

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Greyfriars, Winchelsea, East Sussex

(NGR 590467 116949)

Scheduled Ancient Monument No. ES355

Scheduled Monument Consent HSD 9/2/8876



By

Paul Riccoboni BA (Hons)

With a contribution by Luke Barber and Gemma Driver

Project No. 2921

ASE Report number: 2007/261

Site Code: GRW 07

Jan 2009

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was maintained by Archaeology South-East during the groundworks associated with the construction of a new driveway, fence post excavations and cattle grid excavations, at Greyfriars, Winchelsea, East Sussex (NGR 590467 116949). A previous archaeological evaluation (Collings 2007) established the depth of a known medieval road surface below the current ground level. The line of the new driveway followed the line of the original medieval road, except at its northern end. In one small area the watching brief uncovered fragments of stone and tile which may represent the metalled surface of the medieval road. It is also possible that a dark organic deposit seen beneath the topsoil at the northern end of the site was associated with the 'Monday Market', (a medieval market area), although dating evidence was not recovered

No archaeological features were recorded during the excavations of the fence posts and cattle grids.

CONTENTS

1. **Introduction**
2. **Archaeological Background**
3. **Archaeological Methodology**
4. **Results**
5. **The Finds**
6. **Discussion**
7. **Conclusions**

Bibliography

Acknowledgements

SMR Summary Sheet

OASIS FORM

FIGURES

- Fig. 1: Site Location
Fig. 2: Plan showing monitored areas and previous evaluation trenches 1-5
Fig. 3: Plan of possible medieval road surface
Fig. 4: Photograph of driveway excavation looking east showing deposit [106]
Fig. 5: Photograph of driveway excavation in progress (looking north)

TABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of site archive
Table 2: List of recorded contexts
Table 3: Quantification of the finds assemblage
Table 4: Characterisation of the CBM assemblage

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the UCL Centre for Applied Archaeology, were commissioned by Noel Thompson (on behalf of his client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks in connection with the construction of a new driveway at Greyfriars, Friar's Road, Winchelsea, East Sussex (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The site is centred on NGR 590467 116949 and its location is shown on Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated in the small town of Winchelsea (approximately 38 metres OD) and is within the grounds of the Greyfriars Estate. Winchelsea is situated on a flat topped hill; the highest ground is to the northern end of the town at just under 40m AOD, sloping down to c. 10m AOD to the south (Martin & Martin 2004). The site is bounded to the north by Friar's Road and to the west by Monk's Walk. The rest of the site is bounded by open fields.

1.2.2 The underlying geology according to the British Geological Survey Sheet 320 (Hastings & Dungeness) is Wadhurst Clay.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) has been granted by English Heritage for undertaking a programme of archaeological work (Scheduled Monument Consent HSD 9/2/8876). This required an initial Stage 1 archaeological evaluation of the route of the proposed new driveway with the principal aim to establish the route of the medieval street pattern and provide information of the depth below ground surface, character, quality, form and date of any other archaeological remains encountered (Collings 2007). A topographic survey of an area measuring 1.5ha which encompassed the course of the new driveway was also undertaken in order to identify and define any earthwork anomalies that may be affected by the proposed development (Tibble 2007).

1.3.2 Based on the findings of the Stage 1 works, the English Heritage Inspector for Ancient Monuments stipulated that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during groundworks associated with the construction of the driveway.

