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Archaeological Services Ltd**



**A Desk-based Assessment
at
The Pubb,
Mountfield Road,
Hampden Park, Eastbourne,
BN22 9BS**

Project No. CBAS0372

By
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Summary

An archaeological Desk-based Assessment has been carried out at The Pubb, Mountfield Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne, East Sussex in connection with a planning application for the construction of a new residential development.

This Desk-based Assessment has established that the site has medium potential for producing archaeological remains dating to most of prehistory, when the Levels would have been exploited. The archaeological potential is at its lowest for the Roman and Saxon periods, during which time the Site is likely to have been submerged. The Site has probably been pasture since the medieval period, when the Levels were reclaimed. It has medium potential for containing medieval and Post Medieval field ditches and drains. The public house was built on the Site sometime between 1925 and 1938.

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Appendix 1	Monuments Recorded on the HER
Cover Plate	The Site, looking south

1. Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by Trinity Homes (UK) Ltd, to carry out an archaeological Desk-based Assessment at The Pabb, Mountfield Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne, East Sussex, in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development of a new housing development.
- 1.2** The Site is a sub-rectangular plot located at the Lottbridge Drove / Mountfield Road / The Hydneye roundabout to the immediate north of the industrial estate in Hampden Park, Eastbourne, centred at TQ 60867 02242 (Fig. 1). The Site is bound by Mountfield Road to the northwest, Lottbridge Drove to the northeast, a large derelict manufacturing building to the southeast and commercial / residential premises to its southwest. It lies at 2m OD, in an area of flat low-lying land that was once part of the adjacent Levels.
- 1.3** The northeast half of the Site stands in an Archaeological Notification Area (Fig. 3) that covers the buried Late Bronze Age landscape within Hampden Park and the Willingdon and West Langney Levels to its east. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings designated within a 500m radius of the Site.
- 1.4** According to the British Geological Survey¹, the geology of the Site comprises mudstone of the Gault Formation, overlain by a silty peaty sandy clay deposit of Alluvium (Fig. 2).
- 1.5** This Desk-based Assessment initially covers the objectives and scope of the report, then discusses the methodology used in the survey, followed by a review of the archaeological and historical assets of the area. Before a conclusion is drawn together, former impacts upon any potential archaeology within the Site are assessed, as is the possible archaeological impact of the proposed development.

¹ http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

2. Objectives & Scope of Report

- 2.1** The objective of this report is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource of the Site and its immediate area. This will include information relating to the presence or absence of any archaeology, its character and extent, date, integrity and state of preservation, and the relative quality of the potential archaeological resource.
- 2.2** This will allow an assessment of the merit of the archaeology in context to be made, leading to the formulation of a strategy for the recording, preservation and management of the resource or, where necessary, the formulation of a strategy for further investigation where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be defined.
- 2.3** The report will consider the archaeological resource within a 500m radius around the Site centre (thereafter, the Study Area). The survey will also take into account sites further afield where these may be considered to have an impact or relevance to the Site in its landscape setting.
- 2.4** It should be noted that this report can only take into account the existing known archaeology, and by its nature cannot provide a complete record of the archaeological resource of the Site. Its intention is to provide an overview of the known archaeology in the Study Area, from which judgements can be made about the potential archaeological resource of the Site itself.

3. Methodology

3.1 This Desk-based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012); the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (Institute for Archaeologists 2012); and the *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post Excavation Work in East Sussex* (ESCC 2008).

3.2 The research for this Desk-based Assessment has included an analysis of the following resources:

- ESCC Historic Environment Record
- PastScape (formerly part of the National Monuments Record or NMR)
- The National Heritage List for England (a list of nationally designated heritage assets)
- Portable Antiquities Scheme database
- Defence of Britain database
- Historic mapping
- East Sussex Record Office (ESRO)
- Personal and online library resources
- British Geological Survey

3.3 The following maps were used:

- Speed (1610; uninformative)
- Morden (1695; uninformative)
- Bowen (1756; uninformative)
- Kitchen (1750 and 1763; uninformative)
- Yeakell and Gardiner (1778-1783)
- Cole (1808; uninformative)
- Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft of 1813
- 1819 map of Eastbourne
- Moule (1837; uninformative)
- Dugdale (1840; uninformative)
- 1842 Willingdon Tithe map (ESRO TD/E56)
- 1st Edition OS Map (1875)
- 2nd Edition OS Map (1899)
- 3rd Edition OS Map (1911)
- 4th Edition OS Maps (1925 & 1938)
- Later OS Maps

Information gained from the map regression exercise is contained in the Post Medieval section below.

- 3.4** The Monuments recorded on the HER are listed in Appendix 1 to this report and shown on Fig. 4. They are mentioned in the text where relevant. Historical and other sources are given as footnotes as appropriate.
- 3.5** A Site visit was undertaken on the 15th March 2013. The Site is a derelict public house that is set back from the road junction to provide limited customer car parking to its front. It is further separated from Lottbridge Drove by a wide verge of grass that sweeps past the rear pub garden and the northeast side of the building, before tapering to a halt at the entrance to the car park. The car park is level with Mountfield Road but slightly raised above the grass verge beside Lottbridge Drove (Plate 1).



Plate 1: The Site, looking northwest from the grass verge on Lottbridge Drove



Plate 2: The Site, looking southwest along the southeast boundary

- 3.6** From the roadside, the main part of the building stands two storeys high although its central mock Tudor front gable appears to house an attic room. This main building element is symmetrically portioned in design and has a steep pitched roof, two tall chimneys and a tile hung first-floor storey. The side elements to the building each comprise a single storey and also have steep pitched roofs. The larger side element to the southeast end has a chimney (Plate 2).
- 3.7** The garden is grass covered. Its northeast end comprises a lawn with two small square brick built flowerbeds. The lawn has been used for the site of a bonfire, and soil and rubbish has been piled up against its northeast corner. The middle of the garden looks to have once been fully fenced off. It contains a four-post trellis-like structure erected over a brick built flowerbed. The southwest end of the garden was a playground with a wooden playing frame and a double swing (Plate 3). With the exception of the playground, the garden was lit with lights along its sides. A patio in front of the trellis-like structure has a flight of seven steps that lead up to a raised patio and a conservatory-like building to the rear of the public house.
- 3.8** The entire southeast side of the garden lies *c.*1m below the ground surface of the adjacent land and is revetted with a concrete wall. Whilst the lawn lies at a similar height below the car park, the grass verge slopes gently down to the lawn and so a difference in height is not so perceptible. The playground lies at the same level as the back garden of the property to the southwest of the Site.
- 3.9** The area behind the public house is raised *c.*0.4m above the playground. It comprises an area of grass and loose stone behind the conservatory-like building, and a gated-off tarmac driveway and adjacent concrete yard for off-loading.



Plate 3: The Site, looking northwest
along the southwest boundary

4. Archaeological & Historical Background

- 4.0.1 This section considers each archaeological period in turn, reviewing the known archaeological resource of the area, defining its location and extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation, and quality.
- 4.0.2 Within the Study Area, three investigations have taken place to the north of the Site, close to the deserted medieval settlement of Hydneye. An evaluation excavation at 2 Sackville Road in 2010 unearthed a dark brown silty peat, which contained a few off-cuts of tanned leather of potential medieval date². This peat was also exposed during an evaluation excavation at 66 Kingston Road in 2011³, but was found to be devoid of finds. No features were recorded at this site. A watching brief at 28 Court Road in 2004 (EES14026) also proved to be archaeologically barren. In addition, several geo-archaeological events⁴ have recently been carried out at Arkwright Road to the east of the Site, with the results supplementing our knowledge of how this low-lying landscape evolved through prehistory.
- 4.0.3 The review of each period will also bring in evidence from a wider area, especially where there is little known archaeological evidence locally. This will enable a more accurate judgement to be made about the archaeological potential of the Site. This evidence will include that taken from similar landscapes and geologies.
- 4.0.4 One major factor that affects this area, and therefore the understanding of how the local landscape would have been used in any period, is the state of the Levels. During different periods this area of low-lying land may have been permanently flooded, tidally inundated or marshy ground until permanently reclaimed in the medieval period. Where such information is known it is discussed in each relevant period.

