



**Chris Butler MCIfA  
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
at  
The Wish Tower,  
Eastbourne,  
East Sussex**

Project No. CBAS0919

by  
Sarah Vine & Chris Butler

January 2019

## ***Summary***

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out at The Wish Tower, Eastbourne, East Sussex to monitor groundworks for a new memorial garden in the moat of the existing Martello Tower.*

*The groundworks exposed topsoil and subsoil overlying redeposited clay. A deposit of 20<sup>th</sup> century building rubble was also found in parts of the Site above the redeposited clay. A 20<sup>th</sup> century brick-built drain, containing some reused 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks, was encountered during the watching brief. Late Post Medieval – Modern CBM, metal and glass were recovered from the Site. No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered.*

*This report and CBAS Ltd contribution to this project is dedicated to Chris Butler's Great Grandmother, Frances Crowhurst and Great Aunt, Louisa Crowhurst, who were killed in an air raid on Eastbourne on 15<sup>th</sup> January 1943, and whose names appear on the memorial.*

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## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS) was commissioned by John Boyle of the Eastbourne Civilian War Memorial Trust (The Client) to carry out an Archaeological watching brief during the creation of a Peace Garden at the Wish Tower, Eastbourne, East Sussex (Fig. 1). As a result of the site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, Scheduled Monument Consent was required for the works.
- 1.2** The site is situated on an area of elevated ground on Eastbourne seafront (c.TV 6133 9822). A Martello Tower (the Wish Tower) is situated on the site, and to the south is a steep drop onto the esplanade and beach. A Peace Garden as a memorial to the people of Eastbourne killed during the Second World War is proposed to be constructed within the moat of the Wish Tower (Fig. 2), although the final design may be subject to some minor changes, to be approved by Historic England.
- 1.3** The counter scarp wall to the Wish Tower was partly demolished when the Wish Tower Cafe was constructed in 1961 as a sun lounge and cafe, having been built as a memorial to the town's residents killed during the Second World War. The existing café structure has recently been demolished due to its poor state of preservation, and is to be replaced with a restaurant which will encroach onto the area originally proposed for a memorial wall.
- 1.4** The revised proposal comprises the replanting of the moat with new paths and retaining walls, and a granite block on which the names of the 180 people killed during the war will be mounted. The proposed works are also to include some planting, and the removal/repositioning/installation of benches and lampposts.
- 1.5** The underlying geology of the site according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 319/334) is an outcrop of Upper Greensand, with Head Deposit immediately to the north and a small outcrop of Gault clay to the south-west.
- 1.6** A programme of archaeological work was required under the Scheduled Monument Consent (S00171144) to monitor the works to ensure that any archaeological remains disturbed during the works are adequately excavated and recorded. A Written Scheme of Investigation was approved by Historic England and the County Archaeologist for ESCC on behalf of Eastbourne Borough Council.
- 1.7** The watching brief was carried out by the author and Chris Butler between the 22<sup>nd</sup> January – 8<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

## **2.0 Aims and Objectives**

**2.1** The aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief were to:

1. establish whether there were any archaeological features present within the footprint of the groundworks, and
2. ensure that any archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed groundworks were excavated and recorded.

**2.2** The specific research aims were to:

1. To record any archaeological remains that may relate to past activity at the site, especially with respect to the Martello Tower;
2. To add to our understanding of the development and history of the moat;

### 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The site gets its name from the Martello Tower located immediately to its north. The Martello Tower was built during the Napoleonic Wars<sup>1</sup>, and on its completion in 1808 it was manned by the East Sussex Volunteer Corps until 1812. Later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was used by the Coastguard, and then between 1886 and the 1930's it was a Museum of Geology<sup>2</sup>. The name 'Wish Tower' comes from the marshy ground that originally surrounded the site.
- 3.2 The Martello Tower was No. 73, in a line of 74 towers along the South Coast between Folkstone in Kent and Seaford. It was built from yellow bricks, and was originally surrounded by a moat. The tower is currently unused, and has been given a rendered outer surface, scored to give the impression that it is constructed from masonry blocks. The surrounding moat has been partly in-filled, although it can be traced today as a landscaped feature, and is surrounded in part by a counter scarp wall. This all now forms a scheduled ancient monument.
- 3.3 During the Second World War the Wish Tower was requisitioned, and a two-storey concrete structure was added to the roof, and used as an observation post and magazine for an Emergency Coastal battery. The two gun positions, containing First World War 6" guns, were mounted immediately in front of the Tower. The guns were initially manned by 342 Coast Battery, then later by 343 Coast battery, and finally by the Home Guard<sup>3</sup>.
- 3.4 After the Second World War the concrete structure was removed from the Martello Tower, and the Emergency Coastal Battery was apparently demolished by 1949 when some aerial photographs show the site (Fig. 3), and an OS map of 1960 (Fig. 4) shows the area to be empty of structures and apparently landscaped.
- 3.5 The memorial café was built in 1961 on the site, and part of the counter scarp wall was removed to allow its construction. In 2012 the café was demolished and a temporary café erected on the site, although this time not impacting on the counter scarp wall. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during these works<sup>4</sup>.
- 3.6 A number of test pits were excavated during the works, one of which was intended to monitor the excavation of a foundation trench for a new supporting Buttress to the Counter Scarp Wall and consisted of a trench 700mm east to west, by 600mm north to