1.3.3 A Project Design was prepared by ASE (Neil Griffin) and submitted to East Sussex County Council and to English Heritage Regional Office for approval before work at the site commenced. It stated that the recommended programme of work (Condition No.4) should be in the form of an archaeological recording brief (watching brief). The method statement was prepared according to the *Recommended Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work (Development Control) in East Sussex V3* (September 2003) and was submitted for approval by the East Sussex County Council Archaeologist prior to the commencement of the work.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 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 general aim of the archaeological work was to monitor any intrusive ground work in order to ensure that should any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest be exposed by the excavations they are recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards and a report of the findings produced.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details only the watching brief element of the fieldwork. The earlier archaeological evaluation is detailed in an previous ASE report (Collings 2007) The fieldwork was undertaken by Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologist) and Andi Margetts (Archaeologist) on 2nd, 5th, 19th, 20th November 2007 & Nick Garland (Archaeologist) on 14th and 15th February 2008. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Assistant Director).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1** The site is located within the medieval boundaries of Winchelsea, much of which is Scheduled as an Ancient Monument under the Ancient Monument and Ancient Areas Act 1979.
- 2.2** The settlement at Winchelsea has a long and well documented history (Martin & Martin 2004). The site is located towards the south-eastern corner of Edward I's original planned town of New Winchelsea, which was laid out between 1283 and 1292 (Quarter 28). Winchelsea is unique amongst medieval towns as much of its layout is reconstructable. This detail extends not only to the number of building plots laid out, but to their location size and rent. In total 802 plots can be reconstructed – 723 on the hill and 79 harbour or quayside plots flanking the Brede estuary.
- 2.3** French raids in 1326, 1359 and 1380 caused considerable destruction to New Winchelsea (including the still visible damage to the church of St. Thomas 'The Martyr') but the town's eventual commercial decline was due to silting of the harbour during the 15th and early 16th centuries (Homan, 1949, 23)
- 2.4** The site lies within Quarter 28 which once held 42 holdings with no properties appearing on the decayed rents drawn up in 1344/5 and thus there are no indications of early desertion. By the 1359 French raid, 29 holdings were listed as decayed. By 1543 there were eight holdings left on the quarter, all held by different tenants. By 1738 the entire quarter had been merged (with Quarter 23 to the north) into a field called 'Monday Market'. (Martin, 2003, 28)
- 2.5** The results of the topographical survey (Tibble 2007) suggest that the medieval street entered the site at the current gateway situated at the junction with Wickham Rock Lane. From there the medieval street is aligned south-east until it divides at a T-junction, continuing south-east and north east, along the route of the proposed driveway heading in a north easterly direction through another cross roads, from where it would have continued to meet Friars Walk.
- 2.6** The archaeological evaluation revealed deposits and features relating to the construction of the bank and the medieval roadway (Collings 2007). The route of the medieval road was clearly identified in Trench 2 and the remains of its surface recorded. This physical evidence in tandem with the topographical survey clarified the route of the road.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 It was stated in the Method Statement (Griffin 2007) that the works to be examined included:
- Topsoil stripping and, where appropriate, excavations to formation level;
 - Excavation of any foundation or service trenches or similar.
- 3.2 The actual monitored works were:
- Topsoil stripping/ excavations to formation level.
 - Replacement of new fence posts
 - Excavations for new cattle grids
- 3.3 The excavations undertaken by the groundwork contractors were monitored at all times by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Monitoring continued until it became clear beyond reasonable doubt that no archaeological remains were present.
- 3.4 The excavations were undertaken using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 The spoil from the excavations were inspected by the attending archaeologist to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. A metal detector was also used to scan the spoil heaps.
- 3.7 All recording was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards according to the *Institute for Field Archaeologists Standard & Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Briefs* (IFA, 2001) and the Method Statement (Griffin, 2007).
- 3.8 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.

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

Number of Contexts	6
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	20
Bulk finds	4
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

4. RESULTS (Fig. 2 & Fig 3)

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
100	Deposit	Topsoil	Length of road strip	Width of road strip – 3m	0.20m	26.47m – 29.49m
101	Deposit	Subsoil	Length of road strip	Width of road strip – 3m	0.20m – 0.50m	26.27m- 29.29m
102	Deposit	Made ground	5m	3m	Unknown	/
103	Deposit	Natural	Evaluation Trench 2 only	3m	N/A	26.21m
104	Deposit	Medieval road surface?	1.8m	1m	Unknown	26.30m
105	Deposit	Medieval road surface?	8m	3m	Unknown	26.30m
106	Deposit	Medieval/post medieval activity layer	10m	3m	Min 0.30m (Seen in Cattle Grid 1)	29.67m
107	Tarmac	Tarmac with associated foundation material	10m	3m	0.30m	c. 29.50m
108	Tarmac	Tarmac with associated foundation material	10m	3m	0.30m	c. 26.50m

4.1 The ground reduction in advance of the new driveway (Fig's 2 & 3)

General

4.1.1 The ground excavations for the new driveway were 330m in length and involved a strip of the topsoil to a depth of c. 0.25m beneath the current ground level.

4.1.2 The earliest recorded deposit was the natural [103], a mid yellow clay silt, which was only seen when the backfill of evaluation Trench 2 (Fig 2) was removed. Above the natural clay was [101], a mid brownish grey silty clay (subsoil) with lighter clay mottling throughout. It contained occasional Tilgate stone fragments, oyster shell fragments, rare tile fragments and iron horseshoe fragment RF<1> (see 5.2 below). The depth of the excavations did not exceed the thickness of this deposit. Above context [101], was context [100], a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (topsoil) of a loose consistency and c. 0.20m in thickness. This deposit contained occasional Tilgate stone and tile fragments.

Medieval road surface

4.1.3 Beneath the topsoil [100], at a height of 26.30mOD, the surface of the probable medieval road, [104], was revealed covering an area of c. 10m and orientated approximately north to south. The surface of the medieval road was seen within the subsoil deposit [101]. Two large Wealden sandstone blocks (one laid on edge) (<200-2m) (Fig 3) were interpreted as the upper surface of the medieval road. In between these stone slabs was a mid

yellowish grey clay silt containing smaller pieces of sandstone (<10-50mm), and occasional tile fragments, [105] (Fig 3).