4.1 *Palaeolithic Period (750,000BC to 10,000BC)*

- 4.1.1 This period covers a huge expanse of time, during which early hominid occupation of Southern Britain was intermittent. The period is divided into warm and cold periods, with the evidence suggesting that hominid occupation occurred during some of the warm periods. Apart from a small number of exceptional sites (e.g. Boxgrove), most of the evidence for human activity in this period comes from isolated finds of stone tools, often in secondary deposits.

² Seaman, A. 2010. *An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at 2 Sackville Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex*. CBAS0168.

³ Butler, K. 2011. *An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at 66, Kingston Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex*. CBAS0190.

⁴ Mike, A. 2012. Excavations of the Willingdon Deposits at Arkwright Road, Eastbourne; a context for Shinewater and its Bronze Age activity. Version 142.4.2

- 4.1.2 No Palaeolithic flintwork has been recovered from the Site or wider Study Area. A Lower Palaeolithic handaxe (MES507) was found to the southeast at Lottbridge Drove. Most local finds of Palaeolithic flintwork come from the South Downs, with the nearest find spots being sited in the Cuckmere Valley⁵. The isolated handaxe from Lottbridge Drove is from an unusual location and is probably not in its original context.
- 4.1.3 The potential for in-situ Palaeolithic archaeology being present on the Site is considered to be low.

4.2 Mesolithic Period (10,000BC to 4,000BC)

- 4.2.1 The start of the Mesolithic period saw Britain largely covered by pine and birch woodland, which was gradually replaced by a mixed deciduous woodland that provided an ideal environment for the bands of hunter-gatherers who exploited the resources on a seasonal basis⁶. The Levels were sited above sea level during the Mesolithic period and have subsequently been covered with an accumulation of peat⁷.
- 4.2.2 There is no evidence for Mesolithic activity within the Study Area. However, there are numerous find spots of Mesolithic flintwork from around the edges of the Levels (Fig. 5), just above where the peat stopped encroaching at the 5m contour line. For instance, tranchet axe-sharpening flakes, cores, debitage, scrappers and microliths were recovered amongst other Mesolithic material to the northeast of Hampden Park, between Westham and Pevensey⁸. Further to the north, a tranchet axe⁹ has been found at Hankham, as has other Mesolithic flintwork (MES5042 and MES5051). The distribution of finds may indicate that the Levels provided an ideal landscape for hunting and fishing throughout the Mesolithic period¹⁰.
- 4.2.3 Lying at a height of 2m OD, the Site would have been sited just within the Levels. Therefore, there is a medium possibility that Mesolithic activity took place at the Site and will be observed in the archaeological record.

⁵ Wymer, J. 1999. *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain, Vol.1*. Wessex Archaeology and English Heritage.

⁶ Holgate, R. 2003. 'Late Glacial and Post-glacial Hunter-gatherers in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*. Kings Lynn: Heritage Marketing and Publications Ltd, 29-38.

⁷ Butler, C. 2002. 'A Mesolithic site and later finds at Magham Down, near Hailsham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 139-144.

⁸ Burton, C.E.C-H. 1940. 'Mesolithic and Bronze Age Flints at Westham, Pevensey', *SN&Q* **8**, 43-44.

⁹ Wymer, J.J. 1977. *Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales*. CBA Research Report **22**.

¹⁰ Butler, C. 2002. 'A Mesolithic site and later finds at Magham Down, near Hailsham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 139-144.

4.3 *Neolithic Period (4,000BC to 2,500BC)*

- 4.3.1 A number of changes occurred during the Neolithic, some of which may have had an impact on the local area. Environmental evidence suggests that some woodland was being cleared, and small-scale agricultural activities are likely to have started. However, the scatters of Neolithic flintwork and the individual finds of Neolithic axes¹¹ suggest that hunting and fishing probably continued in and around the Levels, where the marshy landscape remained largely unchanged from the preceding Mesolithic period.
- 4.3.2 Other changes in the earlier part of the Neolithic period include the construction of large-scale monuments. The closest such site is the causewayed enclosure located at Combe Hill on the South Downs above Willingdon. It would have looked out across the Levels and may have exerted an influence over this area¹².
- 4.3.3 Neolithic finds are absent from Hampden Park. Nevertheless, the likelihood of finding Neolithic artefacts at the Site is considered to be medium, on considering its location within the edge of the Levels.

4.4 *The Bronze Age (2500BC to 800BC)*

- 4.4.1 The Bronze Age saw continued clearance of the woodland in the adjacent Weald and Downland landscapes, although there is little to suggest complete clearance or widespread agriculture. The evidence implies that the Levels continued to be used for hunting and fishing, even though the peat had begun to accumulate during this period¹³, perhaps allowing greater access into the area.
- 4.4.2 A Late Bronze Age timber platform and an associated trackway (MES7375) were discovered on Shinewater Marsh, directly to the northeast of the Study Area, during road construction and landscaping in 1995. Copper-alloy artefacts, pottery and worked and burnt flint were recovered during the limited excavations (EES13959)¹⁴. This site and other trackways / causeways (MES15463 and MES16119) hint at extensive Late Bronze Age activity within the area of Shinewater Lake. The timber trackway of MES15463 is sited a short distance from the northeast boundary of the Study Area and as it runs west to east, it may have extended into this area (Fig. 6).

¹¹ Butler, C. 2002. 'A Mesolithic site and later finds at Magham Down, near Hailsham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 139-144.

¹² Oswald et al. 2001. *The Creation of Monuments*. Swindon: English Heritage.

¹³ Woodcock, A. 2003. 'The Archaeological implications of Coastal Change in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*. Heritage Marketing and Publications Ltd.

¹⁴ Greatorex, C. 2003. 'Living on the Margins? The Late Bronze Age Landscape of the Willingdon Levels', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*. Kings Lynn: Heritage Marketing and Publications Ltd.

- 4.4.3 A geo-archaeological borehole survey and later excavation were undertaken in 2011 in advance of a proposed supermarket development c.250m to the east of the Site at Arkwright Road. The peat sequence exposed at Arkwright Road began with Lower Willingdon Peat developing over Lower Alluvium in the Early Bronze Age, which has been interpreted as freshwater marsh and fen developing into peat, later associated with ponding freshwater¹⁵. After a significant marine inundation, the Upper Willingdon Peat formed in the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age with a return to ponding freshwater pools.
- 4.4.4 Given the evidence for Bronze Age activity associated with the Levels, there is a medium possibility that Bronze Age sites or finds may be found at the Site. These could be well preserved if waterlogged peat deposits are present; at Arkwright Road, the Willingdon Peats were recorded between 2.12m and c.2.6m below the ground surface (0.1 and 0.58m OD).

4.5 *The Iron Age (800BC to 43AD)*

- 4.5.1 During the Early Iron Age, the Levels are likely to have become untenable due to flooding from the sea¹⁶. This may have led to a decrease in activity in the area or more probably a retreat to higher ground.
- 4.5.2 One major feature of the Iron Age is the hillfort, of which 25 are known from Sussex. Many of these appear to have originated in the Late Bronze Age, with some having become important centres of control and redistribution in the Middle and Late Iron Age. It seems unlikely that the sphere of influence of any hillfort extended to the Levels.
- 4.5.3 The Willingdon Levels were formed in the Iron Age / Roman periods when this former lowland flooded and was then buried in alluvial deposits. At Arkwright Road, this event sealed the former prehistoric landscape beneath 0.78m of silty clay (Upper Alluvium) and marked a return of a marine and estuarine environment with saltmarsh and mudflats after one and a half to two millennia of freshwater fen carr conditions¹⁷.

¹⁵ Allen, M. 2012. Excavations of the Willingdon Deposits at Arkwright Road, Eastbourne; a context for Shinewater and its Bronze Age activity. Version 142.4.2

¹⁶ Greatorex, C. 2003. 'Living on the margins? The Late Bronze Age Landscape of the Willingdon Levels', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*. Kings Lynn: Heritage Marketing and Publications Ltd.

¹⁷ Allen, M. 2012. Excavations of the Willingdon Deposits at Arkwright Road, Eastbourne; a context for Shinewater and its Bronze Age activity. Version 142.4.2

- 4.5.4 No finds or features of Iron Age date are known from the Study Area. To the immediate south of the Study Area, two ditches and a pit were identified cut into the alluvium during an archaeological evaluation at the proposed site of St Wilfrid's Hospice¹⁸. The ditches are likely to have formed part of a Late Iron Age / early Roman field system. This site lies abreast of the 5m contour mark.
- 4.5.5 In contrast, the lower-lying Levels may have only been exploited during the Iron Age, prior to having perhaps been flooded, which has left no archaeological trace within the Study Area. There is therefore a medium chance of encountering evidence for Iron Age activity at the Site.