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<sup>1</sup> Telling, R.M. 1997 *English Martello Towers*, CST Books

<sup>2</sup> Butler, C. 2007 *East Sussex under Attack*, Tempus Publishing Ltd

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Bradshaw, A. 2013 An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Wish Tower Café, Eastbourne, East Sussex. CBAS0274

south, 400mm south of the Counter Scarp Wall. The concrete of the floor slab was revealed to be 250mm deep at this point. The trench was then excavated beneath this to similar dimensions revealing a layer of CBM. The hard-core here consisted of red and yellow bricks. The foundation of the Restaurant Wall was exposed and consisted of red bricks laid in a Stretcher Bond pattern with a yellowish/grey mortar. Most of what was revealed during this excavation appeared to be contemporary with the Café or its construction, and made ground probably resulting from the construction of the counterscarp wall.

- 3.7** The Watching Brief monitored a test pit which cut further down than the previous one, and revealed significantly more about the underlying archaeology of the site. Three differing stratigraphic sequences were revealed showing the construction contemporary with the Café and older archaeology beneath it. The foundation, in the form of a ledge, of the Counter Scarp Wall was revealed running east to west across the trench. A brick wall that post-dated the Counter Scarp Wall, but most probably pre-dated the floor slab of the cafe wall was exposed; the purpose of this wall was unclear within the confines of the test pit. At the base of the test pit was a deposit which could possibly be an earlier floor or foundation however it was not possible to clearly determine the extent or purpose of the this deposit within the confines of the test pit.
- 3.8** An evaluation excavation in December 2015 on the original intended location of the memorial involved the hand excavation of two trenches to establish whether any remains of the counter scarp wall survived below ground, and to determine the extent and condition of those remains<sup>5</sup>. The results of the evaluation excavation revealed the presence of the wall in Trench 1 and its absence in Trench 2. The inner wall was of brick construction within Trench 1 (Tower side) with a greensand block construction of the wall foundation present in Trench 1 (Cafe side). The results of Trench 1 indicate that the foundations are likely to survive along its entire length at a shallow depth, thus any planned memorial design will need to take this into consideration. The artefacts from the site which include quantities of ceramic building material, pottery (in the form of flower pots from Trench 2) and other finds are of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The deposits found seem to suggest a single event of made ground on the inside of the counter scarp wall, which suggests that the moat was kept clean until that event, which presumably dates to the 1960's when the cafe was constructed.

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<sup>5</sup> Webster, J. 2016 *An Archaeological Evaluation at the Wish Tower, Eastbourne, East Sussex*. CBAS0619

#### **4.0 Archaeological Methodology** (Plates 1-4, Table 1, Fig. 5)

- 4.1** The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (December 2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014), East Sussex County Council's *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (2017); and the *Treasure Act* (1996).
- 4.2** The archaeological monitoring consisted of watching the groundworks for new retaining walls and footpaths (Plates 1 and 2). Existing 20<sup>th</sup> century low walls and paving were removed during the watching brief, and the ground level was reduced by c.500mm in the existing flower beds (Plate 3). Footing trenches for the new walls were excavated to a depth of c.300mm below the current ground surface (Plate 4). A photographic record was made of the outer wall of the Martello Tower and the existing 19<sup>th</sup> century lampposts in the garden at the start of the watching brief.
- 4.3** The excavation was carried out both by hand and using a 360 mini excavator with a flat-bladed bucket. The groundworks took place under constant archaeological supervision.
- 4.4** All deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards and to the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not with reference to a Munsell colour chart. The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover any artefacts of archaeological interest. A Garrett Ace 250 metal detector was used during the monitoring.
- 4.5** Levels were taken from an OS Benchmark (9.58m aOD) on a wall on the southeast side of King Edward's Parade, to the southwest of the Site. The reduced levels are shown in Appendix 1.
- 4.6 Archive** (Table 1)
- 4.6.1** A full digital photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by CBAS Ltd but will subsequently be deposited with Eastbourne Museum and an Accession Number of 2019.12 has been allocated. The archive contains no finds as these have been discarded. The East Sussex Historic Environment Record will be supplied with a CD containing the report in PDF/A format and a selection of site photographs. A site reference of EMP17 has been allocated.



