

EXCAVATIONS IN FRIAR'S WALK, LEWES, 1976

by *D. J. Freke*

(*With a report by L. Stevens on Incised Chalk Blocks*)

An area approximately 50m. south of the site of the medieval East Gate of Lewes (Fig. 1a) has been scheduled for redevelopment. Houghton's study of the property boundaries, and historic maps and drawings in relation to the standing buildings in this area, have led to the suggestion that the limit of building in the medieval period was west of the present line of Eastgate Street and Friar's Walk. To test this hypothesis, the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit carried out an excavation within the redevelopment area during June, 1976. It was planned to excavate a trench 30m. long and 3m. wide parallel to the line of the High Street. The only area of the site where this was possible proved to have a cellar occupying the eastern 9m. (Fig. 1b, trench A), and consequently an extra trench (Fig. 1b, trench B) was excavated 1.75m. north of the cellar, to complete the section. Standing buildings and buried services also complicated the layout of this excavation.

THE EXCAVATIONS

Trench A (Fig. 2)

Trench A was discovered to be a cellar whose floor was 1.97m. below modern pavement level. All stratification had been destroyed, but the bottoms of two pits dug into the natural sands and gravels remained beneath the floor. F.4, half of which at least continued under the adjacent occupied building, produced a rim sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery (Fig. 8, no. 1), the earliest evidence from the site. F.5, a cess-pit, only half of which was accessible, contained medieval coarse gritted wares of the twelfth or thirteenth century. Everywhere else the cellar had been excavated into the natural sands and gravels.

The north wall of the cellar, F.6, exhibited three major phases of construction. The eastern-most 3.60m. (which continued under the pavement) was built of chalk blocks ('clunch') with occasional blocks of Caen Stone, Greensand and Flint. It was a course deeper than the remainder of the wall. Apparently randomly built into the lower courses of this section were five chalk blocks which bore incised marks (see report by L. Stevens, Fig. 4. nos. 6a, b, c, d, e).

The central 2m. of the cellar wall (3.60m. to 5.60m. from the eastern end) was built of 'clunch' with no anomalous blocks. The remainder of the wall was of brick, with a large blocked opening 1m. from the floor.

At the western end of the trench was a bread-oven with steps down to the cellar on its north side. The oven buttressed the occupied building to the south and could not be removed.

Trench B (Fig. 2)

Trench B was excavated 1.75m. north of A. Three walls crossed the trench, F.10, F.17 and F.18. F.10, built of chalk, bridged a narrow, covered well, F.11. The care with which it had been bridged with brick under F.10 suggests that it was in use at the time the wall was built. Unfortunately, no evidence was found to date F.10, except that the bricks bridging the well were