4.6 *The Roman Period (43AD to 410AD)*

- 4.6.1 The Roman invasion of Britain in 43AD resulted in dramatic changes to this island's social and economic environments¹⁹. It is likely that many of the rural farmsteads and associated field systems that were in existence in the Late Iron Age continued throughout the Roman period (see para. 4.5.4 above).
- 4.6.2 Villa's are almost unknown in the wider area, being predominantly concentrated on the Sussex Coastal Plain and to the immediate north of the South Downs; the closest Roman villa to the Site is in Eastbourne town centre.
- 4.6.3 The coastline in the Roman period was very much different from today (Fig. 7). The Site would have been submerged below a large body of water, with the sea having breached inland between Langney and Roselands. The large Saxon Shore Fort at Pevensey (MES4712) was built in the late 3rd century AD, on a peninsula that jutted out into the sea and provided shelter for a port (ME16194S) on its protected north side. A Roman settlement developed outside the fort at Westham. Another coastal settlement may have been sited in the area of Roselands as a possible water hole, containing Roman pottery, was discovered here during roadworks in 1929 (MES516).
- 4.6.4 The lower southeast half of the Study Area was probably inundated during the Roman period, which may be reflected by the scant evidence for a Roman presence throughout the Study Area. Roman pottery was recovered during an excavation in c.2005 at the site of a former undated mound (MES8523), located on the higher ground to the north of the Site. Given its location, there is very low potential for discovering Roman remains at the Site.

¹⁸ Dawkes, G. and Pope, M. 2010. *St Wilfrid's Hospice, Eastbourne, East Sussex: Report on an Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation*. ASE Report 2010143.

¹⁹ Rudling, D. 2003. 'Roman Rural Settlement in Sussex: Continuity and Change', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*. Kings Lynn: Heritage Marketing and Publications Ltd.

4.7 *The Saxon Period (410AD to 1066AD)*

- 4.7.1 Earl Godwin held Willingdon before 1066²⁰. There is no documentary evidence to suggest that the deserted medieval settlement of Hydneye (MES517), located to the immediate north of the Site, existed in the preceding Saxon period. There is a reference to a Saxon cemetery (MES652) having been excavated at Hydneye although this cannot be substantiated²¹.
- 4.7.2 The absence of Saxon finds and features suggests that few people lived in the Study Area during the period, as it was still marginal land on the edge of the flooded Levels. With the Site having possibly still been inundated, there is a very low likelihood of it containing evidence for Saxon activity.

4.8 *The Medieval Period (1066AD to 1500AD)*

- 4.8.1 After 1066, the Manor of Willingdon was granted to the Count of Mortain²². Willingdon had land for 36 ploughs, 60 acres of meadow and 11 salthouses. The salthouses are likely to have been sited around the edges of the Levels, and indicate the importance of this industry in the area.
- 4.8.2 Hydneye (MES517) was built on raised ground within the northern fringes of the Study Area. Limited documentary evidence details that it was a medieval port attached to Hastings. According to Turner²³, the earliest reference to Hydneye was a deed of 1229 with further mentions in charters throughout the period 1235-60 and 1308. Much of the Levels had been reclaimed by this time²⁴. However, the small harbour at Hydneye silted up between 1250 and 1350, reflecting the risk from flooding and difficulties in reclaiming marginal land²⁵.
- 4.8.3 Buildings, including a malthouse, apparently stood at the settlement site in the living memory of a local man that Turner questioned by 1867, whilst a mound (probably MES8523) was the supposed site of a windmill²⁶. Turner referred to stones and wall foundations having been found, whilst he himself observed the floor of a probable barn. Some tentative digging in c.1930 uncovered medieval pottery in many places

²⁰ Morris, J. (Ed.) 1976. *Domesday Book: Sussex*. Chichester: Phillimore & Co. Ltd.

²¹ Stevens, P.M. 1980 'Ocklynge Hill Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, Eastbourne', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **118**, 231-244.

²² Morris, J. (Ed.) 1976. *Domesday Book: Sussex*. Chichester: Phillimore & Co. Ltd.

²³ Turner, E. 1867. 'The Lost Towns of Northeye and Hydneye', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **19**, 1-35.

²⁴ Salzmann, L.F. 1910. 'The Inning of Pevensy Levels', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **53**, 33-60.

²⁵ Dulley, A.J.F. 1966. 'The Level and Port of Pevensy in the Middle Ages', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **104**, 26-45.

²⁶ Turner, E. 1867. 'The Lost Towns of Northeye and Hydneye', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **19**, 1-35.

across the site²⁷. Further medieval pottery was recovered from excavating the mound site (MES8523) in c.2005. A trench recently hand excavated at 2 Sackville Road unearthed waterlogged peat that contained several off-cuts of tanned leather, potentially of medieval date²⁸.

4.8.4 The 'Site of Hydneye' is marked on the 1st Edition OS map of 1875 (Fig 11) as a series of earthworks (see also para. 4.9.5). The HER has located these earthworks between Manor Road, Port Road and Knoll Road, with the approach route from the east crossing Hydneye Bridge and passing along Fletching Road (Fig. 4). An earthwork seen to run southwest towards the northwest end of Lottbridge Drove, at a point just to the north of the Site, may represent one side of a droveway that linked farm buildings at Hydneye with rough pasture reclaimed from the Levels. Lottbridge Drove may have originated as a droveway during the medieval period, having perhaps defined the northeast edge of this reclaimed land. A navigable channel possibly ran alongside it up to Hydneye harbour, as the remains of a possible 12th-14th century trading vessel (MES504) were discovered at the Lottbridge Drove / Seaside roundabout, to the southeast of the Study Area. Hydneye harbour would have been ideally sited if positioned at the bottom of Port Road, thereby giving direct access to Hydneye Bridge.

4.8.5 On considering its location set slightly back from Lottbridge Drove, it is probable that the Site was reclaimed and used as pasture during the medieval period. Therefore, there is a medium prospect that medieval drainage ditches / field boundaries will be found at the Site.

4.9 The Post Medieval Period (1500AD to the Present Day)

4.9.1 A letter by Henry VIII²⁹, dated 12th July 1509, commissioned the excavation of sewers through various areas including 'through the marsh of Wellyngdon and Moryngesmyll to Langneygotte, and thence to sea'.

4.9.2 Yeakell and Gardiner's map of 1778-1783³⁰ (Fig. 8) shows the Levels to have been parcelled into fields of rough pasture, drained by the sewers. The Site is located within a field at the very northwest end of Lottbridge Drove, behind where the droveway had taken a sharp bend to funnel out into an adjacent field. A track ran westwards from the funnel-shaped area, through the fields and then alongside 'Wellingden Park', to the immediate southeast of Willingdon, before reaching Ratton Manor. At this time, Willingdon stretched northwest along Willingdon Road and northeast along Church Street.

²⁷ Budgen, W. 1931. 'Report from Local Secretary: Eastbourne', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 72, 277.

²⁸ Seaman, A. 2010. *An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at 2 Sackville Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex*. CBAS0168.