Medieval / Post medieval

- 4.1.4 In the area thought to have been formerly occupied by the 'Monday Market', a deposit of organic dark greyish black silty clay, [106] (Fig 2) was encountered directly beneath the topsoil, Crushed building materials, oyster shell, small rounded pebbles and crushed sandstone (not kept) were recorded. No positive dating evidence was forthcoming.

Modern

- 4.1.5 Deposit [102] (Fig 2) was seen above [101], and was c. 10m in length and contained sandstone fragments and post medieval tile fragments (not kept). The excavations stopped at the surface of this deposit, which was interpreted as a stabiliser probably laid down by a farmer.

4.2 Excavations for new fence posts (Fig 2)

4.2.1 Fence Post 1

The stratigraphy revealed in the excavations for Fence Post 1 consisted of the following contexts. The earliest deposit was the natural mid orange yellow clay [103]. Directly above the natural clay was c. 0.50m of a mid brownish grey silty clay (subsoil), [101]. The latest deposit was context [100] a c. 0.20m thick dark greyish brown silty clay (topsoil). No archaeological features were observed within this post hole but fragments of CBM, oyster shell and slate were recovered from [101]. The subsoil recorded within this fence post was probably the same deposit as [106].

4.2.2 Fence Post 2

The stratigraphy revealed in the excavations for Fence Post 2 consisted of the following contexts. The earliest deposit was the natural mid orange yellow clay [103]. Directly above the natural clay was c. 0.50m of a mid brownish grey silty clay, [101] (subsoil). The latest deposit was context [100], a c. 0.20m thick dark greyish brown silty clay (topsoil). No archaeological features were observed within this post hole but [101] did contain fragments of CBM, oyster shell and Wealden greensand.

4.2.3 Fence Post 3

The stratigraphy revealed in the excavations for Fence Post 3 consisted of the following contexts. The earliest deposit was the natural mid orange yellow clay [103]. Directly above the natural clay was c. 0.20m of a mid brownish grey silty clay (subsoil), [101]. The latest deposit was context [100], a c. 0.20m thick dark greyish brown silty clay (topsoil). The natural clay was excavated to a depth of 0.60m. No archaeological features or finds were observed within this post hole.

4.2.4 Fence Post 4

The stratigraphy revealed in the excavations for Fence Post 4 consisted of the following contexts. The earliest deposit was the natural mid orange yellow clay [103]. Directly above the natural clay was c. 0.20m of mid a brownish grey silty clay (subsoil), [101]. The latest deposit was context [100], a c. 0.20m thick dark greyish brown silty clay (topsoil). The natural clay was excavated to a depth of 0.60m. No archaeological features or finds were observed within this post hole.

4.2.5 A narrow trench was excavated between Fence Posts 3 and 4. This revealed a c. 0.20m of subsoil covered by c. 0.20m of topsoil. No finds or features were seen.

4.3 Excavation for Cattle Grids (Fig 2)

4.3.1 Cattle Grid 1

The cutting for cattle grid 1 measured 3.2 m² and had a total depth of 0.6m. It was located between the northern end of the new driveway and the area of the main house (Fig 2). The earliest recorded deposit was the dark brown grey silty clay deposit, [101] (subsoil) which contained frequent root inclusions as well as CBM and animal bone. This deposit was stripped to a depth of 0.3m. The latest recorded deposit was the tarmac (with associated foundation material) [107].

4.3.2 Cattle Grid 2

The cutting for cattle grid 2 measured 3.2 m² and had a total depth of 0.6m. It was located where Monk's Walk meets Wickham Rock Lane at the estate's south-western entrance (Fig 2). The earliest recorded deposit was the light orange yellow silty sand natural, [103]. Directly above the natural was mid brown silty clay [101] (subsoil), which contained occasional CBM. This deposit had a total depth of 0.10m. The latest recorded deposit was the tarmac (with associated foundation material), [108].

5. THE FINDS by Trista Clifford

5.1 A small collection of finds were recovered during the watching brief at Greyfriars, Winchelsea, quantified in Table 1 below:

Table 3: Quantification of the finds assemblage

Context	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)
Cattle grid 1	1	78	1	30						
Cattle grid 2	1	60								
101 fence post 1	3	150			1	6	1	246		
101 fence post 2	4	556			1	28	2	276		
105	4	182					1	22		
101									1	204
Total	13	1026	1	30	2	34	4	544	1	204

5.2 The Ironwork

5.2.1 An iron horseshoe fragment, RF<1>, was recovered from context [101]. It is of probable post medieval date.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus, Trista Clifford and Luke Barber

5.3.1 A total of 13 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered during the watching brief at Greyfriars, Winchelsea (Table 2). Three roof tile fabrics, one floor tile fabric and a brick fabric were identified (Table 2).

