

EAST HILL,
HASTINGS, EAST SUSSEX
A LANDSCAPE SURVEY AND
INVESTIGATION

SURVEY REPORT

Michael Fradley and Sarah Newsome



**EAST HILL
HASTINGS
EAST SUSSEX**

A Landscape Survey and Investigation

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SUMMARY

An analytical earthwork survey of the promontory known as East Hill, Hastings was undertaken between March and October 2007 and encompassed all accessible areas of the ridge including the central enclosure and the presumed prehistoric earthwork which cuts off the ridge at its eastern end. The survey and subsequent analysis revealed possible phasing within the prehistoric earthwork and cast doubt on the interpretation of the central enclosure as a chapel site. The promontory's recent history has been one of quarrying, military training and recreational activities.

CONTRIBUTORS

The survey was undertaken by Michael Fradley and Sarah Newsome (Archaeological Survey and Investigation - Cambridge). The final survey drawing was produced by Phil Sinton (Imaging, Graphics and Survey – York) and the report produced by Michael Fradley and Sarah Newsome with contributions from David McOmish.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

English Heritage would like to thank Hastings Borough Council and the owners of Rocklands Caravan Park for their help in facilitating the survey.

ARCHIVE LOCATION

The project archive is located at the National Monuments Record, Swindon.

DATE OF SURVEY

March – October 2007

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INTRODUCTION

Between March and October 2007, an analytical earthwork survey of East Hill, part of Hastings Country Park, was undertaken by the English Heritage Archaeological Survey and Investigation team. Two notable but poorly understood monuments are located on East Hill; the rampart of a possible Iron Age promontory fort cutting off the eastern approaches to the headland, and the supposed St George's churchyard enclosure, 175m to the west, both designated within a unified Scheduled Ancient Monument grouping (SAM East Sussex 12870). As well as these, at the far western end of the surveyed area, there are the low and denuded remains of a beacon site which may itself have been superimposed upon an earlier mound. Elsewhere, regular terraces, which are part of a field system, and irregular levelled areas were noted alongside the remnants of a pitch-and-putt course and other municipal/civic facilities including football and cricket pitches. The survey was undertaken in order to enhance understanding of the archaeological history of East Hill and its surrounding landscape and the results of the survey will help Hastings Borough Council to improve future management and appreciation of East Hill. The survey complements and builds upon the results of a recent survey of the wider country park undertaken by Archaeology SouthEast (James 2006).



Figure 1: The location of East Hill, Hastings.

East Hill is located to the east of Hastings Old Town (TQ 8318 0987) and forms the western end of Hastings Country Park which stretches from Fairlight Down in the north to Firehills in the east. It is also within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The park, covering an area of 24 hectares, was established in 1971, although parts of East Hill had been acquired by the borough for use as a public open space from at least 1886 (Padgham 2004, 2). Today East Hill comprises open, short sward managed

grassland, with smaller areas of gorse and other dense vegetation. Much of the length of the main earthwork bank is swathed in scrub and hawthorn shrubs punctuated occasionally by a variety of deciduous trees. A large strip along the southern side of the hill is fenced off as a security measure against land slippage and erosion, and was, therefore, omitted from the area surveyed.



Plate 1: East Hill viewed from Castle Hill, 600m to the west © David McOmish

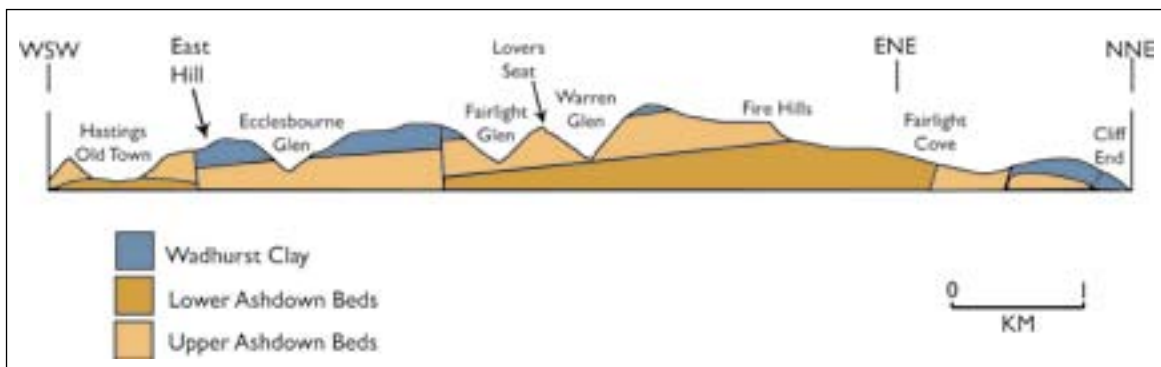


Figure 2: Geological cross-section of East Hill (based on diagram in Hastings Country Park Visitor Centre)

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

East Hill is a sandstone promontory of the Upper Ashdown Beds, with a significant capping of Wadhurst Clay inland on the eastern side of the hill, and as a result is heavily susceptible to erosion and surface slippage (James 2006, 3). Coastal barriers across the Hastings seafront, designed to minimise the impact of coastal erosion, extend for only a short distance along the seaward face of East Hill. As a result, the headland is witnessing increased exposure to tidal surges and erosion is accelerating along this section of coastline. The promontory is a locally prominent headland that attains a maximum height of 120m above OD and overlooks the modern town of Hastings from which it is accessible by a steeply inclined cliff lift. It is a dramatic location enhanced by steep and unstable slopes on the west and north, and by sharply defined sea cliffs on the south. Evidence for earlier landslips, in the form of irregular levelled platforms, is apparent on both the northern and southern sides. The approach from the east is across more level terrain but the large earthen bank flanks the western side of a shallow re-entrant valley that extends north from the sea cliffs.



Plate 2: Sandstone exposure on coastal cliff near East Hill © Michael Fradley

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Definitive evidence of prehistoric activity on East Hill is limited. Reports of a Neanderthal skull discovered in 1901 in a rock fissure during the construction of the East Hill lift have been viewed sceptically, particularly given that Charles Dawson, creator of the Piltdown Man hoax, was undertaking research in Hastings at this time (Baines 1986, xii). Alongside the hominin remains, pottery of Neolithic and Roman date was recovered. Flint scatters of Mesolithic and Neolithic date have been found elsewhere in the country park, although not on East Hill itself (James 2006, 14).

A number of 'tumuli', of presumed Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date, are recorded in the National Monument Record (NMR). These were mentioned in the early 20th century as having been destroyed after a landslip on the Wadhurst Clay at the south-west corner of East Hill during an earlier (?19th century) earth movement (NMR Number TQ 80 NW 12). Although this is in itself not improbable, the Wadhurst Clay is thought to be located further inland, and to the east rather than west side of the hill. The low, roughly circular, mound located at the south-west corner of East Hill, which now hosts a beacon pillar, has been interpreted as the site of a late medieval windmill, and may well have reused a pre-existing round barrow. Poorly recorded excavations in 1856 by the then mayor of Hastings, Thomas Ross, uncovered in the vicinity of the mound, amongst a large number of burials, a single empty stone cist grave and elsewhere a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (Ross 1857, 366). The occurrence of a cist grave in the proximity of (and potentially within) the low circular mound suggests the possibility of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age funerary activity in this area. Other elements of the 1856 excavation will be discussed below.

The (presumed) principal evidence for later prehistoric activity on East Hill is the remains of a large earthen bank at the north-east end of the surveyed area, mostly outside the country park in the grounds of the Rocklands Caravan Park. The only recorded excavation of the bank occurred on its east side in 2003 in advance of a proposed development and demonstrated that (in the excavated area at least) no outer ditch was present. There was a presumption that this had been removed by quarrying and landscaping with a belief that a large quantity of material, 3m in depth, had been extracted. The only finds uncovered were crude worked flints of possible Bronze Age and Iron Age date, the earliest of which probably related to pre-bank activity, and cobbles (Priestley Bell 2004, 7). These are rounded lint beach pebbles, not naturally occurring in the Ashdown Sands and so must have been collected from a local (off-site) source. Their function is unknown but Priestley Bell considers a number of possibilities, including their use as sling stones, concluding that they, '...were all probably associated with the occupation of the hillfort.' (ibid., 7).