²⁹ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=102620>

³⁰ <http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakelllarge36.htm>

- 4.9.3 The Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft of 1813³¹ is not as detailed as the Yeakell and Gardiner map, as it does not show the field system. It nonetheless shows Lottbridge Drove crossing the 'Bourn Level', which was accessed by a number of tracks presumably used for the movement of stock. With the same sharp bend being visible at the northwest end of the drove, little change is likely to have occurred to the Site. The track / road to Ratton was still present and passed the renamed Ratton Park. A map of Eastbourne published in 1819³² but possibly drawn by Figg in 1816, labels the open land to the west of Lottbridge Drove as 'Pasture Fields' (Fig. 9).
- 4.9.4 The Willingdon Tithe map of 1842³³ (Fig. 10) shows a pastoral landscape. The Site lay in the same field as in the late 18th century. This ditch-enclosed field (Plot 322) was owned by Lord Burlington and farmed out to William Rason. This arrangement was the same for Plot 326 to the southeast, whilst Lottbridge Drove (Plot 365) and the field that it entered (Plot 321) were both owned by Inigo Thomas and tenanted out to Arnold Denman. Lord Burlington (also known as William Cavendish, the 7th Duke of Devonshire) inherited a considerable amount of property in Eastbourne from his grandfather and his wife, Elizabeth Compton of Compton Place.
- 4.9.5 The 1st Edition OS map of 1875 (Fig. 11) shows the field with the Site to have undergone no change. The railway has cut through the field leading to the droveway although the railway could be crossed to reach the fields to the west. 'The site of Hydneye' is depicted as a complex of earthworks (see Fig. 4). By the 2nd Edition OS map of 1899, Willingdon Station (MES644), a laundry and terraced housing had been built to the west side of the railway (Fig. 12).
- 4.9.6 Hampden Park was beginning to grow by 1911, the time of the 3rd Edition OS map, whilst the land to the east of the railway was still largely a fieldscape. Two buildings and a small enclosure had been built in the field with the Site, but not the Site itself (Fig. 13). A sewage pumping station and a brickfield (MES7032)³⁴ operated in the fields to the northeast of Lottbridge Drove.
- 4.9.7 Little had changed to the east of the railway by 1925, other than the construction of further housing on Lottbridge Road (now Mountfield Road), as well as behind it on Hampden Avenue, and the establishment of allotment gardens to the west of the brick works (OS map not reproduced). The former enclosure in the field with the Site was enlarged to probably clip the west corner of the Site. By 1938 4th Edition OS map, an L-shaped building (probably the public house) stood on the Site (Fig. 12), the building to its southwest had been built, and construction of residential housing looks to have begun on the site of the medieval settlement.

³¹ <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/maps>

³² Elleray, D.R. 1995. *Eastbourne A Pictorial History*. Phillimore.

³³ ESRO TD/E56

³⁴ Beswick, M. 2001. *Brickmaking in Sussex*. Midhurst: Middleton Press.

- 4.9.8 The public house was known as the Lottbridge Arms and in 1938 its licensee was David Geo Honeysett³⁵. The Site does not appear to have changed much since then although the side yard may have differed in arrangement.
- 4.9.9 The Site is likely to have been pasture throughout the Post Medieval period until the construction of the public house probably during the period 1925-1938. It was located in the north corner of a field from at least the late 18th century onwards and so has medium potential to contain the field ditches that defined the northwest end of Lottbridge Drove, and any field drains.

³⁵ <http://pubshistory.com/SussexPubs/Eastbourne/LottbridgeArms.shtml>

5. Impact of Development

- 5.1** This Desk-based Assessment has established that there is no archaeological evidence of human activity within the Study Area until the medieval period. This strongly reflects the marginal location of the Study Area, which straddles the margins of the Levels. These lands are likely to have been exploited for their resources from prehistoric times onwards, although the Site would have witnessed no activity when submerged during the Roman period, if not sometime before and after in the Iron Age and Saxon period.
- 5.2** The Study Area was first settled in the medieval period and it is probable that the inhabitants of Hydneye made their livelihood from fishing and pastoral farming of the reclaimed Levels. At this time, the Site is likely to have part of this reclaimed land, having been sited close to the settlement at the northwest end of the harbour.
- 5.3** The Site was possibly pasture throughout the Post Medieval period. By the late 18th century, if not well before in the medieval period, the Site was located beside, and at the northwest end off, a main driveway (now Lottbridge Drove) that ran southeast through the Levels towards the coastline. Although the field with the Site was first built upon by 1911, the Site itself was not developed until sometime before 1938. This building was probably the public house that stands today.
- 5.4** The original lie of the land cannot be determined for this former area of the Levels, as it has been heavily built up to become usable. The made ground was 1.5m thick at Arkwright Road³⁶ and a similar depth would be expected within the Site. Excavation of the footings for the public house, and for its associated services and hardstanding, may have had no impact upon any buried archaeological remains. The same may be said for the creation of the pub garden, as it only lies about 1m below the surrounding land to all sides but its southwest.
- 5.5** Given the evidence accumulated during this Desk-based Assessment, the probability of finding remains from each of the different archaeological periods is shown in Table 1 below.
- 5.6** In addition, there is a high potential that below ground deposits at the Site will be of palaeo-environmental and geo-archaeological interest due to the possibility that the Willingdon Peat will contain waterlogged remains.

³⁶ Mike, A. 2012. Excavations of the Willingdon Deposits at Arkwright Road, Eastbourne; a context for Shinewater and its Bronze Age activity. Version 142.4.2

Table 1

Period	Potential
Palaeolithic	Low
Mesolithic	Medium
Neolithic	Medium
Bronze Age	Medium
Iron Age	Medium
Roman	Very Low
Saxon	Very Low
Medieval	Medium
Post Medieval	Medium

- 5.7** The proposed development at the Site will involve the demolition of the former public house and the construction of 14 mixed residential units, comprising eight flats and six houses within the one block (Fig. 15). Parking will be provided to the rear and all houses will have gardens with a storage shed.
- 5.8** The residential block will be built partly over the public house. It will stand closer to the front of the Site, where it will be built over the existing car park, and it will extend into the northeast end of the pub garden. Its footprint will, therefore, include land that has not been built upon before. Groundworks for the development may only penetrate through the made ground, and into any underlying archaeological layers, if they include piling. There is, however, greater potential for an archaeological impact within the pub garden, as it lies at a lower level to the rest of the Site. The excavation of any footings or pilings for the two houses to be built in the pub garden may cause the most damage.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1** This Desk-based Assessment has established that the Site has medium potential for producing archaeological remains dating to most of prehistory, when the Levels would have been exploited. The archaeological potential is at its lowest for the Roman and Saxon periods, during which time the Site is likely to have been submerged. Once the Levels were reclaimed, the Site has probably been pasture since the medieval period, when the nearby settlement of Hydneye existed. The landscape around the Site changed little from the late 18th century onwards, until Hampden Park started to properly encroach onto the fields to the east of the railway as early as perhaps the late 1930's. The Site has medium potential for containing medieval and Post Medieval field ditches and drains. The public house was built on the Site sometime between 1925 and 1938.
- 6.2** Any archaeological deposits within the Site, particularly relating to prehistoric activity, are likely to survive beneath a thick layer of made ground expected to be found across most of the Site, except perhaps the pub garden which is sited at a lower level.
- 6.3** Given the Site's partial location within an Archaeological Notification Area, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken prior to planning consent for the proposed development. An evaluation excavation would enable further decisions to be made regarding the mitigation strategy for either in-situ preservation of the archaeology or its preservation by record in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

7. Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Trinity Homes (UK) Ltd for appointing us to prepare the Desk-based Assessment Report, and Peter Riley for making all the arrangements. Thanks are extended to the staff of East Sussex Record Office. Chris Butler managed the project.

