

An Archaeological Watching Brief at 4 Winding Street, Hastings, East Sussex, TN34 3EN

NGR 582478 109537



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Planning Ref: HS/FA/06/00968

By

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Project No. 3098

February 2008

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the 10th & 11th September 2007 during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling on land at 4 Winding Street, Hastings, East Sussex (Planning Reference: HS/FA/06/00968). Foundation trenches for four walls were excavated to depths of approximately 0.7m. Trench 1 revealed the north facing section of the Hastings Town Wall thought to be 14th Century in origin. Trench 2 revealed the remains of an adjoining wall which butted up against the Town Wall (at a right angle) and is thought to be remains of a post medieval dwelling. The new development did not disturb the archaeological remains. The watching brief was successful in proving the Town Wall survived to a width of 2.5-2.8m and was in good condition.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, were commissioned by Mr Kaschewski to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks in connection with a new residential dwelling (TQ 82478 09537), (Planning Reference: HS/FA/06/00968) (Fig.1).
- 1.2 The site is situated in the Old Town of Hastings (approximately 8 metres AOD). The site is bounded to the west by 58a High St and to the south by the rear garden wall of 58 High Street (Fig. 2). No 5 Winding Street lies to the east of the development site.
- 1.3 An application for planning permission for the proposed construction of a new residential dwelling with associated services and car parking has been approved by Hastings Borough Council, (the local planning authority). In view of the archaeological potential of the site, the county archaeologist at East Sussex County Council (ESCC) advised the local planning authority that a condition be attached to the planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological work (Condition No. 6).
- 1.4 Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was not required by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) because the groundwork was a minimum distance of 2m from the old Hastings town wall. However, English Heritage (EH) was consulted on the potential impact that this development may have on the archaeology. In view of this consideration, discussions were held between Neil Griffin (ASE), Paul Roberts, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the County of East Sussex and Casper Johnson County Archaeologist of ESCC. A mitigation strategy was then prepared by Neil Griffin of ASE (2007) as part of the Project Design. This document outlined which aspects of the work were to be monitored (see 3.1).
- 1.5 The Project Design stated that the recommended programme of work should be in the form of an enhanced archaeological recording brief (otherwise referred to, for example, in the *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, as a watching brief. The Project Design was prepared according to the *Recommended Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work (Development Control) in East Sussex V3* (September 2003).
- 1.6 The aims of the watching brief were to identify, excavate and record as necessary any archaeological features that may be encountered during the groundworks. The intrusive groundworks monitored included:
 - General ground reduction/intrusive site clearance
 - Excavations for the new foundations

A specific aim was to contribute to the knowledge of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Hastings.

- 1.7 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 320/321, 1:50,000 series, Solid and Drift Edition) the site lies on Ashdown Beds.
- 1.8 The fieldwork was undertaken by Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologist) on the 10th & 11th September 2007. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Post Excavation Manager).

2. Geological and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The site of 4 Winding Street is located within the medieval boundaries of the Old Town of Hastings. The Old Town is situated in the Bourne valley to the east of Hastings Castle. The first references to a 'new town' of Hastings are found in the 1180's. It has been suggested by Martin (1995) that these references should be ascribed to the lower part of the present Old Town. The site is adjacent to a section of the line of the Old Town Wall (Fig 2). This is scheduled as an Ancient Monument under the Ancient Monument and Ancient Areas Act 1979. Archaeology South East have previously undertaken work associated with the Old Town Wall of Hastings.
- 2.2 In 1992 Archaeology South East conducted an evaluation of the development site prior to planning approval for the two-storey dwelling on behalf of Mr S. Hill at 5 Winding Street. This same development was subject to a watching brief (Riccoboni 2005). The evaluation (Barber 1992) comprised a search of the documentary and cartographic evidence and the excavation of two evaluation trenches. It is not intended to repeat the results from the analysis of the documentary evidence here, except to say that Winding Street was in existence prior to the construction of the town wall and the town wall itself is thought to be of late 14th Century date. For further information on the documentary sources the evaluation report see Barber (1992).
- 2.3 There is no intention of repeating the cartographic study which can be found in the evaluation report. However, it is important to point out that the estate map of John Collier Esq. dated 1750 showed buildings fronting onto Winding Street with open space at the back. It is thought that these buildings may have medieval or tudor origins. A study of the 1873 OS map during the preparation of this report has also revealed a building joining onto the town wall in the study area. This building seems to have had an open space to the west. Barber (1992) refers to the 1874 OS map of the area and states that it cannot be ascertained whether the buildings seen in this area are alterations to already existing buildings or new builds. It is also worth noting here that by 1938 much levelling had taken place on the site removing the buildings from the Winding Street area. John Street was then built over by a new

set of buildings (Hastings Wall Flats).