Type	Details	No. of pages
Paper archive (17 pages in total)	Context Register	1
	Context Sheets	7
	Photographic Index	2
	Watching Brief Record Form	5
	Levels Record Sheet	1
	Drawings (permatrace)	1

**Table 1:** Archive quantification



**Plates 1 & 2:** General views of the Site looking south and southwest, showing the groundworks



**Plate 3:** Ground reduction of flower beds on south side of the moat



**Plate 4:** The Site looking northwest showing the footing trench for the new retaining wall

## 5.0 Results (Plates 5-8, Table 2)

- 5.1 The first context revealed by the groundworks was the existing garden topsoil, Context **001** (Plate 5). This context consisted of friable mid-greyish brown silty clay and measured 100mm-200mm thick. Context **001** contained frequent fine-medium roots, and rare sub-angular chalk pieces up to 50mm by 50mm in size.
- 5.2 Context **001** immediately overlay the subsoil, Context **002**. Context **002** was made up of light yellowish-brown sandy clay, containing frequent fine roots and rare concrete fragments up to 50mm by 50mm. This context measured 200mm thick.
- 5.3 Context **003**, a deposit of sandy clay, was seen immediately below Context **002**. Context **003** consisted of light yellowish-brown sandy clay containing frequent sub-angular chalk pieces up to 50mm by 50mm in size. Context **003** measured 100mm-300mm thick.
- 5.4 Context **004**, a deposit of builder's sand, was encountered directly below the 20<sup>th</sup> century footpath. Context **004** measured 100mm thick and consisted of coarse mid orange-yellow sand.
- 5.5 Context **005** was seen below Contexts **001**, **002** and **004** in different parts of the Site (Plate 6). Context **005** consisted of soft light grey clay, containing rare CBM and pottery fragments, shell, sandstone and flint pebbles. Context **005** measured 100mm thick to the base of the footing trench. This context was interpreted as redeposited natural clay.



**Plate 5:** Northwest-facing section of footing trench showing Contexts **001** and **002**



**Plate 6:** Southwest-facing section of footing trench showing Contexts **001**, **004** and **005**

- 5.6** A brick built drain, Context **006**, was found in the northern part of the Site (Plate 7). Context **006** was rectangular in shape, and measured 300mm by 400mm in plan, and c.350mm deep. The drain was built from variable red and yellow bricks bonded with grey cement. A ceramic pipe was seen on the south side of the drain. Context **006** was interpreted as an early 20<sup>th</sup> century drain built when the tower moat was originally landscaped.



**Plate 7:** The brick built drain, Context **006**, looking east

- 5.7** Context **007**, a demolition deposit, was seen in the footing trench in the southern part of the Site. Context **007** lay below Context **002** and above Context **005**. This deposit was made up of concrete rubble with 20<sup>th</sup> century CBM fragments, and measured 100mm-200mm thick (Plate 8).
- 5.8** No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered during this watching brief.



**Plate 8:** Demolition deposit **007** in section

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
001	Deposit	Topsoil
002	Deposit	Subsoil
003	Deposit	Sandy Clay
004	Deposit	Builders sand underlying footpath
005	Deposit	Redeposited natural clay
006	Masonry	20 <sup>th</sup> century drain
007	Deposit	Demolition deposit

