



Chris Butler MfA Archaeological Services Ltd



An Archaeological Evaluation at Edgmond Chapel, Church Street, Old Town, Eastbourne, East Sussex

Project No. CBAS0296

by
Dr Caroline Russell

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out at Edgmond Chapel, Church Street, Old Town, Eastbourne, East Sussex. Numerous walls and floors were exposed within the trenches opened, and some of these features, including the cellar and the well, may be early Post Medieval in date, if not late medieval. As the natural chalk was not exposed in most of Trench 2 and part of Trench 1, earlier archaeological deposits are likely to survive below the chalk and mortar floors, the wall collapse and the overflowing backfill to the well, all of which were left in situ. Prior to this fieldwork, the site was believed to contain a very high potential for archaeological remains dating to the medieval and Post Medieval periods, upon considering its central location within the Old Town and the findings from previous archaeological excavations in the adjacent area. Evaluation excavation of the site has substantiated this.

Chris Butler MIfA Archaeological Services Ltd

Rosedale
Berwick, Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TB

Tel & fax: 01323 811785

e mail: chris@cbasltd.co.uk

Web site: www.cbasltd.co.uk

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by the JPK Project (The Client) to carry out an evaluation excavation at Edgmond Chapel, Church Street, Old Town, East Sussex (Fig. 1), in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development of the site (Fig. 2).
- 1.2 The site is centred on TV 5972, 9392 in Old Town, Eastbourne, and is currently occupied by the former Edgmond Evangelical Church and its private car park. It is a sub-rectangular plot of land bound by Church Street (the A259) to its north side, Brightland Road to its south side, and the terraced properties of both these roads to its west and east sides.
- 1.3 The site is situated on an east-facing hillslope, and runs gently downhill from approximately 35.3m OD at its northwest corner to approximately 33.6m OD at its northeast corner. The land within the site also declines gently downslope to Church Street, from approximately 37.1m OD at its rear where the ground level is almost 1.5m lower than the footpath along Brightland Road. The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area that defines the medieval and Post Medieval Old Town of Eastbourne (Fig. 1). The eastern half of the site is also located within the Old Town Conservation Area.
- 1.4 The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 303), shows the site to be situated on Holywell Nodular Chalk. The soil at the site is described as a freely draining, lime-rich loamy soil¹.
- 1.5 A desk-based assessment report² prepared on the site showed it to be situated in an area of intensive medieval activity focussed on Church Street, with the site having been occupied from this period on through to the present day.
- 1.6 The appropriate programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a brief prepared by East Sussex County Council, comprised an archaeological evaluation excavation. The purpose of the evaluation excavation was to assess the impact of the foundations and other groundworks on the potential below-ground archaeology.
- 1.7 The evaluation excavation was carried out between the 25th and 27th April 2012 by Caroline Russell (Field Officer) and Annalie Seaman (Archaeological Assistant).

¹ <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>

² Russell, C. 2012. *A Desk-based Assessment at Edgmond Chapel, Church Street, Old Town, Eastbourne*, CBAS Report.

2.0 Archaeological & Historical background (Fig. 3)

- 2.0.1 A small number of archaeological interventions have occurred within a 500m radius of the site centre. The largest, and most important to the archaeological potential of the site, was an excavation that Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society undertook between 1977 and 1984³. It was carried out to the south side of Church Street, once the buildings there had been cleared in the early 1970's for a road widening scheme, and extended from Edgmond Hall (i.e. the site) eastwards to almost Borough Lane. Medieval and Post Medieval building remains, including at least eight cellars, were recorded along with seven wells, six cess pits and three 12th century lime kilns. A full site report has yet to be written, although a report was produced on the Old Jesus House (a medieval building of the Brotherhood of Jesus) and an adjacent 13th century vicarage (MES782)⁴, as well as on the kiln site (MES765)⁵.
- 2.0.2 This chapter of the report has been extracted from the desk-based assessment of the site⁶. The emphasis has been placed on the medieval and Post Medieval periods, as the site has a very high potential for archaeological remains from these two periods.

2.1 *The Prehistoric Period*

- 2.1.1 There have been no discoveries of Palaeolithic artefacts in the immediate vicinity of Eastbourne. It is possible that Palaeolithic material may yet be discovered in the superficial Head deposit that overlies the chalk along the bottom of the Bourne dry-valley (today, the Bourne had been reduced to a stream that flows from near St Mary's Church to the sea).
- 2.1.2 There is no evidence for Mesolithic activity in the locality of the site. Mesolithic finds have been recorded around the edges of the adjacent Levels⁷ and may indicate that the Levels provided an ideal landscape for hunting and fishing throughout the Mesolithic period⁸.

³ Stevens, L. 2012. 'Eastbourne Urban Medieval Excavation Project', a brief synopsis of the excavations by Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society prepared for CBAS.

⁴ Stevens, L. 1978. Jesus House and Vicarage Site, Interim Report, Eastbourne Urban Medieval Excavation Project, Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society.

⁵ Stevens, L. 1990. 'Three lime burning pits, Church Street, Eastbourne', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **128**.

⁶ Russell, C. 2012. *A Desk-based Assessment at Edgmond Chapel, Church Street, Old Town, Eastbourne*, CBAS Report.

⁷ Wymer, J.J. 1977. *Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales*, CBA Research Report **22**.

⁸ Butler, C. 2002. 'A Mesolithic site and later finds at Magham Down, near Hailsham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 139-144.

- 2.1.3 Only one known Neolithic site is recorded within a 500m radius of the site centre; residual Neolithic pottery was found in the fill of the medieval kilns (MES824) excavated at the Star Brewery site, north of the High Street, in 1980 (EES9403).
- 2.1.4 Two Early Bronze Age beaker burials (MES750) were uncovered during building works to the south of the site, east of Love Lane. Slightly further afield, to the northeast of the Old Town, a Bronze Age burial urn (MES623) was found in the 1960's in the grounds of the further education college on St Anne's Road. At nearby Mill Gap Road, Bronze Age features (MES634) were identified comprising a possible pit with a cinerary urn and a possible midden with layers of shell intermixed with pottery, flint and charcoal.
- 2.1.5 Iron Age pottery was recovered from the Church Street excavations⁹. If this land adjacent to the site was cultivated during the Iron Age, the pottery may have been brought in with the manure. An Iron Age site (MES7043) was recorded at the Star Brewery site (EES9403). Here, a discrete lens of Iron Age pottery in a buried soil below a lynchet suggested to the excavator that a settlement existed at the foot of the lynchet¹⁰. The high number of Iron Age artefacts recovered from the lynchet and the colluvium (or hillwash) may confirm this. At the very least, the evidence indicates that farming extended down to the edge of the Bourne floodplain.

2.2 *The Roman and Saxon Periods*

- 2.2.1 It is likely that many of the rural farmsteads and associated field systems that were in existence in the Later Iron Age continued in use throughout the Roman period. This was probably the case at the Star Brewery site, as the 1980 excavation (EES9403) not only found an Iron Age lynchet (MES7043) but residual Roman pottery¹¹. A Roman coin dating to the 1st century AD (MES17244) was found in 1958, to the north of the site, in the garden of 38 Gore Park Road.
- 2.2.2 The earliest documentary evidence for Eastbourne appears in an Anglo-Saxon charter of 963¹². This names the place as East Hale and refers to both the Bourne and an old hythe, thereby implying that the settlement developed as a minor port or landing place in the Late Saxon period. Prior to the conquest, Eastbourne was a royal manor, whose church Edward the Confessor granted to the abbey of Fécamp in 1054¹³. Late Saxon pottery was found at the Star Brewery site (MES7043; EES9403), where it may have been brought in with the manure from nearby farms¹⁴, and to the west of the site in the area of Dacre Road (MES612).

⁹ Stevens, L. 2012. 'Eastbourne Urban Medieval Excavation Project', a brief synopsis of the excavations by Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society prepared for CBAS.

¹⁰ Allen, M.J. 2007. 'Prehistoric and medieval environment of Old Town, Eastbourne', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **145**, 33-66.

¹¹ *Ibid*

¹² Harris, R.B. 2008. *Eastbourne: Historic Character Assessment Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

¹³ Gardiner, M. & Whittick, C. 1990. 'Some evidence for an intended collegiate church at Pevensy', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **128**, 261-2.

¹⁴ Allen, M.J. 2007. 'Prehistoric and medieval environment of Old Town, Eastbourne', *Sussex Archaeological*

2.3 The Medieval Period

- 2.3.1 By 1086¹⁵, Borne was substantial with a population of 68 villagers and three smallholders. It had a watermill, a fishery, 16 salthouses, land for 28 ploughs, and a church which is implied by the mention of a priest¹⁶.
- 2.3.2 According to the Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) of Eastbourne¹⁷, the central layout of the Old Town was established as early as 1150 but perhaps as late as 1349. The focal point of the settlement was the church (DES541) on Church Street. Settlement developed along Church Street, the High Street, to either side of the church and down Borough Lane. It encompassed the site and spread as far west as Vicarage Road. The EUS has characterised this entire settlement as ‘irregular historic plots’¹⁸.
- 2.3.3 St Mary’s Church (DES541) was built between 1160 and 1190, although only the nave and chancel survive from this date. It is the earliest surviving building within the Old Town. A lime kiln site (MES765) discovered on Church Street, opposite the western limits of the churchyard, had one of its three kilns secularly dated to the 12th century. It is, therefore, possible that the lime produced at this site was used in the mortar for the building of the church. Another lime kiln site (MES824), of similar size and date, was found during excavation of the Star Brewery site.
- 2.3.4 Remains dating to as early as the 13th century were excavated opposite the church on Church Street (MES782; EES9381). These included the foundations of the Old Jesus House (a building of the Brotherhood of Jesus) and an adjacent 13th century vicarage and its late 17th century rebuild¹⁹, together with wells, cess pits and cellars.
- 2.3.5 Borne was granted an annual fair in 1232 and a weekly market in 1315-16²⁰. Eastbourne was modest in size with a population of possibly *c.*135 people in 1332²¹. In 1340, it had the most profitable farming of the marshland parishes around Pevensey²². The settlement’s prosperity at this time may explain the enlargement of the church (DES541), with the addition of aisles sometime between 1310 and 1350.

Collections **145**, 33-66.

¹⁵ <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/sussex1.html#eastbourne>

¹⁶ Harris, R.B. 2008. *Eastbourne: Historic Character Assessment Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

¹⁷ *Ibid*

¹⁸ *Ibid*

¹⁹ http://sasnews.pastfinder.org.uk/pdf/newsletter_031.pdf

²⁰ Stevens, L. 1987 ‘Urban Environment of Medieval Borne’, in Allen *et al* (Eds) *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

²¹ Hudson, W.H. 1899. ‘The Hundred of Eastbourne and its six ‘Boroughs’’, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **42**, 180-208.

²² Dulley, A.J.F. 1966. ‘The Level and Port of Pevensey in the Middle Ages’’, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **104**, 26-45.

- 2.3.6 In the late 15th century, a tower was built onto St. Mary's Church (DES541). The Lamb Inn (DES505; Grade II Listed) may have originated as a timber framed hall house at about the same time.
- 2.3.7 The Church Street excavations revealed a high density of medieval remains to the south side of the road, beside the site, and reveal that the site is very likely to contain similar medieval features such as cess pits and wells, and even cellars and building foundations. Indeed, three wells are already known on the site and although undated, are probably medieval. A book on the history of Edgmond Church²³, by Victor George Walkley, records that two of the wells were backfilled when Edgmond Lodge was built to the west of the church (see section 2.4.8). These two wells were rediscovered when the building was demolished in 1971 for the road widening scheme. The third well lies beneath the floor of the chapel, and was brought into use again when the bapistry was built (when the bapistry emptied, the water drained away into the well).

2.4 Post Medieval Period

- 2.4.1 The earliest detailed map of Eastbourne is by Grier and dates to 1631 (Fig. 4). Both the church (DES541) and the early 16th century rectory (DES518; Grade II* Listed) are shown on the map. With buildings lining the south side of Church Street, to the west of the church, the site may have had a building or two standing within it.
- 2.4.2 The Yeakell and Gardner map of 1778-1783²⁴ (not reproduced) shows that a building may yet again have stood within the site.
- 2.4.3 An 1801 map of the property owned by the Duke of Cavendish (Fig. 5) reveals at least three buildings to have been built within the site, with one standing slightly back from Church Street. Figg's map of 1816 (Fig. 6) seems to depict a similar arrangement of buildings.
- 2.4.4 The 1841 tithe map (Fig. 7) shows the site to comprise two or three plots. Most of Plot 86 lies within the site boundary, and is occupied by a house, school, coach house and one other building, probably stables.
- 2.4.5 A second plot in the site fronts Church Street and this is not numbered, which may suggest that the only building within this plot was government owned. This is the building seen on the earlier 19th century maps (Figs. 5 and 6) to be set back from the road, and which can be identified as Edgmond Chapel. The third 'plot' in the site is also not numbered. It lies to the back of Plot 86 and may be an associated garden.