- 2.4 The principal work that has been conducted on the Old Town wall itself was by David Martin (Senior Archaeologist-Archaeology South East) and Christopher Whittick (Senior Assistant Archivist at East Sussex Record Office) (Archaeology South East, 1995, Unpub. report no. 243). This was an interpretive survey of the old town wall commissioned by Hastings Borough Council. This work provides a detailed history of the wall using all the necessary sources and should be referred to for a more in depth analysis of the structure.
- 2.5 Subsequent to the survey work, David and Barbara Martin (1998) conducted a watching brief adjacent to the Royal Standard Public House, Bourne Street. This watching brief encountered the town wall beneath the current road of Bourne Street. This report will be referred to during this report.
- 2.6 There have also been four other small archaeological investigations in close proximity of the site and along the line of the wall. Investigations by David Devenish (1981) were undertaken in advance of garden improvements and associated consolidation of the north side of the wall. The records have been lodged with Hastings Museum and Art Gallery. As with Barber (1992), Devenish (1981) recorded a fireplace built up against the northern side of the wall. This feature was tentatively dated to the 15th or 16th Century.
- 2.7 Another small trench was published by Masters and Vahey (1985) but unfortunately, the report gives insufficient information to allow the trench to be accurately plotted.
- 2.8 An excavation was also undertaken in Winding Street, by David Rudling (1975). Four 14th Century pits were encountered cut into the natural clay. Other features included two post-holes, the possible corner of a late medieval/early post-medieval building, and 18th and 19th Century pits and cottage foundations.
- 2.9 Rescue excavations were undertaken in 1988 at the former Phoenix Brewery Site, Old Town, Hastings. Three areas were investigated including the western street frontage of Bourne Street. The excavations demonstrated that the site had been intensively occupied since the 13th Century (Rudling, Barber & Martin, 1993, 73).
- 2.10 Subsequent to the archaeological evaluation carried out by Barber (1992) on the proposed development site of 5 Winding Street, a watching brief was maintained during the excavations of wall footing trenches (Planning Reference: WI440055/DM). This archaeological work revealed the remains of four post-medieval walls and a post-medieval occupation/floor layer (Riccoboni 2005).
- 2.11 The relevant HER (Historic Environment Record) information was

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provided by Gregory Chuter of East Sussex County Council. The results within a radius of 0.5km from the centre of the study area are tabulated below.

No.	HER No.	NGR	Description
1	TQ 80 NW37-MES136	8275 0956	East Hill lift opened in 1903
2	TQ 80 NW1-MES850	8284 0962	Remains of a likely windmill (C15th)
3	TQ 80 NW12-MES861	8278 0962	Round Barrow- Bronze Age tumuli
4	TQ 80 NW 13-MES862	8273 0954	Neolithic pottery, Roman and a portion of human skull with a low forehead found in a fissure 30ft deep during construction of the East Hill lift.
5	TQ 80 NW14-MES863		Medieval town of Hastings.
6	TQ 80 NW17-MES866	8260 0963	Gold ¼ Stater found during excavations of the Bourne in 1946 of Iron Age date.
7	TQ 80 NW19-MES868	8255 0957	Coin of Antoninianus of Gallienus (AD260-8).
8	TQ 80 NW20-MES869	8242 0930	Medieval pier of Elizabethan origin
9	TQ 80 NW23-MES872	8214 0946	Fissures in the cliffs below the Hastings Castle yielded Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, later prehistoric pottery and medieval pottery. The medieval pottery and bone represented refuse from the kitchen midden.
10	TQ 80 NW35-MES884	827 094	Net House (Post medieval date) These are unique and date from Elizabethan times used for storing fishing gear.
56	TQ 80 NW75	8235 0940	Battery. C18th battery. Harbour battery built in 1842, after the damage caused by winter storms.
57	TQ 80 NW76-MES1007	8288 0972	Modern folly of black arches
58	ES7188-MES7188	8252 0952 (200m by 10m)	Town Wall. Defensive wall built as early as the C14th.
59	ES7189-MES7189	8216 0940	C18 barracks and magazine serving the western battery.

2.12 The study area also contains a large number of Listed Buildings located in All Saints Street, Bourne Street, Croft Road, East Bourne Street, the High Street and Hill Street.

3. Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1 The excavations of the wall footings were undertaken by the groundwork contractors and monitored at all times by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The removal of modern concrete and some overburden was undertaken before archaeological monitoring commenced. Archaeologically sensitive areas were excavated by the on site archaeologist. Monitoring was to take place until/unless it became clear beyond reasonable doubt that no archaeological remains were present. The trenches were excavated simultaneously and were all connected to each other. The ground reduction reached a maximum depth of 0.7m.
- 3.2 When archaeological remains of significance were encountered, excavation ceased and adequate time was made available for appropriate archaeological excavation by hand to identify and record the remains as far as possible within the limits of the works.
- 3.3 The spoil from the excavations was inspected by the archaeologist to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.4 All recording was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards according to the *Institute for Archaeologists: Standard and Guidance (2001)* and the Method Statement.
- 3.5 A full photographic record (black and white and colour slide) of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South East office in Portslade and will be offered to a suitable museum in due. At the request of the landowner the finds will be returned after being studied by a specialist.

