



**Chris Butler MfA  
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An Archaeological Watching Brief at  
The Crown, All Saints Street,  
Hastings,  
East Sussex**

HS/FA/12/00704

Project No. CBAS0398

by  
Keith Butler PifA

September 2014

### ***Summary***

*As part of a Watching Brief at The Crown Inn, All Saints Street, Hastings, a walk through survey was carried out on the two outbuildings to the rear of the public house. The survey revealed that the western building possibly retains the southern wall of an earlier building and that the construction of the western building suggested that this had been constructed at a slightly later date. No groundworks took place as the base of the walls of the current buildings were re-used for the conversion of the buildings into a dwelling.*

## **Chris Butler MifA Archaeological Services Ltd**

**Rosedale  
Berwick  
Polegate  
East Sussex  
BN26 6TB**

**Tel & fax: 01323 811785**

**e mail: [chris@cbasltd.co.uk](mailto:chris@cbasltd.co.uk)**

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## 1.0 Introduction

1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS) was commissioned by Mr H Kleinschrod (The Client) to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief on land to the rear of Crown Inn, 64-66 All Saints Street, Hastings, East Sussex during the construction of a new dwelling (HS/FA/12/00704).

1.2 The site for the new development is located at the corner of All Saints Street and Crown Lane, to the rear of the Crown Inn (TQ 8263 0957), and is situated within Hastings Old Town (Fig. 1). The Crown Inn was built in 1929<sup>1</sup>, and replaced an earlier inn built in the 18th century which had burnt down. The site is situated at around 11.6m OD.

1.3 The planning policy for the site and area is contained in the Hastings Local Plan 2004<sup>2</sup>. The site is within a Conservation Area and appropriate policies apply concerning archaeological sites<sup>3</sup>. The site lies within a designated Archaeological Notification Area, which covers the historic core of the Medieval and Post-Medieval town and port of Hastings. The Hastings Historic Character Assessment<sup>4</sup> places the site within Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA) 2 (All Saints Street), and states that ‘the survival of numerous medieval and post medieval buildings, survival of historic plots, and the archaeological potential give this HUCA a high Historic Environment Value (HEV) of 4 (the highest is 5).

1.4 The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 320/321), comprises Ashdown Beds with Wadhurst Clay to the east and west of the site.

1.5 As a result of the site’s location, and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority has required a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken in accordance with a brief provided by the Archaeology team at ESCC. HER data (Ref 094/13) has been provided by ESCC.

1.6 The appropriate programme of archaeological work comprises an archaeological watching brief to include the recording and analysis of the standing walls at the site prior to any works commencing, and the monitoring of any groundworks during the development (Fig. 10). A written scheme of investigation covering the watching brief, and was submitted and approved by local planning authority.

1.7 The standing building survey was carried out by the author on the 17<sup>th</sup> June 2013.

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<sup>1</sup> HER record states date as 1921

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.hastings.gov.uk/local\\_plan/#local\\_plan](http://www.hastings.gov.uk/local_plan/#local_plan)

<sup>3</sup> Chapter 9b Historic Environment from page 167 including Policy C6 (page 176)

<sup>4</sup> Harris, R. 2010 *Hastings Historic Character Assessment Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey

## 2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 There have been no discoveries of Palaeolithic artefacts in the immediate area of Hastings, and there are only a handful of artefacts known to have a provenance in the Weald<sup>5</sup>. Such discoveries are normally linked to specific geological conditions, such as tertiary deposits and gravels, isolated deposits of which can be found in this area.
- 2.2 There is no evidence for Mesolithic activity at the site, however the cliffs below the castle have produced numerous pieces of Mesolithic flintwork (MES872) from fissures in the rock, although the claim for these being middens<sup>6</sup> is almost certainly incorrect as the Mesolithic flintwork was intermixed with a broad range of material from different periods. Further Mesolithic flintwork has subsequently been found eroding from the same cliff face (MES7389). The evidence for this period suggests that there is a possibility of Mesolithic activity being present, although more likely as a secondary residual deposit.
- 2.3 Examples of Neolithic flintwork and pottery have been recovered from the fissures on Castle Hill and on East Hill, and hint at Neolithic activity in the area. Evidence for a prehistoric submerged forest dating to the later Neolithic period has been found on the beach at Bulverhythe to the west of Hastings, and at Pett to the east of Hastings<sup>7</sup>.
- 2.4 Amongst the Bronze Age flintwork recovered from Hastings was a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead from East Hill (MES881), whilst flintwork and pottery were recovered from the fissures below the castle. A single Bronze Age burial mound (Barrow) was recorded as existing at the south-west corner of East Hill (MES661), but has subsequently slipped over the cliff edge. The possibility of locating Bronze Age features or artefacts at the site is considered to be low.
- 2.5 An Iron Age promontory hillfort (MES856) is located on East Hill, although both this and the enclosure on Castle Hill are currently undated<sup>8</sup>. Both of these hillforts/enclosures would have originally been located a little way inland from the coast, but from their hill top locations would have dominated both the coastal area, and some way inland. Iron Age pottery was found amongst the material coming from the fissures on Castle Hill, and a gold stater coin was also found nearby in 1946 (MES866).

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<sup>5</sup> Pope, M. 2003 'The Earliest Occupation of Sussex: Recent Research and Future Objectives', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 17-28, Fig. 2.8.

<sup>6</sup> Curwen, E.C. 1954 *The Archaeology of Sussex*, London, Methuen & Co. Ltd, 54.

<sup>7</sup> Marsden, P. 1987 *The Historic Shipwrecks of South-East England*, Nautical Museums Trust & Jarrold Colour Publications.

<sup>8</sup> Hamilton, S. & Manley, J. 1997 Points of View: Prominent Enclosures in 1st Millennium BC Sussex' *Sussex Archaeological Collection* **135**, 93-112.