Although there are a number of reports of Roman coins and other finds from East Hill, these are poorly recorded (Moore 1974, 168; James 2006, 16). The large sub-rectangular enclosure in the centre of East Hill (TQ 8320 0988) known as St. George's Chapel, has been interpreted as a Roman station or camp (Baines 1986, 2). A Roman coin hoard, consisting of coins of Hadrian (AD 117-38) and Constantine (AD 305-37) was found here in circa 1840, but this was likely to be residual in nature as more reliable material

indicates a late post-medieval date for St George's Chapel (NMR Number TQ 80 NW 8; Moore 1974, 168). Close by, however, J Manwaring Baines of Hastings Museum reported the discovery of Roman tesserae near Rocklands circa 1957 (NMR Number TQ 80 NW 3). Unfortunately, this find has not been confirmed, and no evidence has come to light of any related Roman structure in the area but Scott has listed this as a possible villa location (Scott 1993, 59).

Thomas Ross began his 1856 excavations on the low mound close to the south-west of East Hill believing it to be the site of a Roman tower. In addition to the cist burial and barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, he also uncovered approximately 40 inhumations located between 0.3m to 0.6m beneath the ground surface, and a stone wall 30.0m in length running east-west which, at its western end, turned south towards the cliff edge. The inhumations were laid very close to each other, without coffins and on a bed of charcoal, although no orientation was recorded (Ross 1857, 366). The skulls rested on hollow boulders and oyster shells, and iron rivets were found on the right-hand side of the chest of some examples (Ross 1861, 308).

Dating the cemetery based on the ambiguous evidence given by Ross has been problematic, although the general conclusion has been that it is early medieval in date (James 2006, 17). The occurrence of charcoal burials has been noted as a late Saxon practice in ecclesiastical and urban contexts, and is also known from earlier Scandinavian examples, while the placement of stones by the heads of inhumations has also been recorded in a late Saxon context (Holden 1974, 160-1; Hadley 2001, 98-9; Williams 2006, 122). The date and function of the stone wall remains unresolved and no description is given of its exact relationship with the cemetery. It may well be that a prehistoric barrow was re-used in the early medieval period (Williams 1997, 1-32; Lucy 2000, 124-30) as has been noted at a number of other sites (see, for example - http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-769-1/ahds/dissemination/pdf/vol141/41_001_032.pdf).

The large earthen bank has also been considered medieval in date by OGS Crawford (NMR Number TQ 80 NW 7). According to the Burghal Hidage there was a burh at Hastings, although very little evidence of Saxon material has been uncovered in the vicinity of the town. An argument has been put forward that Pevensey was the site of the burh, with Hastings being referred to in a regional rather than site-specific context (Combes and Lyne 1995, 213-4).

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE SITE

During the later medieval period East Hill formed part of Fécamp Abbey's Hastings estate which encompassed much of the town and hinterland east of the High Street. This land was held through the manor of Brede and its church of St. George, and by the 16th century East Hill was referred to as St. George's Hill (ESRO: AMS109). It is now largely accepted that it is this link which gave rise to the popular interpretation of the earthwork enclosure on the crest of East Hill (TQ 8320 0988) as St. George's Churchyard, the site of a late medieval chapel and burial ground (Padgham 2004, 2). The belief that this had previously been a church appears to stem in the documentary record from guides to Hastings produced from the late 18th century which suggested that the site had been levelled in recent memory (detail on NMR Monument Report TQ 80 NW 8). John Collier's estate map from 1750, however, shows a field enclosure on the site of the present earthwork and states that it was then a beacon site, with no reference to any ecclesiastical function (ESRO: SAY/1415). It seems highly unusual, given the remote nature of East Hill, that either a late medieval chapel or burial ground were located here. Interestingly, there are anecdotal mentions at various times of skeletons and structures being revealed as the cliff face at East Hill collapsed, perhaps a reference to the landslide discussed above. These are probably part of the early medieval cemetery excavated by Ross and imply that the site was previously far more extensive and has suffered from severe coastal erosion.

It has been suggested that East Hill was maintained as common land during the later medieval period due to the place-name of Minnis at Minnis Rock, which reputedly came from the Middle English term for common waste (James 2006, 19). It would seem unlikely, however, that it was not utilised more intensively given its proximity to the town of Hastings which prospered as one of the Cinque Ports at this time. A windmill may have been extant from the 14th century, possibly reusing the barrow mound in the south-west corner (Baines 1986, 270), and the field system recorded on the 1750 estate map may have been of medieval or earlier origin, and thus evidence of agricultural use (ESRO: SAY/1415). The view that the enclosure site on East Hill was glebe land attached to All Saints Church throughout the medieval period is also questionable, given that it was not referred to as such on the 1750 map. It may be that it was donated or sold at some point between 1750 and the survey for the tithe map in 1839 when it was recorded as glebe land and the previous enclosure system had largely been abandoned, the hill being recorded as under pasture (ESRO: PAR361/6/2/1-2).

As discussed above the dominant post-medieval use of East Hill appears to have been one of enclosed cultivation. The use of the enclosure site as a beacon location is understandable as it is situated on the crest of a ridge which provides extensive views to the east and west, as well as inland, in a way that is not available in the town of Hastings itself. It is uncertain how long the site had functioned as a beacon prior to 1750, although Kitchen (1986, 189) notes that it was an unusually late addition to the beacons of East Sussex.

East Hill has been identified as a likely mustering location for local militias in the 18th century (Baines 1986, 191). Barracks were established nearby at Halton in 1797 while

the future Duke of Wellington was based in Hastings; the owner of East Hill, Edward Millward, raised his own volunteer cavalry troop during the Napoleonic wars (Longstaff-Tyrell 2002, 13). It seems likely that the open space provided by East Hill would have been utilised by these troops and a contemporary watercolour by David Cox Jnr of Hastings Old Town from East Hill depicts a pair of uniformed soldiers at rest in the foreground at the edge of the hill. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch map of 1875 shows that a long range (600 yards) volunteer rifle range was extant on East Hill with a flag staff and firing position at (TQ 8325 0983) and a target eastwards across Ecclesbourne Glen at (TQ 8380 1005). By the time of the 1909 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition map this had been adapted with two extra firing positions created every 100 yards closer to the target up to a distance of 400 yards.

East Hill was purchased by the Borough of Hastings in 1886 for use as a public open space (James 2006, 25). Golf courses were established on the hill from 1895, and despite the nearby rifle range, East Hill developed into a dedicated leisure facility (James 2006, 24). The East Hill lift with its distinctive stone-built machinery house with parapets was constructed at the beginning of the 20th century, making the site more accessible, while allotment gardens were made available in the earthwork enclosure soon afterwards. During the 20th century other facilities were provided on the hill including four football pitches, a cricket pitch and athletic sand pits, while one aerial photograph shows hand gliders at rest on the hill. The sporting facilities have been removed and this section of the country park is now used as a basic recreational facility maintained by Hastings Borough Council.

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE REMAINS

Prehistoric round barrow

The circular mound at the western end of the survey area most probably represents the remains of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age round barrow, and with the exception of the (possibly) later prehistoric rampart, is the only potential earthwork evidence of prehistoric activity on East Hill. The mound is 15.0m in diameter, and though heavily degraded, survives as an earthwork up to 0.4m high. It has been subsequently re-used to host a windmill and a Second World War L-shaped slit trench was cut into the eastern side of the mound, while more recently a ceremonial beacon has been installed on the top. The account of excavations in the 19th century would also suggest that the barrow may have been used as a focus for a late Saxon cemetery.