4. Results (Figs 2-4)

- 4.1 Directly beneath the previous concrete hardstandings, archaeological contexts were recorded. Excavation of the wall footing trenches revealed the following stratigraphic sequences.
- 4.2 Beneath a c. 0.20m thick layer of concrete was Context 1015, a dark greyish black silty clay with lighter brown mottling throughout. This deposit was c. 0.30m in thickness and contained crushed building materials, which included larger bricks (<100-200mm), lumps of sandstone (<100-200mm), broken tiles and occasional concrete lumps. It was thought that this was a layer of made ground, likely deposited before the concrete was laid down. Directly beneath this was Context 1014, a dark greyish brown silty clay of a friable consistency, which contained occasional crushed buildings materials (<30-70mm) dated to the 17th or 18th Centuries AD. This layer was interpreted as a post

medieval made ground deposit which was imported after the clearance of the dwellings which used to exist upon this site. Directly beneath this deposit the natural sandy clay was encountered (Context 1007). This was a mid greyish orange colour and contained evidence of bioturbation throughout.

Trench 1

- 4.3 Trench 1 was excavated along the line of the already existing garden wall of 58 High Street. It was excavated to a depth of c. 0.70m from the present ground surface and had a width of c. 0.60m. The remains of the Town Wall were encountered within this trench and on a different alignment than the garden wall of 58 High Street. The Town Wall was constructed of roughly hewn sandstone blocks of a light grey colour that come from the Lower Cretaceous Hastings Beds (<0.30m x 60mm). The stones were mostly rectangular shaped and had a minimum of four surviving courses. The wall had a step/plinth which was c. 0.20m in width. It is thought that this part of the wall would have been above ground level when the wall was constructed. The stones were bonded with a mid brownish yellow silty clay mortar with only grit inclusions (Context 1008). The northern face of the wall was buried by two deposits. The uppermost of these was Context 1014 (described in 4.2). At the base of the trench was Content 1006. This was the fill of the Town Wall construction trench 1005. It was a dark greyish brown silty clay of a friable consistency and was very difficult to distinguish from the overlaying Context 1014. The construction cut had been partly excavated within Trench 3 (see 4.10 for results). Context 1006 contained dating evidence ranging from the mid 16th to mid 18th Centuries AD.
- 4.4 Wall 1002 was the uppermost part of the wall (top step) which was shown to get gradually higher from east to west. This may indicate that the wall was better preserved towards the western end of the site. Alternatively, it may prove that the wall does rise in height towards the High Street. The roughly hewn sandstone slabs used on this part of the wall were typically 0.40m in length and 0.12m in depth. There were a maximum of three surviving courses on this part of the wall (1003), bonded with a dark brown silty clay mortar. There was no pointing visible or any surviving plaster or render. The mortar used between these stone blocks was Context 1008 (described in 4.3).
- 4.5 The stratigraphy of Trench 1 (Fig 3; Section 1) is described below (latest to earliest). Context 1000 was the upstanding garden wall of 58 High Street. This wall was constructed of large sandstone blocks (<200-250mm) (likely re-used from the Town Wall) and was of approximately 6 courses in height. The wall was painted white on its northern face. Directly beneath the wall was Context 1011, a mid white grey coloured made ground deposit, which contained small rounded pebbles, grit, occasional sandstone blocks and slate. This deposit was likely laid down to provide a stable base for wall 1000. Also recorded directly beneath wall 1000 was Context 1001, thought to be the same

as. This was likely the same as Context 1006. Directly beneath Context 1011 was Context 1010, a 0.25m thick deposit of a mid blackish brown silty clay of a firm consistency. It contained small rounded stones (2-5%), stone pieces (2%) and other crushed building materials (1%). This deposit is thought to be associated with the construction of wall 1000. In turn, beneath 1010 was Context 1009, a mid brownish orange, silty clay with a firm consistency, which included some very rare charcoal flecks. This deposit may have been a layer of mortar left behind when the stone blocks were removed from the Town Wall. The top of the Town Wall (1002) was seen beneath Context 1009.