5.3.2 Cattle grid 1 contained a single piece of late medieval or early post medieval roof tile in fabric T1.

5.3.3 A small piece of floor tile in fabric T4 measuring 22mm thick came from cattle grid 2. The fabric is consistent with that of the floor tile from context [2/008] of the evaluation and likely to be Medieval in date.

5.3.4 Three pieces of CBM were recovered from fence post 1 [101]. Two fragments of post-medieval pegtile in fabric T1 measuring 11mm thick were present. A third residual abraded late Medieval early post-medieval pegtile fragment in fabric T2 was also present measuring 13mm thick a small splash of glaze was present on one side.

5.3.5 Four pieces of CBM were present in context [105]. A single fragment of post-medieval pegtile fabric T1 of 11mm thickness was present. Two fragments of late medieval or early post-medieval pegtile fabric T2 of 12mm thickness were present one of which had a square peg hole. A single fragment of Medieval pegtile fabric T3 measuring 12mm thick was also present with green splash glaze to the front and back of the tile and a reduced core.

5.3.6 Context [101], fence post 2 contained four pieces of late Medieval or early post-medieval CBM. Two abraded fragments of brick in fabric B1 were present, one fragment had a thickness of 46mm with a reduced core, the second fragment had a slightly sooted surface and no complete dimensions

would be taken. Two fragments of pegtile in fabric T2 were also present measuring 12mm thick, partial square peg holes were present in both fragments.

Table 4: Characterisation of the CBM assemblage

Fabric	Form	Description	Date
T1	Pegtile	high fired orange fabric with moderately abundant fine calcareous inclusions <0.5mm with sparse silt banding and sparse fine sand temper	C16th-C18th
T2	Pegtile	orange poorly mixed fabric with sparse to moderate coarse black and red iron rich inclusions up to 1mm and cream silt inclusions up to 2mm. Sparse poorly sorted quartz inclusions were also present with fine sand temper	C15th-C17th
T3	Pegtile	orange moderately coarse pegtile fabric with moderate poorly sorted quartz inclusions up to 1mm with sparse black and red iron rich inclusions. A reduced core and green splash glaze are also present.	C13th-C14th
T4	Floor Tile	medium to well fired orange floor tile fabric with abundant moderate fine to medium sand tempered with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm	C13th-C14th
B1	Brick	orange to red fine sanded brick fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions up to 2mm and rare iron rich inclusions	C15th-C17th

5.4 The Stone

5.4.1 Two slate roofing tile fragments were recovered from contexts [101] fence post 1 and [105]. A Wealden greensand tile fragment was recovered from [101] fence post two, along with a piece of faced Wealden greensand. The stone is almost certainly derived from a local building.

5.5 The Shell

5.5.1 Two fragments of lower valve deriving from the edible oyster, *Ostrea edulis*, were recovered from context [101], fence post 1 and 2.

5.6 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

5.6.1 Cattle grid 1 produced one fragment of right, deer mandible. No teeth were recovered. There is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology on the bone. The fragment is in reasonable condition with little surface weathering.

5.7 The finds are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis, but should be retained for long-term curation with the main evaluation assemblage.