Plate 3: Putative round barrow now hosting beacon pole and cage, close to the south-western apex of the survey area © David McOmish

Later prehistoric rampart

The earthwork rampart at the eastern end of East Hill is orientated northwest-southeast and is at least 144m in length. Its northernmost extent is broken by the current entranceway hosting a track way, 4m wide. Unfortunately, its northern terminal could not be surveyed due to dense vegetation cover. Subsequent analysis of aerial photographs has suggested that a smaller bank and ditch continued the line of bank to the north-north-west; that a boundary continued in this direction is apparently

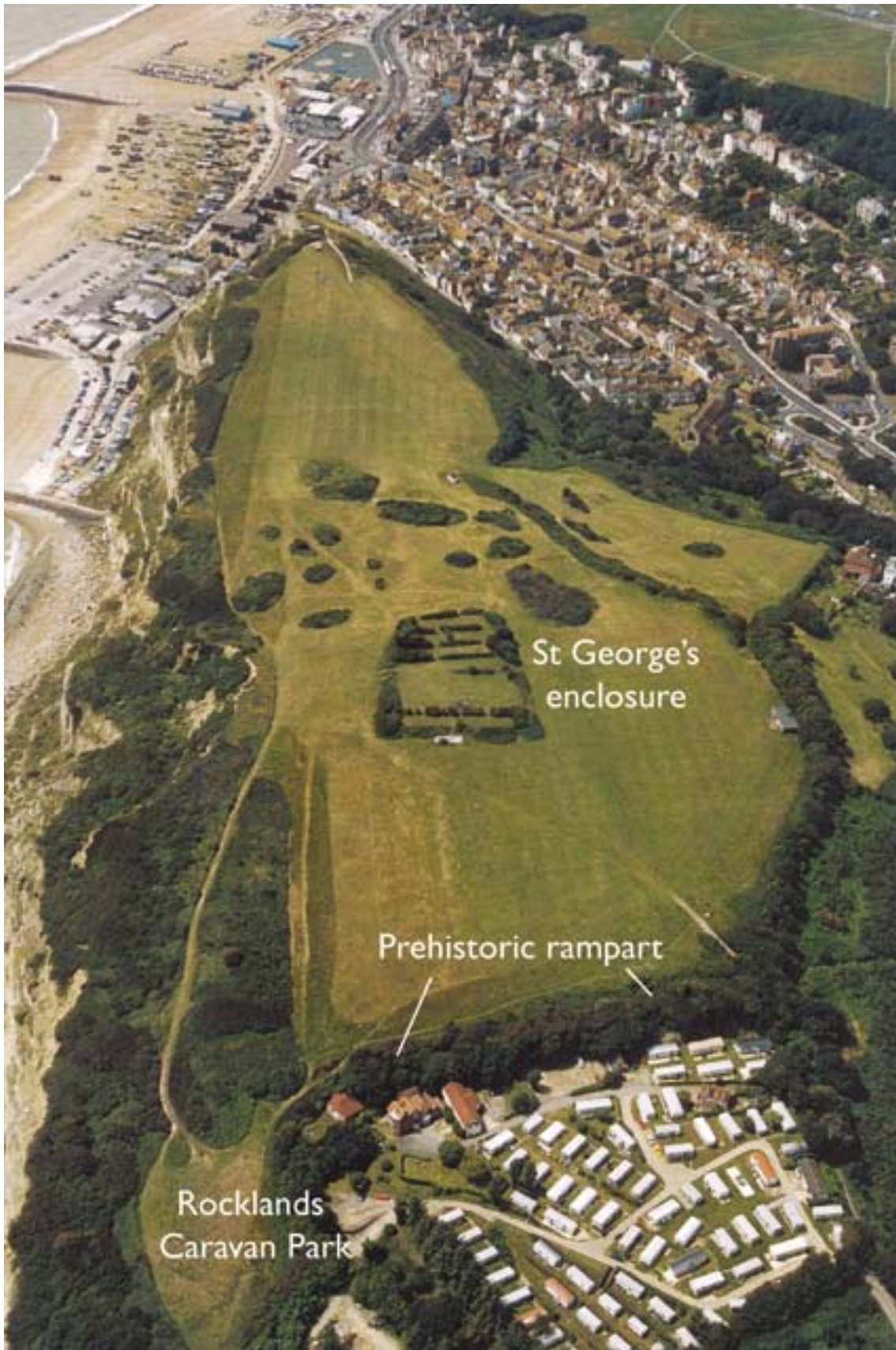


Plate 4: East Hill looking west towards Hastings (NMR 23535/10 28-JUN-2004 © English Heritage.NMR)

confirmed by the 1750 estate map (RAF CPE/UK/2504 5249 12-MAR-1948; ESRO: SAY/1415) though its relationship with the large earthen bank is unclear. At the southern end the earthwork may have continued to the south-south-east for at least another 131m as suggested by the 1st edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map, but subsequent developments in this area have blurred the evidence, and this will be discussed further below.

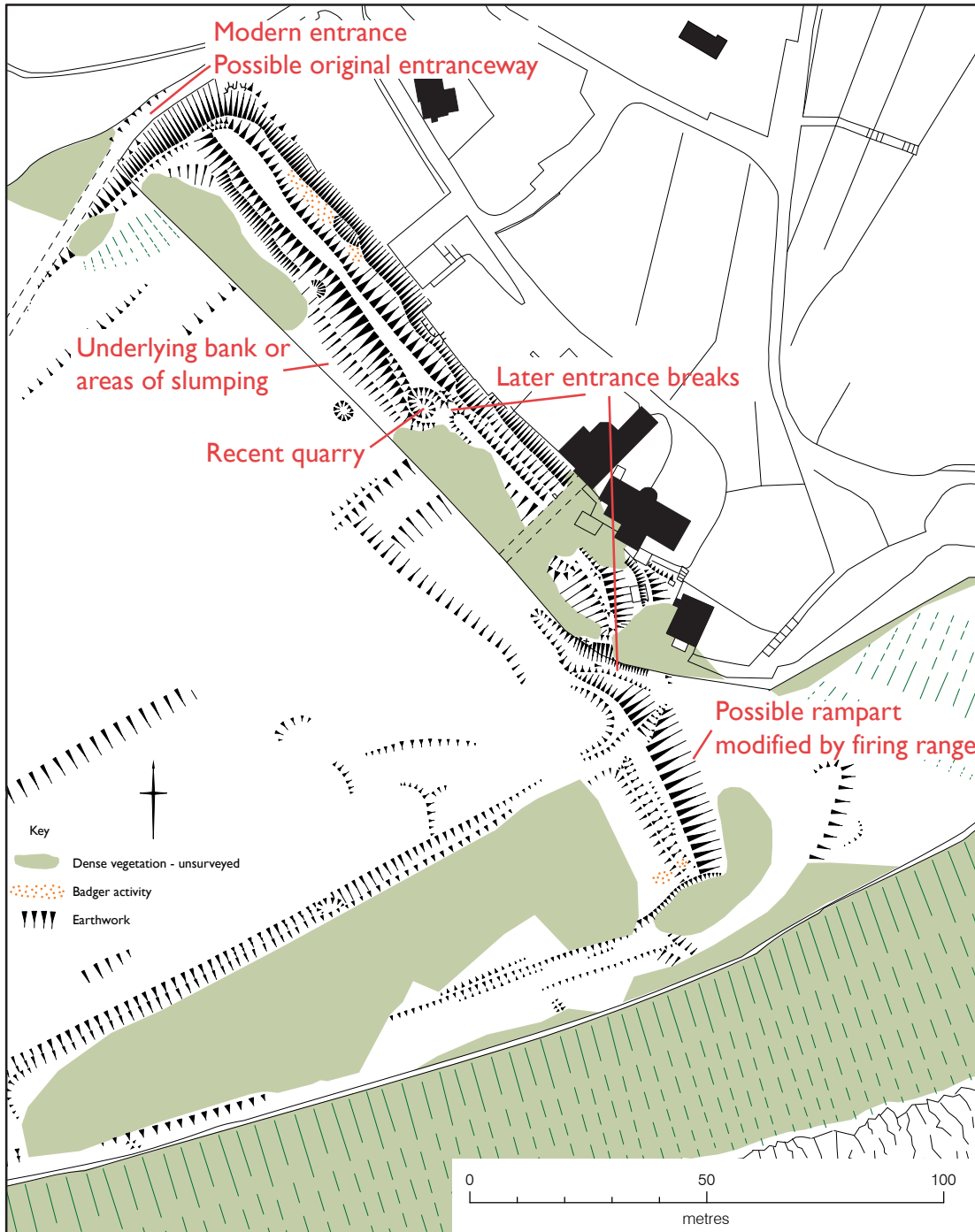


Figure 3: Detail of main rampart boundary at East Hill (1:1000 scale). © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. English Heritage 100019088.2008