²³ Walkley, V.G. 1972. *A Church Set on a Hill; the story of Edgmond Hall, Eastbourne, 1872-1972*, Upperton Press.

²⁴ http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell_36.htm

- 2.4.6 Walkley's history of Edgmond Chapel²⁵ details how William Brodie felt constrained to leave St Mary's Church (DES541) in 1871, having been a member of the Church of England for fifty years. He subsequently gave gospel services in a local infant school established by his sister and then, in 1872, purchased a building opposite the school for use as a meeting room. This building was a preparatory school for boys called The Gables²⁶. Due to great local interest, the adjoining property was acquired in the same year. This belonged to the government and was an excise office used by the coastguard as their headquarters and for the storage of contraband goods. Apparently, several vaults were still in use for storage when the building was purchased. The building was converted into the Mission Hall with a seating capacity of three to four hundred.
- 2.4.7 The 1st Edition OS map of 1875 (Fig. 8) shows the coach house and probable stables of The Gables to have been demolished and replaced with a building that fronted Church Street and two smaller buildings to its rear. The school was also knocked down. The building of the first meeting room (i.e. the house of the former school) was extended back, as was the Mission Hall for the purpose of a schoolroom²⁷. The Mission Hall was described in about 1875 as a 'plain building...comfortably fitted up and lighted. There are no pews, but....chairs are used as seats and a platform serves the purpose of the pulpit....'²⁸.
- 2.4.8 By 1899, as seen from the 2nd Edition OS map (not reproduced here due to its small scale), Edgmond Lodge had been built to the west of the Mission Hall. This building was to accommodate worshippers who resided outside Eastbourne²⁹.
- 2.4.9 The site changed little between 1899 and 1930, as revealed by the 3rd and 4th Edition OS maps of 1910 and 1930 (only the 3rd Edition has been reproduced, Fig. 9). A building had been built between 1899 and 1910 to the rear of the site. By 1959 (Fig. 10), the Mission Hall had become known as Edgmond Hall and two new buildings had been built behind Edgmond Hall and Edgmond Lodge (No. 41 Church Street).
- 2.4.10 By 1972 (Fig. 11), Edgmond Lodge and Nos. 43 and 47, the two buildings which stood to the west of the lodge either wholly or partly within the site, were demolished, along with nearly every other building that stood along the south side of Church Street, from Vicarage Road to almost Borough Lane (Edgmond Hall was the only building not to be pulled down, as it was determined that this decision could be delayed). This large scale demolition was for the provision of a road widening scheme. It enabled Edgmond Hall to be extended westwards, and a car park to be laid. An electric sub-station had been erected to the rear of the site by 1972.

²⁵ Walkley, V.G. 1972. *A Church Set on a Hill; the story of Edgmond Hall, Eastbourne, 1872-1972*, Upperton Press.

²⁶ <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=179-ni&cid=8&kw=edgmond%20hall#8>

²⁷ Walkley, V.G. 1972. *A Church Set on a Hill; the story of Edgmond Hall, Eastbourne, 1872-1972*, Upperton Press.

²⁸ *Ibid*

²⁹ *Ibid*

- 2.4.11 Planning permission (EB/1978/0344)³⁰ was unconditionally approved in September 1978 to build a single storey extension to the schoolroom at the side of Edgmond Chapel, as it was then called. This extension can be seen on the 1989 OS map (Fig. 12). By this date, two of the three buildings to the rear of the site had been removed, whilst a building had been built directly west of the sub-station.
- 2.4.12 Planning permission (EB/1991/0135)³¹ was conditionally approved in May 1991 for the: construction of a first floor rear extension to provide classrooms, office, crèche, W.C. and store; construction of a single storey extension adjoining the car park to provide a store; construction of a single storey hall adjacent to Brightland Road (connected to the main building by a covered bridge); extension to the car park, involving the removal of the single storey hall building; and re-roofing of the main building. The last time the chapel had been reroofed was in 1924³².
- 2.4.13 Edgmond Hall was apparently taken over by an Evangelical congregation in 1993. The extensions to the east side of the church were removed sometime between 1989 and the present day, and replaced with a boiler room and another similarly sized room.

³⁰ <http://planningapps.eastbourne.gov.uk/welcome.asp?validated=true>

³¹ *Ibid*

³² Walkley, V.G. 1972. *A Church Set on a Hill; the story of Edgmond Hall, Eastbourne, 1872-1972*, Upperton Press.

3.0 Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1** The evaluation excavation involved the excavation of two evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) and two test pits (Test Pits 3 and 4). The two evaluation trenches were opened in their pre-determined locations across the new footprint building, thereby avoiding the known services (Fig. 2). The WSI proposed that Trench 1 should be 7m long by 1.5m wide, whilst Trench 2 should be 14m long by 1.5m wide. Trench 1 was extended to 8m at the east end at the request of Greg Chuter, the Assistant County Archaeologist. Both trenches were *c.*1.5m wide.
- 3.2** The two test pits were opened in other areas of the site affected by the development. Test Pit 3 was set further back from the road than planned to avoid possible services. Test Pit 4 was opened just to the north of its agreed location. Both test pits were slightly larger than the 1.5m square proposed, with Test Pit 3 being *c.*1.66m square and Test Pit 4 being 1.84m by 1.61m.
- 3.3** The location of each trench and test pit was thoroughly CAT scanned prior to its excavation. Tony King, a Plant Protection Officer from Southern Gas, was at hand to undertake the scanning of each test pit.
- 3.4** The machine employed for the excavations was a wheeled JCB excavator (a 3CX Sitemaster). It was fitted with a breaker to pierce the tarmac surface of the car park, and then with a 1.5m wide toothless bucket to lift the tarmac and excavate the trenches / test pits. All spoil was piled next to each trench, with the tarmac having been kept separate so that it could be backfilled last. During excavation, the spoil was visually searched for finds on a frequent basis, and a Garrett ACE150 metal detector was used throughout.
- 3.5** The Client had previously had the site surveyed. The north end of a brick retaining wall, which helps to define the west side of the site, was used as a Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) for all levels recorded during the evaluation excavation (see Appendix 2). This TBM has a level of 35.631m OD.
- 3.6** All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional standards. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not with reference to a Munsell Colour chart. For safety purposes, Test Pit 4 was recorded from the surface of the car park.
- 3.7** A full photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd. A site reference of ECE12 has been allocated.

4.0 Results (Figs. 14-16 and Plates 1-14)

4.0.1 With the exception of Test Pit 4, every trench / test pit opened encountered archaeological remains, mainly in the form of walls, which were usually at a relatively shallow depth below the tarmac surface of the car park. For a full description of the contexts, see Appendix 1. The levels have been tabulated in Appendix 2, with their location marked on Figs. 14-16.

4.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 14 and Plates 1-3)

4.1.1 The tarmac (Context **1/001**) of the car park was up to 90mm thick in Trench 1. It overlay a loose dark greyish black / blackish grey sandy layer (Context **1/002**), between 50mm and 120mm thick, which contained frequent grit up to a few 10mm³. This horizon of made ground is likely to have been bedding for the tarmac.

4.1.2 Below Context **1/002** laid Context **1/003**, a mixed layer of made ground and / or a demolition layer. It varied in colour having been a pale yellow-grey or brown where it contained sandy mortar or a whitish grey where the chalk content was high. It also contained darker patches like Context **1/002**. This layer comprised frequent brick fragments (up to 130mm x 80mm) and very frequent chalk inclusions (up to 55mm x 40mm x 25mm). It was up to 420mm thick towards the east down slope end of Trench 1.

4.1.3 Upon removal of Context **1/003**, clean chalk natural (Context **1/013**) was partially exposed and so excavation of Trench 1 largely stopped at this level. The base of Trench 1 was cut by two walls (Contexts **1/006** and **1/008**).

4.1.4 A wall (Context **1/006**) at the east end of Trench 1 ran north to south across the width of the trench. Although unknown at the time, the full 190mm width of the wall was exposed prior to extending the east end of Trench 1. This extension revealed the wall to have belonged to a cellar, which had been backfilled with brick rubble (Context **1/012**). The cellar wall was exposed to a depth of three courses (i.e. 630mm) and was shown to have been built largely of sandstone blocks, although unfaced flint nodules, red bricks and chalk were also used. The cut for the wall is Context **1/005**.

4.1.5 A wall (Context **1/008**) at the west end of the trench ran west to east, parallel with Church Street. It had an exposed length of 2.38m although the cut for this wall (Context **1/007**) continued on for an additional 1m. The full width of the wall was not exposed in plan as it ran under the south baulk of Trench 1. Nonetheless, the section of Trench 2 showed that the wall was constructed of a double skin of greensand blocks, with the occasional red brick. As chalk blocks, and the occasional flint nodule, clad what was presumably the interior face of the greensand wall, the wall thus had an overall width of 820mm.

- 4.1.6 Between the two skins of walling, red tiling was seen to line the greensand blocks exposed in plan. A considerable number of tiles were also found within the infill (Context **1/009**), which was a pale off-white sandy mortar. The tiles are interpreted as the possible remains of a drain. A hand-excavated slot through Context **1/009** revealed that it had a depth of 210mm (i.e. the depth of the foundation stones of the wall). Below Context **1/009** was a clay deposit of the same colour (Context **1/010**), which showed that the wall had been built on top of earlier layers and not the natural.
- 4.1.7 The wall was associated with a possible chalk floor (Context **1/011**). This was compact and clearly not the natural, as evident by the fact that it was not clean in colour and contained frequent fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM). An exploratory hand-excavated slot through Context **1/011** was begun to find dating material but was abandoned due to time limitations. Excavation of the slot encountered some large brick fragments at a depth of *c.* 100mm, which may have belonged to an underlying layer.
- 4.1.8 The potential chalk floor abutted the full length of the surviving wall (Context **1/008**) but not its cut (Context **1/007**), which may suggest that a degree of truncation had removed the rest of the floor and wall. The trench may have been slightly over machined in the east half of Trench 1. However, the fill (Context **1/009**) within the east end of the cut for the wall looks relatively undisturbed (i.e. there are no drag marks), which implies that any truncation happened prior to the evaluation excavation.

4.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 14-15 and Plates 4-10)

- 4.2.1 The first three layers in Trench 2 were the same as in Trench 1: tarmac (Context **2/001**) overlay its bedding material (Context **2/002**), which in turn rested over a layer of made ground and / or a demolition layer (Context **2/003**). The tarmac was up to 100mm deep, whilst the gritty sandy deposit below it was between 30mm and 50mm thick. Context **2/003** was the same as Context **1/003**. In one place, it contained flint nodules from a flint wall (Context **2/013**). Above the well, Context **2/003** was the same as the material (Context **2/017**) that had been used to backfill the well (Context **2/024**). Context **2/003** had a depth of between 70mm and 200mm.
- 4.2.2 Unlike in Trench 1, Context **2/005** lay below the made ground / demolition layer. This deposit was a friable mid grey sandy clay that contained frequent chalk inclusions, small flint pebbles (under 10mm³) and brick fragments (up to 75mm x 60mm x 30mm). It was between 20mm and 160mm deep.
- 4.2.3 At the south end of Trench 2, Context **2/005** rested over a possible chalk floor (Context **2/004**) which contained sparse charcoal and CBM flecks. No exploratory slot was excavated through this floor to ascertain its depth. The extent of this floor was confined by three walls (Contexts **2/010** and **2/011** to its south and east, and Context **2/013** to its north).