Trench 2

- 4.6 Trench 2 was c. 4m in length and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m. The trench contained the remains of a wall (1004) of likely 16th or 17th Century date. The wall was located beneath 1016, which was a mottled yellow brown deposit of a clay silt texture. This deposit was c. 0.40m in thickness and contained frequent large limestone blocks (<200-300mm). It was interpreted as a layer of made ground likely formed as a result of the demolition of previously existing structures in this general area.
- 4.7 The wall was a minimum of 4m in length and was constructed of large sandstone and Tilgate stone blocks (<1.10m x 0.37m x 0.17m), orientated approximately north-south. The blocks were roughly hewn and squared and bonded with a thin layer of dark greyish brown, silty sand mortar which had frequent grit inclusions and occasional small specks of crushed building material (1012). The wall butted up against the Town Wall and was thought to be part of a post medieval dwelling known to occupy this area.
- 4.8 On the western side of the wall, Context 1013 was recorded within cut 1017. It was a dark brownish black colour, had a friable consistency and contained occasional fragments of Crushed Building Material (<10-20mm). It is thought 1013 and 1017 are the cut and fill of the construction trench for wall 1004, suggested by the section in Trench 4 (Fig 3; Section 2).

Trench 3

- 4.9 Trench 3 was excavated to a length of c. 4m and to a total depth of 0.70m. This trench revealed two layers of stratigraphy. Context 1014 was the latest deposit. It was c. 0.40m in depth and was a dark brownish grey colour. This deposit directly overlay Context 1007 (the natural geology).
- 4.10 The southern end of this trench showed the construction cut for the Town Wall (Figure 3; Section 3). Cut 1005 (8.05m AOD) was seen in section beneath Context 1014 (although it was very difficult to see any distinction between the two deposits). It also cut through the natural sandy clay geology. It had a steep sloping concave northern side. This cut was filled by 1006, a dark greyish brown silty clay of a friable

consistency. It contained (2-5%) grit inclusions & occasional crushed/broken tile fragments (2%). This fill was interpreted as the backfill for the construction cut of the Town Wall.

- 4.11 There were no other finds or features seen within this trench.

Trench 4

- 4.12 Trench 4 was excavated to length of 9m and to a total depth of 0.70m beneath the current ground surface (c. 7.80m AOD). In the south facing section the previous concrete hardstanding was still visible in section. The stratigraphy of this trench was as follows (latest to earliest). The concrete hardstanding was 0.22m in thickness. Beneath this was Context 1015, a 0.30m thick layer of a dark greyish black (with lighter brown mottling) silty clay. It contained crushed building materials throughout (20-30%) including bricks and large sandstone blocks, broken tiles and concrete lumps. This deposit was interpreted as a layer of modern made ground associated with the construction of the previous existing structure. Directly beneath this was Context 1014, a 0.30m thick deposit of made ground seen across the development site. The natural orange grey sand geology was seen directly beneath Context 1014.

- 4.13 At the eastern end of the trench (northern end of Trench 2) a possible construction cut for Wall 1004 was recorded (as described in 4.8 above). The edges of this cut were not clearly defined, however it was recorded as having a minimum width of c. 0.30m and had a sloping concave side

Trench 5

- 4.14 Trench 5 was excavated to a length of 4m and to a depth of c. 0.70m from the ground surface (c. 7.80m AOD). The stratigraphy of this trench was described as follows (latest to earliest). Context 1014, was the latest visible deposit and was c. 0.30m in thickness. This directly overlay the natural sand (1007).
- 4.15 At the southern end of this trench (butting against wall 1000) was a small brick culvert. Its eastern side was seen in the trench section. This small structure was made out of red bricks (<200mm x 50mm) and was of a likely Victorian date. It had a minimum of six surviving courses and was 1m in width. It was seen cutting through Context 1014 and 1007.
- 4.16 At the northern end of Trench 5 a dome shaped concrete structure was recorded, which was associated with a modern drain. This was encased in concrete and was not of archaeological significance.

5. The Finds

Elke Raemen

- 5.1 The watching brief produced only a small assemblage of finds, consisting of ceramic building material (CBM) and stone. The finds are summarised in Table 2.

Context	CBM	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Bonding Agent	Wt (g)	Spot Dates
1001	2	174					Mid 16 th to mid 18 th Century
1003			1	1384			
1004			1	650	1	804	
1006	3	106					Mid 16 th to mid 18 th Century
1012	1	58					16 th to 17 th Century
1014	4	346					17 th to 18 th Century

Table 2. Quantification of the finds from the watching brief at 4, Winding Street, Hastings.

CBM

- 5.2 The oldest piece of CBM was recovered from [1012] and consists of a medium to high fired peg tile with sparse fine sand-tempering and moderate ?siltstone inclusions to 5 mm. The fragment dates to the 16th to 17th Century. Context [1001] and [1006] contained peg tile fragments dating to the mid 16th to mid 18th Century. The pieces are medium to high fired and poorly mixed with cream clay streaks. The fragments are sparse fine sand-tempered with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 1 mm and ?siltstone inclusions to 1 mm. A fragment from [1001] contains a diamond-shaped peg hole. Two peg tile fragments from [1014] are of 17th to 18th Century date and are medium to high fired with sparse fine sand-tempering and occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm and occasional ?siltstone inclusions to 1 mm. A third piece is of a similar fabric but more granular.