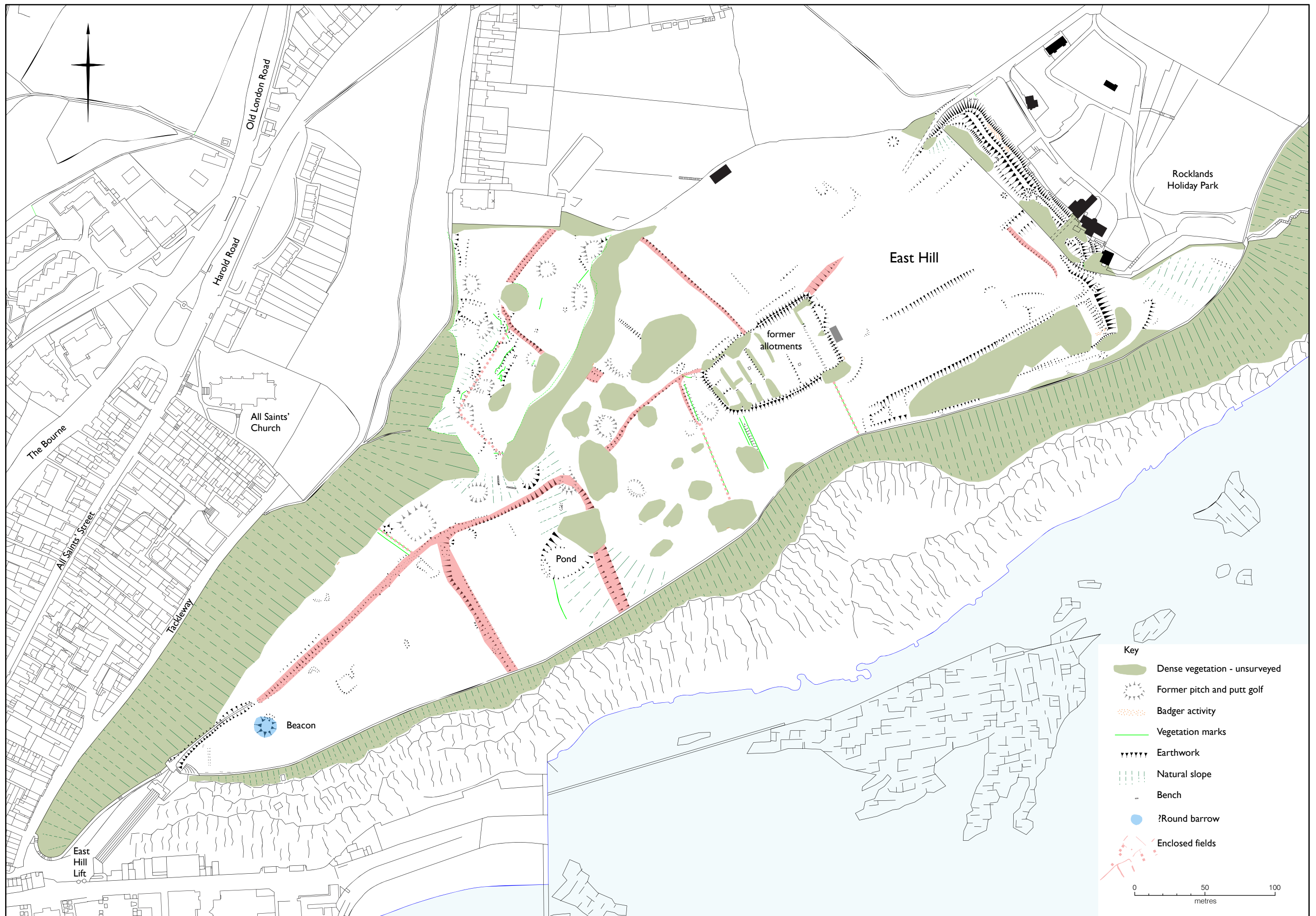


Figure 4: East Hill (1:2500 scale). This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or criminal proceedings. English Heritage 100019088. 2008

The visual impact of the earthen rampart when viewed from the east has been exaggerated by the quarrying and subsequent landscaping of its eastern flank. This has dramatically heightened the face of the bank on this side in some places but it appears to survive to a height of 3.5m above the original ground level. That this area was subject to extensive quarrying is suggested by the name 'Rocklands' given to a 19th century house (TQ 8343 0997) located immediately east of the bank. The cellar of the house is carved into the solid sandstone bedrock at the base of an abandoned quarry. The subsequent development on the east side of the rampart of a caravan park in the latter half of the 20th century involved terracing and further removal of material from the site.



Plate 5. External rampart face exposed in Rocklands Caravan Park © Sarah Newsome

Detailed survey has enabled the identification of a number of phases of development of the rampart. A significant observation is the difference in scale of the north-western and south-eastern sections; the north-western section being the much larger earthwork. The north-western section measures 80.0m in length, up to 20.0m in width and reaches a height of at least 3.5m on its north-eastern face and 3.0m on its south-western face. The north-eastern face has suffered from erosion caused by animal burrowing and towards its base it has been terraced back to form a steeper slope, presumably as part of landscaping of the neighbouring caravan park or earlier quarrying. The rampart face on the south-west is in better condition. A gentler scarp, 3.5m in width, was recorded for a distance of 32.0m underlying this section of the rampart and could suggest an earlier phase to this feature. It may be deliberately structural and connected with the slight scarp which emerges from the north-east end of the rampart and curves to the west for a distance of 11m before disappearing beneath dense vegetation. Alternatively, this could be material that has eroded and slumped from the crest of the bank and it is worthwhile noting that the 2004 excavation recorded significant slumping on the north-eastern side of the rampart (Priestley-Bell 2004, 5).

There is a sub-circular pit 6.5m in diameter and 2.5m deep, with a slight spread of spoil on the southern lip, close to the midpoint of the rampart. Beyond this, the nature and morphology of the rampart changes markedly. This may be due, largely, to the impact of quarrying and other removal of soil as well as masking by dense vegetation. There is, again, the suggestion of phasing within this section. The rampart is less steep-sided in profile in comparison to the earthwork north-west of the midpoint, and this section, measuring 30.0m in length, attains a minimum basal width of 12.0m. It reaches a height of 1.5m on its north-eastern face and is at least 1.0m high on its south-western face. A concrete bridge installed in the later 20th century to provide access between the Rocklands caravan park and East Hill slices across the rampart, although this feature is now disused. In general, the external face of the rampart along this section has been heavily terraced back, and the ground level has been lowered by at least 3.5m, presumably as a result of quarrying and landscaping associated with the caravan park. Overlying this section of rampart, and along its crest, there is a steeper north-east facing terraced scarp, measuring 29m in length, nearly 2m in width and up to 2m in height. At its north-western limit this scarp deviates sharply to the south west and is mirrored by a similar 7m length of bank immediately to the north-west. The two features thus define a narrow entranceway, circa 1m wide which is unlikely to be an original feature. A third section of the rampart, measuring 19m in length, lies to the south-east of the concrete bridge in an area which, again, is masked by dense vegetation and has been damaged by post-medieval quarrying and landscaping around Rocklands House. Survey demonstrates that the earthwork changes alignment to a more north-south axis and is defined by a gentle inner, south-west facing slope but by a steeper 2m high slope externally.

It would appear that there may well be at least three phases identifiable in the development of this earthwork. Tentatively, there may be an underlying linear earthwork on the same orientation as the later bank as suggested by the two sections of scarp recognised on the south-west side of the north-west bank section. In turn this was overlain by a much larger, steeper earthwork bank, particularly noticeable along the north-west section. This difference here may be geological, with the northern section overlying a prominent outcropping sandstone ridge which is exposed where the track

cuts the bank at its northern end – though excavations by Archaeology SouthEast failed to find any trace of this outcropping further to the south (Priestley-Bell 2004). Finally, a bank was constructed along the leading edge of the rampart with a small entrance near its north-western terminal, interestingly at the junction of the larger and smaller sections of the preceding earthwork bank. A small, circular quarry was excavated immediately west of this entrance.