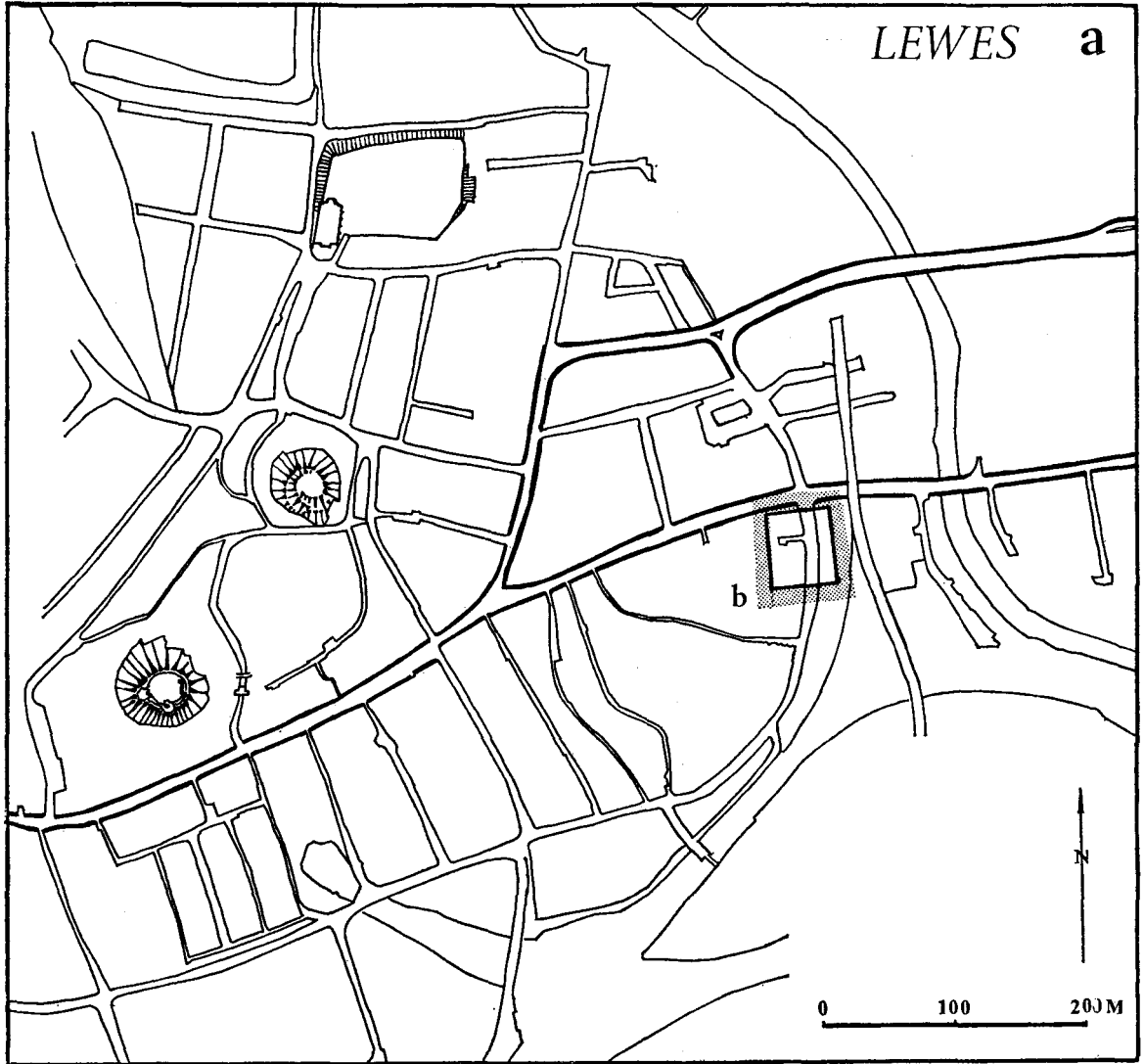


FIG. 1a. Friar's Walk. General locations map. Site b marks the area scheduled for redevelopment

post-medieval. The well itself was covered by a coving of chalk, and was steined with chalk blocks. It proved to be too narrow and unsafe to excavate given the time and resources available, but the construction trench, F.11b, produced late medieval pottery. None of the chalk blocks bore any incised marks (see report by L. Stevens).

The two walls, F.17 and F.18, only 0.40m. apart at the eastern end of the trench, gave no clue as to their relative dates. F.18, almost certainly a continuation of F.114 under the derelict building to the north (Fig. 1b), was constructed in a trench to the west, as the east face was rough and there was no foundation trench detectable in the section (Fig. 6). This may mean that F.17 was already in existence when F.18 was built, but the section is inconclusive. F.17 was composed of flint and chalk and was more roughly constructed. There was no construction trench to the east of it, nor is one visible on the west.

Seven medieval pits were found (Fig. 2, nos. 62, 64, 88, 110, 111, 113a, 113b) besides the construction trench for the well. The earliest pits were F.64 and F.88; both produced quantities of coarsely gritted ware (see Table 2). Layer 101 in F.64 (Fig. 6) contained over one hundred fragments of a large eleventh or twelfth century spouted pitcher (Fig. 8, no. 2). F.110, which contained very similar pottery, also produced bloomery slag and charcoal. F.62 contained thirteenth or fourteenth century pottery, including a fragment of a French jug. F.111 was earlier, and contained fragments of another French pot. F.113a and F.113b produced no finds, but were sealed below the earliest medieval layer.

Under a nineteenth century cess-pit (F.14) were the remains of a chalk wall. Only one unmortared course survived, laid on the natural sands and gravels. No dating evidence was recovered.

Trench C (Fig. 2)

This trench was a continuation of A beyond the bread oven. It was offset 1m. to the south at the western end to avoid a cellar wall and was terminated by another cellar. A number of medieval and post-medieval features were revealed, the earliest being F.109 and F.87k pits which contained coarse gritted medieval pottery, ranging from twelfth to fourteenth century in date. Two other pits, F.82 and F.93 contained post-medieval pottery.

The last course of a chalk wall, F.25, lay parallel to, and partially beneath, the north edge of the trench. Layer 84, under F.25, contained sixteenth century pottery and had been cut by an eighteenth century drain.

A late eighteenth century butcher's shop yard seems to have occupied the western portion of Trench C—there were many broken whetstones in layer 21 (Fig. 7).

A wall, F.26, built of brick on chalk foundations, was constructed across the butcher's yard drain in the late eighteenth century, with a construction trench (Fig. 7, F.65) to the east.