- 4.2.4 Walls **2/010** and **2/011** abutted each other to run west to east across the width of Trench 2; their respective cuts are Contexts **2/009** and **2/021**. At the corner of the trench, wall **2/011** turned to run north for 1.3m. Neither wall had its width fully exposed. Wall **2/010** was of red brick construction and began 150mm from the west side of the trench. It was only 0.52m long. Wall **2/011** had no brickwork. It was represented by a friable sandy silt, mottled pale yellowy brown and dark blackish grey, which contained frequent small flint pebbles (*c.*10mm³). This fill also comprised fragments of decayed wood and the cut of the wall (Context **2/021**) was itself lined with wood.
- 4.2.5 The floor beside wall **2/011** had two adjacent dark stains. The smaller circular stain was associated with a small patch of burning. Neither of these potential features had any depth to them. A slot in the floor, 550mm long and aligned north to south beside wall **2/013**, was *c.*50mm deep and therefore looked slightly more convincing as an archaeological feature; it was not however recorded as one.
- 4.2.6 Wall **2/013** (with cut **2/012**) lay 2.35m downhill from the west-east alignment of walls **2/010** and **2/011**. It too ran this direction across the width of Trench 2. It was 430mm wide and was built largely of unfaced flint nodules but also had the occasional piece of roughly hewn sandstone. The flints used in this wall were large, up to 290mm x 230mm, as was the only piece of sandstone observed, which measured 350mm x 190mm. The deposit of Context **2/005** rested over the surviving top of this wall.
- 4.2.7 North of wall **2/013**, Context **2/005** overlay a second chalk floor (Context **2/022**), similar to Context **2/004**, a rectangular cut feature (Context **2/019**), and an adjacent wall (Context **2/015**) that defined the northern limit of the floor.
- 4.2.8 The cut feature measured 1.04m x 0.44m in plan. It was investigated through the hand-excavation of a 350mm wide slot that ran downhill to a point where the natural chalk (Context **2/023**) was exposed in Trench 2. The fill of Context **2/019** (Context **2/020**) was a mid whitish grey clay that contained frequent chalk inclusions (up to 115mm x 90mm x 50mm) and grit-sized stones (under 10mm³). Although it was not definite that the cut had been bottomed, a more compact chalk horizon, which was perhaps the natural, was encountered at a maximum depth of 340mm; this depth was presumably that of the chalk floor (Context **2/022**). The sides of the cut were not well defined. They were steep whilst the possible base of the cut was flat bottomed.
- 4.2.9 Wall **2/015** (with cut **2/014**) was 590mm wide. It had two skins of walling; red bricks were used for the inner skin of walling uphill, unfaced flint nodules were used for the outer face skin of walling downhill, and a mix of red bricks, flints and chalk were used for the rubble infill which also appeared mortared. Nearly all the brickwork had disappeared, and no flints were found in situ although their imprints were seen in the mortar.

- 4.2.10 Context **2/005** rested above the natural (Context **2/023**) at the very north end of Trench 2 but *c.*3m further upslope, it lay directly above a mortar floor (Context **2/006**) up to *c.*140mm deep. To the west side of the trench, this floor extended south for an additional 2.3m, giving it an overall surviving length of 3.55m. This extension of the floor rested over wall collapse (Context **2/016**) from wall **2/015**, and partially over the overflowing backfill (Context **2/017**) of a well (Context **2/024**). The north end of the floor peeled off onto a thin compact pebbled surface (Context **2/018**), which was not visible in the east-facing section of the trench.
- 4.2.11 The mortar composition in both the floor (Context **2/006**) and the wall collapse (Context **2/016**) made it difficult to identify between the two. The wall collapse had a depth of 340mm beside the wall and tapered away over a distance of as much as perhaps 3.4m. At its north end, it overlay the natural chalk (Context **2/023**). It abutted the backfill (Context **2/017**) of the well, which ‘overflowed’ down the slope. The well is known to have been backfilled, along with a second well, sometime between 1875 and 1899, when Edgmond Lodge was built to the west of the church³³. A ceramic drain leading down through backfill **2/017** may suggest that the well was reused as a soakaway during occupation of the lodge.
- 4.2.12 A chalk floor (Context **2/007**), up to 140mm deep, was recorded below the wall collapse (Context **2/016**) and above the natural deposit (Context **2/023**), between wall **2/015** and the well (Context **2/024**). Only the west edge of the chalk-lined well was exposed in the hand-excavated slot.

4.3 Test Pit 3 (Fig. 16 and Plates 11-12)

- 4.3.1 Test Pit 3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 830mm below the ground surface. Tarmac (Context **3/001**), 90mm thick, overlay an off-white MOT (Context **3/002**) that contained extremely frequent flint pebbles (under 40mm³) in a sandy concrete-like matrix. The MOT was 50mm thick and rested over a loose mid orange-brown sand (Context **3/003**) with frequent flint pebbles (under 40mm³). This layer of made ground, 90mm thick, lay over an earlier tarmac-like surface (Context **3/004**) which was 40mm thick. Beneath it was a layer of made ground and / or a demolition layer (Context **3/005**), 400mm thick, similar to that recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 (Contexts **1/003** and **2/003** respectively). It comprised chalk inclusions (up to 50mm x 45mm x 40mm), unfaced flint nodules (up to 120mm x 80mm x 50mm), large red brick fragments and pieces of mortar set in a mixed matrix, part of which was a pale whitish / greyish brown sandy mortar.

³³ Walkley, V.G. 1972. *A Church Set on a Hill; the story of Edgmond Hall, Eastbourne, 1872-1972*, Upperton Press.

4.3.2 Context **3/005** sealed a 1.6m long stretch of walling (Context **3/008** and its cut **3/007**) which cut into the chalk natural (Context **3/006**). This wall ran west to east across the test pit and was *c.*390mm wide. It was predominantly of red brick construction although chalk was used to build part of the north wall face and some red tile was used in amongst the bricks.

4.4 Test Pit 4 (Plates 13 and 14)

4.4.1 Test Pit 4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.12m below the ground surface. Tarmac (Context **4/001**), with a depth of 80mm, overlay a layer of extremely frequent flint pebbles in a mid yellow-brown sand (Context **4/002**). This made ground was 180mm thick and was laid over a 570mm thick deposit of made ground (Context **4/003**) comprised of breeze blocks, concrete blocks and the occasional red brick. This mixed material, used to build up the ground level, was dumped over a tarmac-like surface (Context **4/004**) which was seen in Test Pit 3 as Context **3/004**. This surface was up to 120mm thick but generally considerably thinner, and rested above the chalk natural (Context **3/005**). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in Test Pit 4.

5.0 The Finds

- 5.0.1** A reasonably large assemblage of material was recovered during the excavation, although predominantly ceramic building material, and other building materials. The assemblage is summarised in Table 1, and is discussed below.
- 5.0.2** The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. As it has been fully listed for archive all is recommended for discard.

Table 1: Quantification of finds

Context	Pottery	Ceramic Building Material	Other	Comment
1/006	-	Brick 2/870g (sample)	Mortar (sample) 744g	Mid C18th – mid 19th
1/008	-	Brick 1/820g (sample)	Mortar (sample) 556g	Mid C18th – mid 19th
1/009	-	Peg tile 19/1,202g	-	Mid C18th – 19th
1/010	-	Brick 2/46g	Bone 1/3g	C18th – 19th
1/012	-	Brick 1/2,975g (sample) Wall tile 7/546g	-	Mid C19th – early 20th
2/006	-	Wall tile 9/324g	Glass 6/22g	Mid C19th – early 20th
2/010	-	Brick 3/4,425g	Mortar (sample) 322g	Mid C18th – mid 19th
2/013	-	-	Mortar (sample) 344g	Post-medieval
2/015	-	Brick 2/782g (sample)	Mortar (sample) 1,182g	Mid C19th – early 20th
2/016	-	Brick 2/1,680g	-	Mid/late C19th
2/017	-	Brick 2/4,752g	-	Mid C19th – early 20th
2/020	-	Brick 2/22g Peg tile 1/34g	Bone 4/29g	Mid C18th – 19th
2/026	1/1g	-	Bone 4/17g	Mid C18th – mid 19th

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.1.1** The evaluation recovered just one tiny sherd of pottery from the site. This consists of a bodysherd in glazed red earthenware from Context **2/026**. The vessel is thin-walled with an all over glaze and is likely to date to between the mid 18th and mid 19th centuries.

5.2 The Building Materials by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1** The vast majority of the finds assemblage is composed of brick, tile and mortar samples. As part of the current work all of these categories of find have been fully listed on pro forma for the archive. This data includes details of fabrics/types, quantifications and dimensions, much of which is not repeated in the current summary.

5.2.2 The majority of brick and mortar samples from the site were recovered in an attempt to help phase the myriad of walls noted during the evaluation. It soon became apparent from the study of the samples that there is a wide range of brick and mortar types present suggesting a complex sequence of development. However, there is no brick on the site that predates the mid 18th century and indeed all could belong to a 19th to very early 20th century date range. Six different fabrics are present:

- B1 – Sparse fine sand with common iron oxides to 3mm. Red frogless well formed and medium/well fired bricks of mid 18th to mid 19th century type.
- B2 – As B1 but with the addition of common dull yellow marl streaks. Red frogless well formed and medium/well fired bricks of mid 18th to mid 19th century type.
- B3 – As B1 but with common white marl pellets to 3mm. Red frogless well formed and medium/well fired bricks of mid 18th to mid 19th century type.
- B4 – Sparse fine sand with moderate iron oxides to 5mm, slag to 6mm and common/moderate white ?marl pellets to 2mm. Fairly well formed red/purple brick, medium fired with a shallow ill-defined frog. Mid 19th to very early 20th century type.
- B5 – Moderate/abundant fine sand. Well formed yellow frogless brick, medium/well fired. Probably a 19th century type.
- B6 – Sparse fine sand with abundant iron oxide/slag to 2mm and common marl pellets to 3mm. Well formed and fired red/grey brick with neat double frog. Probably later 19th to early 20th century.

5.2.3 The mortar samples from the site could be divided into four main types:

- M1 – Off-white lime mortar with abundant coarse sand/grits and moderate flint pebble and chalk aggregate to 10mm.
- M2 – Grey buff lime mortar with abundant medium/coarse sand and common chalk aggregate to 50mm.
- M3 – As M2 but with moderate flint pebble aggregate to 8mm and chalk to only 10mm.
- M4 – Hard light grey gritty cement with moderate/abundant flint and chalk aggregates to 3mm.

5.2.4 When a comparison is made of the brick and mortar types in the walls it is apparent that few match (Table 2).

Table 2: Building materials from walls and other deposits

Context	Mortar type	Brick type	Comments
1/006	M1	B1	Bricks of 60mm height
1/008	M2	B2	Bricks of 60mm height
1/010	-	B1	Small fragments – self glazed
1/012	-	B3	Bricks of 62mm height (residual)
2/010	M3	B1 & B2	Bricks of 60mm (B2) & 65mm (B1) height. (reused materials?)
2/013	M2 type	Flint/greensand	Pre-brick phase?
2/015	M4	B4	Bricks of 65mm height
2/016	-	B4	Bricks of 65mm height
2/017	-	B5 & B6	Bricks of 65mm height. Reused (B5) and new (B6)
2/020	-	B1 & B4	Small fragments

5.2.5 Although the bricks in Walls **1/006**, **1/008** and **2/010** are all of a generally similar type the mortar in each is different. Although this could be explained by differing mortar mixes within one phase of construction this, and the variation in fabrics, suggest more than one phase is represented though perhaps in a close chronological setting. Although Wall **2/013** may be earlier, Wall **2/015** is clearly later in both its brick type and bonding agent, probably dating to the second half of the 19th century or even early 20th. The presence of patches of off-white lime mortar on some of the M4 cement mortar clearly show the presence of reused material in this wall. Wall **2/020** also includes reused bricks as well as later 19th century frogged bricks, though not of the same type as in Wall **2/015**.

5.2.6 Far less tile was recovered from the site. By far the largest group was recovered from Context **1/009** that produced quite well formed and hard-fired examples with square or diamond peg holes. These are in fabrics typical of the mid 18th to early 20th century, namely tempered with sparse fine sand with sparse or moderate iron oxides to 2mm. The only other peg tile was recovered from Context **2/020** where a similarly dated piece was recovered, this time tempered with sparse fine sand and common marl streaks.

5.2.7 The other tile from the site consists of decorated wall tiles with moulded backs, likely to be of mid 19th to early 20th century date. Most were recovered from cellar infill Context **1/012** including a transfer-printed type with simple blue pattern and plain blue glazed types. Those from Context **2/006** are decorated with a polychrome foliage pattern and almost certainly come from a fire surround.

5.3 Other Finds by Chris Butler

5.4.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was found during the excavation. Context **1/010** produced a single sheep rib bone; Context **2/020** produced four unidentified fragments, possibly from sheep, one of which had been chopped. Context **2/026** produced a fragment from a sheep leg bone which had been chopped, and three unidentified fragments, again probably from sheep.

5.4.2 Context **2/006** produced six fragments of clear window glass; two pieces were 4mm thick and four pieces were 2mm thick.