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch map of 1875 illustrates that the earthwork continued to the south-south-east as far as the cliff face, though both the alignment and nature of the southern section suggest that this may not be part of the same phase as the main rampart earthwork. This length of earthwork has been heavily modified, partly through the creation of a rifle range on its western flank between 1899 and 1909. The Ordnance Survey map of 1875 also indicates a possible break at the north-north-west end of this final section of the earthwork which corresponds with a footpath crossing at that point. The current break in the earthwork here has been widened largely as a result of post-medieval use of this footpath and so any indications of an original entrance break here have been removed. The heavy re-modelling of the section of bank to the south of this break as part of a rifle range will be discussed below under military remains. Interestingly, there is no evidence of the earthwork extending to the south and, thus, beyond, the rifle range, and it may well be that any southward extension has been removed by quarrying or erosion here. Much of this area remains cloaked in dense vegetation, however, and it is uncertain whether or not the bank did continue further to the south and the cliff edge. A section of a low bank 8.0m in length, 6.0m wide and 0.2m high was identified, however, close to the expected alignment of the enclosure boundary to the south of the rifle range. If this is the remnant of the earthwork bank then it would suggest that it was a much slighter feature than that recorded to the north and that its alignment was ignored and obliterated when the rifle range was constructed at the beginning of the 20th century.

A number of features were identified close to the inner flank of the main earthwork bank. Notably, two parallel northwest-facing scarps toward the northern end of the earthwork orientated northeast-southwest measuring 36.0m in length, 3.0m in width and up to 0.2m in height were observed. Further to the south there are two more banks on the same alignment measuring up to 22.0m in length, 5.0m in width and 0.5m in height, and truncated at their south-western end by a third scarp parallel to the main rampart bank (and modern boundary) measuring 50.0m by 3.0m and up to 0.25m in height. Interestingly, the latter group of earthworks are located immediately south of the junction in the large rampart bank discussed above but due to the density of vegetation cover on the south-west side of the rampart, it was impossible to record the relationship between the various elements. It is possible that at least some of these may be the remnants of medieval or post-medieval cultivation which, due to their location on the perimeter of the enclosed park, have survived subsequent landscaping and development on East Hill.

St George's Churchyard enclosure

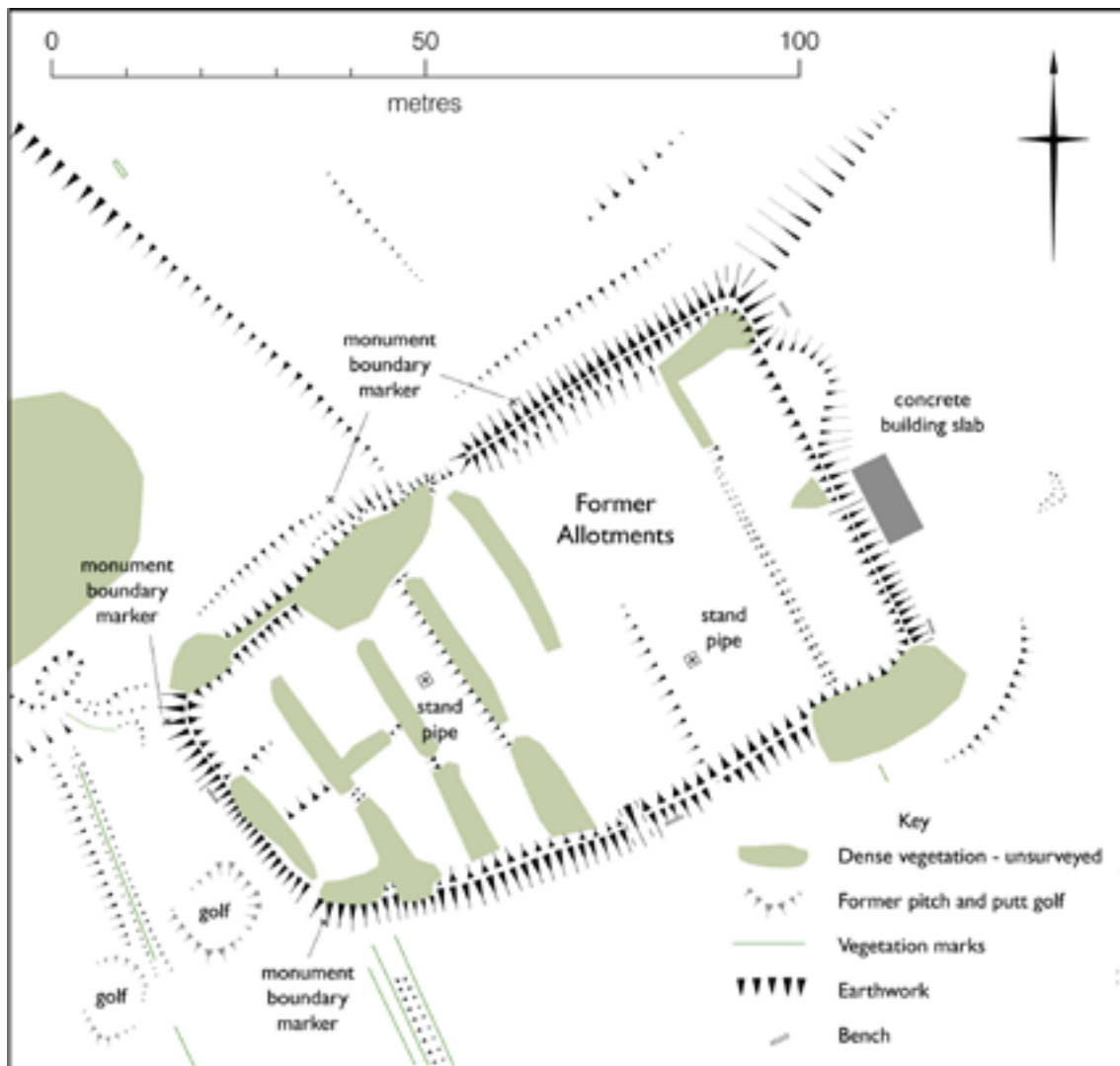


Figure 5: Detail of the central enclosure on East Hill (1:1000 scale) © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. English Heritage 100019088.2008

The earthwork consists of a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring 95m by 61m and enclosing an area of nearly 4000m². It is approached across relatively level terrain from the north-east but is located at a point where the natural lie of the land slopes slightly to the south and south-west. Regardless, this is a prominent location on the hill. The interior of the enclosure has been levelled up and the resultant platform survives to a height of circa 1.1m above the exterior ground surface. It is defined by an earthen bank 4.0-8.0m wide which is higher at its western end where it stands to a height of circa 1.5m above the external ground surface, but barely 0.4m above the internal platform. This is flanked externally on the north by a shallow and intermittent ditch, 6.0m wide and 0.2m deep. Later activity, possibly cultivation, has clearly impacted on the survival of this enclosure and it is likely that the height and profile differences observed are related to the varying influence and severity of subsequent ploughing. A low scarp flanks the enclosure externally along its south and south-eastern sides and it may well be that this is the remains of a plough step connected with more recent cultivation here. There are

several breaks in the perimeter bank including two large interruptions on the northern and southern flanks of the enclosure measuring 4.0m and 2.5m in width respectively. The break on the northern side is the most well defined and may be an original entrance but both access ways have outward facing underlying scarps which suggest that the current boundary overlies an earlier enclosure as well as the internal platform. These hints at earthwork sequence are underscored by the observation that the enclosure overlies both an embanked field boundary at its north-western corner, and a hollow way that approaches it from the current entrance through the main prehistoric rampart.

A number of parallel low earthen banks with overgrown hedgerow species extend across the width of the enclosure, dividing the interior in a regular manner. The Ordnance Survey 1875 25 inch 1st edition map suggests that boundaries of some form previously divided the interior into roughly equal compartments, while the penultimate western compartment was subdivided again across its width; this segmentation may well represent the original allotment divisions. The map also indicates that four possible structures previously stood immediately inside the enclosure along its north-north-west side; fragments of brick deriving from the easternmost of these structures were located in the northern corner of the enclosure during the survey. Any further internal subtleties are likely to have been lost after the site was given over to allotment gardens in the early 20th century, a function which continued until after the Second World War. It is likely that the current hedge layout belongs to this episode of use with the vegetation providing suitable shelter in an exposed location.



Plate 6: Hedged boundaries within the central enclosure on East Hill © David McOmish

Agricultural remains

The most prominent evidence of agricultural activity on East Hill is the remains of an axial field system consisting of ridged and embanked field paddocks set on either side of a major linear earthwork. The majority of these boundaries pre-date 1750 when they were depicted on John Collier's estate map as hedgerows (ESRO: SAY/1415). The most significant element in this layout and the feature that provides the axial cue for the system, extends in a linear manner from the far south-western extent of East Hill, on a south-west to north-east alignment, for a distance of 460m (Plate 7).