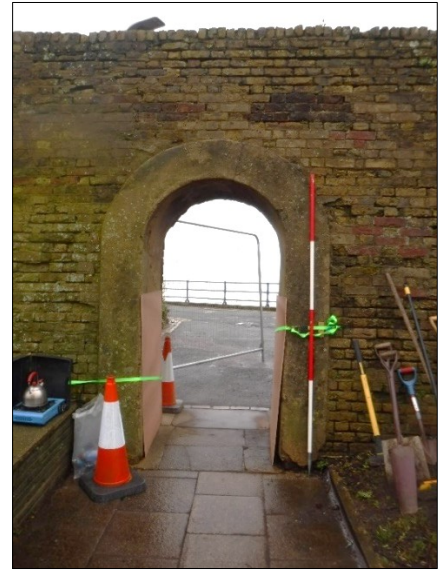
**Table 2:** Context Register

## **5.9 The Counter Scarp Wall and Lampposts (Plates 9-12, Fig. 6)**

5.9.1 The counter scarp wall was photographed at the start of the watching brief, to record the entire surviving length of the wall on its inner side. Part of the wall on the south side was removed during the construction of the café in 1961. The rest of the wall remains intact, although it was noted that an area on the west side of the wall has been damaged by vegetation (Plate 9). The counter scarp wall was not directly impacted by the groundworks for the new memorial garden. The overlapping photographs are in Appendix 3 to this report and retained in the site archive.



**Plate 9:** The counter scarp wall looking west, showing the damage caused by plants



**Plate 10:** The entrance to the Wish Tower

5.9.2 The 19<sup>th</sup> century lamp posts within the garden were also photographed at the start of the watching brief (e.g. Plates 11). The lamp posts were numbered 1-5, and their locations are shown on the site plan. In addition, a representative drawing was made of Lamp Post 2, which had the best preserved decoration (Fig. 6). The photographic record is retained in the project archive.



**Plate 11:** Lamp post 2 looking northwest

5.9.3 The lamp posts at the Wish Tower are made of cast iron, and were made between 1852 and 1899 by the Morris foundry company based in Eastbourne and Lewes<sup>6</sup>. Each lamp post has identical moulded decoration (Plate 12), and a square base which originally housed a gas meter (Plate 13). The doors in the bases of the lampposts have varying inscriptions referring to the Morris Company. Several stages of painting can be seen on the surface of the lamp posts, with the earliest phase being plain black. The original lanterns have been replaced with modern electric lamps, and all the lamps have lost their ladder arms.



**Plate 12:** Close up of decoration on Lamp post 2



**Plate 13:** The base of Lamppost 2, with inscription reading "E. Morris & Son Eastbourne".

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<sup>6</sup> Crook, R.C. 2015. *Eastbourne in Detail*. Aves Press Ltd.

## 6.0 The Finds (Tables 3-4)

### 6.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

6.1.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered a single sherd of well-made fine unglazed red earthenware flower pot (8g) from Context **001**. The vessel, which has a collared rim, is of 20<sup>th</sup>- century date.

6.1.2 The pottery has no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

### 6.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

6.2.1 A relatively large sample assemblage of brick and tile was recovered during the archaeological work. The material was in mixed condition but on the whole consisted of quite fresh large pieces, including a number of complete bricks. The assemblage is summarised in Tables 3 (fabrics) and 4 (quantification).

Fabric	Description	Comments	Suggested date
B1a	Pale yellow. Common fine quartz, occasional red clay streaks	Well formed, medium/well fired	C18th – mid 19th
B2a	Brick red. Moderate black (slightly 'slaggy') iron oxide inclusions to 8mm, sparse white crushed calcareous inclusions to 2mm	Crude formed, medium/well fired	Mid/late C19th – early 20th
B2b	Similar to B2a but with ?white clay pellets instead of calcareous ones	Quite crude formed, medium/well fired	Mid/late C19th – early 20th
B2c	Purple red. Moderate/common black iron oxides to 4mm, occasional white clay pellets to 6mm	Well formed, well fired	C18th – 19th
B3a	Grey-purple/red. Moderate slag to 4mm, occasional white pellets to 2mm	Poorly mixed, medium/well fired	Mid/late C19th – early 20th
B4a	Mid orange. Granular fabric	Well formed, well fired	C20th
P1a	English stoneware (grey with moderate off-white pellets)	Well made, hard fired	C19th – early 20th
T1a	Light orange. Fine matrix with off-white 'marl' pellets and streaks	Well formed, hard fired	Mid C18th – 19th

**Table 3:** Ceramic Building Material fabrics

Context	Form	Fabric	No	Weight	Comments
U/S	Brick	B1a	1	3510g	100% complete. 240x110x70mm. Set in an abundant fine sandy buff mortar with occasional chalk flecks
U/S	Brick	B1a	2	456g	X1 70mm thick
U/S	Brick	B2a	1	2432g	100% complete. 235x110x65mm. With shallow crude frog with asymmetrical profile
U/S	Brick	B2b	1	2312g	100% complete. 215x105x60mm. With shallow crude frog. Set in a beige fine sandy mortar with moderate chalk to 2mm
U/S	Brick	B2c	1	926g	47mm thick floor brick. Set on bed of hard buff sandy mortar
U/S	Brick	B3a	1	372g	Amorphous. Set in off-white gritty mortar
U/S	Brick	B4a	1	1388g	?x105x67mm. Machine-made with 15mm wide, 5mm deep recess running down centre of header. Neat frog stamped LBC // PHOR... (London Brick Company)
U/S	Drain	P1a	1	48g	12mm thick wall. Iron wash, salt glaze
001	Brick	B4a	1	8g	Amorphous
001	Peg tile	T1a	1	28g	10mm thick
002	Bitumen	N/a	2	22g	Amorphous