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1** The archaeological watching brief proved useful in monitoring and recording the presence of archaeological remains along the length of the strip for the new road. The archaeology uncovered consisted of a section of the medieval road surface and a probable medieval/post-medieval occupation layer, but in general the ground reduction was not deep enough to reach the underlying archaeology.
- 6.2** The evaluation (Collings 2007) described the medieval road surface being comprised of two distinct areas of sand stone along its edges (<50-280mm), which were irregular in shape with smaller sandstone (<10-50mm) visible where the overlying larger pieces of stone had been robbed out. Where the stone surface was not surviving at all, a greenish grey firm silty clay was present and was thought to have formed a bedding with a large central area comprised of mud with stone inclusions. Similarities can be seen with the assumed section of medieval road surface recorded on this watching brief. The large sandstone block (laid on edge) was probably the edge of the medieval road (it is also orientated in a rough north-south direction) and the flat sandstone block [104], was the probably the surviving remains of the actual upper road surface. Context [105] seen across the rest of this area was a similar nature to the central area of the medieval road surface [2/005] described in the evaluation as comprising mainly of irregular sandstone pieces, broken tile, flint and occasional chalk fragments. No dating evidence was retrieved from deposit [105], but it is considered very probable that the remains were part of the medieval road.
- 6.3** This road surface was recorded approximately 250mm below the surface at 26.30mAOD and was visible within the subsoil. The section of medieval road uncovered during the evaluation was recorded at a slightly shallower depth of approximately 27.00 mAOD, 400mm below the ground surface and beneath the subsoil, partially overlain by an additional context. These results indicate a degree of variation along the length of the original road. Given this variation it seem probable that these excavations exposed a high point of the original road surface, with a possible continuation to the north and south at a greater depth not reached during these works, rather than context [104] being an isolated surviving section of road.
- 6.4** The northern end of the new driveway excavations, revealed an organic dark greyish black deposit, which contained animal bones and crushed building materials. This area is thought to be where the 'Monday Market' was held and it is possible that this is a layer associated with its use or abandonment although no dating evidence was recovered. This dark organic deposit, [106], was not seen in the cattle grid 1 excavations and the fence post excavations 1 and 2. This is possible circumstantial evidence that the market did not extend to the eastern side of the line of the assumed medieval road.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1** The watching brief at Greyfriars, Winchelsea confirmed that sections of the medieval road surface do survive and that the height of the original road surface varied along its length. The majority of the excavations undertaken for the installation of the new driveway did not reach a sufficient depth to damage the medieval road, and it was only exposed in one small area.
- 7.2** The organic deposit [106], thought to be the remains of 'Monday Market' was limited to the northern end of the new driveway excavations and its possible southern and eastern limits were established (Fig 2).

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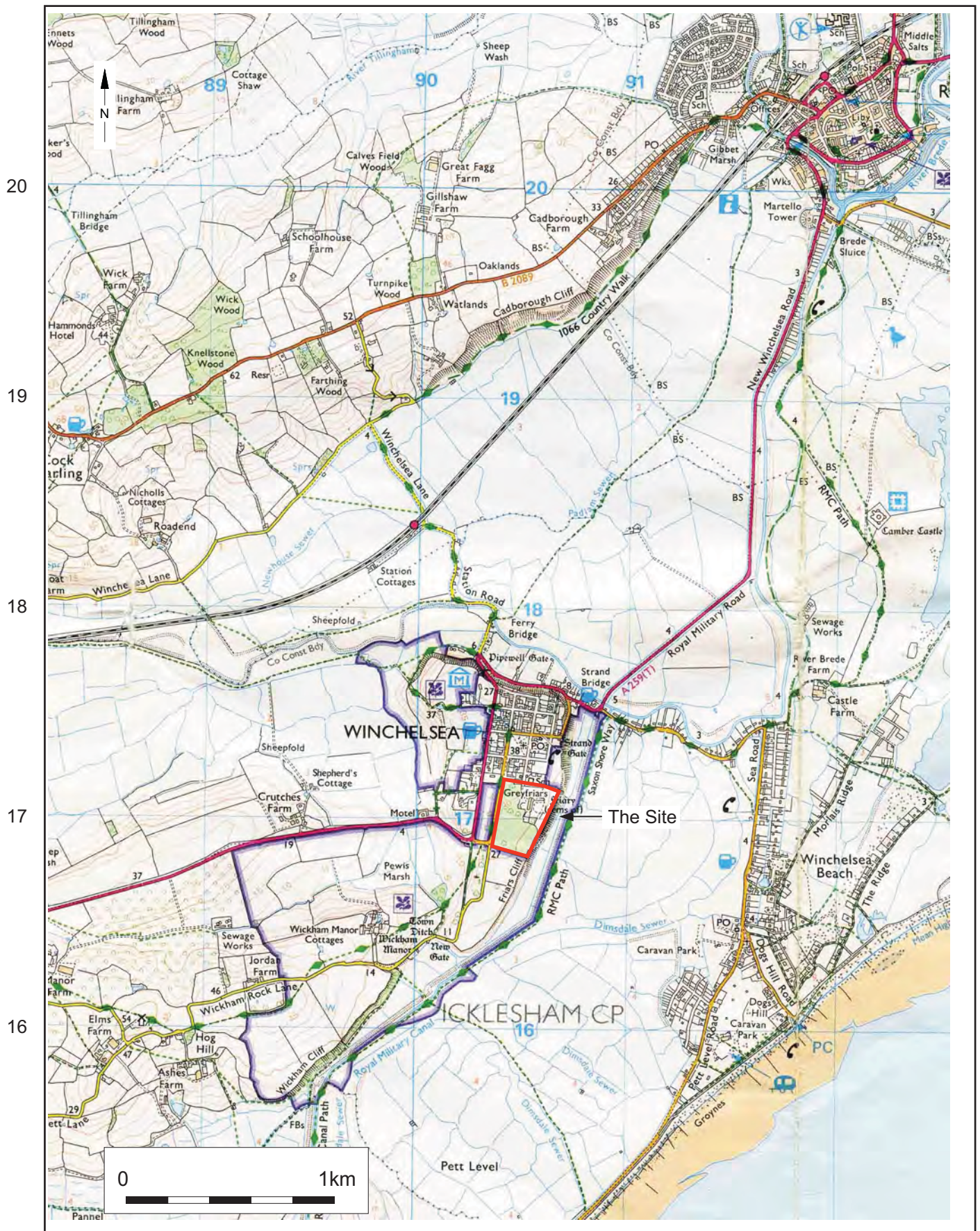
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SMR Summary Form