Plate 7: The main spine of the embanked field system viewed from the south-west, close to the modern beacon © David McOmish

To the south-west it is overlain by the track that emerges from the cliff lift station and to the north-east it is truncated by the north-western corner of the St George's Churchyard enclosure. It is almost certain that the northern side of this enclosure reflects the line of the preceding field bank and its continuation to the north-east is reflected in the line of the hollow way that leads to the modern day entrance through the main rampart. Its varied morphology undoubtedly reflects a long history of use as well as the impact of later land use. It is best preserved along its central and southern sections. The latter consists of a spread and low, interrupted bank with a basal width of 6.0m, standing to a height of 0.3m at best, for a distance of 60.0m. This section is accompanied by a ditch on the northern side 4m at its widest and 0.1m deep. The remainder of the western portion is preserved as a north-facing scarp to a maximum of 0.4m in height. In places sections of the scarp have been re-used to create two lengths

of what appear to be First World War trench traverses (discussed below).

The lynchet terrace defining the central segment is the best defined and consists of a scarp 0.6m high flanked, to the north, by a short length of ditch. Thereafter, on the approach to St George's enclosure, its profile is less pronounced at a maximum height of 0.3m; closer to the junction with the enclosure it appears to again be embanked, though with lesser dimensions, and an external ditch is also present. The relationship with St George's enclosure is very clear indeed – the linear boundary is truncated by it.

A series of regularly spaced field banks and terraces abut either flank of the linear earthwork. The most prominent of these can be seen on the south side, particularly in the area of the pond/quarry and to its west. Slight (unsurveyed) remains of at least two additional field boundaries set perpendicularly to the linear earthwork extend the pattern further to the south-west, in the vicinity of the beacon close to the extreme western limit of the survey, and suggest a remarkably uniform width of field close to 85-90m. The most prominent element, however, lies circa 50m to the west of the pond/quarry. This boundary consists of well defined, south-west-facing lynchet 0.3m in height, apparently embanked on the uphill side and extends for a distance of 104.0m before it is truncated on the south by the cliff edge. Unfortunately, on the north, its elision, and thus chronological relationship with the linear earthwork, is unclear due to the impact of later activity. There are, however, superficial surface indications that this boundary may overlie an earlier feature as suggested by the slight underlying mound and low scarp close to its midpoint.



Plate 8: Field bank abutting south side of the main linear boundary © David McOmish

The character of the field boundary parallel and circa 87m to the east is very different. Here, the boundary cuts across the contour, its full extent masked by dense vegetation and a substantial quarry/pond, and consists (to the north of the pond) of a single south-west facing lynchet 0.7m in height. Once again, its junction with the linear earthwork has been disrupted, on this occasion by the construction of a putting green. To the south of the pond, this lynchet is flanked on the west by another example, again, 0.7m in height and separated by a berm 5.0m wide. The tiered lynchets are created by cultivation in fields above and below so that there is a positive soil accumulation on the uphill side, and deflation downhill. This double-lynchet configuration is frequently seen within field layouts and was presumably used as a trackway, perhaps providing stock access to the pond. If so, it would certainly imply that much of its course, particularly on the south, has been lost to coastal erosion.



Plate 9: Double lynchet trackway near the pond/quarry © David McOmish

The general orientation of the field boundaries on the south side of the linear earthwork is repeated in the field bank that lies circa 20m to the west, and flanks the south-west façade of St. George's enclosure. It consists of a low spread bank c. 2m wide at its base, no more than 0.2m in height which appears to overlie the main spinal linear earthwork. On the east it is accompanied by a narrow ditch which is likely to be a later drainage feature, one of a number traversing this area of the park that frequently mimic the alignment of the field divisions and often re-use its boundaries. Another, on this occasion, plough reduced, field boundary emanates from the enclosure close to its south-eastern corner and extends for a distance of circa 40m towards the cliff edge. The

relationship between it and the enclosure is unclear and has been affected by the digging of modern linear field drains on the same alignment, but on balance it does seem as if the enclosure overlies it. Significantly, the alignment of the field boundary is reciprocated by an internal division within the enclosure.

The transverse field divisions to the north of the linear earthwork are less well preserved and have been heavily altered by later activity largely associated with the creation and re-working of pitch and putt courses, but natural land slippage appears to have made an impact too. Nonetheless, a similar pattern to that south of the linear is evident. The most prominent component here is the west-facing lynchet that emerges from the midpoint on the north side of St George's enclosure. It evidently pre-dates the enclosure as it is cut by it and achieves a maximum height of 0.5m for a distance of 95.0m before a truncation by a modern field boundary on the north. It is likely that this field boundary extended to the north-west for circa 50m and terminated against a double lynchet scarp aligned at right angles to it. This faces north-west and consisted of very slight scarps separated by a narrow berm up to 2m wide again, apparently, recut in recent times as part of the drainage scheme on the ridge top. Only a short stretch of the double lynchet arrangement is now visible but there is enough to suggest that it formed the northern limit of a field paddock that enclosed an area 150m in length, its western side represented by the short length of west-facing lynchet approximately 100m to the west. Survey suggests that at least two other significant but poorly preserved field boundaries at intervals of 75m-100m, lie parallel and to the west of this example, their full extents truncated by land slips. Intermediate scarps and banks, though, on a similar alignment to the field boundaries may well relate to more recent attempts at drainage on the ridge top.

Surface extraction and quarrying

In addition to the extensive quarrying at the eastern end of the survey area discussed in the context of the main enclosure rampart, two other presumed surface quarrying sites were identified during the survey. The first of these is the large quarry/possible pond that truncates the double-lynchet track to the south-west of St. George's enclosure. It has been dug into the natural slope and consists of a large sub-circular pit 30.0m by 32.0m in area to a depth of 2.5m. The base of the pit holds water, leading to the assumption that it may have subsequently been used as a dew pond (James 2006, 53). It seems likely that a quarry existed here before the mid-18th century as the field in which the pit is located is referred to as 'Pit Field' on the Collier map of 1750.

The second quarry is located at the eastern end of the survey area and is similarly cut into the hill slope south of the main rampart. This may reflect exploitation of the same rock source (sandstone) as the extensive quarrying identified east of the rampart bank. This quarrying may well have pre-dated the construction of the rifle range here (discussed below) and has been altered by its development.

Military remains

The earthwork enclosure, St. George's Churchyard, may have been substantially modified during the Napoleonic conflict in the early 19th century. Continued use of East Hill as

a military practice area throughout the late 19th and early 20th century is attested by a volunteer rifle range firing eastwards over to targets at Ecclesbourne Glen depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps.

The large trapezoid shaped earthwork that survives on the site of the rifle range, partly overlying earlier earthwork boundaries and quarried areas, appears to represent the remains of this rifle range, or alternatively a smaller, short-lived rifle range, though exactly how this functioned remains unclear. The enclosure measures 195.0m by 45.0m at its widest and is defined on the north and south sides by south-facing scarps, while the east end is demarcated by an embankment measuring 50.0m by 16.0m and up to 3.5m in height. Along the crest of this bank is a small trench 30m in length and 2m wide which may be a firing trench, or alternatively used to house targets. A rifle range firing across Ecclesbourne Glen was apparently reinstated along the south side of the large earthwork at the start of the 20th century. Based on Ordnance Survey map depictions, the firing ranges had become redundant by 1938, although aerial photographs suggest a small structure survived at the west end in the late 1940s (RAF CPE/UK/2534 5270 24-MAR-1948). It is not clear whether the building was related to the firing range.

A number of trenches were also surveyed on East Hill. Notably, two sections of short, traversing probable First World War practice trenches measuring 33m and 41m in length respectively were recorded, built into the line of spinal element of the field system along its western section. A number of small, L-shaped trenches, possibly related to use of the hilltop as part of the Second World War defences of Hastings, were also noted, principally in the area close to the south-western apex of the promontory. One example comprising two conjoined trenches set perpendicularly and measuring 5m by 6m was identified cut into the mound near the south-west corner of the survey area, while 45m to the north-east another example measuring 5m by 5m was recorded. Another L-shaped trench 2.5m by 5.0m and a single length of trench 5.5m long were observed 45.0m to the north of the latter example. A final L-shaped trench 4m by 4m was surveyed 20m east of the St George enclosure. No evidence was recovered for a Second World War pillbox on East Hill recorded on the NMR, although two pillboxes were identified on aerial photographs near the cliff edge in the south-west corner of the survey area (NMR Number: TQ 80 NW 163; RAF 3G/TUD/UK 149 5368 16-APR-1946; RAF CAL/UK4 0144 14 AUG 1947).