**Table 4:** Ceramic Building Material assemblage

6.2.2 The ceramic building material assemblage was recovered essentially from unstratified deposits. The earliest brick is the B1a type. Although it could have been used in the construction of the tower's defences other sources cannot be ruled out, particularly considering the mixed nature of deposits. The remaining material represents a mix of 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>- century building materials whose original source is far from certain.

6.2.3 The ceramic building material assemblage is from open contexts and is of late date. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. This material has been discarded though some fabric samples have been retained for a county series.

### 6.3 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

6.3.3 Context **002** produced five (14g) fresh pieces of lustrous coal of Post Medieval date. The material has been discarded.



## 6.4 Metalwork by David Atkin & Chris Butler

- 6.4.1 An unstratified length of iron rod with a round finial at one end and broken at the other was retrieved from Context **002**. It was 245mm in length, 9.6mm in diameter and weighed 130g (Plate 14). This is a horizontal ladder arm support from one of the cast iron Victorian lamp posts, each lamp post originally having two to support the gas lighter's ladder.



**Plate 14:** Lamp post ladder arm

- 6.4.2 A black japanned gate latch of the sort that may be bought from any modern hardware store, was recovered from Context **002**. There was a minimal amount of corrosion on the pin for the latch and a late 20<sup>th</sup> or 21<sup>st</sup> century deposition date is certain.
- 6.4.3 An iron rod, 1.25m in length and 20mm in diameter, with a hole through it 40mm from one end, was found in Context **002**. This may have originated as a vertical window bar, perhaps originally forming part of the blocking of one of the openings in the Wish Tower.

## 6.5 Glass by David Atkin

- 6.5.1 A single piece of clear, thick, glass came from Context **002**. It appears to be covered in a light grey coating, possible a cement or mortar of some kind, perhaps suggesting it was once incorporated into a wall. There are no diagnostic features present so it impossible to assign a date or suggest what its purpose was.

## **7.0 Discussion**

- 7.1** The groundworks monitored during the watching brief exposed deposits relating to the existing 20<sup>th</sup> century garden. The construction of the café and garden in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, including any associated landscaping, is likely to have removed any earlier features or deposits.
- 7.2** The finds recovered from the Site represent Late Post Medieval activity, with the earliest finds potentially dating to the period of the Martello Tower's construction. However these finds all appear to be residual material within the 20<sup>th</sup> century garden deposits, and no evidence of any earlier activity was found during the watching brief.
- 7.3** No evidence for any activity that was contemporary with the original Martello Tower's construction or use was found. The Martello Tower and the counter scarp wall were not directly affected by the groundworks, so it was not possible to add to the archaeological knowledge of the structure's history and development.
- 7.4** The evidence found during the watching brief is consistent with the conclusions reached after the earlier evaluation excavation, which was that the deposits found seem to suggest a single event of made ground on the inside of the counter scarp wall. This suggests that the moat was kept clean until the 1960's when the cafe was constructed on the southwest side of the site and the moat was landscaped. The aerial photograph of 1949 (Fig. 3) shows that the moat had also been a garden prior to the 1960's.
- 7.5** The methodology adopted for this programme of archaeological work proved satisfactory and the confidence rating should be considered reliable.

## **8.0 Acknowledgements**

- 8.1** We would like to thank John Boyle of the Eastbourne Civilian War Memorial Trust for appointing CBAS to carry out this watching brief. We would also like to thank the site contractors for their assistance. Luke Barber and David Atkin reported on the finds. Richard Crook provided information on the lamp posts.
- 8.2** This project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler MCIfA. Chris would like to acknowledge his Great Grandmother, Frances Crowhurst and Great Aunt, Louisa Crowhurst, who were killed in an air raid on Eastbourne on 15<sup>th</sup> January 1943, and whose names appear on the memorial.



