MES823	6030 0080	Roman villa site uncovered during road building
7.	MES7287	60309 00768	Evidence of Romano-British settlement and saltworking recorded during the construction of a new road
8.	MES7288	6011 0098	Possible Roman building (villa?) revealed during construction of Eastbourne District General Hospital
9.	MES534	5952 0070	Extensive early Anglo-Saxon burial ground on Ocklynge Hill
10.	MES538	599 016	Small Anglo-Saxon cinery urn found in garden of Holly Grange, Hampden Park
11.	EES14689	5950 0073	Partial excavation of a 7 <sup>th</sup> century Anglo Saxon inhumation cemetery when building road to new development
12.	EES9193	59519 00696	Partial excavation of 7 <sup>th</sup> century inhumation cemetery in 1970 (SAC Vol. 118, 1980, pp 231-244)
13.	EES9196	5950 0072	Account of discovery and limited excavation of Anglo Saxon cemetery. SAC Vol. 63, 1922, pp241-2
14.	MES769	598 006	Site of medieval Redmeld manor house, then post-medieval Rodmill Farm, now completely redeveloped
15.	MES770	5952 0070	Site of unusual horizontal windmill built prior to 1770. Stood on site of 13 <sup>th</sup> to mid-14 <sup>th</sup> century windmill.
16.	MES771	595 007	Site of medieval post windmill
17.	MES7008	5950 0069	Medieval post mill in former garden of 99 Willingdon Road
18.	MES7009	5955 0054	Medieval pits found during excavation of swimming pool at 85 Willingdon Road
19.	MES7283	6025 0059	Site of former medieval and post-medieval manor house and associated farmyard
20.	MES10270	603 005	Metal detector find AD1350-1850 at Pockocks Field
21.	EES9192	58522 00718	Two undated inhumation burials found at Motcombe Farm in 1907. Presumed 11 <sup>th</sup> century battlefield burial ground found at Ocklynge. (SAC Vol. 52, 1909 pp189-192)

<b>No.</b>	<b>ESCC HER Ref.</b>	<b>Grid Reference (TQ)</b>	<b>Description</b>
22.	EES9197	5952 0070	Excavation of 12 <sup>th</sup> century mill site. SAC vol. 120, 1982, pp122-30
23.	MES7289	6054 0158	Evidence of prehistoric/Roman and medieval settle encountered in geo-test pits
24.	MES642	595 005	Site of early 19 <sup>th</sup> century windmill demolished 1934
25.	EES14165 / EES14550	60262 00574	Substantial stone structure, cobbled yard and evidence of timber building (date range 12 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century) in addition to possible Bronze Age feature found during archaeological evaluation in 2004
26.	MES7984	5947 0121	Cold War domestic site for Beachy Head ROTOR station

**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	EGH 11					
Identification Name and Address	Eastbourne District General Hospital Kings Drive, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 2UD					
County, District &/or Borough	Eastbourne, East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	560043, 101064					
Geology	Head / Upper Chalk (BGS Sheet 319/334)					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4550					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <b>X</b>	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field <b>X</b>	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 28/6/11 to 29/6/11	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Sussex Hospitals NHS Trust					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Nick Garland					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM <b>X</b>	Other		
<i>100 Word Summary</i>						
<p><i>A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Eastbourne District General Hospital, East Sussex in advance of a proposed development. The work was undertaken between the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> June 2011 and was commissioned by Sussex Hospitals NHS Trust. Two evaluation trenches, each measuring 10 metres in length, were excavated. The natural horizon varied in depth from 6.334m OD in east of the site and 8.215 m OD in the west of the site.</i></p> <p><i>A single later post medieval ditch, orientated north-west to south-east, was observed within Trench 1. This feature was most likely represents a drainage ditch associated with agricultural activity in the surrounding area.</i></p> <p><i>The extent of modern truncation on the site was extensive. It appears that this area was landscaped on several occasions, initially when the hospital was first built causing the massive truncation down to the chalk natural in Trench 2, and later built up for the construction of the helipad.</i></p>						

## OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: archaeol6-104783

#### Project details

Project name Eastbourne District General Hospital

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Eastbourne District General Hospital, East Sussex in advance of a proposed development. The work was undertaken between the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> June 2011 and was commissioned by Sussex Hospitals NHS Trust. Two evaluation trenches, each measuring 10 metres in length, were excavated. The natural horizon varied in depth from 6.334m OD in east of the site and 8.215 m OD in the west of the site.