- 5.3 Only one brick fragment was recovered, which is medium fired and moderate fine sand-tempered with moderate iron oxide inclusions to 4 mm. The piece is from [1014] and dates to the 17th to 18th Century.

Other finds

- 5.4 Two pieces of stone were recovered. An unworked piece of Tilgate stone was recovered from [1004] and [1003] contained a water worn piece of Hastings Beds sandstone.
- 5.5 In addition, a sample of the bonding agent ([1008]) for the town wall [1003] was taken, which consists of a dull yellow sandy clay with occasional small fragments of Hastings Beds sandstone.

Potential

5.6 The assemblage has no potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

6. Discussion

6.1 The watching brief at 5 Winding Street proved useful as archaeological remains were encountered and recorded. These results have helped to give a better understanding of the Town Wall in this area of Hastings.

6.2 Due to the size of the excavation it is difficult to make accurate interpretations of the site in the wider context. However, some conclusions can be made as to the possible date and function of the features discovered.

6.3 Trench 1 established that the northern side of the Town Wall exists in good condition below the present ground level and a garden wall (1000). The full width of the Town Wall in this area is now known to be 2.80m at its widest point. The wall narrows towards the eastern side of the site (2.50m in width) and is thought to narrow even further where Barber did his 1992 evaluation (plus later watching brief by Riccoboni 2005) to c. 2m in thickness. Martin's (1995) watching brief within a southern water trench adjacent to the Royal Standard Public House, located the Town Wall and recorded its width to be 2.6m. It was constructed of three distinct elements (two skins of external facing supporting a central core). The northern skin was constructed of random sized slabs of Tilgate stone—some exceptionally large-bedded in a soft, sandy lime mortar. This description was very similar to the northern 'skin' or face of Town Wall recorded during this watching brief. It was not known whether the northern 'skin' and the central core were constructed as part of the same scheme as the southern section or whether they were added as a subsequent thickening of the wall. From the evidence obtained from this watching brief it is still not possible to ascertain this based upon the small area available for inspection.

6.4 The tile retrieved from the fill of the construction cut of the Town Wall was dated between the 16th and 18th Centuries. Interestingly, this matches the finds from the fill of the construction cut of the northern side of the wall described by Martin (1995) as 16th Century. However, all the finds from the construction trench (1006) were from the top of the fill and may therefore be residual. However, it is likely that the final infilling of the Town Wall construction trench took place during the 16th Century. It may also lend support for the idea that this part of the wall may have been a later widening scheme, with the original southern face of the Town Wall being built in the 14th Century and the later thickening of the wall in the 16th Century.

6.5 Wall 1004, which was seen to butt up against the Town Wall (1003) was thought to be a later dwelling which used the Town Wall as a supporting wall. Tile collected from the mortar of wall 1004 was dated to the 16th or 17th Centuries. In Barber's evaluation of 5 Winding Street

a fireplace was recorded built against the northern side of the wall. Devenish (1981) also tentatively dated a fireplace to the 15th or 16th Century butting against the Town Wall (as it was constructed of Flemish style bricks). In the documentary sources this area of open land was recorded as *the Wynnyng Land, The Wyndinge Lande, Wynnum Land, Wynninge Lande* or *Winding Land* (Martin 1995, 26) but by 1603 the land only stretched as far as the western side of the current Winding Street. Therefore any 16th or 17th Century buildings in this area would equate with documentary evidence. It was on this land that the Hundred courts and town elections were anciently held (Martin 1995 27). However, the evidence from previous work and now the structural remains recorded during this watching brief, suggest that a row of cottages existed butting up against the Town Wall in the 16th or 17th Century. It may have been possible for a row of cottages to have existed upon this land against the wall, while the land sometimes known as Hundred Place was still in use as open land used for courts and town elections. After all, it was known that the waste built up adjacent to the town wall had a separate identity to the Winding Land to its north (Martin 1995, 27). It is difficult to make any further interpretations of this possible structure due to limited size of the excavations.

- 6.6 The 'Town Walk' was in existence from at least 1650 (and quite probably a long time before) and consisted of open ground owned by the corporation. The 1801 conveyance states the Town Walk was 'upon which or some part of which the hundred court or court leet had been immemorially held'. By 1750 the Town Walk was restricted to the High Street end of the wall with the Winding Street end occupied by the rear plot of 57 High Street. (Martin 1995, 18-19) It is unclear whether the Town Walk of 1750 and later was part of a once larger area of open ground which extended all the way along this section of the Town Wall from the High Street in the west to Winding Lane in the east. If this was so the 'Walk' would have provided a means of access along the rear of the wall (Martin 1995, 23). The 1992 evaluation proved that the cellar discovered formed the eastern extension of the boundary between Town Walk and 57 High Street (Martin, 1995, 23). In other words, a gap existed between the structure which stood above this cellar and the Town Wall. This would have provided access along the Town Walk. However, the fireplace structure recorded by Barber did butt up against the Town Wall as did the fireplace recorded by Devenish (1981) and the wall recorded during this watching brief (1004). This may suggest that these structures were built before the Town Walk existed sometime around 1650.
- 6.7 The stratigraphy observed in the rest of the trenches (not associated with the Town Wall (or any other later structures) proved that a layer of made ground (Context 1014) existed directly above natural sandy clay located at a height of c. 7.80m AOD. It is very noticeable that to the south of the Town Wall is a dramatic drop in ground level of c. 2m. This supports the current hypothesis that the Town Wall was built along the

line of a bank or a shelf formed by the erosion of the sea during the inundations of the 13th Century and later.