Fig. 1: Wish Tower, Eastbourne: Location map  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471





Fig. 3: Wish Tower, Eastbourne: 1949 Aerial Photograph  
Copyright: Historic England

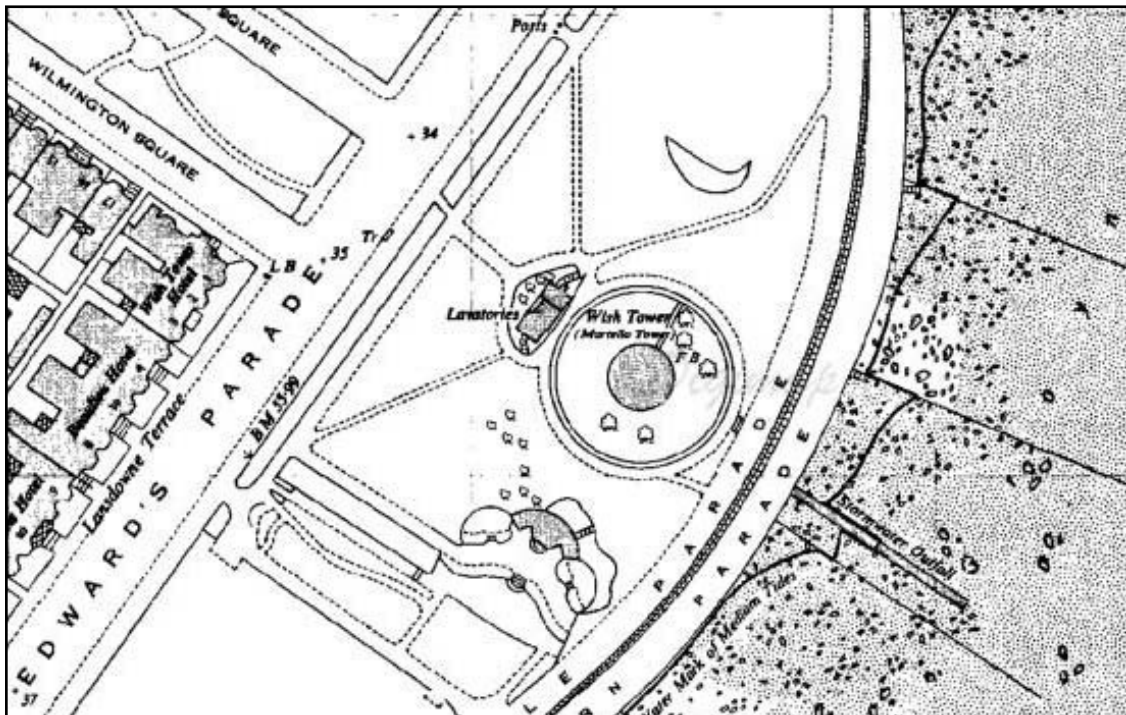


Fig. 4: Wish Tower, Eastbourne: 1960 OS map  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 1960. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