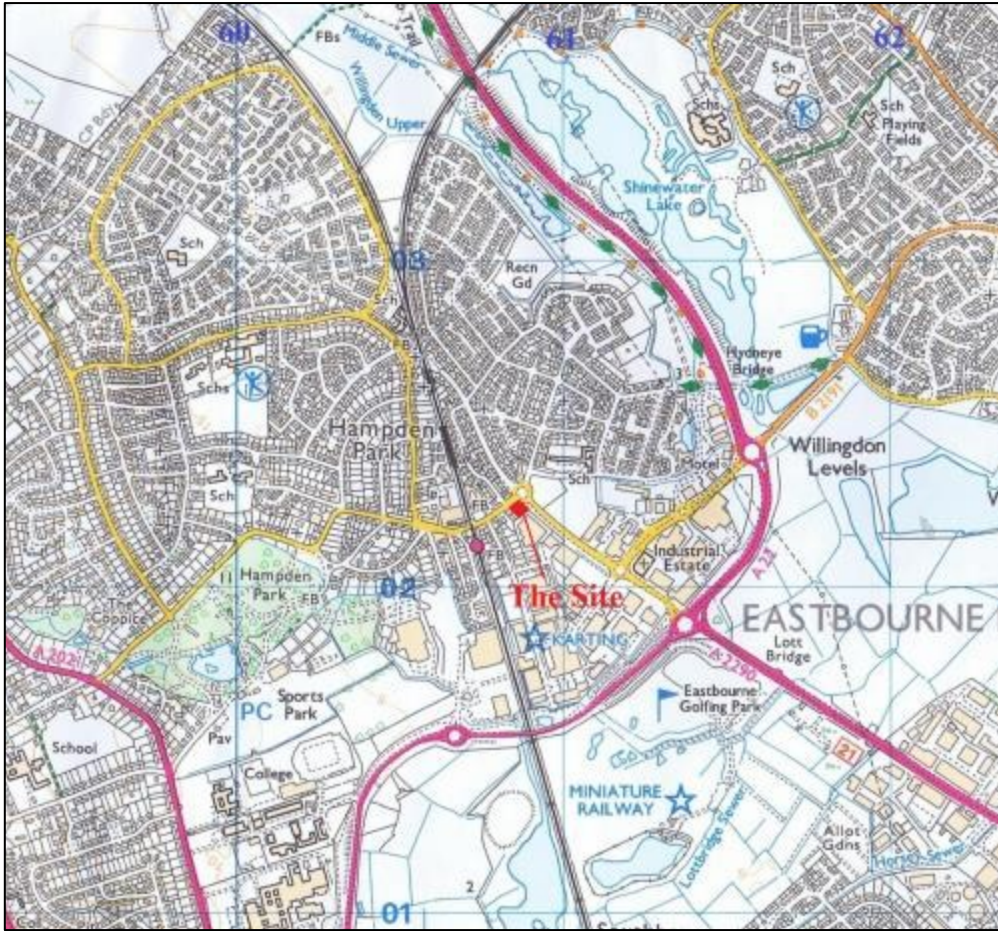


Fig. 1: The Pubb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne: Site location map
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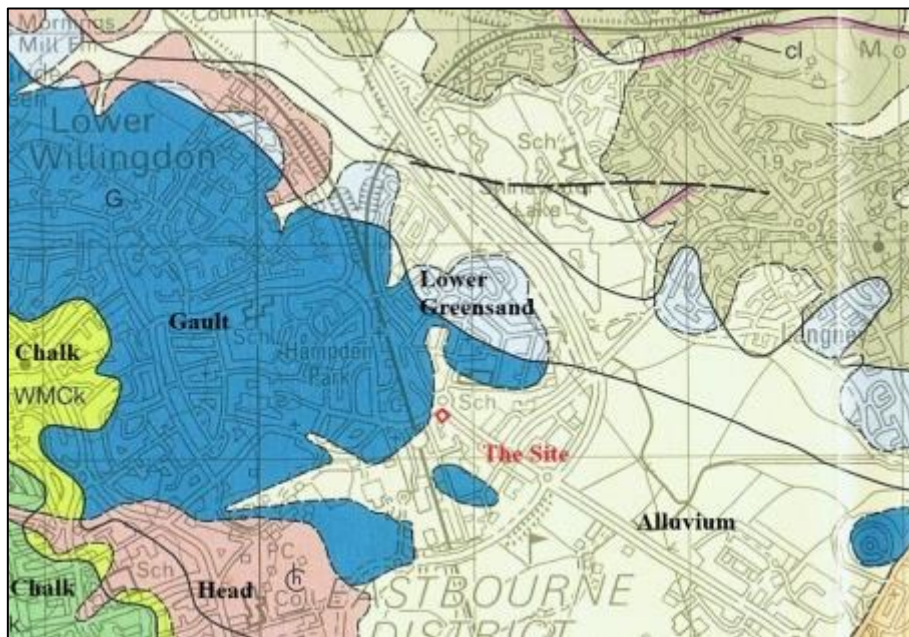


Fig. 2: The Pubb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne: Geology map
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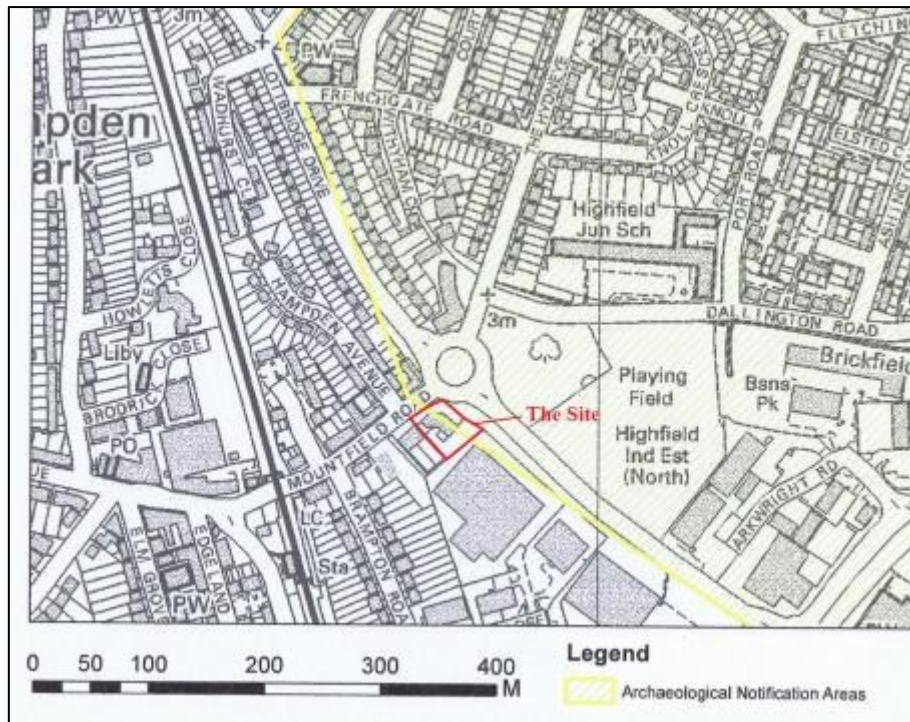


Fig. 3: The Pubb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne:
Map showing Archaeological Notification Area
(Adapted from map provided by ESCC)
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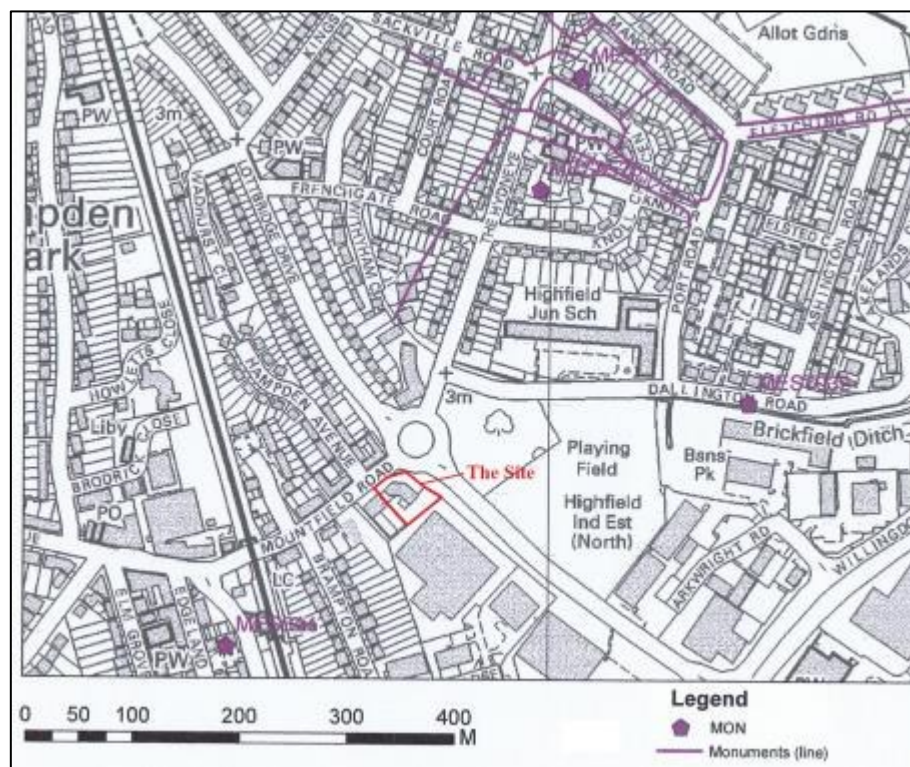