Site Code	GRW 07					
Identification Name and Address	Greyfriars, Winchelsea					
County, District &/or Borough	Rother District, East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 590467 116949					
Geology	Wadhurst Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2921					
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. Nov 2007	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mr Noel Thompson on behalf of clients					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Paul Riccoboni					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological watching brief was maintained by Archaeology South-East during the groundworks associated with the construction of a new driveway, fence post excavations and cattle grid excavations, at Greyfriars, Winchelsea, East Sussex (NGR 590467 116949). A previous archaeological evaluation (Collings 2007) established the depth of a known medieval road surface below the current ground level. The line of the new driveway followed the line of the original medieval road, except at its northern end. In one small area the watching brief uncovered fragments of stone and tile which may represent the metalled surface of the medieval road. It is also possible that a dark organic deposit seen beneath the topsoil at the northern end of the site was associated with the 'Monday Market', (a medieval market area), although dating evidence was not recovered</i></p> <p><i>No archaeological features were recorded during the excavations of the fence posts and cattle grids.</i></p>						

OASIS ID: archaeol6-46883	
Project details	
Project name	Greyfriars, Winchelsea, East Sussex
Short description of the project	<p><i>An archaeological watching brief was maintained by Archaeology South-East during the groundworks associated with the construction of a new driveway, fence post excavations and cattle grid excavations, at Greyfriars, Winchelsea, East Sussex (NGR 590467 116949). A previous archaeological evaluation (Collings 2007) established the depth of a known medieval road surface below the current ground level. The line of the new driveway followed the line of the original medieval road, except at its northern end. In one small area the watching brief uncovered fragments of stone and tile which may represent the metalled surface of the medieval road. It is also possible that a dark organic deposit seen beneath the topsoil at the northern end of the site was associated with the 'Monday Market', (a medieval market area), although dating evidence was not recovered</i></p> <p><i>No archaeological features were recorded during the excavations of the fence posts and cattle grids.</i></p>
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2007 End: 15-02-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	2686 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	ROAD Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Uncertain
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX ROTHER ICKLESHAM Greyfriar's, Friar's Road, Winchelsea, East Sussex
Postcode	TN36 4ED
Study area	1.00 Hectares

Site coordinates	TQ 90467 16949 50.9199039604 0.710189732337 50 55 11 N 000 42 36 E Point
Height OD	Min: 25.73m Max: 29.87m
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	Noel Thompson
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Greyfriar's, Friar's Road, Winchelsea, East Sussex TN36 4ED
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89