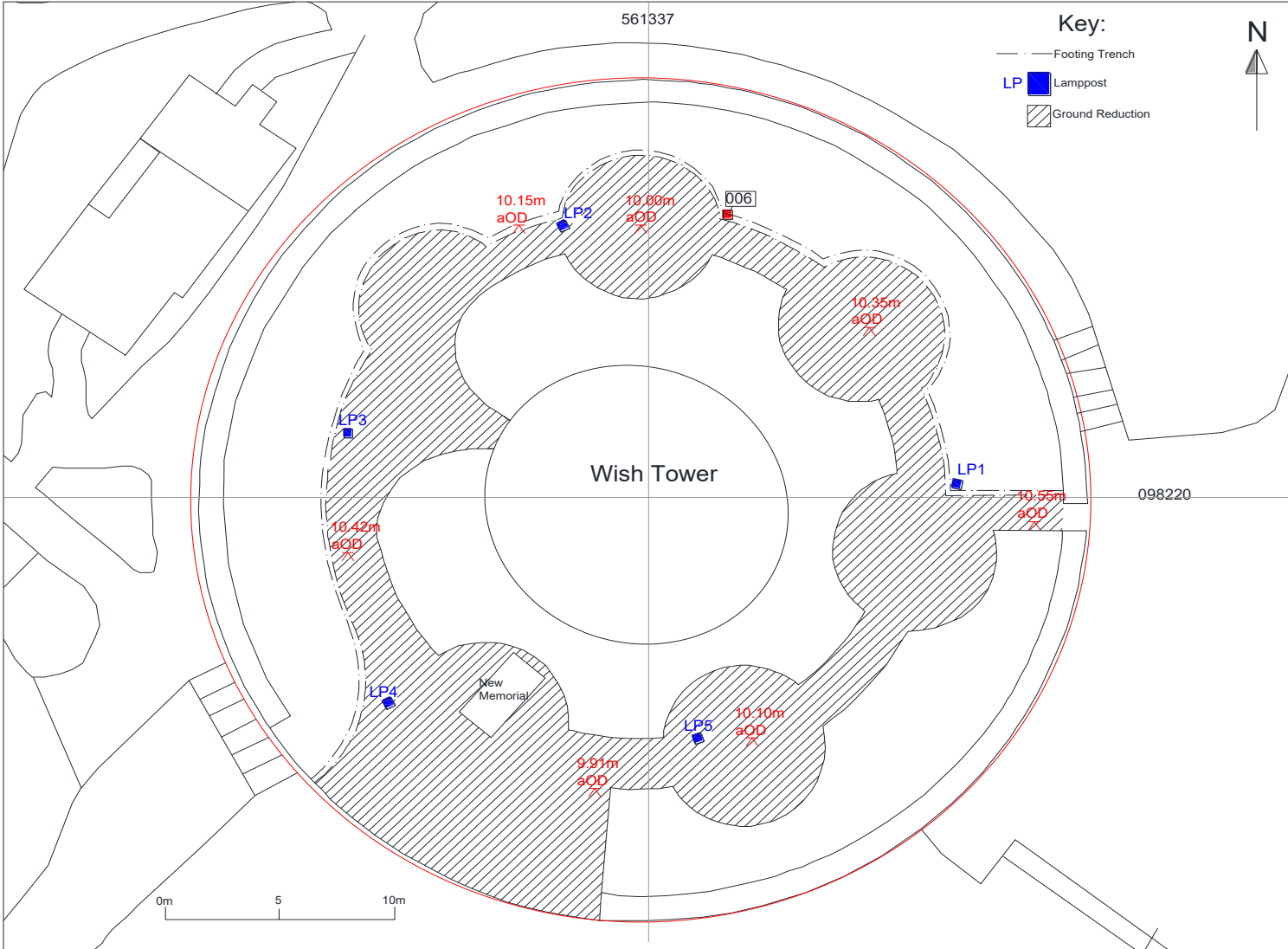


Fig. 5: Site plan showing the location of the groundworks  
Adapted from architect's plan