Fig. 4: The Pubb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne:
Map showing Monuments recorded on the HER
(Adapted from map provided by ESCC)
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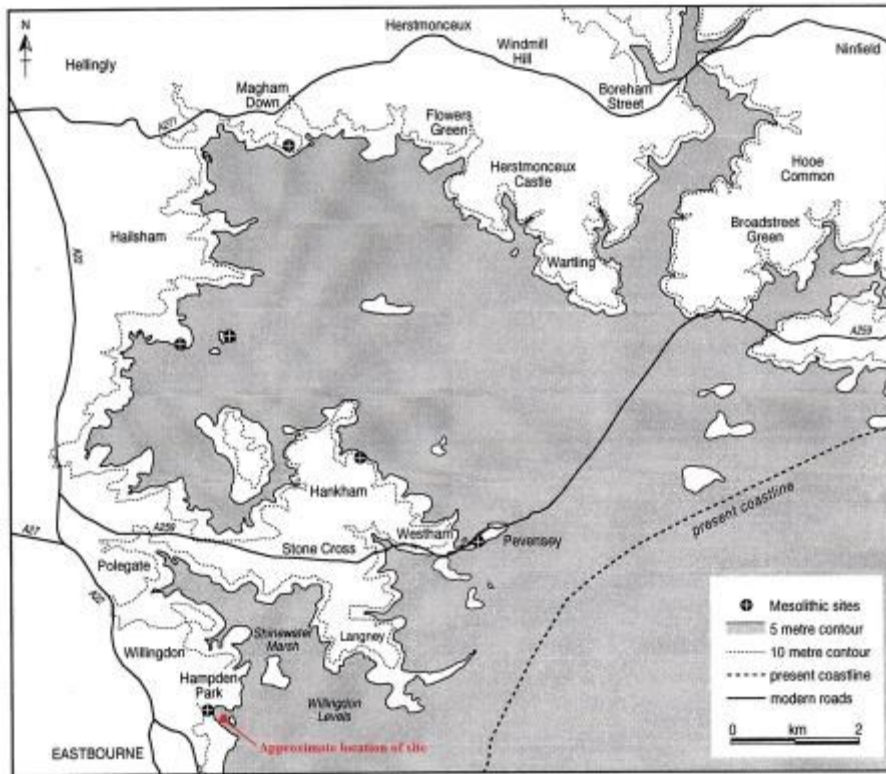


Fig. 5: The Pubb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne: Map of Pevensey Levels showing Mesolithic sites c.5m contour line
(Adapted from Butler, C. 2002)

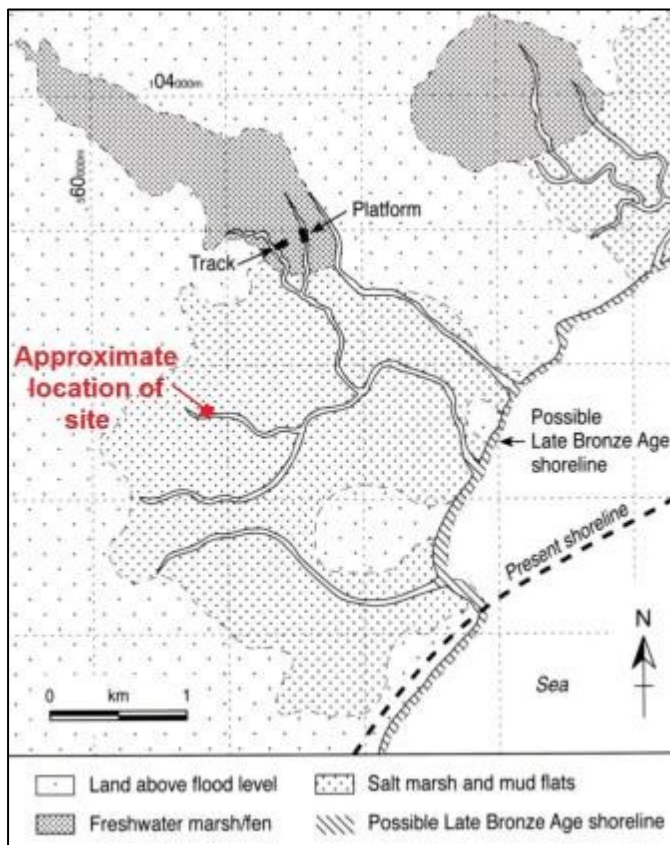


Fig. 6: The Pubb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne: Map showing location of site and Later Bronze Age Environment.
(Adapted from Greatorex 2003)

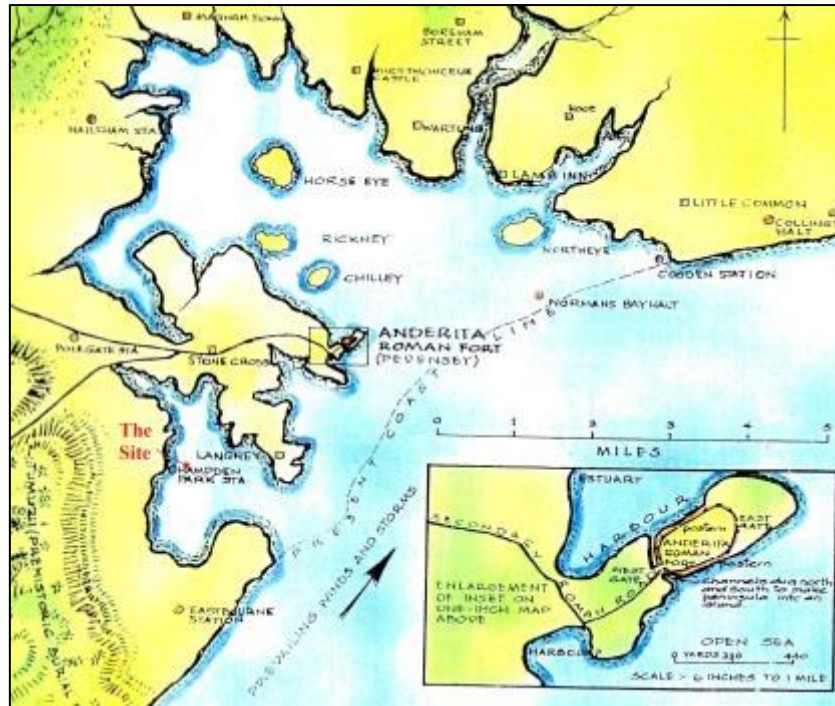


Fig. 7: The Pubb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne:
Map showing the coastline at Pevensey c.340AD
(Adapted from drawing by S. Murrell, 1980)



Fig. 8: The Pubb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne:
Yeakell and Gardiner Map (1778-1783)
(<http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/sussex.html>)

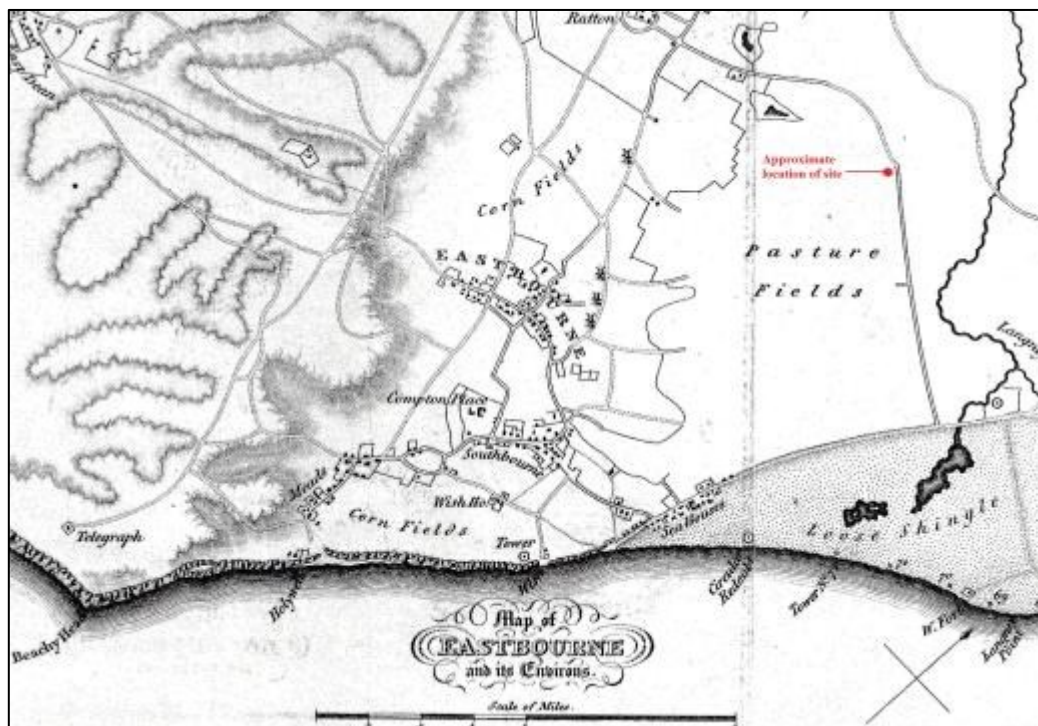


Fig. 9: The Pabb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne: Map of Eastbourne (1819)
(from Elleray, D.R. 1995. *Eastbourne A Pictorial History*)