- 2.6** The extensive iron working site and baths at Beauport Park situated just to the north of Hastings was operating between the late 1st century and mid 3rd century AD, and appears to have had connections with the *Classis Britannica* due to the presence of numerous tiles stamped CL BR<sup>9</sup>. It has been suggested that due to the connections with the British Fleet, the iron from Beauport Park and other production centres was being shipped out through Hastings<sup>10</sup>. Roman pottery and the numerous discoveries of Roman coins at Hastings would seem to confirm that there may have been a settlement, trading centre, and perhaps a port located nearby.
- 2.7** There is virtually no archaeological evidence for Saxon activity at Hastings, although King Offa conquered the Hæstingas in 771, and Hastingecentre appears in the Burghal Hidage in the 10th century, assessed at 500 hides<sup>11</sup>.
- 2.8** After 1066 Hastings was granted to the Count of Eu who was considered to be a safe pair of hands to control this important port of passage to Normandy<sup>12</sup>. The town was granted a charter as one of the Cinque Ports in 1154 by Henry II. The Rape of Hastings remained in the Eu family until the mid 13th century, and later passed to the Earl of Richmond, before being granted to Sir John Pelham in 1412, although the castle, lordship and barony were granted to Sir Thomas Hoo. Finally in 1591 these too were conveyed to the Pelham family<sup>13</sup>.
- 2.9** There has been some debate as to the location of the first motte, as portrayed in the Bayeux Tapestry, and it is not clear whether it was sited on Castle Hill or on lower ground now submerged, where it might have been better suited to protect the fleet<sup>14</sup>. A castle appears to have existed from the late 11th century on Castle Hill, and was added to and modified in the latter half of the 12th century, but by the 14th century it was suffering from coastal erosion<sup>15</sup>.
- 2.10** During the 13th century Hastings suffered severely from inundations, with much of the town being washed away and many parishes being depopulated. In 1339, and again in 1377, the town was attacked and burnt by the French; the ashes relating to these two events possibly being discovered during excavations in the High Street in 1952<sup>16</sup>. It is not clear exactly when the town wall was built, but a date at the end of the 14th century seems the most likely. It had three gates onto the seafront; the Sea Gate, the Water Gate and Pulpitt Gate. The Bourne Stream pierced the wall at the Water Gate, and the place it entered the sea was called the Gutsmouth. Nos 31-32 and 88-89 High Street to the west of the site are both 15th century houses (MES950 & MES978).

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<sup>9</sup> Brodribb, G. & Cleere, H. 1988 'The Classis Britannica Bath-house at Beauport Park', *Britannia*, **XIX**, 217-274.

<sup>10</sup> Hodgkinson, J. 2008 *The Wealden Iron Industry*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing.

<sup>11</sup> Salzman, L.F. 1973 *Victoria County History: Sussex* Vol. 9. Folkstone, Dawsons.

<sup>12</sup> Morris, J. (Ed) 1976 *Domesday Book: Sussex*, Chichester, Phillimore.

<sup>13</sup> Salzman, L.F. 1973 *Victoria County History: Sussex* Vol. 9. Folkstone, Dawsons.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid

<sup>15</sup> Ibid

<sup>16</sup> Baines, J.M. 1986 *Historic Hastings*, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Cinque Ports Press Ltd.

- 2.11** A harbour existed at Hastings until the eastward drift of shingle began to block its entrance at the end of the 12th century, when much of its trade passed to Rye and Winchelsea. This reduction in its importance is demonstrated by the reduction in ships Hastings was able to provide to the fleet of the Cinque Ports, which reduced from 21 ships during the 13th century to only three ships 100 years later<sup>17</sup>. It is not certain where the Medieval harbour was situated, but it is possible that the remains of this harbour, perhaps evidenced by wooden posts, have emerged in the past after storms below the shingle beach at the Stade. The houses of the Medieval town are likely to have extended further towards the shore than the later town wall.
- 2.12** The town wall was definitely built by the 16th century, as it is mentioned in a number of documents of this date. Many small buildings were erected outside the wall, some of which abutted on to the wall itself, although these have now been replaced by the buildings of the various streets south of the town wall. Two forts were added to the town wall, probably in the 17th century, and are shown on a map of 1746. In 1759 a new battery was constructed just to the west of the West Fort, and the East Fort was rebuilt. The battery survived the great storms of 1792 and 1824, but was undermined by another storm in 1842 and finally demolished<sup>18</sup>.
- 2.13** The earliest map evidence comes from Samuel Cant's map of Hastings dated to 1746/8<sup>19</sup> which appears to show buildings along both sides of All Saints Street, one of which may be on the site, and also shows Crown Lane. A map (Fig. 3) apparently of 1769<sup>20</sup>, also shows a building situated on the site, however the source of this map is unclear. All Saints Street has numerous Listed Buildings (Fig. 5), many of which are dated to the 16th and 17th centuries.
- 2.14** The Bourne stream had continued to run through the town and into the sea as an open and increasingly polluted sewer in the area of the Stade, until the Hastings Paving and Improvements Act of 1820 stated that the Bourne should be contracted and paved, and run in a confined course<sup>21</sup>. The mouth of the Bourne was managed by the Pier Warden. By 1850 the Bourne had become a drain, flushed from a sluice near All Saints Church, but later reverted to its natural course.
- 2.15** Creightons map of 1835 is not sufficiently detailed to be helpful. Gants Survey of Hastings dated 1852<sup>22</sup> is the first map to clearly show the site (Fig. 4). This shows the Crown Inn with possibly two rectangular buildings located to the rear of the inn (MES21154). The inn (MES21146) was apparently built in the late 18th century, opened in 1816, and the adjacent Crown Lane was named after the inn; the lane was

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<sup>17</sup> Baines, J.M. 1986 *Historic Hastings*, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Cinque Ports Press Ltd.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Hastings Museum & Art Gallery (2003.53.208)

<sup>20</sup> Peak, S. 1985 *Fishermen of Hastings*, St Leonards-on-Sea, Newsbooks, Page 8.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> 2003.53.237 Courtesy of Hastings Museum and Art Gallery

‘a most dangerous thoroughfare, being extremely rugged’ and was made-up in 1852<sup>23</sup>.

- 2.16** The 1st Edition OS map (1873-5) shows the site to be occupied by the inn, although this seems to have reduced in size having possibly been divided into two (Fig. 6). One of the rectangular buildings, adjacent to Crown Lane, is still present, but the other appears to have gone. Some smaller buildings also appear to be present. By the 3rd Edition OS map (1909-10) the situation appears to be the same apart from some changes to the north of the site to the rear of the inn, where a new building has appeared (Fig. 7).
- 2.17** The 4th Edition OS Map (1929) shows a similar situation (Fig. 8). The 1971 OS map shows the new inn building, and a building to the rear, although this may be different to the one present on the earlier map (Fig. 9).

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<sup>23</sup> Baines, J.M. 1986 *Historic Hastings*, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Cinque Ports Press Ltd.