- 6.8 A confidence rating is high that the watching brief achieved the best possible results within the limits of the excavations.

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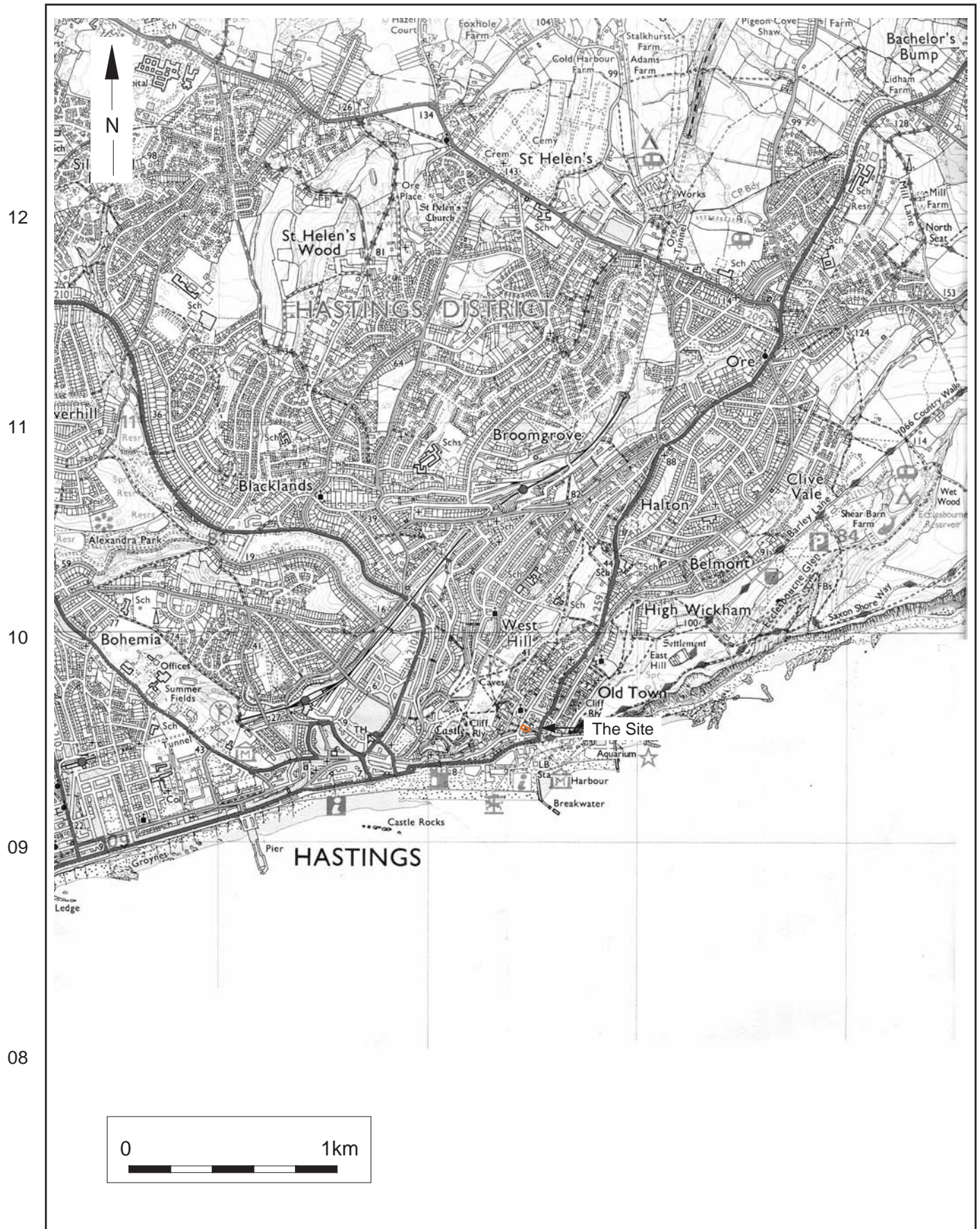
HER Summary Form