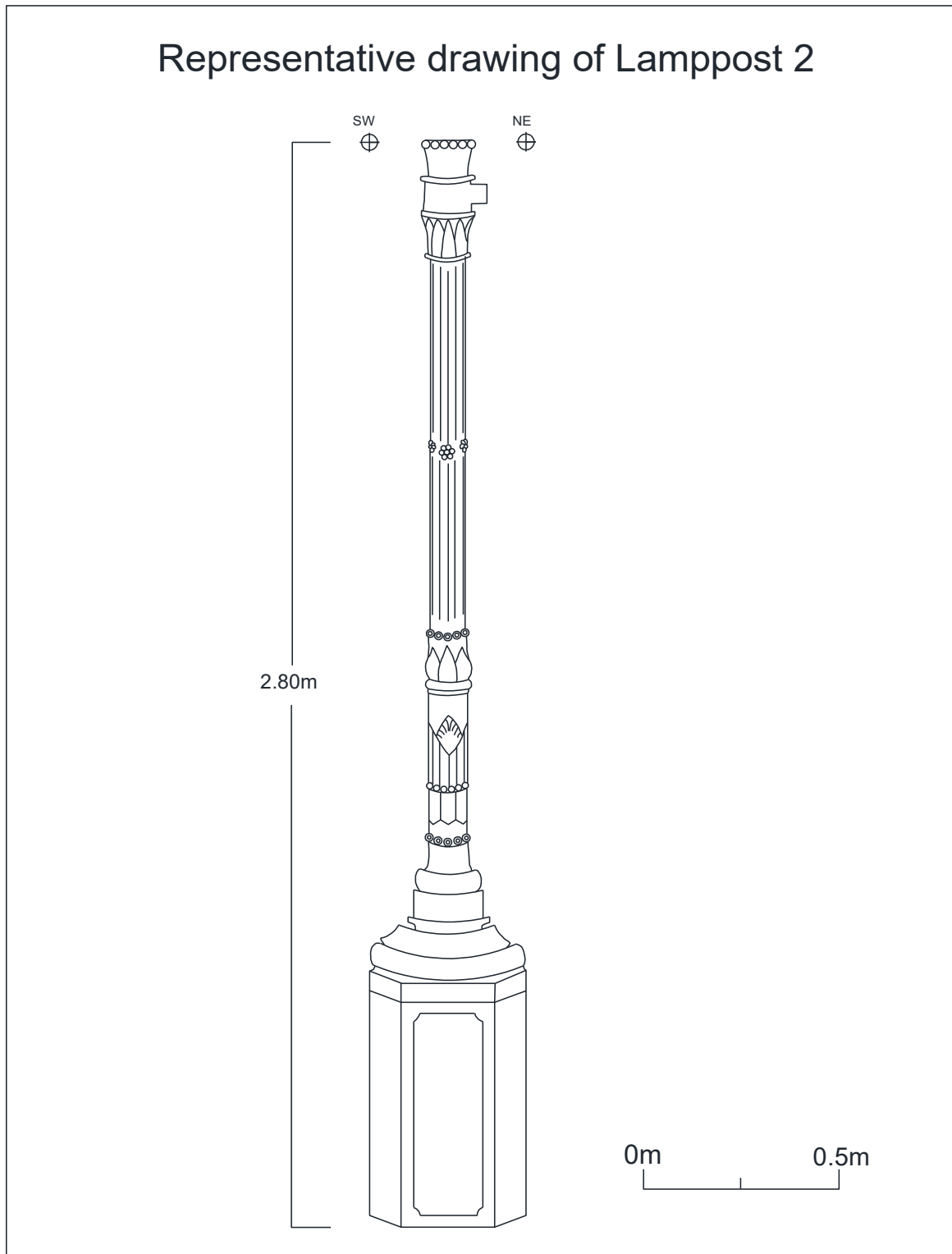


Fig. 6: Representative drawing of Lamp post 2, showing the decoration present on all the lamp posts



## Appendix 1: Levels

<b>Level Number</b>	<b>Reduced Level (m aOD)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1	10.55	Paving in entrance to the Site
2	10.10	Ground reduction SE side of Site
3	9.91	Ground reduction S side of Site
4	10.43	Ground reduction E side of Site
5	10.35	Ground reduction NE side of Site
6	10.25	Base of footing trench NE side of Site
7	10.14	Top of brick drain (006)
8	10.00	Ground reduction N side of Site
9	10.53	Ground reduction SW side of Site
10	10.42	Ground reduction W side of Site
11	10.29	Ground reduction NW side of Site
12	10.19	Base of footing trench W side of Site
13	10.15	Base of footing trench NW side of Site

## Appendix 2: HER Summary Form

<b>HER enquiry number</b>	N/A					
<b>Site code</b>	EMP17					
<b>Project code</b>	CBAS0919					
<b>Planning reference</b>	N/A					
<b>Site address</b>	The Wish Tower, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN21 4BX					
<b>District/Borough</b>	Eastbourne					
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	561330 098220					
<b>Geology</b>	Upper Greensand Formation					
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval	Excav	WB* X	HBR*	Survey	Other
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	22/01/2018 – 02/02/2018					
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	John Boyle – Eastbourne Civilian War Memorial Trust					
<b>Project manager</b>	Chris Butler MCIfA					
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Sarah Vine					
<b>Period summary</b>	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval X	Other X Modern (20 <sup>th</sup> century)	
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	<p><i>An archaeological watching brief was carried out at The Wish Tower, Eastbourne, East Sussex to monitor groundworks for a new memorial garden in the moat of the existing Martello Tower.</i></p> <p><i>The groundworks exposed topsoil and subsoil overlying redeposited clay. A deposit of 20<sup>th</sup> century building rubble was also found in parts of the Site above the redeposited clay. A 20<sup>th</sup> century brick-built drain, containing some reused 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks, was encountered during the watching brief. Late Post Medieval – Modern CBM, metal and glass were recovered from the Site. No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered.</i></p>					
<b>Museum/Accession No.</b>	2019.12					

\*WB – Watching brief; HBR – historic building recording

### Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Pottery	Fired Clay	20 <sup>th</sup> century	1
Ceramic Building Material	Fired Clay	Late Post Medieval – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	13
Metal	Iron	Late Post Medieval – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	3
Glass	Glass	20 <sup>th</sup> century	1

### Appendix 3: Photographic record of the interior of the Counter Scarp Wall



(The overlapping photographs start on the south side of the entrance in the east of the wall and progress around the interior wall to the west, where there is a gap where the 1960's café was located, then around the north side returning to the entrance in the east)





## **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 Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex.

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.

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

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