Short description of the project A single later post medieval ditch, orientated north-west to south-east, was observed within Trench 1. This feature was most likely represents a drainage ditch associated with agricultural activity in the surrounding area.

The extent of modern truncation on the site was extensive. It appears that this area was landscaped on several occasions, initially when the hospital was first built causing the massive truncation down to the chalk natural in Trench 2, and later built up for the construction of the helipad.

Project dates Start: 28-06-2011 End: 29-06-2011

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes EGH11 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 15 - Other

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

Development type Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country England

Site location EAST SUSSEX EASTBOURNE EASTBOURNE Eastbourne District General Hospital Kings Drive, Eastbourne, East Sussex

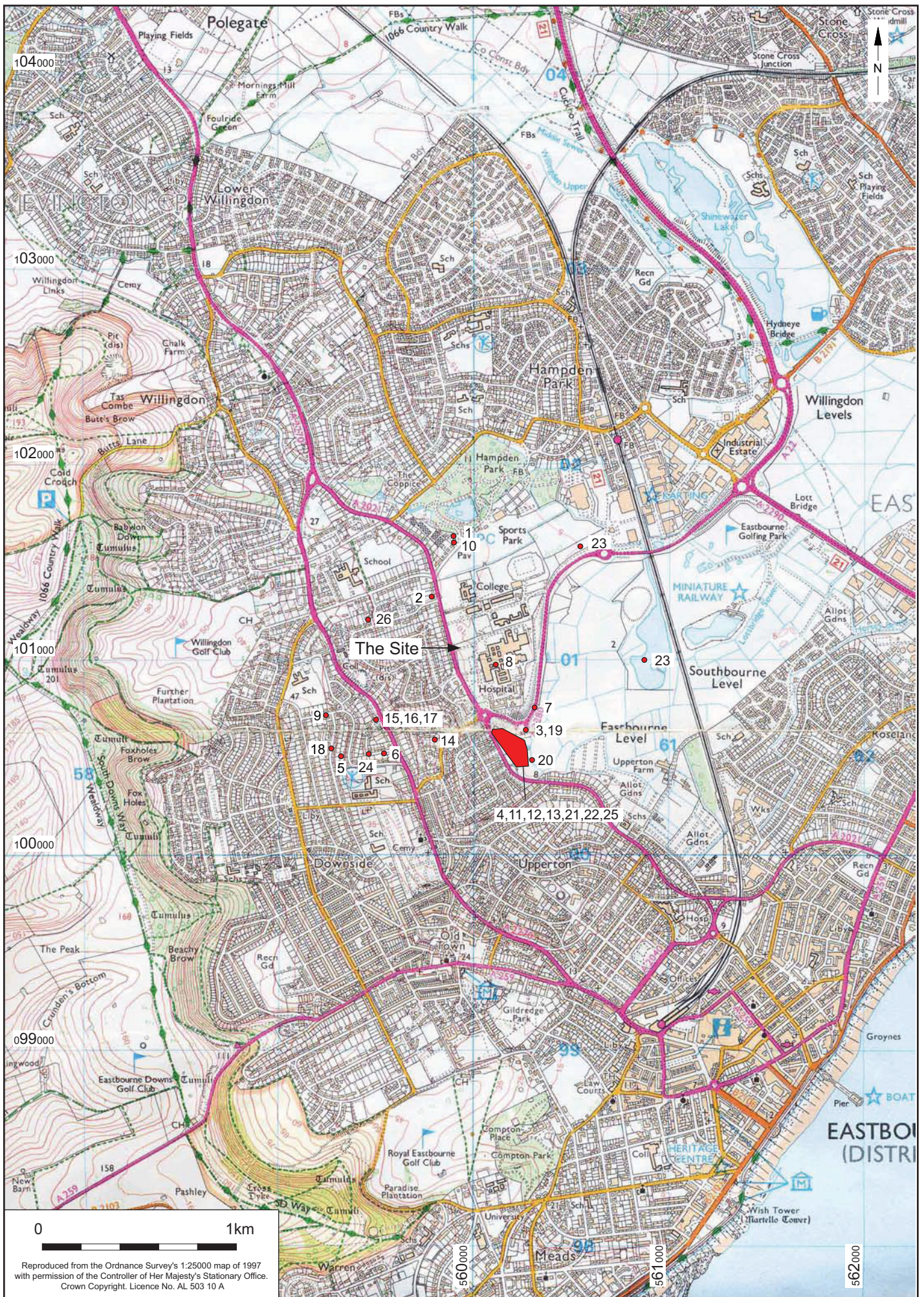
Postcode BN21 2UD

Study area 871.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 60043 01064 50.7864302031 0.270734383205 50 47 11 N 000 16 14 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 6.33m Max: 8.22m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Nick Garland
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Sussex Hospitals NHS Trust