Site Code	HWS 05					
Identification Name and Address	4 Winding Street, Hastings, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Rother District, East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 82478 09537					
Geology	Ashhurst Beds					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3098					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 10 & 11 th Sep 2007	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mr Kaschewski					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin and Louise Rayner					
Project Supervisor	Paul Riccoboni					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary. <i>An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the 10th & 11th September 2007 during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling on land at 4 Winding Street, Hastings, East Sussex (Planning Reference: HS/FA/06/00968). Foundation trenches for four walls were excavated to depths of approximately 0.7m. Trench 1 revealed the north facing section of the Hastings Town Wall thought to be 14th Century in origin. Trench 2 revealed the remains of an adjoining wall which butted up against the Town Wall (at a right angle) and is thought to be remains of a post medieval dwelling. The new development did not disturb the archaeological remains. The watching brief was successful in proving the Town Wall survived to a width of 2.5-2.8m and was in good condition.</i></p>						

OASIS ID: archaeol6-31544	
Project details	
Project name	4 Winding Street, Hastings, East Sussex
Short description of the project	<i>An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the 10th & 11th September 2007 during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling on land at 4 Winding Street, Hastings, East Sussex (Planning Reference: HS/FA/06/00968). Foundation trenches for four walls were excavated to depths of approximately 0.7m. Trench 1 revealed the north facing section of the Hastings Town Wall thought to be 14th Century in origin. Trench 2 revealed the remains of an adjoining wall which butted up against the Town Wall (at a right angle) and is thought to be remains of a post medieval dwelling. The new development did not disturb the archaeological remains. The watching brief was successful in proving the Town Wall survived to a width of 2.5-2.8m and was in good condition.</i>
Project dates	Start: 10-09-2007 End: 11-09-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	HS/FA/06/00968 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	HWS05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	WALL Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX HASTINGS HASTINGS 4 Winding Street
Postcode	TN34 3EN
Study area	10.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 82478 09537 50.8559053931 0.592938073731 50 51 21 N 000 35 34 E Point
Height OD	Min: 7.80m Max: 8.20m

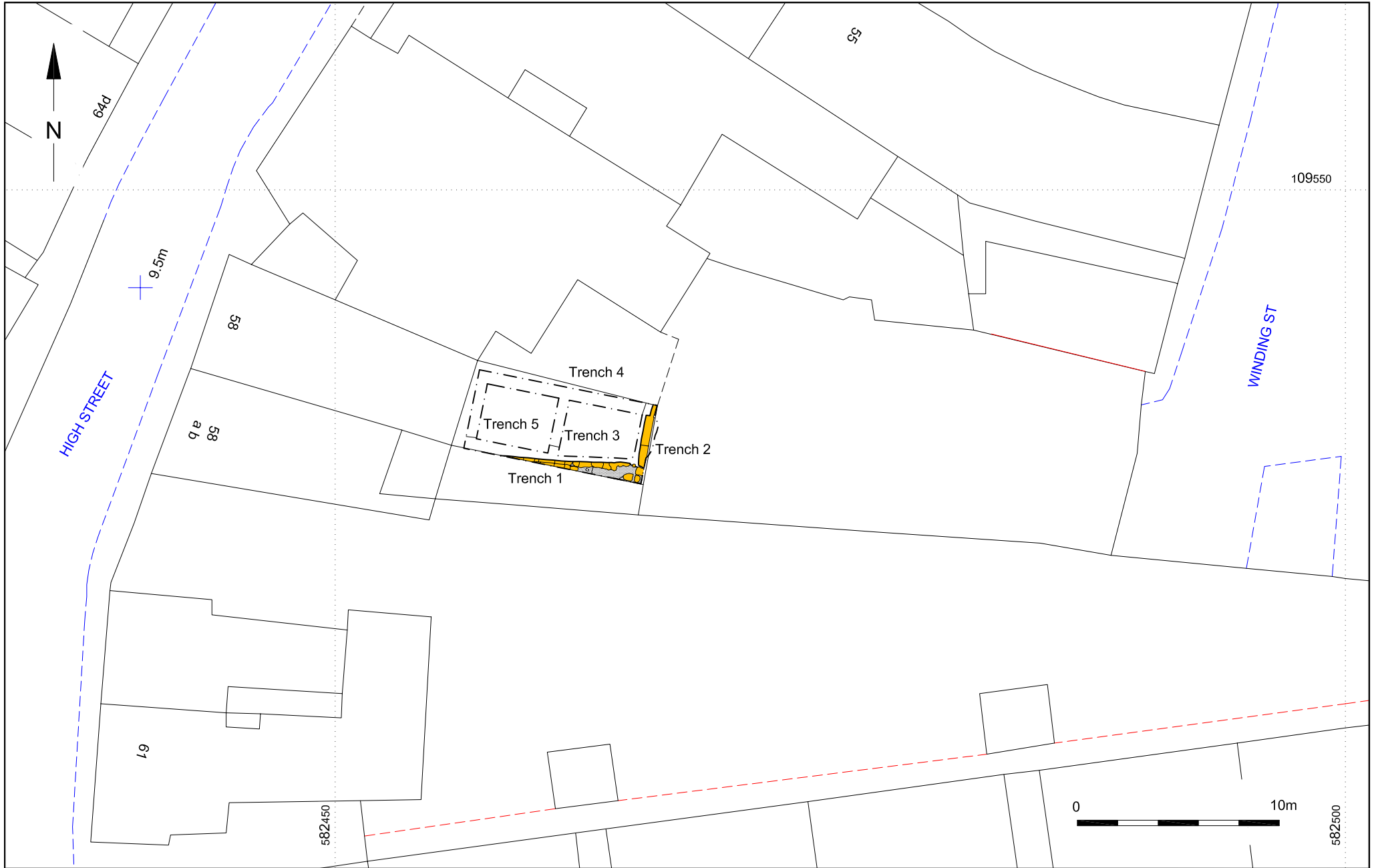
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Paul Riccoboni
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr U Kaschewski
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Hastings Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Hastings Museum
Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Hastings Museum
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Diary','Drawing','Map','Context sheet','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A watching brief at 4 Winding Street, Hastings, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Riccoboni, P
Other bibliographic	3098