6.0 Discussion & Recommendations

- 6.1** The two evaluation trenches and two test pits have revealed that the site has a very high survival rate of later Post Medieval remains, in most places located just below the surface of the car park. These remains are predominantly structural, with walls and flooring having been exposed. The odd discrete feature was also uncovered, as was one of the three potentially medieval wells known to be present within the site. The number of walls, and the variation in their method of construction, demonstrate that the site underwent multiple phases of construction. This was already evident from the historic mapping evidence. The walls may relate to buildings, either houses or outbuildings, with garden walls perhaps being a greater possibility the further back from Church Street.
- 6.2** Few finds were recovered from the evaluation excavation, thereby leaving dating of the phasing on site largely to the brickwork from the walls. Stratigraphic relationships between features were observed in Trench 2 only. The well in this trench is known to have been backfilled in the late 19th century when Edmond Lodge was built to the west of the church, thereby helping to date both the wall whose collapse looks to abut, if not underlie, the overflowing backfill, and the mortar floor that was laid partly over the backfill. The floor is presumably associated with the occupation of the Lodge. The collapsed wall, with its exterior face of flint, was the front of a building that stood back from the road. It is likely to represent the school building of The Gables which was demolished by 1875.
- 6.3** The well, although undated, may itself be early Post Medieval if not late medieval. So too may the wall that is built of greensand blocks and faced internally with chalk. The front of this building must have stood within the middle of what is now Church Street, the earlier road of Old Town Eastbourne having run slightly further to the north. The cellar wall is also built of greensand and for this reason, may also be early in date. The nearby medieval church of St Mary's is constructed of greensand, and although greensand pieces could be reused, it is thought that the local greensand quarries were exhausted by the end of the medieval period.
- 6.4** The chalk floors in both Trenches 1 and 2 are likely to serve as a protective buffer over any surviving archaeological remains of an early Post Medieval or late medieval date. Indeed, earlier deposits are thought to have been encountered beneath a wall and a floor in Trench 1. It is therefore believed that the site has a very high potential for medieval deposits, on the basis of past archaeological work in the adjacent area.
- 6.5** On considering the archaeological importance of the site, and the certainty that the excavation of wall footings for the proposed building will destroy the archaeological features that survive, often just below the surface of the car park, it is recommended that the northern part of the site should be fully excavated and recorded prior to the commencement of any groundworks associated with the development, whilst the southern part (adjacent to TP4) should be subject to a watching brief.

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank the JPK Project for commissioning this archaeological evaluation. The project was monitored for East Sussex County Council by Gregory Chuter, Assistant County Archaeologist.
- 7.2** The project was managed by Chris Butler. Luke Barber and Chris Butler reported on the artefacts. Annalie Seaman was the on-site archaeological assistant. Andrew Bradshaw prepared the drawings for the report.

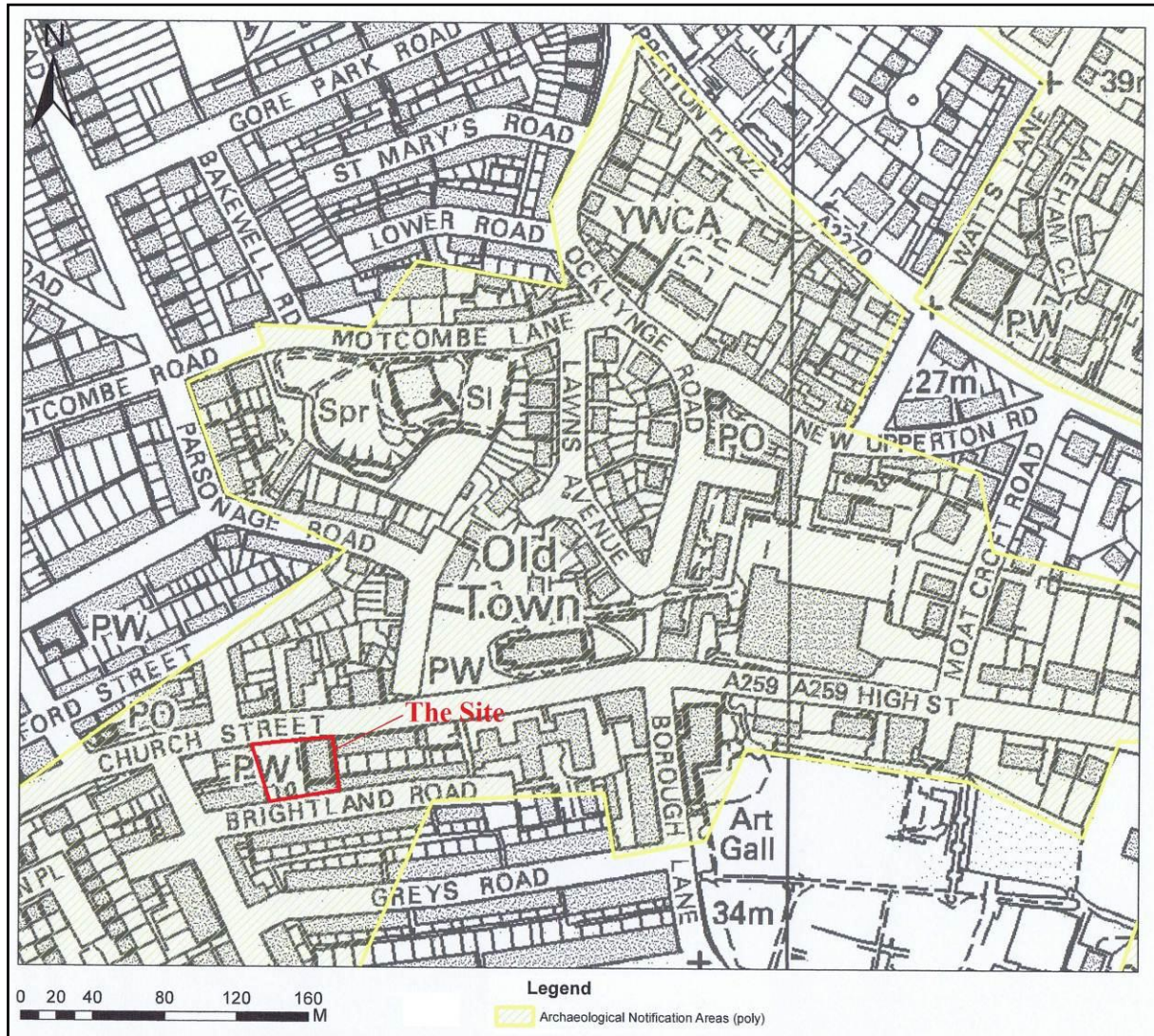


Fig. 1: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: Site Location and Archaeological Notification Areas
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)

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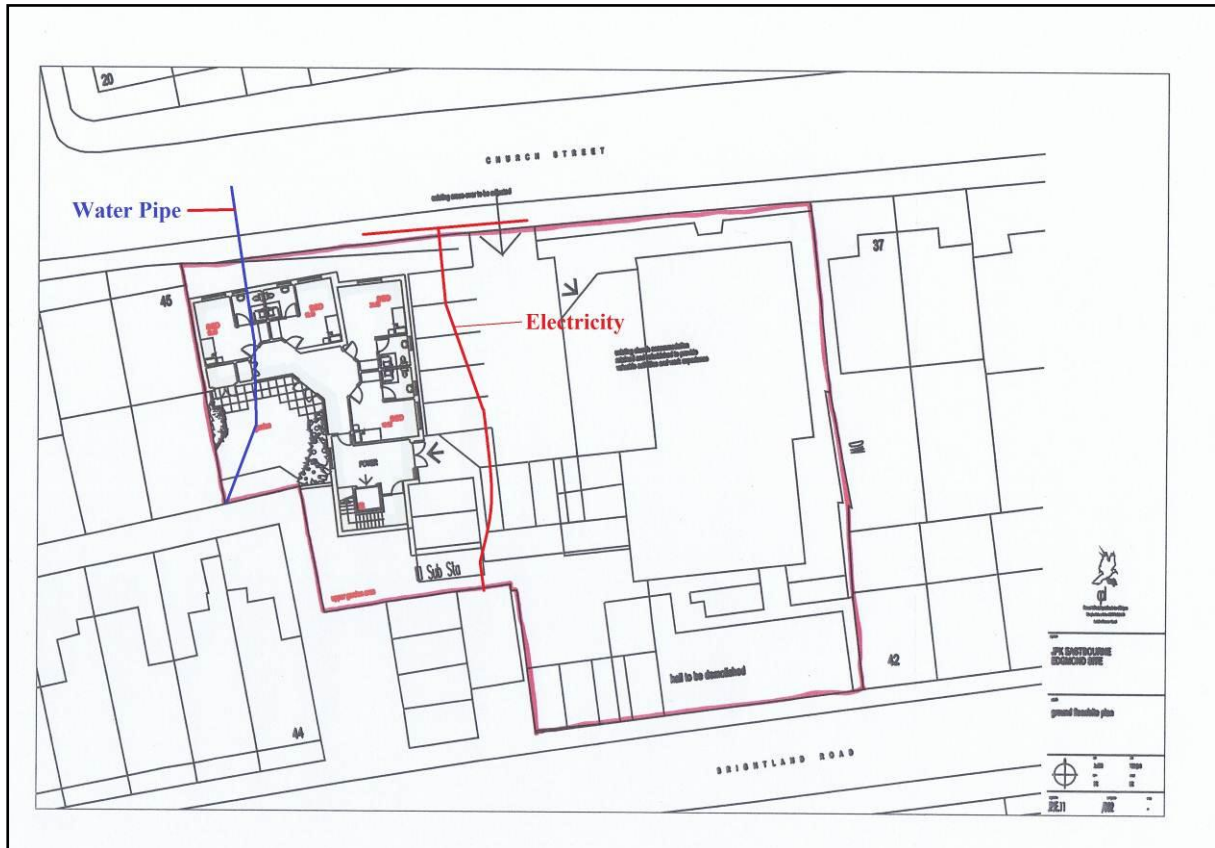


Fig. 2: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: Development Plan, also showing services
(Adapted from architects drawing)