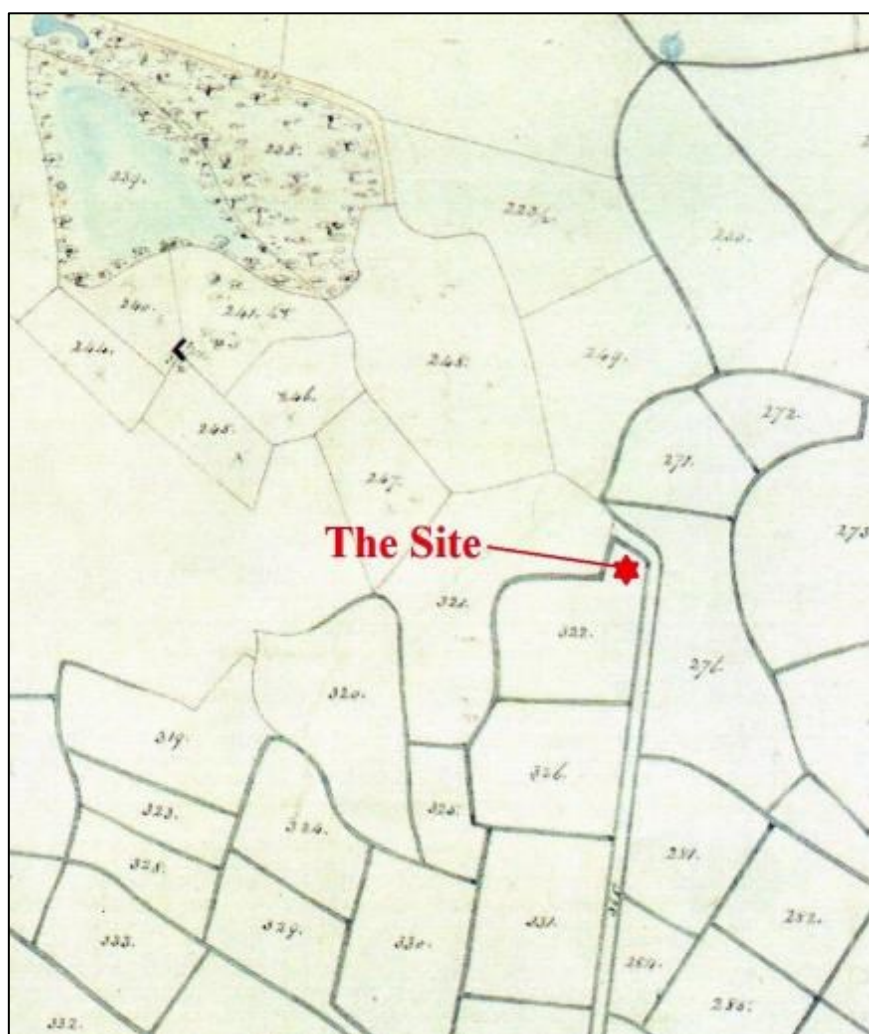


Fig. 10: The Pubb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne: Willingdon Tithe map (1842)
(ESRO TD/E56; Reproduced with permission of ESRO)

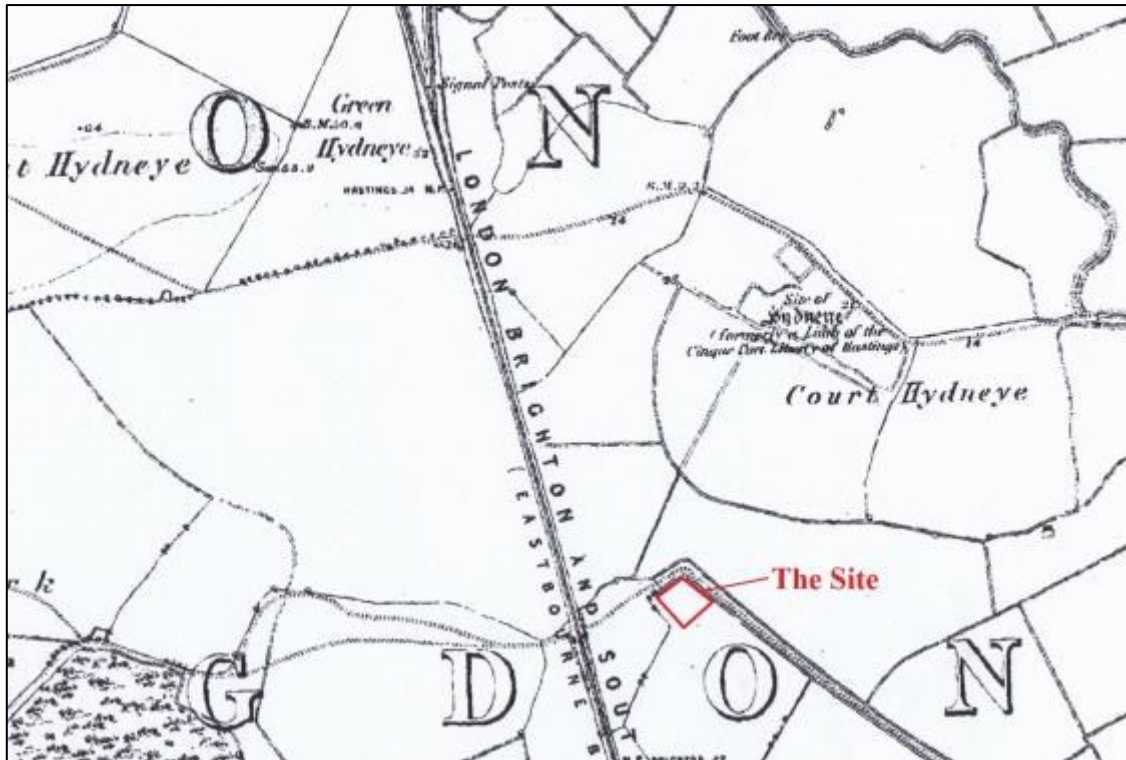


Fig. 11: The Pabb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne: 1st Edition OS map (1875)