### **3.0 Archaeological Methodology**

- 3.1** The written scheme of investigation for The Crown Inn covered the recording and analysis of the standing walls and a watching brief to be maintained on any ground works that took place in the conversion in to a dwelling of the two outbuildings to the rear of the property.
- 3.2** Only the analysis and recording of the standing walls took place. We were informed by the client's contractors that the existing lower parts of the walls of the two outbuildings were to remain and used as part of the walls for the new dwelling. This was to involve no impact on the ground surface as there would be no excavations.
- 3.3** During in the inspection of the buildings a selection of supporting digital photographs were taken of the building (these together with a full index are contained in the archive). A descriptive and photographic record of any original or early fixtures and fittings is also contained in the archive, and these are mentioned in the descriptive record where relevant.
- 3.4** Floor plans of the buildings were supplied to CBAS by the Architects and are used in this report (Figs. 11 & 12).

#### 4.0 The Standing Building Survey (Figs. 11 & 12)

- 4.1 The two outbuildings are located on the southern side of a sunken courtyard, with the western side of the courtyard being the eastern wall of the public house (Fig. 11). The eastern wall of the courtyard is concrete blocks with an incised cement rendered finish this is topped by wooden panel fencing. The northern wall is the boundary wall between the public house and the property to the north. This is of red brick construction, with the bricks being laid in a random bond. At the eastern end of the north wall there is a blocked window, this is evidenced by the slightly arched solid course at the head of the former window (**Plate 1**). The two buildings on the southern side of the sunken courtyard are attached, with building **A** at the western end of the two buildings. The join of the buildings is concealed by the western wall of Building **B** having a cement rendered finish.



**Plate 1:** North Wall of Sunken Courtyard with Blocked Window at Eastern End

#### Building A

- 4.2 The northern elevation of Building **A** is the only one visible from the courtyard (**Plate 2**), and is of red brick construction. Building **A** comprises a store room on the ground floor and a WC on the first floor. The bricks are laid mainly in Flemish bond (alternating headers and stretchers). The ground floor level is currently used as a store, and is accessed by a pair of double doors. Only the door on the eastern side is *in-situ*, and is constructed of a wooden framework with wire mesh fitted to the outer face of the framework. The opening has an RSJ serving as a lintel, with the RSJ being 'H' shaped in section. The interior of the store on the ground floor of Building **A** is of bare brick walls with a concrete floor (**Plate 3**). The ceiling is also of concrete.



**Plate 2:** Northern Elevation Building



**Plate 3:** Building A store room

**4.4** The first floor of the northern elevation of Building A consists of a half gabled end sloping to the west, and has a single wooden framed window of four lights, with the top half of the upper lights boarded over with a wooden panel. There is a soldier course at the head of this window. Above the soldier course there is a ventilated brick which has been painted black.

**4.5** The southern elevations of the two buildings are only apparent from Crown Lane (**Plate 4**) and consist of the first floor of Building A at the western end. This is of red brick construction and appears to be contemporary with the construction of the public house. The half gable is stepped and slopes down to the west, with the brick work being laid in a random bond. There is a single entrance at the western end to the WC in this part of the southern wall, fitted with a door of vertical plank construction (which at the time of the survey was leaning against southern interior wall of the WC). The interior walls were of rough cast cement finish with a plastered ceiling. The floor was of concrete construction. No other features were noted in this room.



**Plate 4:** Southern Elevation of the Buildings from Crown Lane

## Building B

- 4.5** To the east of Building A is Building B, which is of a single storey. The building is of cement block construction, which has an incised and painted cement render finish. On the top of the concrete block construction of the walls, there is a brick built wall which surrounds the flat roof of the building at the level of Crown Lane. Building B projects into the courtyard from the northern wall of Building A. The only entrance to Building B is located to the west of centre in the northern wall and is accessed via two steps. The entrance is fitted with a modern four panelled door. There are no other openings in this or the western elevation (**Plate 5**).



**Plate 5:** Northern Elevation of Building B

- 4.6** There are two rooms and a corridor on the single floor of Building B. The two rooms are located on the eastern side of the building with the corridor on the western side. The corridor (**Plate 6**) has walls constructed of white painted concrete blocks, with a ceiling of exposed joists a north south alignment. The floor is of concrete construction with two metal manhole covers.



**Plate 6:** Corridor Building B

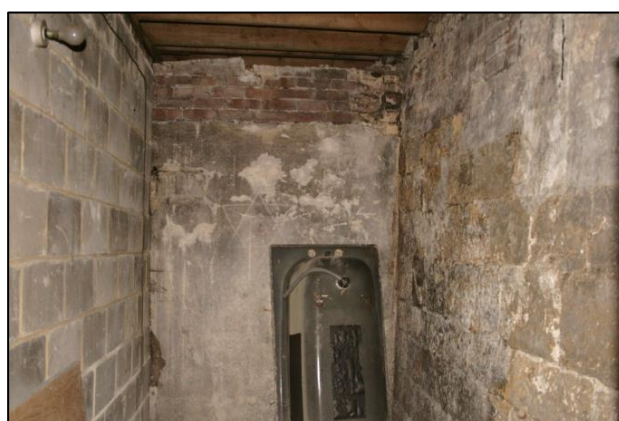


- 4.7** The room at the northern end of Building **B** (**Plate 7**) was entered from the corridor via an entrance in the centre of the western wall of this room. The entrance is fitted with a plain modern door. The walls of this room have a painted cement render finish, with a ceiling of exposed joists on a north to south alignment. The joists were originally covered with plasterboard sheets, but this only remained in a few areas. Closely adjacent to the centre of the northern wall there was wooden framed roof light or vent inserted into the ceiling. The floor was covered in red ceramic tiles, each measuring 100mm square. There were no other features noted in this room.



**Plate 7: Northern Room Building B**

- 4.8** The southern room (**Plate 8**) was even more utilitarian than the northern room, all the walls were of concrete blocks construction. The exception to this was that the southern and eastern wall had five courses of brickwork in their upper part. The ceiling was of exposed joists on a north to south alignment, with the floor being of concrete construction.



**Plate 8: Southern Room Building B**

- 4.10** The eastern end of the southern wall of Building **A** is bonded into the southern surrounding wall of the flat roof of Building **B** (**Plate 9**). This wall has a sloping section at its western end, with the rest of the wall being flat topped until its eastern end where it is slightly higher. As with the southern elevation of Building **A** the

brickwork of this wall has been laid in a random bond. The western wall of the enclosing wall of the flat roof of Building **B** is of brick construction with a cement rendered finish at the southern end. This wall then projects to the east, with the rest of the wall at the northern end being of bare bricks which are laid in a random bond (**Plate 9**). The northern wall is of the same brick construction as that of the western wall. The eastern wall is of brick construction, with the bricks being laid in Sussex bond with three stretchers between the headers. This wall is only butted up to the eastern end of the southern wall suggesting that it is later than the southern wall; this is also implied by the different bonding of the bricks (**Plate 11**). The flat roof of Building **B** is covered in ashfelt, with the roof light or vent of the northern room in Building **B** inserted at the eastern end of the roof.