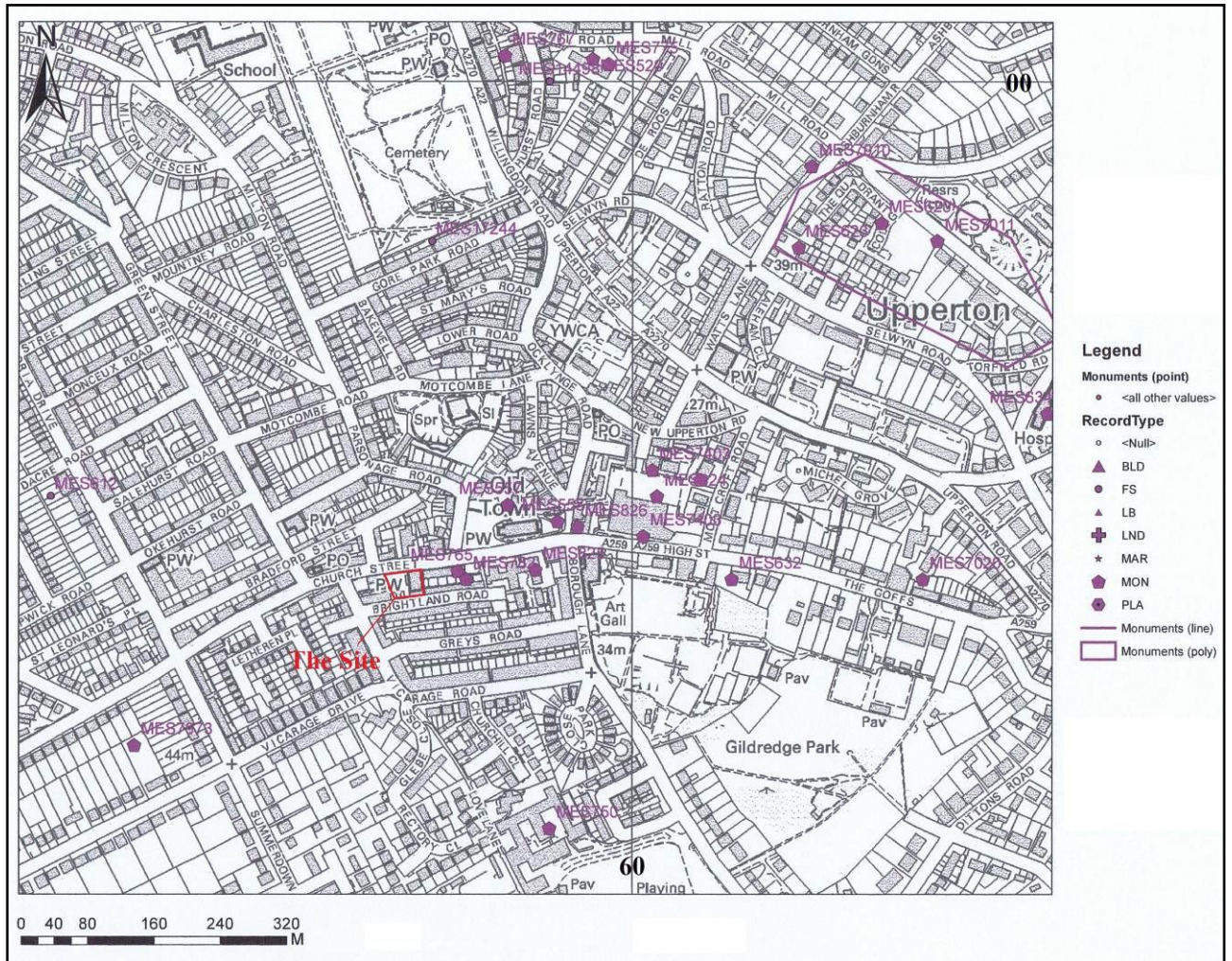


Fig. 3: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: Archaeological Sites Recorded on the HER
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)
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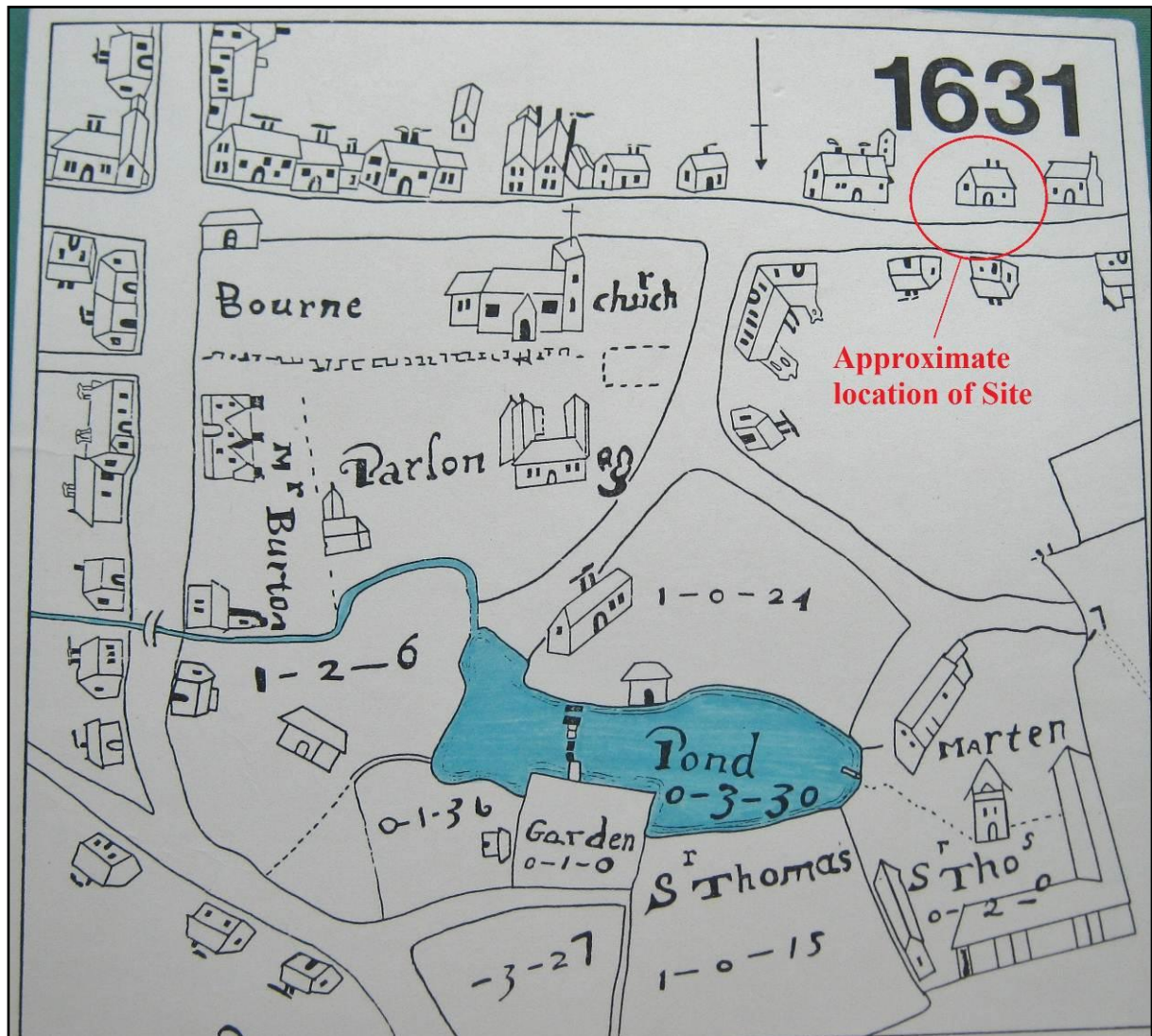


Fig. 4: Edmond Chapel, Eastbourne: Grier Map of 1631
(reproduced with permission Eastbourne Museums Service)

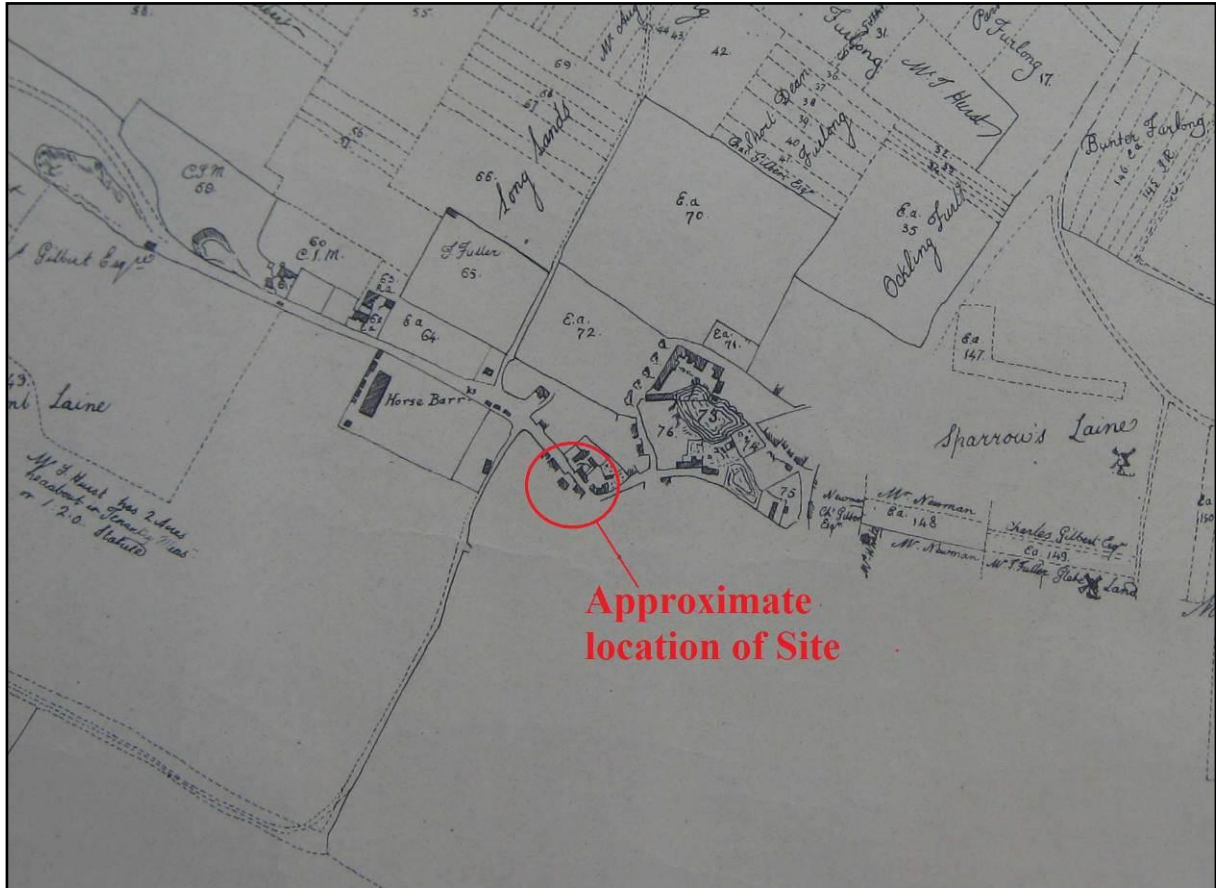
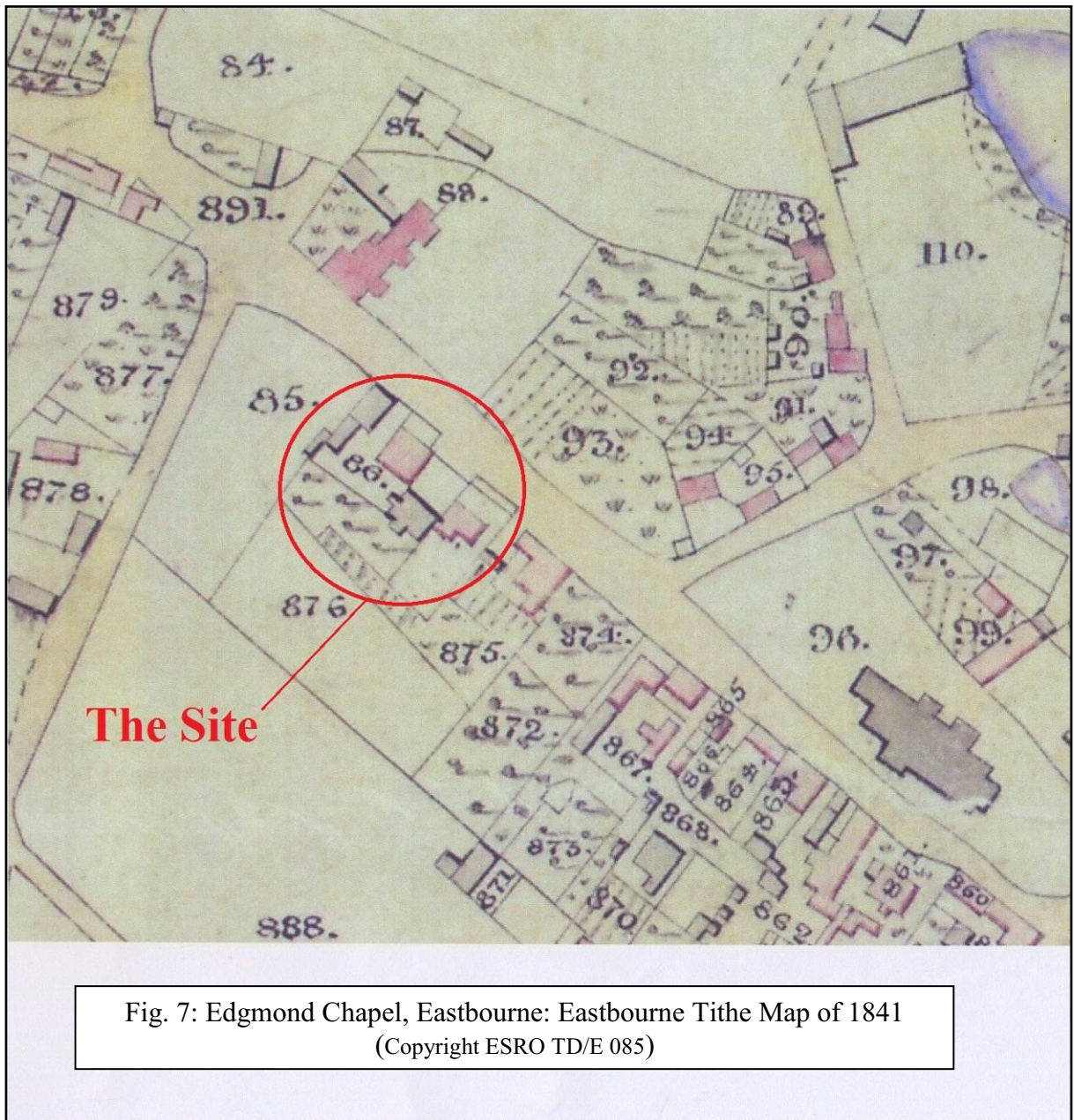


Fig. 5: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: Duke of Cavendish Map of 1801
(reproduced with permission Eastbourne Museum Services)



Fig. 6: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: Figg Map of 1816
(Copyright ESRO GIL/3/17/1)



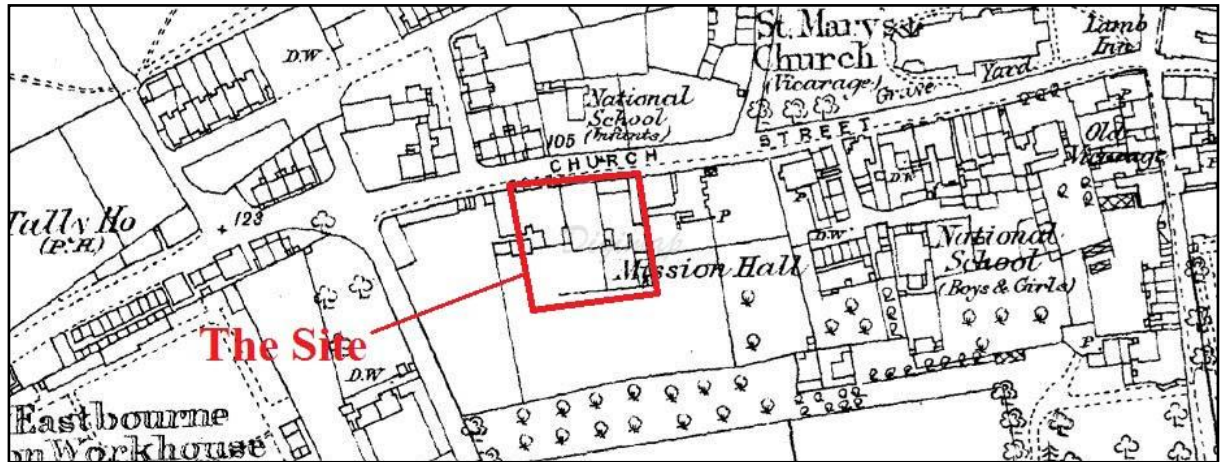


Fig. 8: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: 1st Edition OS Map, 1875