Recreational amenity remains

The landscape of East Hill has changed significantly since it passed into the hands of Hastings Borough Council. Golfing facilities were first introduced in the late 19th century on the east side of the hill, although no definite traces of any related features were recorded during the survey. Later 'pitch-and-putt' courses were landscaped on to the upper slopes of the west side of the hill as well as to the north, and at least 15 greens in total were recorded. These consist principally of circular platforms terraced into the slope to create a level surface; the diameters of the putting greens range from 6-10m, and the depth of terracing is determined by the gradient of the surrounding hill slope. A single large rectangular version of these features was also recorded with an internal platform measuring 18m by 16m, and may have been used for a different function with aerial photography from the 1940s suggesting it may have housed a structure, perhaps

a club house or something similar (RAF 3G/TUD/UK 149 5368 16-APR-1946). Other, slight and narrow, linear features noted during the survey are undoubtedly field drains, installed to improve ground conditions. Aerial photographs do not show the putting greens until 1971, although at this date they do not appear as recent constructions and it may be that earlier photography was not of high enough quality to allow their identification (MAL 71137/191 16 Sept 1971).



Plate 10. Putting green on north slope of East Hill © Sarah Newsome

Sports amenities including two football pitches and two further miscellaneous sports pitches were laid out on East Hill by the end of the 1940s, although they are no longer in use (RAF CPE/UK/2534 5270 24-MAR-1948 ; RAF CPE/UK/2534 5272 24-MAR-1948). During the 1950s three cricket pitches were added, the construction of which appears to have included the creation of a large scarp 77.0m in length, 4.0m wide and 1.1m high on the eastern side of the survey area and aligned on a south-west – north-east axis (RAF 3G/TUD/UK 149 5368 16-APR-1946; RAF 541/532 4001 23 May 1950; RAF 58/2937 0117 15 June 1959). To the south of this scarp and on the same alignment a large rectangular area 175m by 40m in extent was fenced off and at times cultivated during the late 1940s (RAF CAL/UK4 0146 14 AUG 1947; RAF CPE/UK/2534 5270 24 Mar 1948). This may be in part related to some of the scarps near the firing range area. The landscaping relating to the construction and maintenance of the cricket pitches has obviously had a major impact on the survival of earlier earthworks on the eastern side, and on the lower slopes of the western side of the hill. For instance, the hollow way leading from the central enclosure to the modern entrance break through the main

rampart, recorded as a field boundary on John Collier's 1750 estate map, barely survives as an earthwork due to this more recent activity. Features associated with the sporting facilities include a standing brick-built toilet block on the north fringe of the survey area, and the concrete and brick foundations of a number of former structures on the eastern side of the central enclosure. Further amenities added by the 1970s included the provision of discus/shot-putt stand in the north-eastern corner of East Hill which may account for the circular depression 8.0m in diameter and 0.5m deep in that area, though this area was also used for car parking (MAL 73033 242 03-JUL-1973; OS 78070 004 29-MAY-1978). More recently East Hill has become a popular venue for hanggliding.

Drainage and cultivation ridging

In addition to the archaeological remains described above a range of shallow, ditched, drainage features, and others related to cultivation, such as ridge-and-furrow, were noted during the survey. A decision was made not to record these elements due to their fragmentary and ephemeral nature, however, aerial photographs show them clearly. Very slight ridge-and-furrow is faintly visible on the narrow strip of level ground between the southern flank of St George's Churchyard enclosure and the cliff edge. Here, narrow and intermittent furrows are evident defining ridges 4-8m in width and sharing the same alignment as the field boundaries discussed above. Their size and shape suggest a post-medieval date possibly post-dating the construction of the enclosed field system on East Hill. It should be cautioned, however, that in many cases the cultivation ridges and more recent linear drainage/improvement channels are indistinguishable.

Miscellaneous earthworks

A number of other features lacking diagnostic form or relationship with datable earthworks were also recorded. To the east of the beacon mound a small square platform measuring 10.0m by 9.5m, may well have hosted a building. Its close co-location with World War I and II trenches suggests it, too, may well have had a military origin. A number of slight linear earthworks were recorded to the north-west of the St George's Churchyard enclosure as well as a small U-shaped depression 6.5m by 6.5m in extent, which again may relate to former structures. The grouping of slight earthworks recorded at the western end of the rifle range, may well be of modern date; this area was shown as being fenced off on aerial photographs from the 1940s (RAF CAL/UK4 0146 14 AUG 1947; RAF CPE/UK/2534 5270 24 Mar 1948).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The detailed analytical earthwork survey of East Hill has revealed traces of archaeological activity spanning at least 4000 years. In addition to this, evidence, such as the brief report on excavations by Ross in the 19th century, would suggest that significant sub-surface deposits of archaeological significance also survive despite their being no sign on the ground. All of this indicates that this headland has been an important locale for local communities over a long period of time.

Though there are lithics scatters of Mesolithic date nearby, the earliest archaeological evidence recorded at East Hill relates to the probable Beaker period round barrow identified at the western end of the survey area. Although re-used as a windmill mound and damaged by the intervention of a World War II slit trench and a more recent ceremonial beacon, the earthwork form of the barrow mound is still recognisable. It may well have been enclosed within a shallow encircling ditch, but no surface trace of this is now visible. Instead there are hints of a vegetation change, particularly on the southern ellipse, where the ditch would be expected and this suggests that excavation may well reveal traces of a subterranean ditch. The barrow would, undoubtedly, have contained human remains but it is worth pointing out that although it is estimated that there are over 30,000 such round barrows known in the British Isles, only a fraction of this number survive in an earthwork condition and even fewer are associated with Beaker period remains (2400-1800 calBC). Field (1998) has assessed the distribution and siting of round barrows within the landscape of the south-east and has noted that there are clear preferential choices for the location of these sites. High points and prominent topographical locations were often selected, with concentrations of monuments occasionally developing in nodal clusters (and here, it is worthwhile reflecting on the antiquarian observation that there were a number of additional barrows at the western apex of East Hill). The early burial mounds were significant places in the landscape of early communities and demarcated important space, the world of the ancestors. In addition, they fossilised important social locations, places of congregation and social interaction and, furthermore, it is likely that over time they were used to mark traditional routes across the landscape. The barrows may also have signified particular sorts of local land use and been intimately connected with land tenure and emerging notions of 'ownership'. Current research by the University of Sussex is throwing light on the contemporary landscape surrounding East Hill and a number of Beaker date settlements are emerging (M. Allen, pers comm). When this research is complete a fuller understanding of the local context for the round barrow(s) on the site will be available.

The most impressive earthwork on East Hill, the large rampart at the eastern end of the survey area, remains a much more enigmatic feature. At least three possible phases of construction were identified. The nature of the original bank is unclear but it may well have consisted of a low, spread rampart with a possible ditch on the east side which continued to the south and north-north-west, effectively from sea-cliff edge to break of slope on the north; a much less monumental boundary than that visible today. The current, substantial, boundary may be the result of subsequent re-development of the primary bank and the resultant creation of a much more monumental construction. Again, it is presumed that this was accompanied by an external ditch, though all trace

of this has been removed by earlier quarrying here and by groundworks related to the caravan park. It would appear, however, that the construction of the rampart deliberately incorporated (and may have been influenced by) an underlying sandstone ridge. The purpose of this was clearly to use the natural break in topography to enhance the apparent scale of the constructed element – this ‘trompe l’oeil’ effect, designed to artificially overstate the strength of the rampart when viewed externally, is commonly witnessed at a number of multi-period enclosures throughout the British Isles. More recent quarrying on the western flank of the rampart has further accentuated the scale of this section of earthwork.