**Plate 9:** Western Enclosing Wall of the Roof to Building **B**



**Plate 10:** Butted Joint

## 5.0 Discussion

- 5.1** No groundworks were to take place during the conversion of the two outbuildings to the rear of The Crown Inn, All Saints Street, Hastings, but as a part of the watching brief the standing outbuildings were surveyed. Both Building's **A** and **B** were very utilitarian in construction with no outstanding architectural features. Building **A** appeared to be contemporary with the construction of The Crown public house in 1929, and consisted of a storeroom on the ground floor only accessed from the sunken courtyard. The first floor was a WC which was only accessed from Crown Lane.
- 5.2** Building **B** was of cement block construction and was of a single storey, and was divided into a corridor along the western side of the building with two rooms on the eastern side. The northern room appeared to have been used as an office, with the southern room being a storeroom. The concrete block construction of this building would suggest a slightly later date than that of Building **A**. The southern wall of Building **A** would also suggest that the eastern part of this building had been demolished and Building **B** was constructed to replace it, evidenced by the stepped half gabled end and the bonding into the surrounding wall of the flat roof of Building **B**.
- 5.3** With no dateable feature in the construction of the buildings the dating has to rely on the cartographic evidence. The Crown Inn was built in the late 18th century, and opened in 1816. The first map to show sufficient detail is Gants map of 1852 (Fig. 4) which shows a large building in the courtyard occupying the space now taken up by Buildings **A** & **B**. This building remains unchanged until the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS map 1909-10 (Fig. 7) when it gains two projections on its north side.
- 5.4** The Crown Inn as it is today first appears on the 4<sup>th</sup> Edition OS map of 1929 (Fig. 8). However, the outbuildings still appear unchanged. The OS map of 1971 shows the public house and the outbuildings as they are today, so the demolition of the eastern end of the original outbuilding (Building **A** being the only remnant of the original outbuilding) and its replacement with Building **B** appears to have taken place between 1929 and 1971.

## **6.0 Acknowledgements**

**6.1** I would like to thank Mr H Kleinschrod for commissioning this archaeological watching brief, and his on-site contractors for their co-operation and assistance.

**6.2** The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler MifA.





Fig. 1: Crown Inn, Hastings: Site location  
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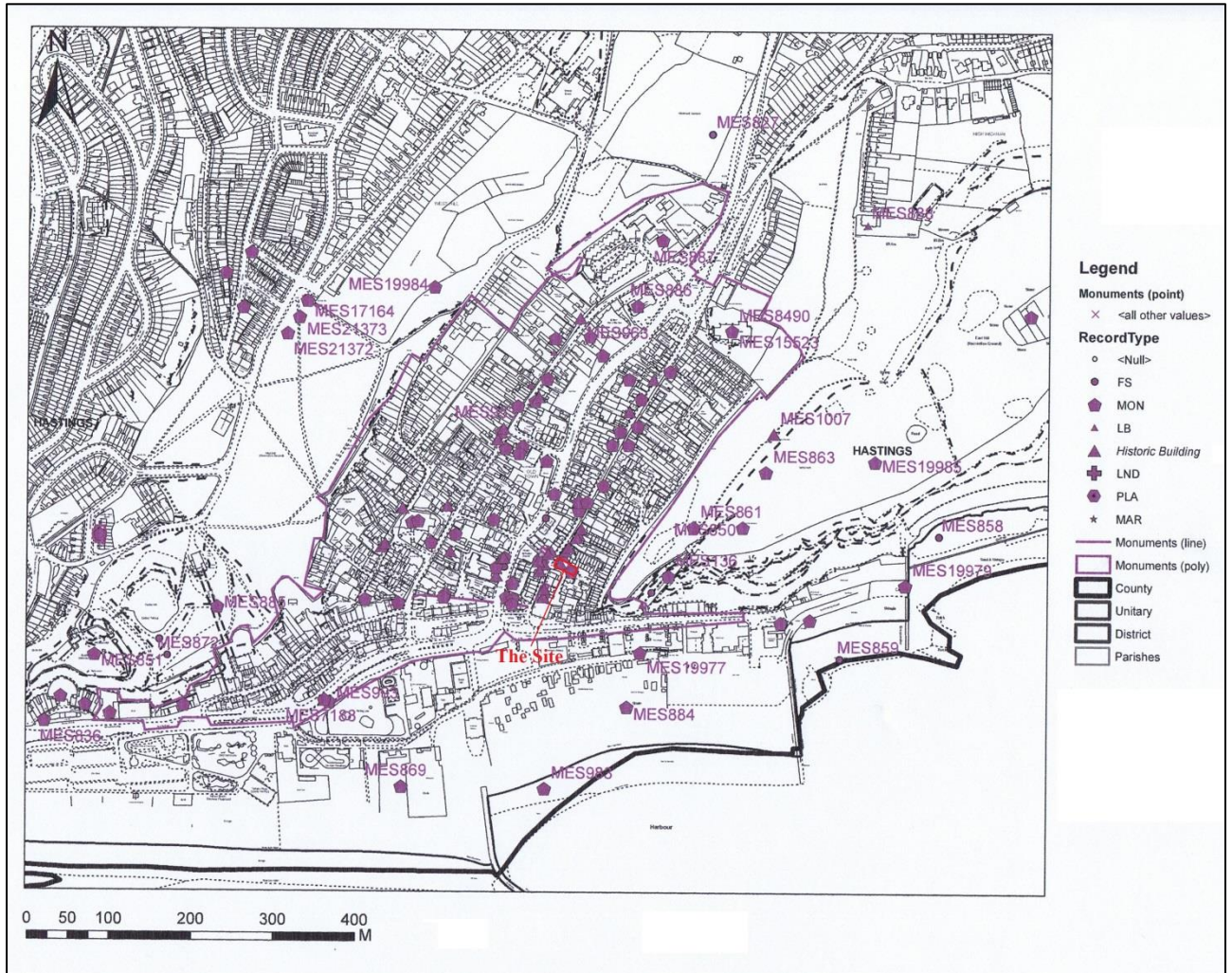


Fig. 2: Crown Inn, Hastings: Monuments on the HER  
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471