A chalk steined well (Fig. 7, F.35) near the south section was filled with nineteenth century rubbish. It had been cut into by a brick-lined cess-pit (F.34) which utilised the presumably disused well as an additional soakaway. Some of the chalk blocks lining the well bore incised marks (see report by L. Stevens).

Trench D (Fig. 1b)

A chalk wall was revealed in a contractor's trench excavated to the north of the site in March 1977. It was observed by Messrs. O'Shea, Houghton and Stevens.¹ Mr. O'Shea made

¹ J. Houghton, unpublished manuscript, 1976.

LEWES FRIARS WALK

Location of trenches

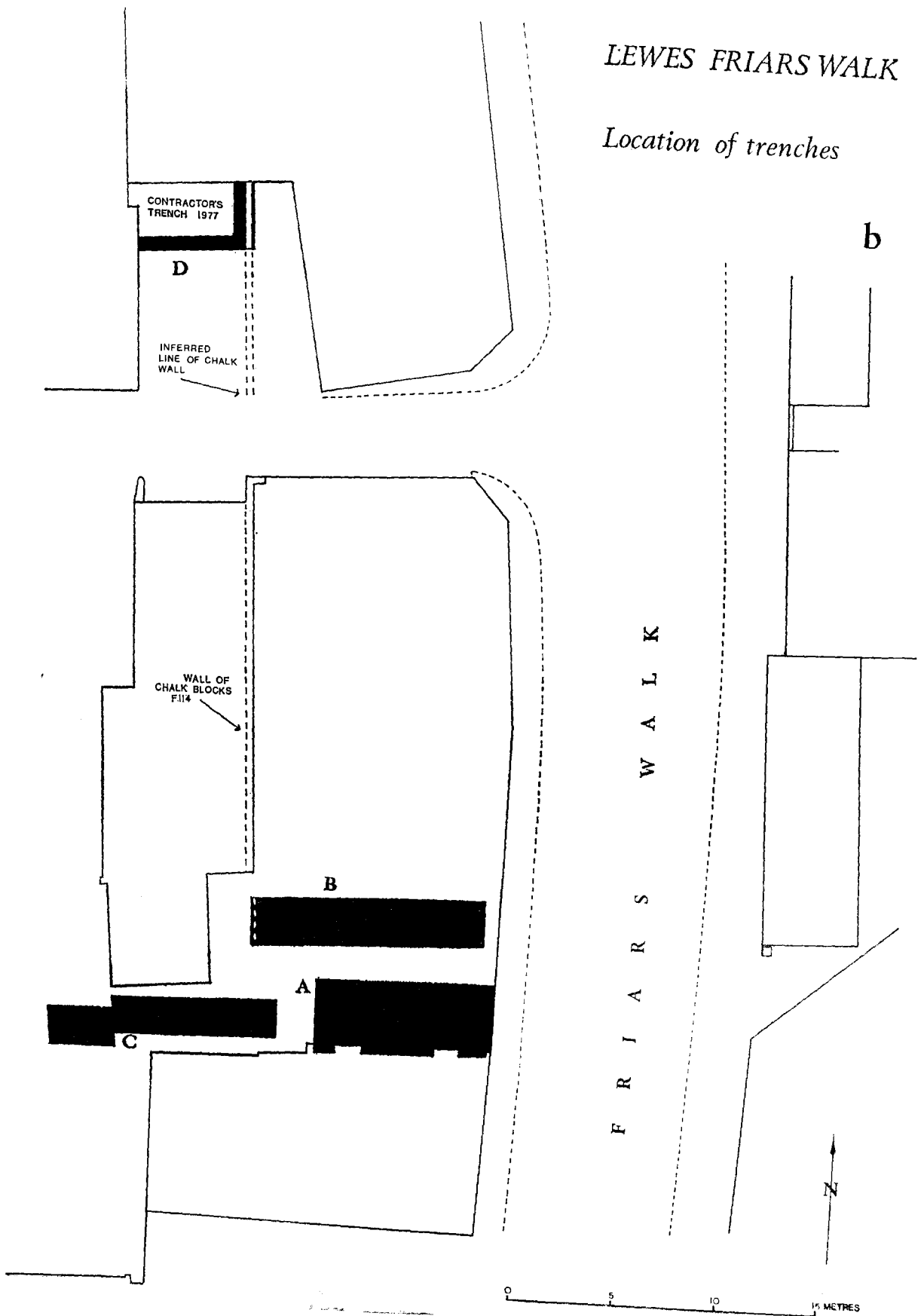


Fig. 1b. Location of trenches

the survey on which figure 1b is based. The wall in trench D is exactly in line with F.114 visible under the derelict building to the south, and is built of similar chalk blocks and is the same width—37cm.