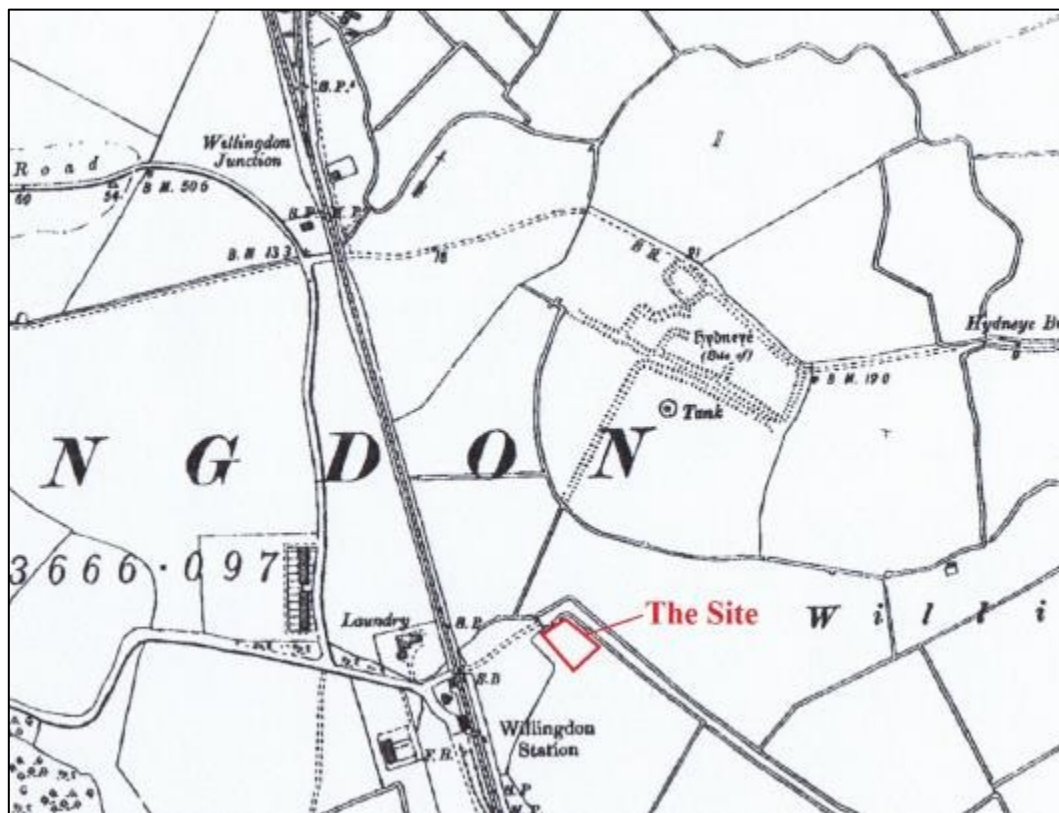


Fig. 12: The Pabb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne: 2nd Edition OS map (1899)

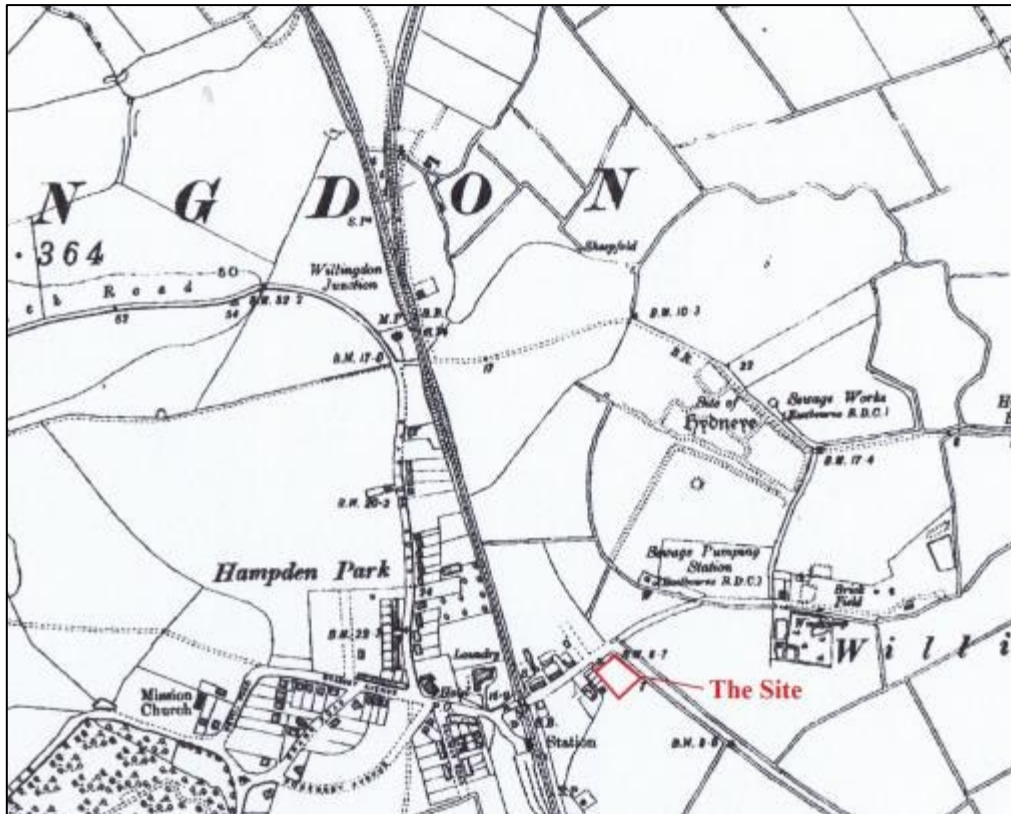


Fig. 13: The Pubb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne: 3rd Edition OS map (1911)

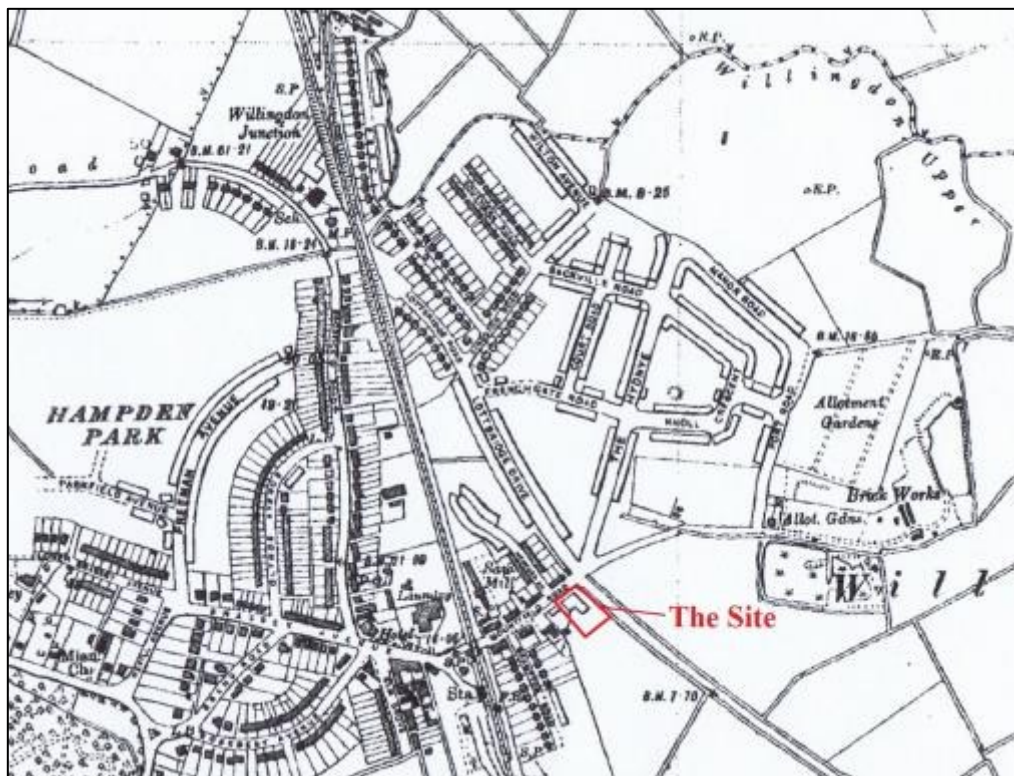


Fig. 14: The Pubb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne: 4th Edition OS map (1938)



Fig. 15: The Pabb, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne: Development Plan
(Adapted from architects drawing)

Appendix 1: Monuments Recorded on the HER

SMR No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
MES517	TQ 612 025	Medieval	Settlement and harbour	Hydneye
MES644	TQ 607 021	Post Medieval	Hampden Park Railway Station	19 th century
MES652	TQ 610 028	Saxon	Cemetery	Unsubstantiated cemetery at Hydneye.
MES7032	TQ 6119 0232	Post Medieval	Brickfield Wind pump	Goldsmith's Brickfield on Dallington Road is documented between 1908 and 1932. An associated wind pump appears on maps dated 1908-1925.
MES8523	TQ 60990 02527	Undated	Ditch Mound	Circular mound. Recorded on 2 nd Edition OS map, when it had a water tank sited on it. Present on the 3 rd and 4 th Edition OS maps but without the tank. An excavation in the garden of St Peter's Vicarage in the area of the mound recorded a ditch 0.6m wide and at least 0.4m deep. Roman and medieval pottery was recovered.
MES7033	TQ 613 025	Post Medieval	Wind pump	20 th century. Situated on the west side of Mark Martin's old brickfield pond.

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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, a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society, and until recently was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6th Form College.

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

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

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