Fig. 9: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: 3rd Edition OS Map, 1910

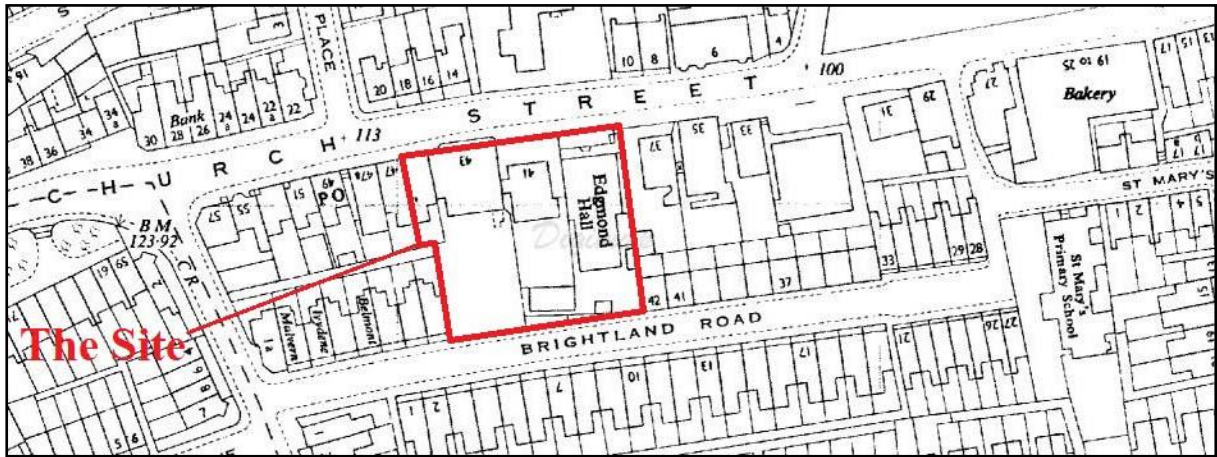


Fig. 10: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: 1959 OS Map
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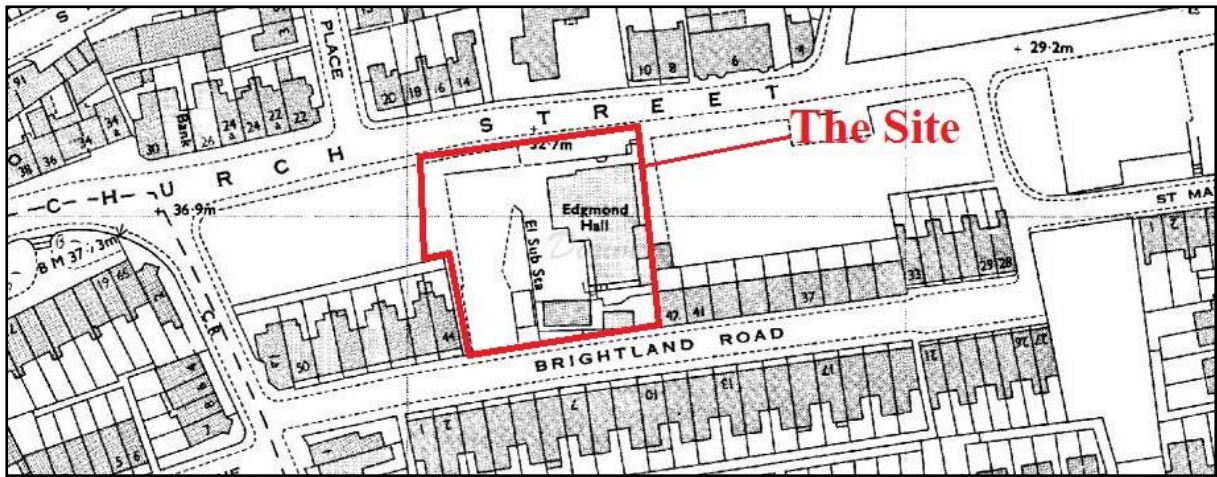


Fig. 11: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: 1972 OS Map
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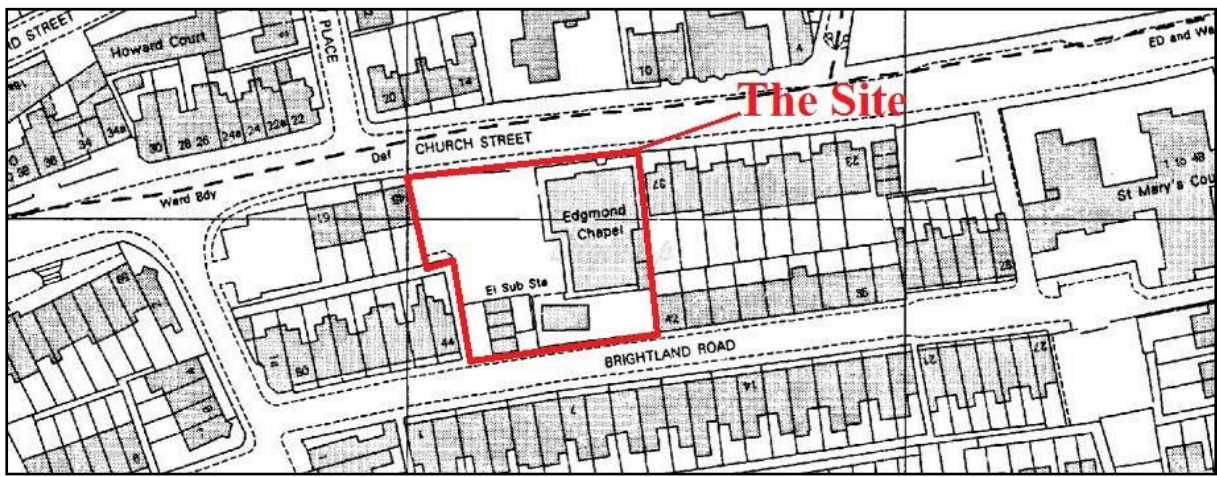


Fig. 12: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: 1989 OS Map
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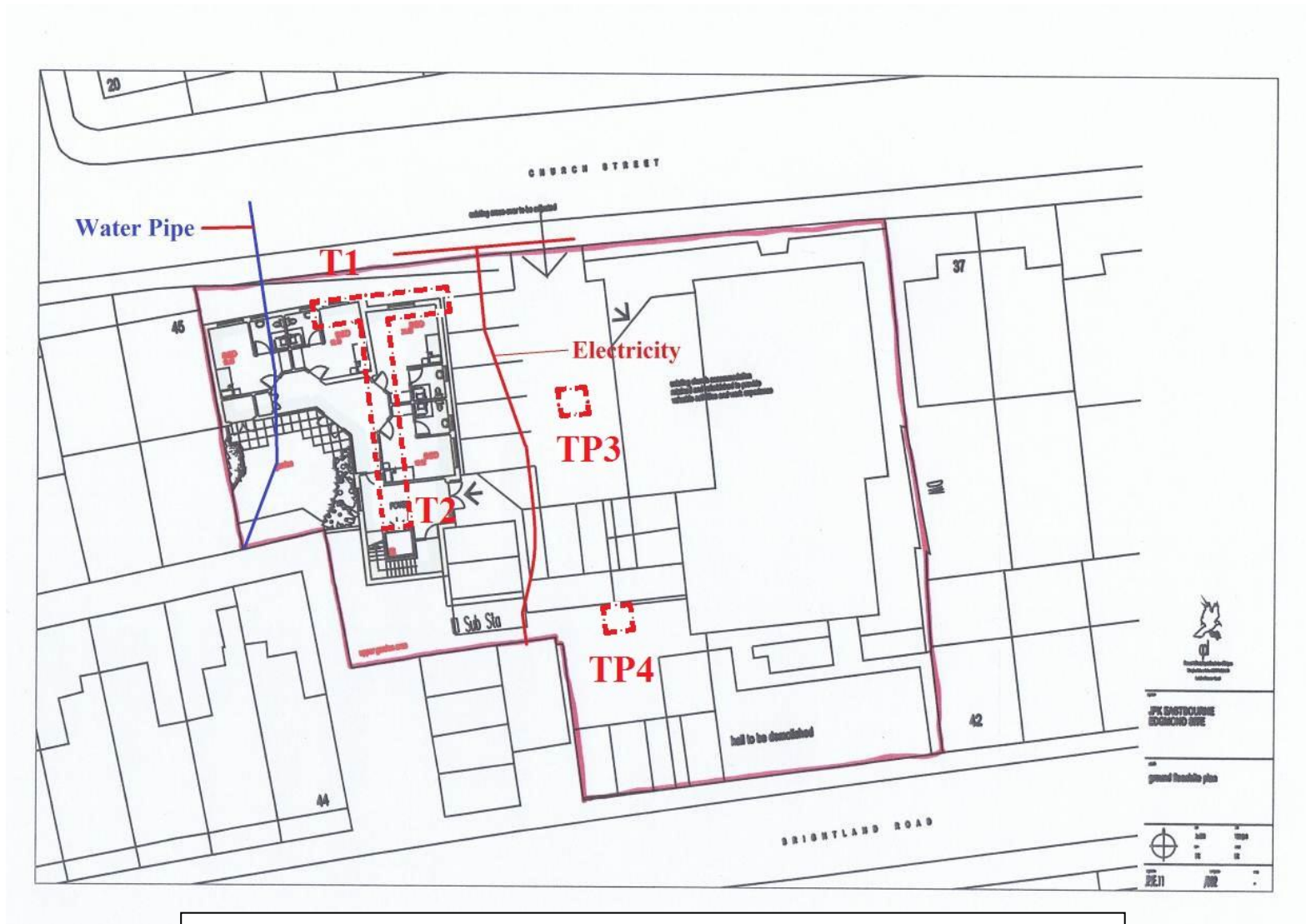
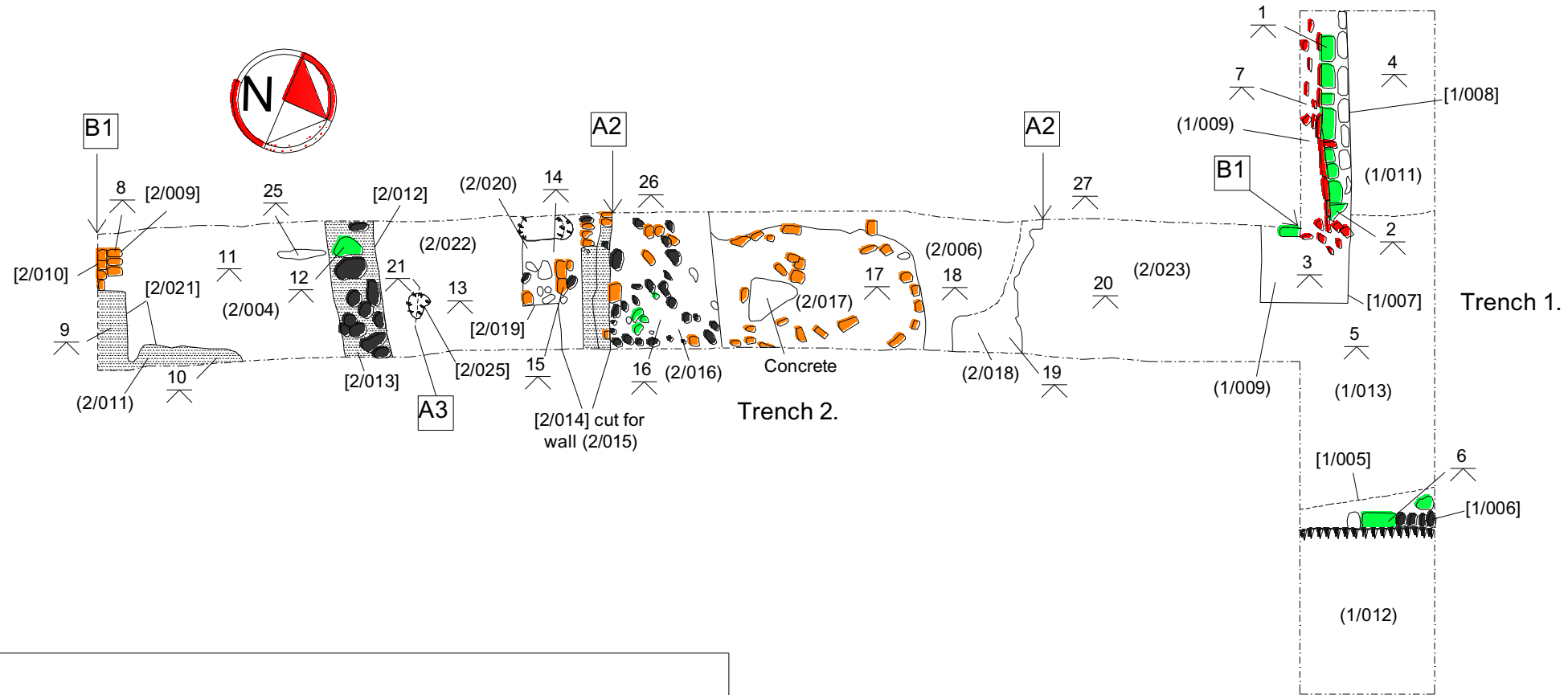
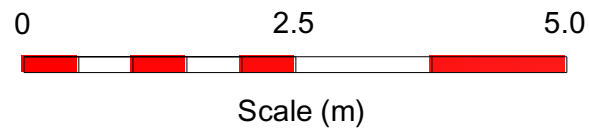
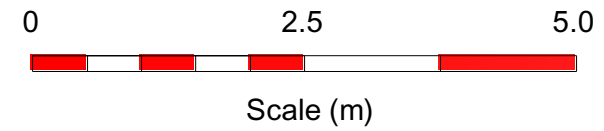
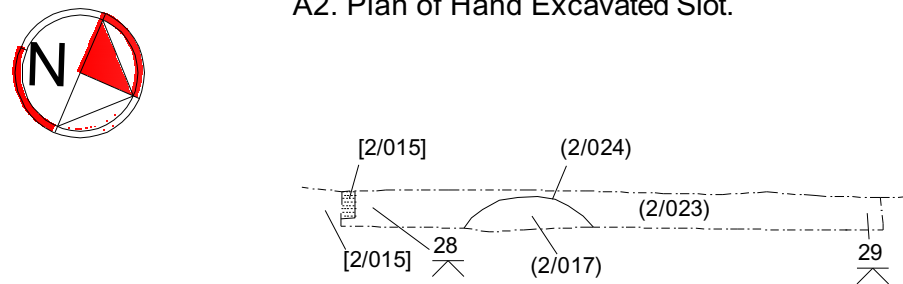