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Eastbourne Museum Service
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Industrial','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Eastbourne Museum Service
Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Industrial','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Easbourne Museum
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Industrial','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Survey '
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Eastbourne District General Hospital Kings Drive, Eastbourne, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Garland, N
Other bibliographic details	2011161
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Nick Garland (n.garland@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	7 July 2011

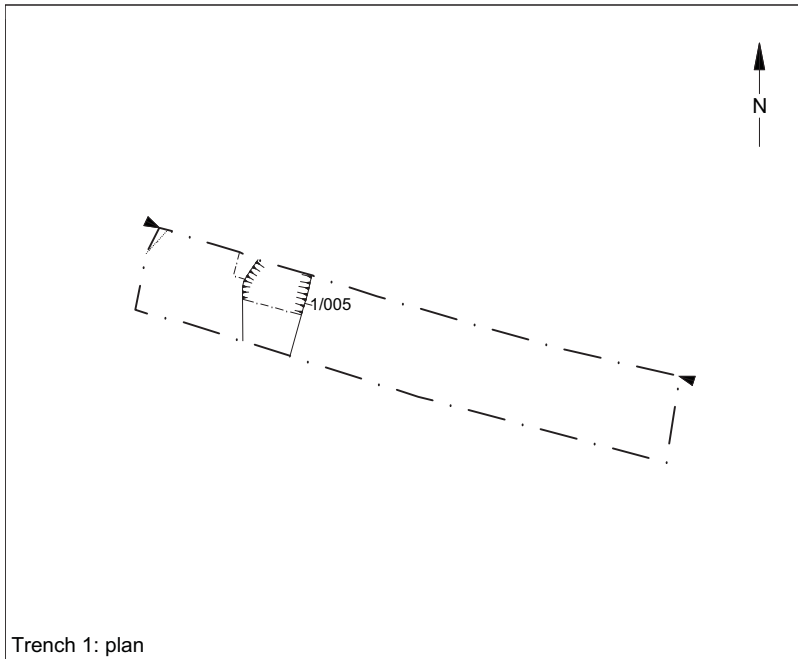


© Archaeology South-East		Eastbourne District General Hospital	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4550	Feb 2011	Site location and ESCC HER data	
Report Ref: 2011161	Drawn by: JR/LD		

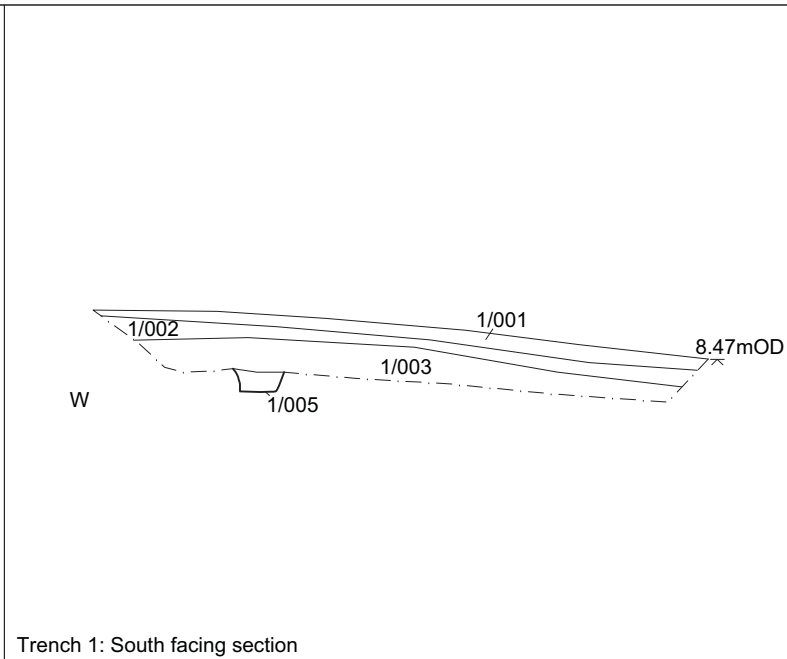


<b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Eastbourne District General Hospital		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4550	Feb 2011	Trench location plan		
Report Ref: 2011161	Drawn by: JR/LD			