details	
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	Bound, formatted report
Entered by	Paul Riccoboni (tcrnpr@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	19 September 2007

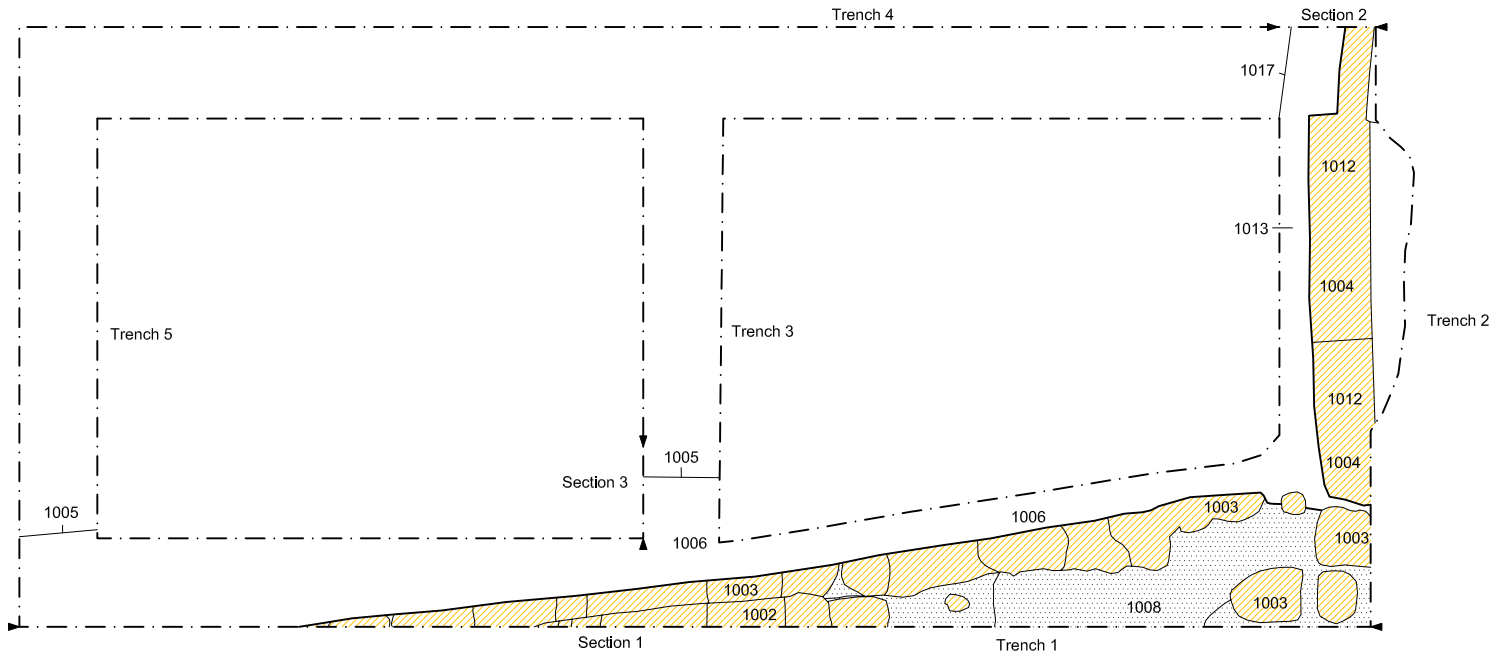




© Archaeology South-East		4 Winding Street, Hastings		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3098	Feb 2008	Site Location Plan		
Report Ref: 2007115	Drawn by: SM			

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© Archaeology South-East		4 Winding Street, Hastings	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3098	Feb 2008	Site Plan	
Report Ref: 2007115	Drawn by: SM		



 Sandstone
 Mortar