Survey did not reveal definitive evidence for an original entrance through the rampart. Not one of the three main gaps recorded appears to be an original feature though the best candidate, simply due to its location, is the current gap close to the northern terminal of the main bank. This is the modern approach to the site and the construction and maintenance of the routeway may well have widened an already existing breach. The usual indicators of original entrance features, such as a widening and heightening of the rampart terminal, are absent here but it is noticeable that the profile of the earthwork diminishes dramatically on the north of the entrance. This may well be due, of course, to damage from later activity but it is equally plausible that this difference could be explained by contrasting constructional techniques either side of an original interruption. Alternatively, an original entrance break on the south could have been lost due to coastal erosion. Significantly, there is little evidence that this bank served as a significant boundary during the medieval period when Ecclesbourne Glen was used as the eastern parochial boundary of All Saints parish.

The date of the original rampart construction is by no means clear either and is further compromised by the surface indications that it has been rebuilt and embellished on a number of occasions. The earliest boundary, however, may well belong to the 1st millennium BC and is akin to a number of other promontory forts of Iron Age date. If correct, East Hill would have enclosed an internal area of at least 14 hectares, with an unknown additional area lost to erosion. As a result, clear, local, analogies for an Iron Age enclosure of similar size, morphology and setting to East Hill are rare; the nearest contemporary site, however, is on West Hill, circa 1.3km to west. This site, more famously associated, of course, with the Norman Conquest, certainly hosted an early post-Conquest motte and bailey castle. The existence of a pre-Conquest fortification is strongly suspected on the basis of finds of Early Iron Age pottery recovered at various points during excavation of the site and from material that has eroded from the bailey bank and ditch. Indeed, Dawson (1909) believed that the whole promontory hosting the castle was an Iron Age site. More recent work supports the view that the earliest enclosure boundary here, the main bank of the ‘Ladies Parlour’ (the outer bailey), was of Middle Iron Age date at the latest (Barker and Barton 1977, 95-6).

Coastal promontory forts of prehistoric date are rare in a close regional context. Better examples are noted further afield and are certainly more commonly seen around the shores of Cornwall and west Wales. Perhaps the nearest possibly contemporary hillfort is that on Belle Tout at the Birling Gap (NMR No. TV 59 NE 56), though the Iron Age date for this has yet to be confirmed by excavation; on morphological grounds alone,

however, there is much to suggest that the main enclosure boundary is of Iron Age date (Brown 1996). The enclosure on Seaford Head, a further 7.5k to the west shares similar characteristics to that at Belle Tout but an Iron Age date has certainly been confirmed here (Holgate 1986). In both cases the enclosures have been built in close co-location with round barrows.

In both form and topographical setting as well as, perhaps, chronological association the enclosure on East Hill strongly resembles that at Devil's Dyke near Brighton (NMR No. TQ 21 SE 3). This, too, occupies a promontory-like position, sitting in a visually dramatic location at the eastern limit of a spur projection from the northern edge of the South Downs escarpment. A complex and multi-period arrangement of banks and ditches enclose an area of circa 15 hectares at the end of the spur, and the most prominent of element of these is that which effectively cuts off the spur on the south-west approach to the site. Here, the massive rampart, of a similar scale to that at East Hill, is accompanied by an external ditch and extends from the escarpment edge on the north to the break of slope above the re-entrant valley on the south. It is likely that this element represents an earlier cross-ridge boundary subsequently incorporated into the circuit of the hillfort. As at East Hill dating for the enclosure boundary is circumstantial and rests on an association with the discovery of Late Iron Age material from an early 20th-century excavation. Again, mirroring East Hill, earlier, in the form of round barrows, and later activity is well attested too, with evidence for Roman use and a possible late Saxon cemetery within the enclosure and close to the south-western rampart. Like East Hill, Devil's Dyke was an important recreational centre during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The evidence for Romano-British activity on East Hill relies heavily on antiquarian discoveries and more recently poorly provenanced finds. Isolated finds of Late Iron Age and Roman coins have been claimed for East Hill and for the town of Hastings, and there is mention of the discovery of tesserae near Rocklands. On the basis of this Scott has added the site to her list of possible Roman villas (1993, 59). More work is required to assess the verity and importance of these finds but it does seem possible that there is a hitherto unsuspected and substantial Romano-British presence in the immediate vicinity of East Hill.

The re-use of the main earthwork boundary in the post-Roman period should not be overlooked and it may well be worthwhile reconsidering Crawford's opinion that the large rampart is, in a later form at least, medieval in date (NMR Number TQ 80 NW 7). The presence of a burh at Hastings has been dismissed by Combes and Lyne (1995) who argue that there is no conclusive proof of significant occupation here at this time. Their argument, whilst convincing, is not overwhelmingly so, and rests on an assumption that very little evidence of Roman and Saxon activity has been recovered from the town. This may well be the case for the town itself but there are potentially significant discoveries of Roman and later, though still pre-Conquest, material from East Hill and its vicinity. The existence of a 10th/11th century (possible earlier) cemetery close to the round barrow on East Hill is important in this regard and follows a nationally recognised pattern of re-using earlier burial locations in the late Saxon period. The evidence would seem to suggest (contra Combes and Lyne 1995) that there may well be a more secure and reliable context for the construction and use of a pre-Conquest enclosure on East Hill.

Evidence of subsequent (medieval and later) use of East Hill is equally ambiguous but it is clear that it was linked, inextricably, to the development of Hastings as one of the Cinque Ports. It may well be that the enclosed field system developed during the Medieval period at a time of high demand for arable produce by the growing population of the town, but it is of a form that equally belongs in earlier contexts. The main components of it – the axial bank/spine, with embanked and terraced fields laid out from it on the north and south – recall co-axial layouts of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date. Documentary and mid-18th-century cartographic evidence, however, as well as the presence of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, points to more recent use and cultivation of these fields. The working of the fields may well have led to the erection of a windmill mound, documented here in the 14th century, on the site of the earlier round barrow.

During the medieval or early post-medieval period a beacon was installed on the crest of the hill at a point which afforded extensive views inland to the town, along the coast and out to sea. A small embankment surrounded the beacon and it has been argued that this may have subsequently developed into the earthwork enclosure known as St. George's Churchyard. Unfortunately, no definitive conclusion can be reached about the original date and function of this enclosure. An enclosed field of roughly this shape and form was depicted on John Collier's estate map in 1750, when it may well have been used in some agricultural capacity; the raised interior could have been a deliberate attempt to create an agricultural horizon in the manner of a plaggen soil (<http://www.sair.org.uk/sair3/index.html>). Another possibility is that these earthworks relate to a small camp or fortification built around an earlier field enclosure and a beacon site during the Napoleonic Wars. Regular barracks had been established at Halton and the surrounding area in the late 18th/early 19th centuries, while the owner of East Hill, Edward Millward, raised his own volunteer cavalry troop. Following the end of the Napoleonic conflict the disused earthwork may have passed to All Saints Church as shown on the 1839 tithe map.

By the late 19th century East Hill had been donated to the people of Hastings and given over to recreational use, a function which it still maintains at present. This period saw significant development with regard to landscaping to accommodate the wide range of sporting facilities and other leisure pastimes provided.

METHODOLOGY

The earthwork survey plan was produced using a combination of total-station theodolite, differential GPS and traditional graphical survey techniques of taped baseline and offset/radiation.

Initially, Trimble survey-grade differential GPS was used to record features in the open areas of the hill and to provide co-ordinates to situate the survey within the Ordnance Survey National Grid. A Trimble 5600-series Total Station was then used to observe a complex multi-station closed traverse from which detail of the central enclosure and rampart earthworks was recorded, due the tree cover in these areas. These stations were marked with wooden pegs and plastic pegs as appropriate. Additional red plastic pegs were used to create a network of temporary control points in order to add additional detail in areas of exceptionally dense vegetation using graphical methods. The GPS data was processed using Trimble Geomatics Office and the total station traverse observations, control points and electronic detail were all computed via Trimble Geosite software. Both sets of data were transferred into AutoCAD 2007 and a plot produced at the elected scale of 1:1000 for completion in the field. The drawing was completed using digital drawing techniques in Adobe Illustrator.

The large earthwork bank and the St George's Chapel site are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monuments (12870) under the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. The placement of survey markers was authorised under the provision of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ESRO: East Sussex Record Office, Lewes

NMR: National Monuments Record



ENGLISH HERITAGE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

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