Trench 1: plan



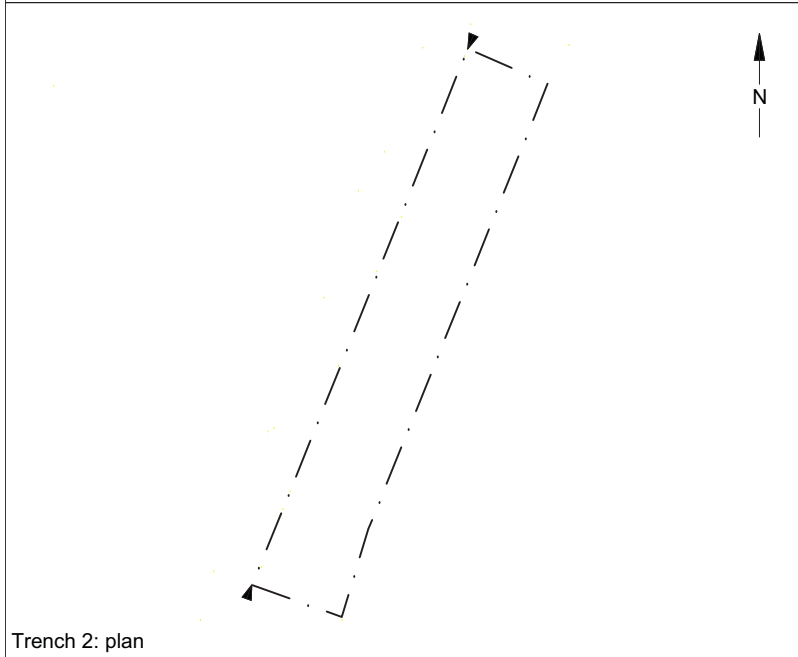
Trench 1: South facing section



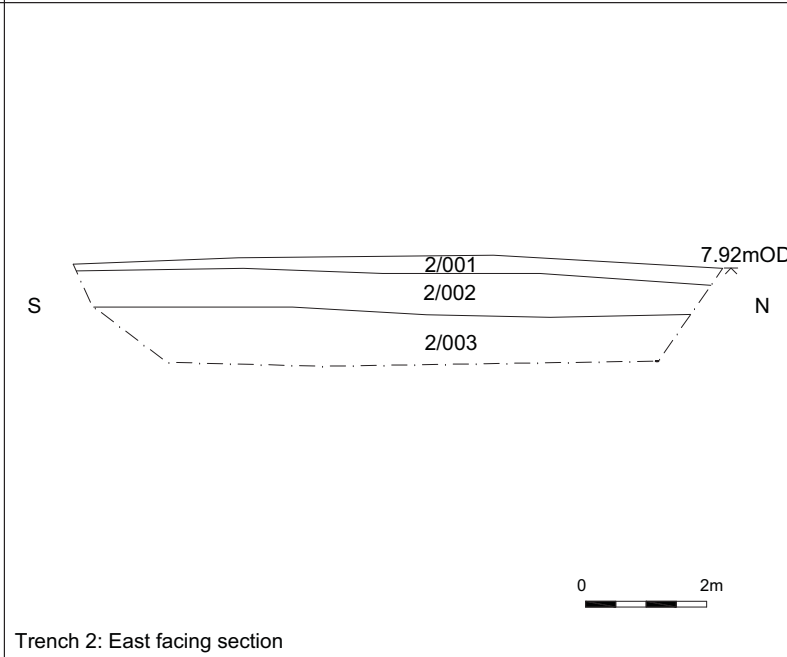
Trench 1: West facing photograph



Trench 1: Northeast facing photograph of ditch 1/005



Trench 2: plan



Trench 2: East facing section



Trench 2: Northeast facing photograph

<b>• Archaeology South-East</b>		Eastbourne District General Hospital	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4550	June 2011	Trench plans, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2011161	Drawn by: LD		

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