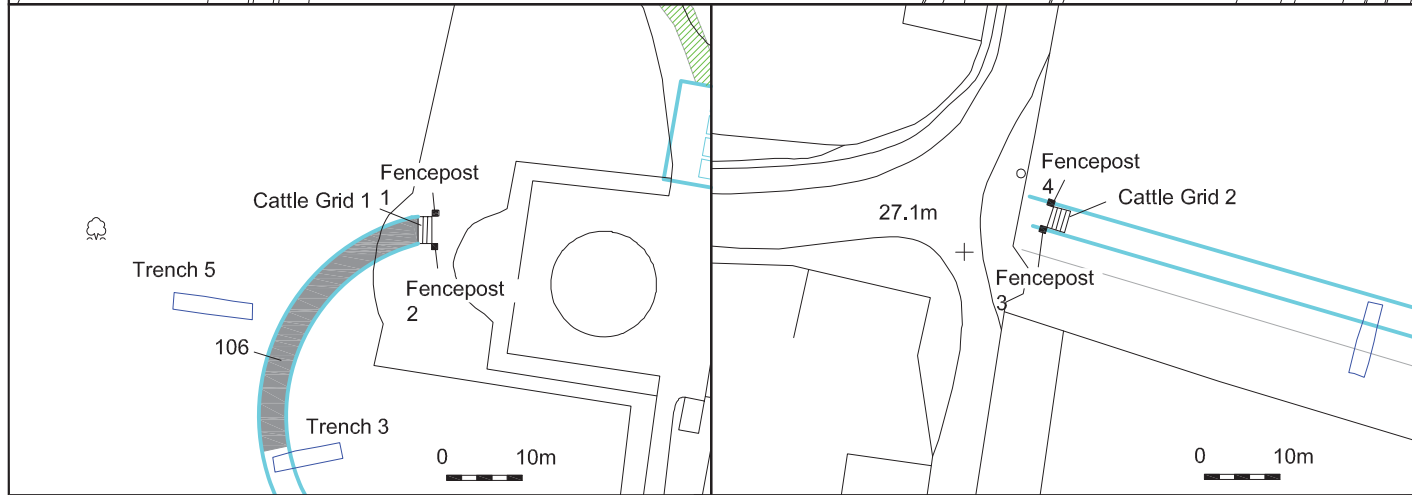
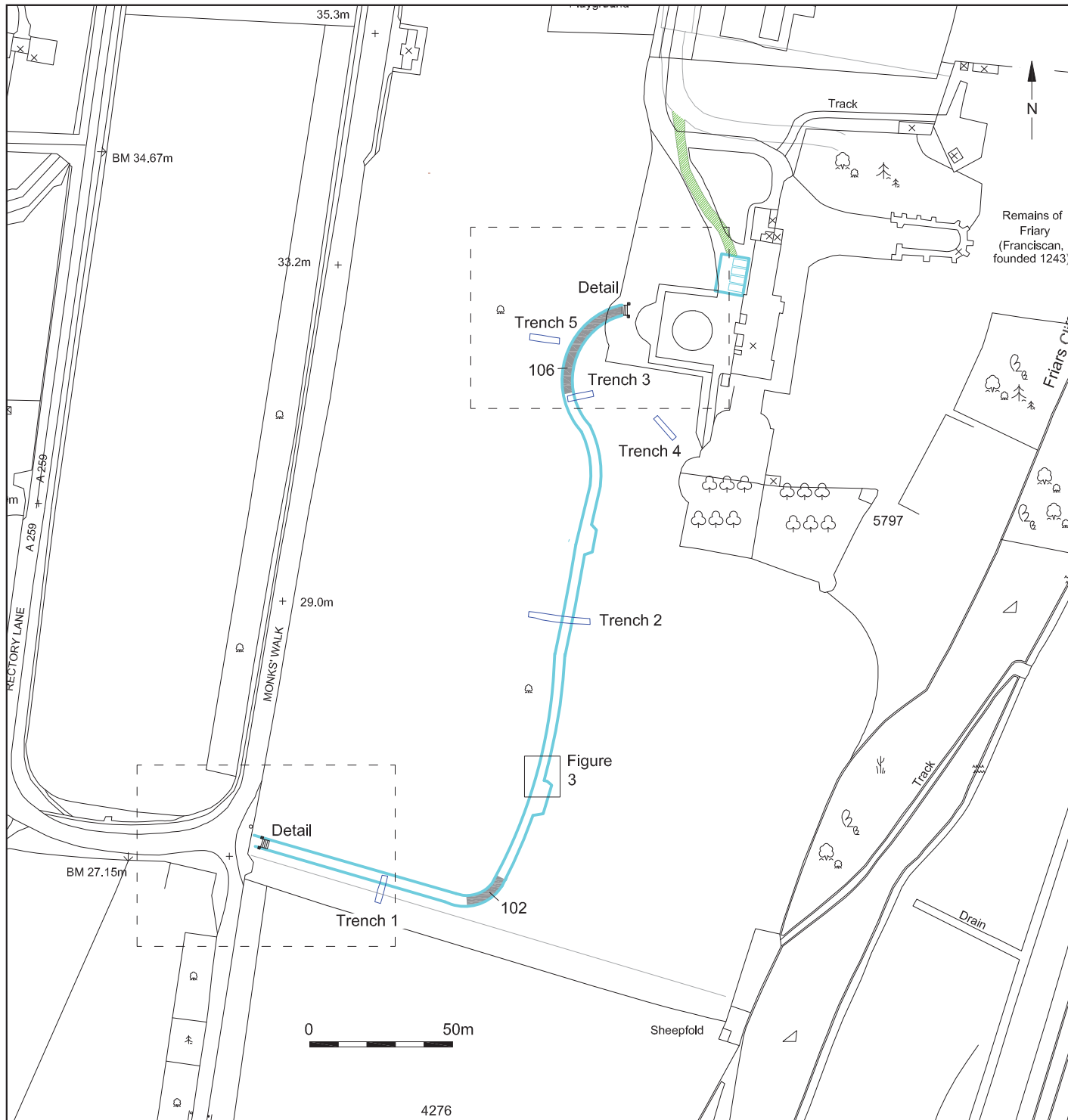
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91