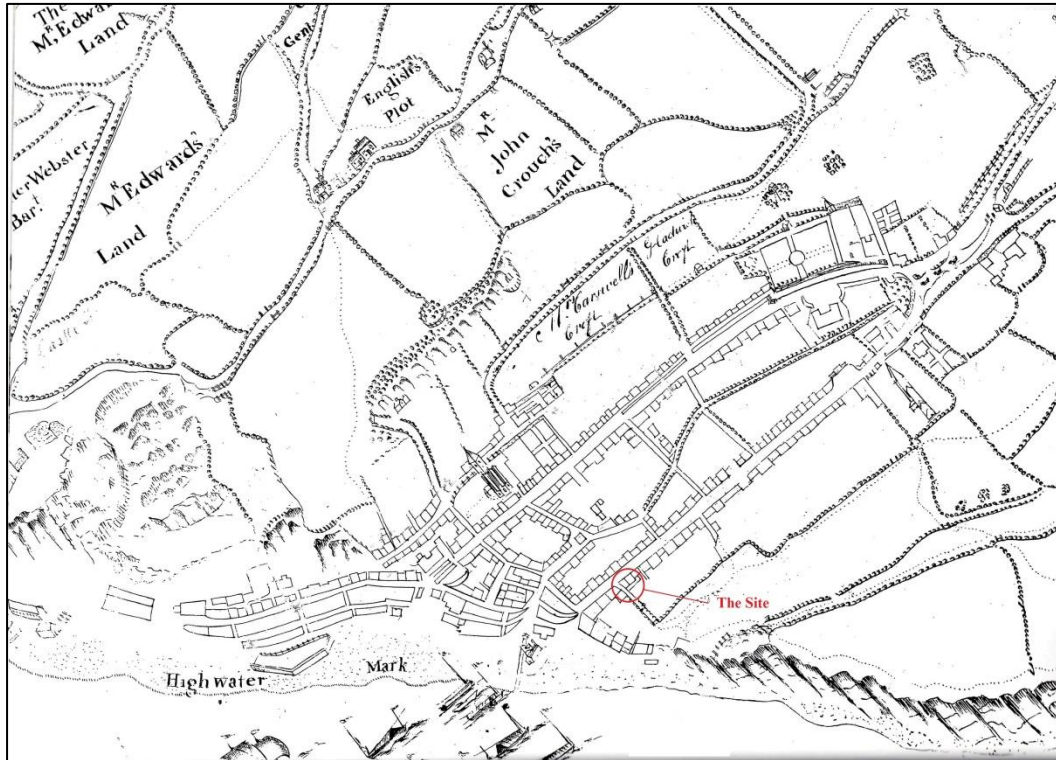


Fig. 3: Crown Inn, Hastings: Map of 1769 (unprovenanced)