DISCUSSION

Medieval

The excavation showed that the area was occupied in the medieval period, although only one pit, F.4, produced Saxo-Norman pottery comparable to that found in North Street, Lewes, in 1975.¹ Twelfth century pottery (coarse gritted for the most part) was found in quantities in pits F.5, F.64, F.88, F.109, F.110 and in the more general layers. Later medieval pits (F.62, F.111) and a well (F.11) together with extensive layers over much of the site testify to continuing occupation of the site in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The problem of the eastern limit of building in the medieval period could not be unequivocally solved, as no medieval structures apart from the well, could be certainly identified, although F.42 may be a fragment of medieval wall. However, the well F.11 implies a dwelling in the vicinity in the late medieval period, as does the density of earlier pits.

The chalk wall, F.114, which may have provided material for some of the post-medieval structures (e.g. F.6) is clearly older than the nineteenth century brick building it now supports, but until more is known about the dates of the incised marks it bears, it is impossible to say more than that it is eighteenth century or older (see report by L. Stevens).

Post-medieval

Most of the walls can be identified on Figg's map of 1799, the first surveyed map of the area, or the 1873 O.S. map. Figure 3 superimposes these maps (with some approximation because of their differing original scales). It can be seen that the line of F.114 carries on to the High Street. It may exist under the present entrance to the yard. F.10 is shown on both maps (given errors in the original surveys and the rescaling) and its junction with the cellar wall (F.6) in trench A accounts for the change from chalk to brick construction of F.6 (see above, Trench A). F.18 is shown on the Figg map, but not on the 1873 O.S. map.

The cess-pit and well (F.34 and F.35) and the cobbling (layer 27) in Trench C indicate that this was a yard in the nineteenth century.

Incised Marks from Friars Walk, Lewes, Sussex by L. Stevens

This note relates to incised marks discovered on chalk blocks found associated with three features during excavations at Friars Walk, Lewes, in June 1976, by the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit.

The features included a cellar wall (F.6), the steining of a well (F.36) and a chalk block wall (F.114). The marks were all recorded (see Table I) and the purpose of this note is to discuss their purpose and use.

Cellar Wall

The north wall of the cellar (F.6) whose south face was examined, was clearly of multi-period

¹ D. J. Freke, "Excavations in Lewes, 1975," *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (hereafter *S.A.C.*), Vol. 114 (1976), Fig. 5, nos. 43-57, p. 184.