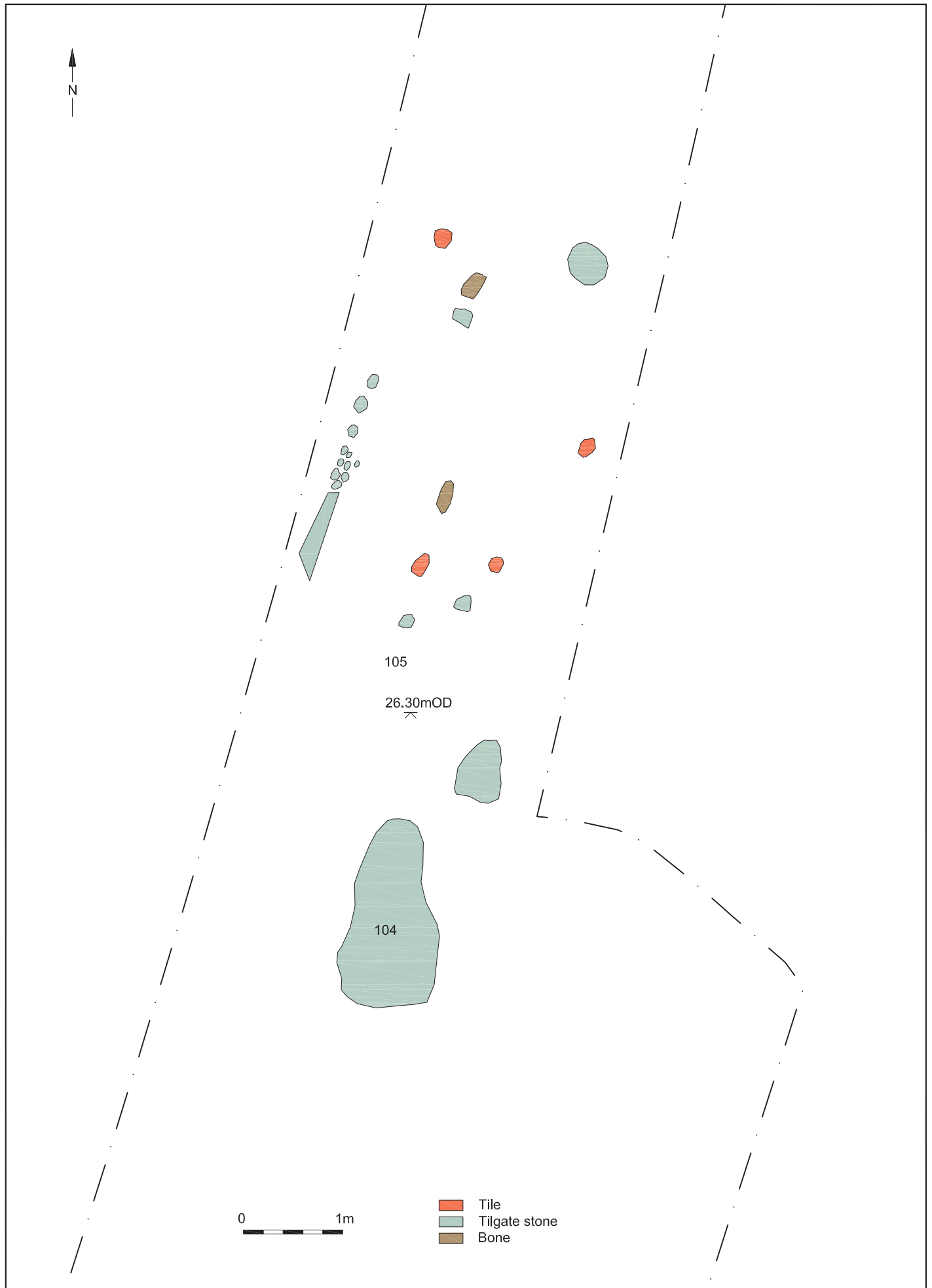
92

© Archaeology South-East		Greyfriars, Winchelsea	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2921	Jan 2009	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2007261	Drawn by: SM		

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Project Ref: 2921	Jan 2009	Plan showing monitored areas and previous evaluation trenches 1-5		
Report Ref: 2007261	Drawn by: SM			



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Project Ref: 2921	Jan 2009	Plan of possible medieval road surface	
Report Ref: 2007261	Drawn by: SM		



Fig. 4: Photograph of driveway excavation looking east showing deposit [106]



Fig. 5: Photograph of driveway excavation in progress (looking north)

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Project Ref: 2921	Jan 2009		
Report Ref: 2007261	Drawn by: SM		

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