Fig. 13: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: Trench Layout
(Adapted from architects drawing)



A2. Plan of Hand Excavated Slot.



Edmond Chapel Eastbourne - Trenches 1 & 2. Plans.

Site Code: ECE.12

Project No: CBAS0296

Sheet No. 1 of 3.

Date: 26th - 27th April 2012

Dwn By:

CAD: Andy Bradshaw

Caroline Russell & Annalie Seaman.

Fig.14

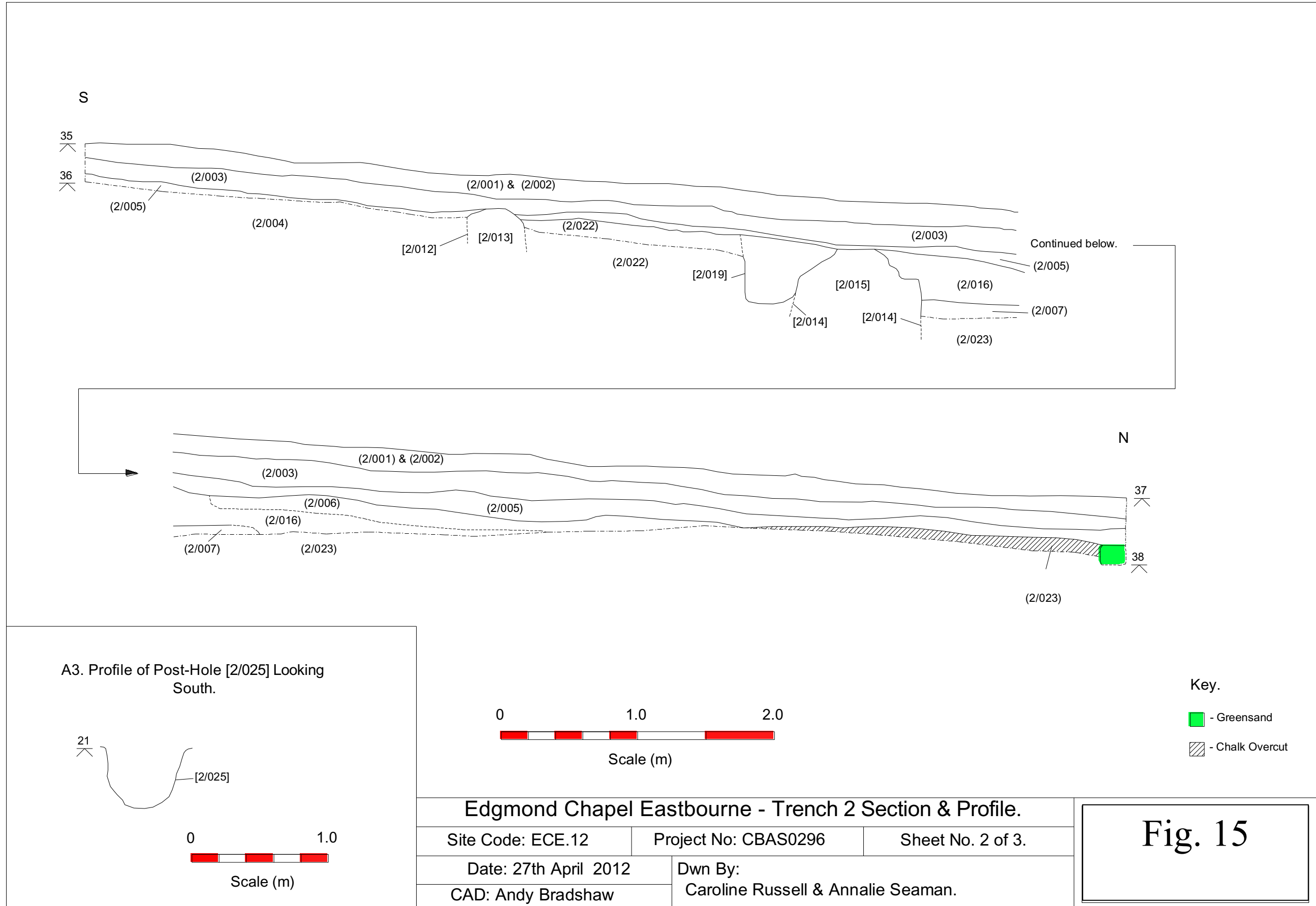
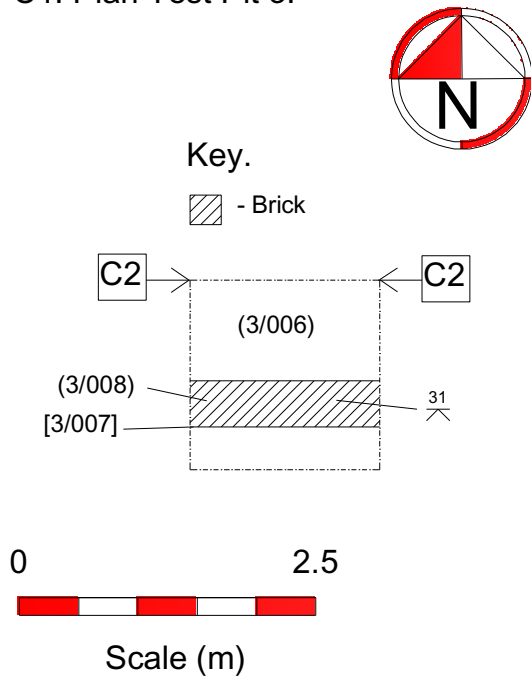
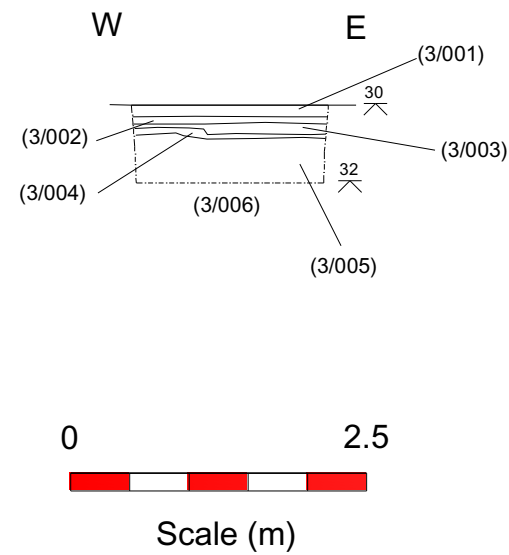


Fig. 15

C1. Plan Test Pit 3.



C2. South-Facing Section of Test Pit 3.



Edmond Chapel Eastbourne - Test Pit 3 Plan & Section.

Site Code: ECE.12

Project No: CBAS0296

Sheet No. 3 of 3.

Date: 27th April 2012

Dwn By:

Caroline Russell.

CAD: Andy Bradshaw

Fig.16



Plate 1: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: Trench 1, looking west

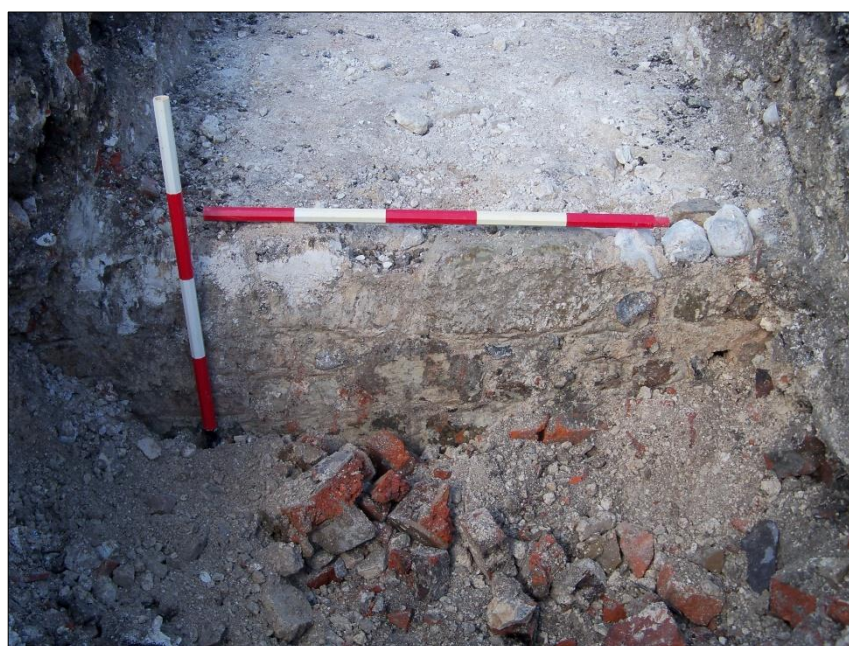


Plate 2: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: Cellar wall 1/006 in
Trench 1, looking west



Plate 3: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne:
Wall 1/008 in Trench 1, looking west



Plate 4: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne:
Trench 2, looking south



Plate 5: Edmond Chapel, Eastbourne:
Walls 2/010 and 2/011 in Trench 2, looking south



Plate 6: Edmond Chapel, Eastbourne:
Wall 2/013 in Trench 2, looking south



Plate 7: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: Wall 2/015 in Trench 2, looking east



Plate 8: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne:
Wall collapse (2/016), well backfill (2/017) and mortar floor (2/006) in Trench 2, looking south



Plate 9: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne: Excavated slot in Trench 2 showing depth of deposits over the chalk natural (2/023), looking south



Plate 10: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne:
Exposed western edge of well (2/024) in excavated slot in Trench 2, looking south



Plate 11: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne:
Wall 3/008 in Test Pit 3, looking east