Fig. 4: Crown Inn, Hastings: Map of 1852



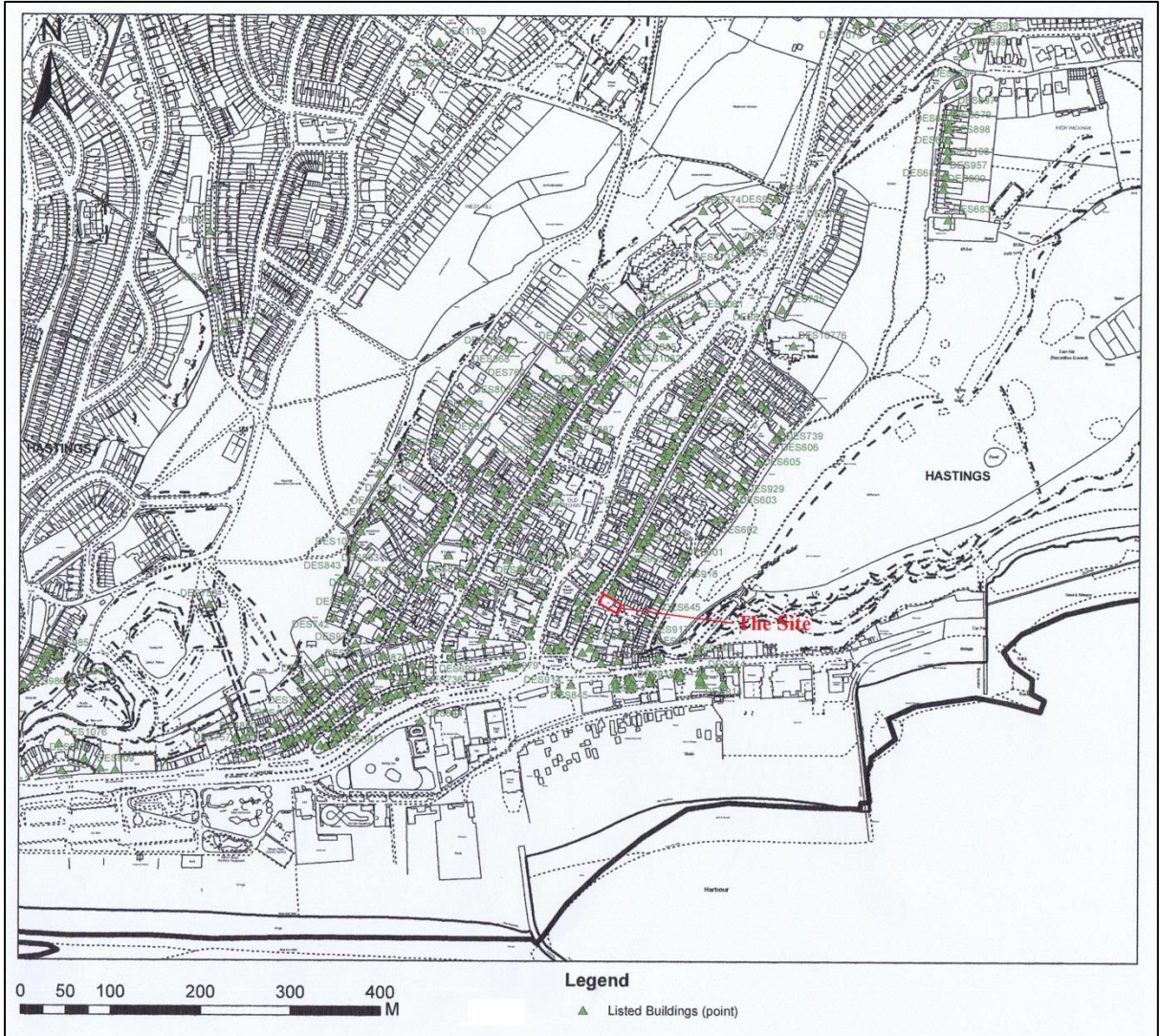


Fig. 5: Crown Inn, Hastings: Listed Buildings



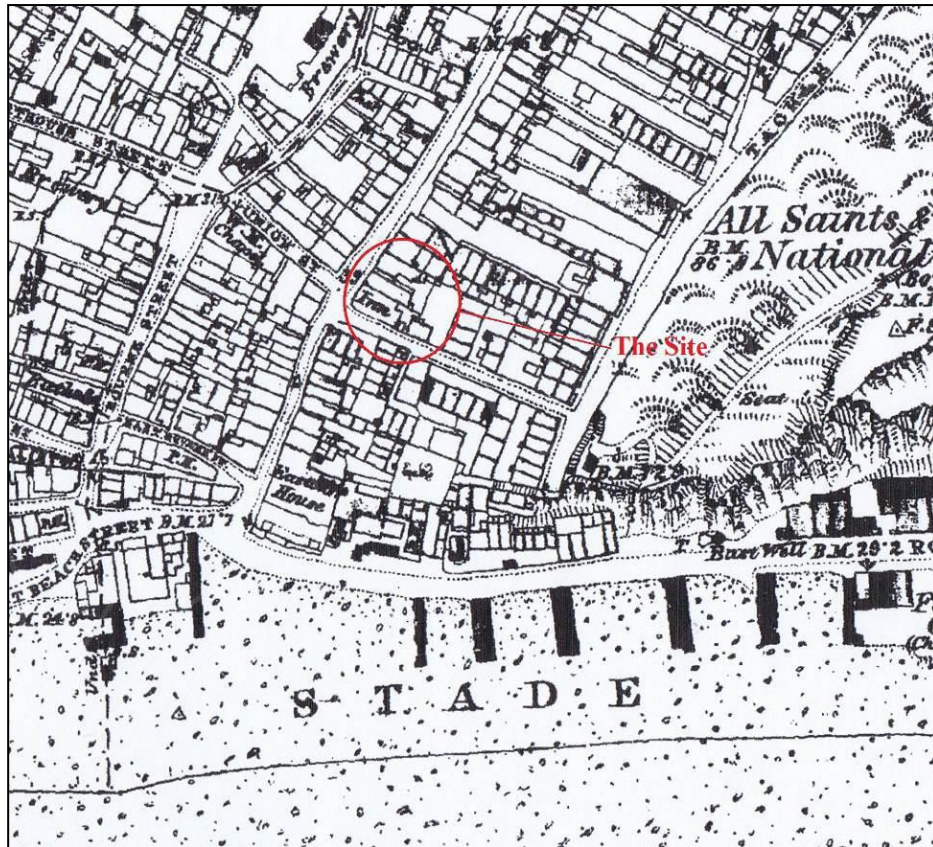


Fig. 6: Crown Inn, Hastings: 1st Edition OS map 1873-5

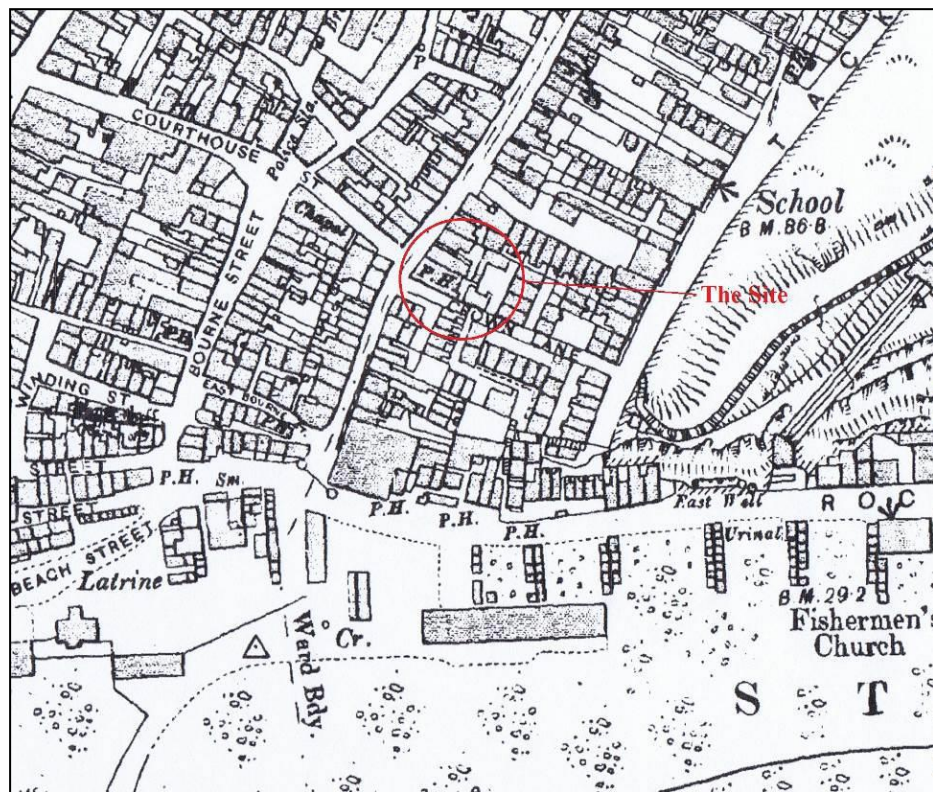


Fig. 7: Crown Inn, Hastings: 3rd Edition OS map 1909-10



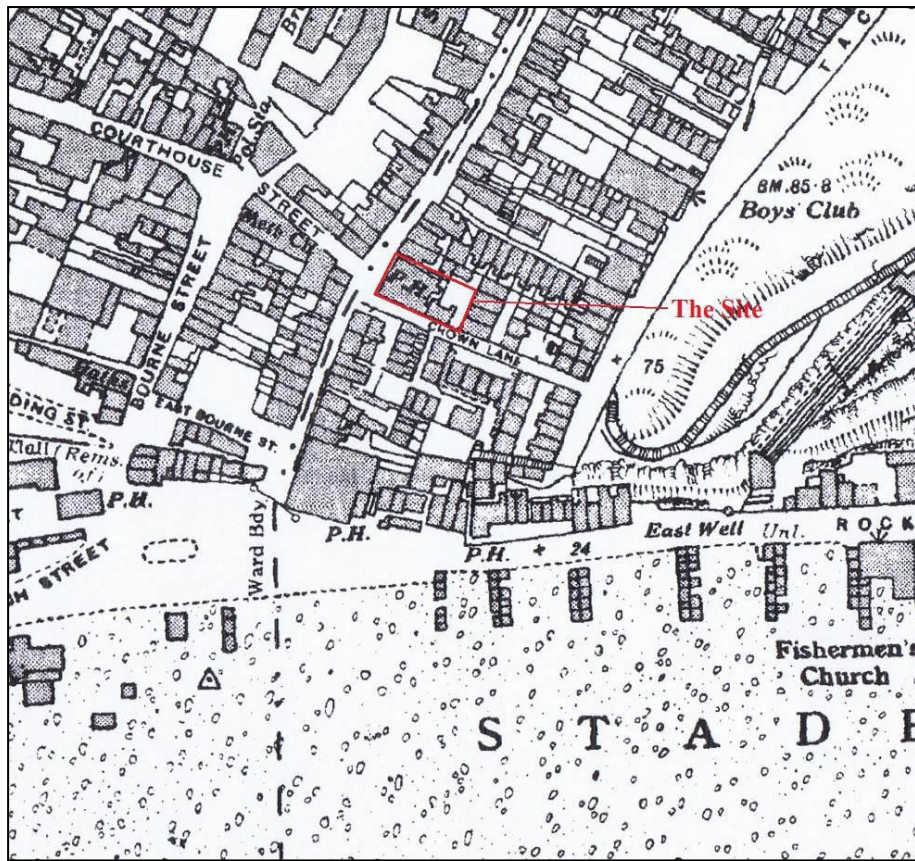


Fig. 8: Crown Inn, Hastings: 4th Edition OS map 1929

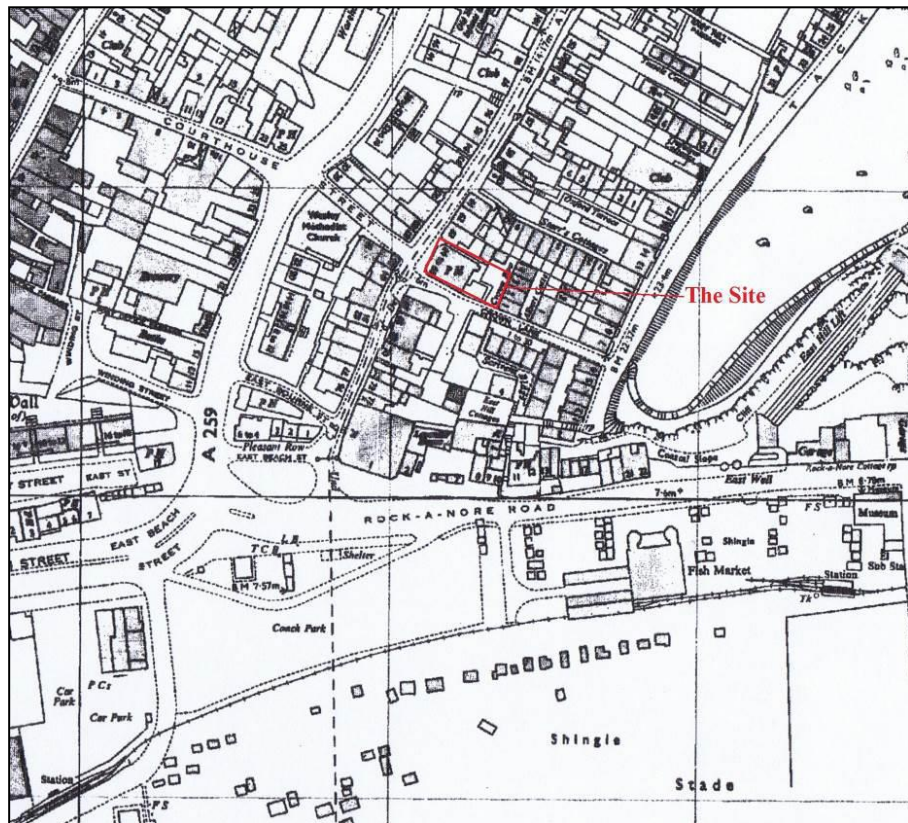


Fig. 9: Crown Inn, Hastings: 1971 OS map





Fig. 10: Crown Inn, Hastings: Development Plan

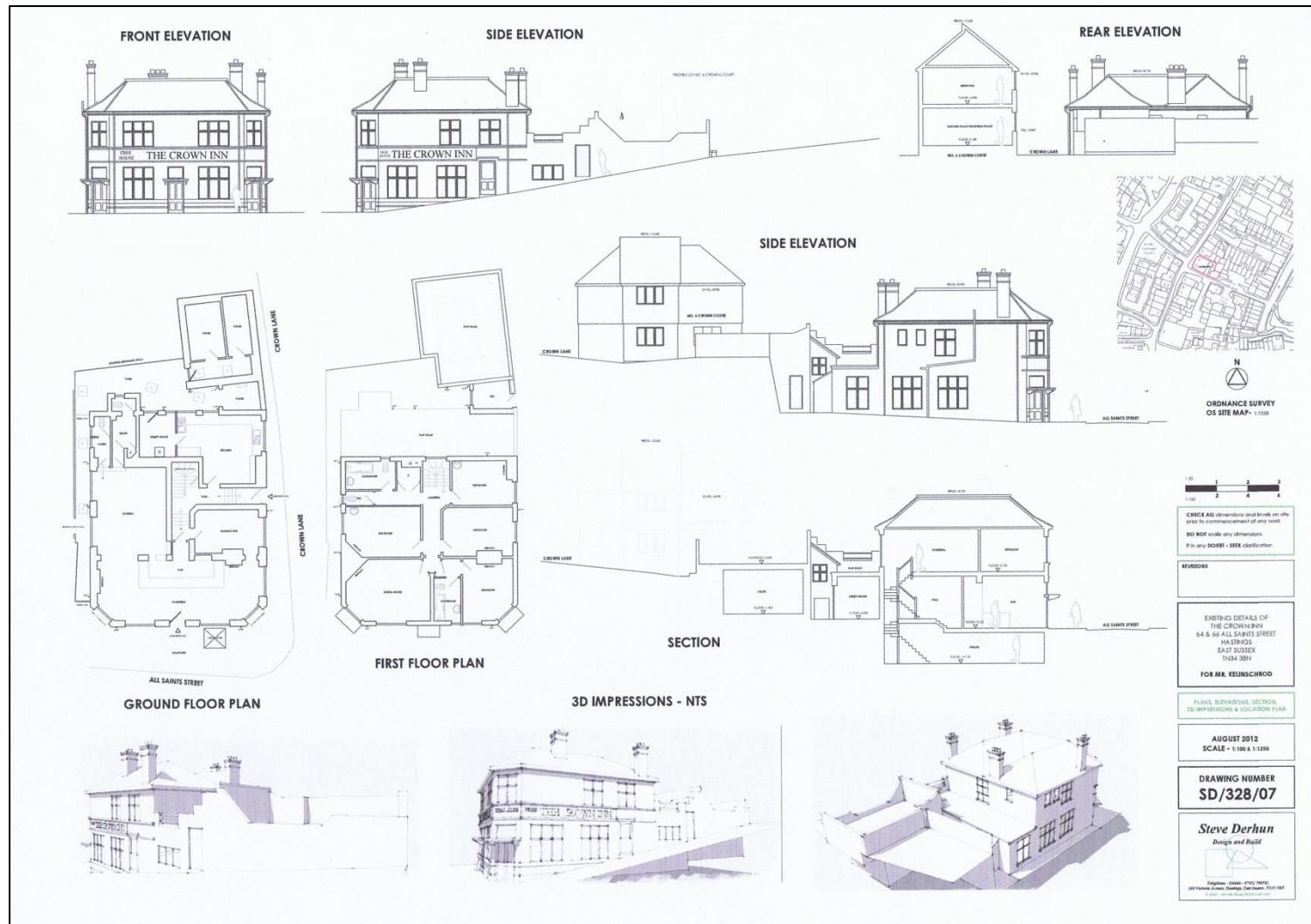


Fig. 10: Crown Inn, Hastings: Existing Plans and Elevations



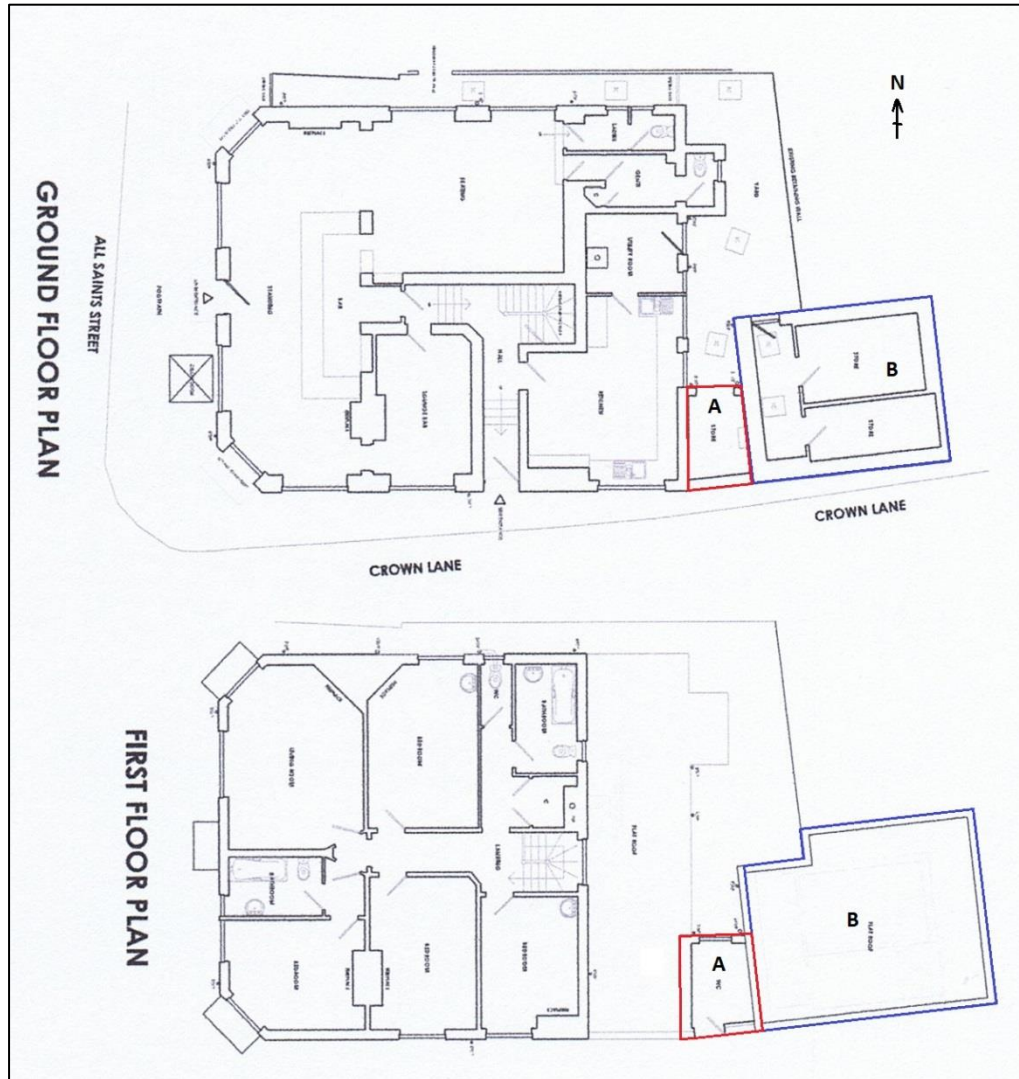


Fig. 12: Crown Inn, Hastings: Plans of Buildings A & B

### Appendix 1: HER Summary Form

Site Code	TCH13					
Identification Name and Address	The Crown Inn, All Saints Street, Hastings, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Hastings Borough Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 8263 0957					
Geology	Ashdown Beds with Wadhurst Clay to the east and west of the site.					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey <b>X</b>	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban <b>X</b>	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB.	Other 17 <sup>th</sup> June 2013		
Sponsor/Client	Mr H Kleinschrod					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MifA					
Project Supervisor	Keith Butler PifA					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM <b>X</b>	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>As part of a Watching Brief at The Crown Inn, All Saints Street, Hastings, a walk through survey was carried out on the two outbuildings to the rear of the public house. The survey revealed that the western building possibly retains the southern wall of an earlier building and that the construction of the western building suggested that this had been constructed at a slightly later date. No groundworks took place as the base of the walls of the current buildings were re-used for the conversion of the buildings into a dwelling.</i></p>						

## **Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd**

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6<sup>th</sup> Form College. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp.

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

# **Chris Butler MfA Archaeological Services Ltd**

**Rosedale  
Berwick  
Polegate  
East Sussex  
BN26 6TB**

**Tel & fax: 01323 811785**

**e mail: [chris@cbasltd.co.uk](mailto:chris@cbasltd.co.uk)**