Plate 12: Edgmond Chapel, Eastbourne:
South-facing section of Test Pit 3



Plate 13: Edmond Chapel, Eastbourne: Test Pit 4, looking southwest



Plate 14: Edmond Chapel, Eastbourne: North-facing section of Test Pit 4

Appendix 1 Context Register

Trench 1	
Context No.	Description
1/001	Car park surface - Tarmac
1/002	Made ground - Loose dark greyish black / blackish grey gritty sand with frequent stones (up to a few 10mm ³). A type of MOT?
1/003	Made ground / demolition layer - Very mixed. In places, it is a pale yellowy grey (the yellow deriving from the mortar pieces) and a whitish grey (due to the chalk content). It also contains patches of pale yellowy brown sandy material, which may be mortar, and dark black patches. Contains very frequent chalk fragments (up to 55mm x 40mm x 25mm) and frequent brick fragments (up to 130mm x 80mm).
1/004	VOID
1/005	Cut of cellar wall (1/006)
1/006	Cellar wall - Predominantly built of greensand blocks (the single block exposed in plan measured 400mm x 190mm). The top of the wall also showed the wall to have been built of non-faced, sub-rounded flint nodules (up to 160mm x 90mm x 130mm), non-frogged red bricks (120mm x 50mm), and chalk 'blocks' (at least 100mm wide but hidden under the mortar). The mortar was pale off-white in colour and contained fine grit including chalk (up to 15mm ³) and flint.
1/007	Cut of wall (1/008) - Has an exposed length of 3.38m and width of 0.95m.
1/008	Wall - Has an exposed length of 2.38m and exposed width of 580mm (from baulk of trench to outer edge of chalk blocks). Wall is double-skinned with faced greensand blocks (up to 430mm x 200mm) and the very occasional red brick (the only one seen was 110mm x 14mm). Only the N skin is seen in plan whilst one greensand block of the S skin is seen in section. Faced chalk blocks (up to 270mm x 120mm) and one flint nodule (up to 130mm x 60mm) line the N skin of greensand. The distinction between the chalk blocks was unclear. The pale whitish brown mortar was sandy with chalk but had no visible flint. It was not very hard being crumbly with larger firmer pieces within it.
1/009	Fill of wall cut (1/007) - Fill within the two skins of greensand. Contains frequent red tiles. Some tiles lined the greensand blocks, which may suggest that the tiles are the remains of a drain. Tiles were set in a pale off white sand mortar, with a depth of 310mm.
1/010	Deposit below (1/009) - A pale off white clay with large chalk inclusions. Has a depth of at least 100mm (the deposit was not bottomed). Lay at a level below the wall (1/008).
1/011	Floor - A compact chalk floor mottled pale whitish brown and mid whitish grey. Contains frequent chalk inclusions (up to a few 10mm ³) and CBM fragments. May also contains quite large brick fragments (up to 75mm x 70mm x 50mm). Its 'clay' composition represents degraded chalk.
1/012	Back fill to cellar (1/006) - Contains extremely frequent non-frogged red bricks in mortar.
1/013	Natural deposit – Chalk

Trench 2	
Context No.	Description
2/001	Car park surface - Tarmac
2/002	Made ground - Same as 1/002.
2/003	Made ground / demolition layer - Very mixed. Contains red brick fragments (up to 195mm x 100mm), chalk and mortar inclusions, and flint nodules from flint wall 2/013 . Above the well (2/024), 2/003 contains the same material as the backfill (2/017) of the well. Same as 1/003 .
2/004	Floor - Compact chalk floor. White chalk mottled with pale whitish grey silt, containing chalk flecks and sparse charcoal and CBM flecks. Not excavated.
2/005	Made ground - A friable mid grey sandy clay with frequent chalk inclusions, flint stones (under 10mm ³) and brick fragments (up to 75mm x 60mm x 30mm).
2/006	Floor - Mortar floor. An off-white sandy mortar floor with frequent grit (under 5mm ³) and chalk inclusions (under 10mm ³). Up to c.140mm deep.
2/007	Floor - Compact chalk floor up to 140mm deep.
2/008	VOID
2/009	Cut for wall (2/010)
2/010	Wall - Exposed for a length of 520mm and a width of 300mm. Constructed of non-frogged red bricks (up to 160mm x 100mm). The mortar is a pale whitish brown with frequent small flint stones (c.10mm ³).
2/011	Fill of wall cut (2/021) - A friable sandy silt, mottled pale yellowy brown and dark blackish grey, with frequent flint stones (under c.10mm ³). Contained decomposed wood fragments; the cut (2/021) was lined with decomposed wood. Represents a robbed out wall?
2/012	Cut for wall (2/012)
2/013	Wall - Built predominantly of large unworked flint nodules (up to 290mm x 230mm). The occasional large stone of roughly hewn greensand (up to 350mm x 190mm) was also used. Wall has a width of 430mm and a surviving height of c.160mm (i.e. the height of the biggest flint stone). The mortar is a pale off-white chalky sand with small flint and chalk inclusions (c.10mm ³ and under). It is loose and powdery with small harder pieces.
2/014	Cut for wall (2/015)
2/015	Wall - The wall comprises two skins of walling with a rubble infill. The S skin is of brick construction and the N skin is of flint construction. The wall had collapsed downhill (recorded as wall collapse 2/016), and no flint nodules are left in situ; only their imprints in the mortar can be seen. The unworked flint nodules in the wall collapse are up to 170mm x 130mm x 80mm. Little survives of the skin of brick walling. It is represented by one complete brick (125mm x 110mm), which may have a very shallow frog, and a brick fragment. The off-white mortar (lime mortar?) is found in large hard pieces and contains crushed chalk and flint inclusions (c.5mm ³ max.).The rubble comprises chalk pieces (up to 130mm x 160mm), flint nodules (up to 130mm x 50mm), brick fragments (up to 105mm x 95mm x 65mm), and greensand (up to 90mm x 80mm). The bricks also look to be mortared. The wall has a width of 590mm.
2/016	Wall collapse of wall (2/015) - Up to 340mm deep beside wall (2/015) and perhaps as long as 3.4m (difficult to determine where the mortar of the wall collapse ends and the mortar floor of 2/006 begins).
2/017	Backfill of well (2/024) - A loose mid orangey brown sand with extremely frequent bricks and brick fragments (up to 230mm x 110mm x 70mm for a complete brick). Also contained unworked flint nodules (from wall 2/015 ?), asbestos, metal fragments, one large piece of concrete (440mm x 27mm x 60mm) and slate fragments. A curved piece of ceramic drain pipe, heading downwards within the backfill, suggests that the well was perhaps used as a soak-a-way.
2/018	Floor or bedding for floor (2/007) - Compact layer of very frequent flints (under 20mm ³) set within a matrix mottled off-white, mid grey and dark blackish grey. Contains chalk.

2/019	Cut of rectangular feature - In plan, it measured 1.04m x 440mm. An excavated slot through the cut showed it to be ill defined. The cut may have been bottomed at a depth of 300mm, at which point a greater concentration of chalk was encountered. The sides were steep and the base was relatively flat. The cut served an unknown function.
2/020	Fill of cut (2/019) - A mid whitish grey clay with extremely frequent chalk (up to 115mm x 90mm x 50mm).
2/021	Cut of wall (2/011) - Lined with decomposed wood.
2/022	Floor - Chalk floor. Similar to (2/004).
2/023	Natural deposit - Chalk
2/024	Well - Chalk-lined. Only very W side was exposed during the evaluation.
2/025	Post-hole
2/026	Fill of post-hole (2/025)

Test Pit 3	
Context No.	Description
3/001	Car park surface - Tarmac
3/002	Made ground - An off-white MOT with extremely frequent flint pebbles (under 40mm ³) set in a sandy 'concrete' matrix.
3/003	Made ground - A loose mid orangey brown sand with frequent flint pebbles (under 40mm ³).
3/004	Tarmac-like surface
3/005	Made ground / demolition layer - Very mixed. Predominantly a pale whitish greyish brown sandy mortar. Contains un-faced flint nodules (up to 120mm x 8mm x 50mm), brick fragments (up to 110mm x 60mm) and chalk inclusions (up to 50mm x 45mm x 40mm). Similar to Contexts 1/003 and 2/003 .
3/006	Natural deposit - Chalk
3/007	Cut for wall (3/008)
3/008	Wall - Mostly of red brick construction. The size of the bricks could not be determined (they were at least 115mm x 105mm). Nor could it be revealed as to whether the bricks were frogged. Some chalk was used to construct the N side of the wall, and some red tiles were visible within the surviving top of the wall. The wall had an exposed length of 1.6m and a surviving height of 140mm. Its width could not be defined. The pale brown mortar contained chalk and flint inclusions (a few mm ³ in size).

Test Pit 4	
Context No.	Description
4/001	Car park surface - Tarmac
4/002	Made ground - Extremely frequent rounded flint pebbles in a light yellowy sand matrix.
4/003	Made ground - Contained grey (fly ash?) concrete blocks, breeze blocks and the occasional red brick. In W-facing section of Test Pit 4, a more compact grey layer with chalk inclusions rested above the rubble; it is considered to be part of Context 4/003 . In the opposite E-facing section, there was a pebbled grey layer with plastic at its base; it is also considered to be Context 4/003 . A blue water cable was exposed in this section.
4/004	Made ground - Tarmac-like surface. Same as Context 3/004 .
4/005	Natural deposit - Chalk

Appendix 2 Levels

Level No.	Reduced Level (m OD)	Notes
1	33.72	Top of wall (1/008)
2	33.68	Top of wall (1/008)
3	33.63	Fill (1/009) of wall cut (1/007)
4	33.67	Floor (1/011)
5	33.59	Natural (1/013)
6	33.30	Top of wall (1/006)
7	33.39	Bottom of (1/009)
8	35.07	Top of wall (2/010)
9	34.98	Top of wall (2/011)
10	34.90	Top of wall (2/011)
11	34.91	Top of floor (2/004)
12	34.81	Top of wall (2/013)
13	34.44	Top of floor (2/022)
14	34.34	Top of fill (2/020) in rectangular cut feature (2/019)
15	34.30	Top of wall (2/015)
16	34.12	Top of wall collapse (2/016)
17	33.87	Top of well backfill (2/017)
18	33.89	Top of floor (2/006)
19	33.89	Top of floor (2/018)
20	33.81	Top of natural (2/023)
21	34.51	Top of post-hole (2/025)
22	VOID	VOID
23	VOID	VOID
24	VOID	VOID
25	34.80	Top of slot
26	34.86	Top of hand-excavated slot, S side
27	34.34	Top of hand-excavated slot, N side
28	33.93	Bottom of hand-excavated slot, S side
29	33.89	Bottom of hand-excavated slot, N side
30	33.58	Top of TP. 3, NE corner
31	32.96	Top of wall (3/008) in TP. 3
32	33.13	Bottom of TP. 3, NE corner
33	35.59	Top of TP 4, NW corner
34	32.70	Level excavated to in cellar (1/006) in Tr. 1
35	35.43	Top of section (B1) in Tr. 2, S end
36	35.06	Base of section (B1) in Tr. 2, S end
37	34.11	Top of section (B1) in Tr. 2, N end
38	33.63	Base of section (B1) in Tr. 2, N end
39	34.03	Top of Tr. 1, W end
40	33.66	Bottom of Tr. 1, W end
41	33.63	Top of Tr. 1, E end
42	33.05	Bottom of Tr. 1, E end

Note: The TBM for all 42 levels has a value of 35.631m OD.

Appendix 3 HER Summary Form

Site Code	ECE12					
Identification Name and Address	Edgmond Chapel, Church Street, Old Town, Eastbourne					
County, District &/or Borough	East Sussex County Council / Eastbourne Borough Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TV 5972 9392					
Geology	Holywell Nodular Chalk					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 25/04/ 2012 to 27/04/2012	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	JPK Project					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MIFA					
Project Supervisor	Caroline Russell					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out at Edgmond Chapel, Church Street, Old Town, Eastbourne, East Sussex. Numerous walls and floors were exposed within the trenches opened, and some of these features, including the cellar and the well, may be early Post Medieval in date, if not late medieval. As the natural chalk was not exposed in most of Trench 2 and part of Trench 1, earlier archaeological deposits are likely to survive below the chalk and mortar floors, the wall collapse and the overflowing backfill to the well, all of which were left in situ. Prior to this fieldwork, the site was believed to have contain a very high potential for archaeological remains dating to the medieval and Post Medieval periods, upon considering its central location within the Old Town and the findings from previous archaeological excavations in the adjacent area. Evaluation excavation of the site has substantiated this. The proposed development can, therefore, only commence once the site has been fully excavated and recorded.</i></p>						

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society. He is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and until recently taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6th Form College having qualified (Cert. Ed.) as a teacher in 2006. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp. He has recently undertaken large landscape surveys of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren and is Co-Director of the Barcombe Roman Villa excavation project.

His publications include *Prehistoric Flintwork*, *East Sussex Under Attack* and *West Sussex Under Attack*, all of which are published by Tempus Publishing Ltd.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Landscape and Woodland Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

Chris Butler MfA Archaeological Services Ltd Prehistoric Flintwork Specialist

Rosedale
Berwick
Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TB

Tel & fax: 01323 811785

e mail: chris@cbasltd.co.uk