LEWES FRIARS WALK 1976

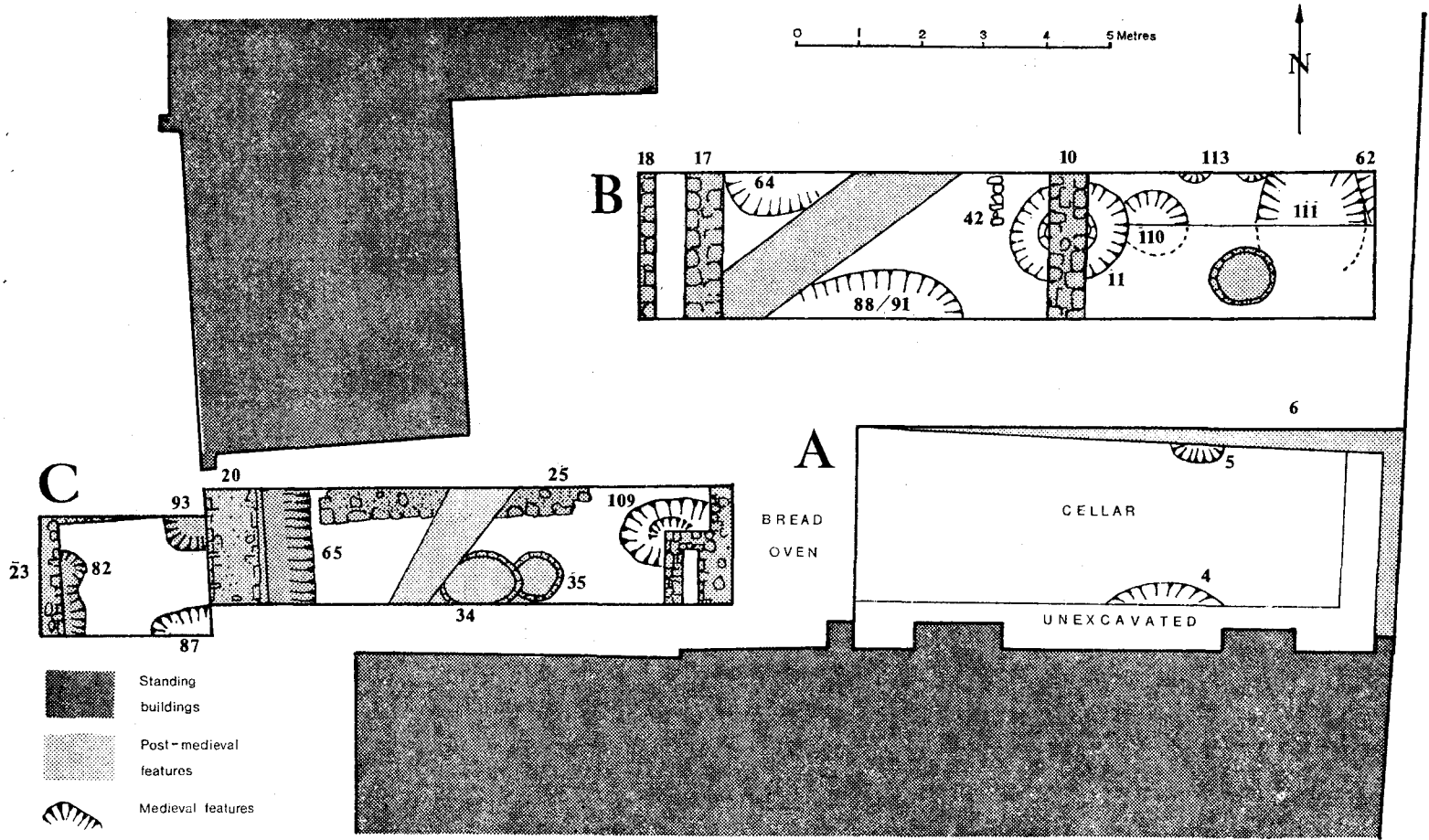


FIG. 2. Lewes Friars' Walk, 1976. Plans of trenches

construction and the incised marks were on re-used chalk blocks confined to the first four courses of the 3.6m. long, extreme eastern section.

These marks were copied by rubbing techniques and photographed.

Incised marks from F.6: (Fig. 4)

- 6A. At west end of first course. X mark.
- 6B. East of A in first course. XII.
- 6C. Middle of third course. VIII.
- 6D. Middle of fourth course. VI, V with one discontinuous side (inverted).
- 6E. First course, fourth stone from east end. VII (inverted).

In addition to the incised marks there were bolster marks running diagonally across the face of the blocks. There were patches of 'plaster' adhering to some of the blocks, particularly those which had been set below the level of the cellar floor in a shallow construction trench. The plaster probably related to the original structure for which the chalk block had been used.

Feature 114 (Fig. 5)

In the north west corner of the site there was a burnt-out building which in parts had been built upon an ashlar chalk wall.

Part of the eastern wall of this building was built on this surviving chalk wall for 11.8m. and the southern end of it was cleaned and explored for 4m. This well constructed chalk wall which supported the otherwise brick building, was composed of three visible courses, but continued below the cement floor of the building.

All 35 stones revealed had incised markings, but five were either incomplete or defaced by plaster.

The first course shows three VII and six VIII. The second course has three IX or XI (depending on their inversion or not), four XII and two XIII. The third course has eleven X.

Feature 35. Well (Figs. 4 and 5)

The well, situated to the west of the cellar (F.6) was a chalk steined wall 0.75m. in diameter and 2.4m. deep, from brick curb to wood former at the bottom. The top courses were composed of small uncut chalk blocks set in rough courses about 10cm. deep, and bedded in a sandy mortar. No incised marks were seen on these courses.

The first six courses of larger chalk ashlar steining were curved on their inner-facing surface to make circular steining. Most of these blocks had incised marks on them and seemed not to be set in mortar. The upper four courses had a small quantity of packing of broken brick, tile and sandstone slabs filling the wider joints. There was no such packing in the joints of the first two courses.

The presence of the packing associated with the third to sixth courses may suggest that this section has been re-built or was constructed with re-used stone. The upper courses bedded in mortar may not necessarily be a repair, but represent an attempt to stop surface water seeping into the well. Often this seepage was halted by packing the top courses with clay.

Drawings have been made of all the incised blocks in the well. They are more varied than those of F.114.

The sixth course was composed of 13 blocks, ten of which were unmarked. Of the remaining three, two had XIII (one inverted) and one had a single diagonal stroke. Course five had

FRIARS WALK

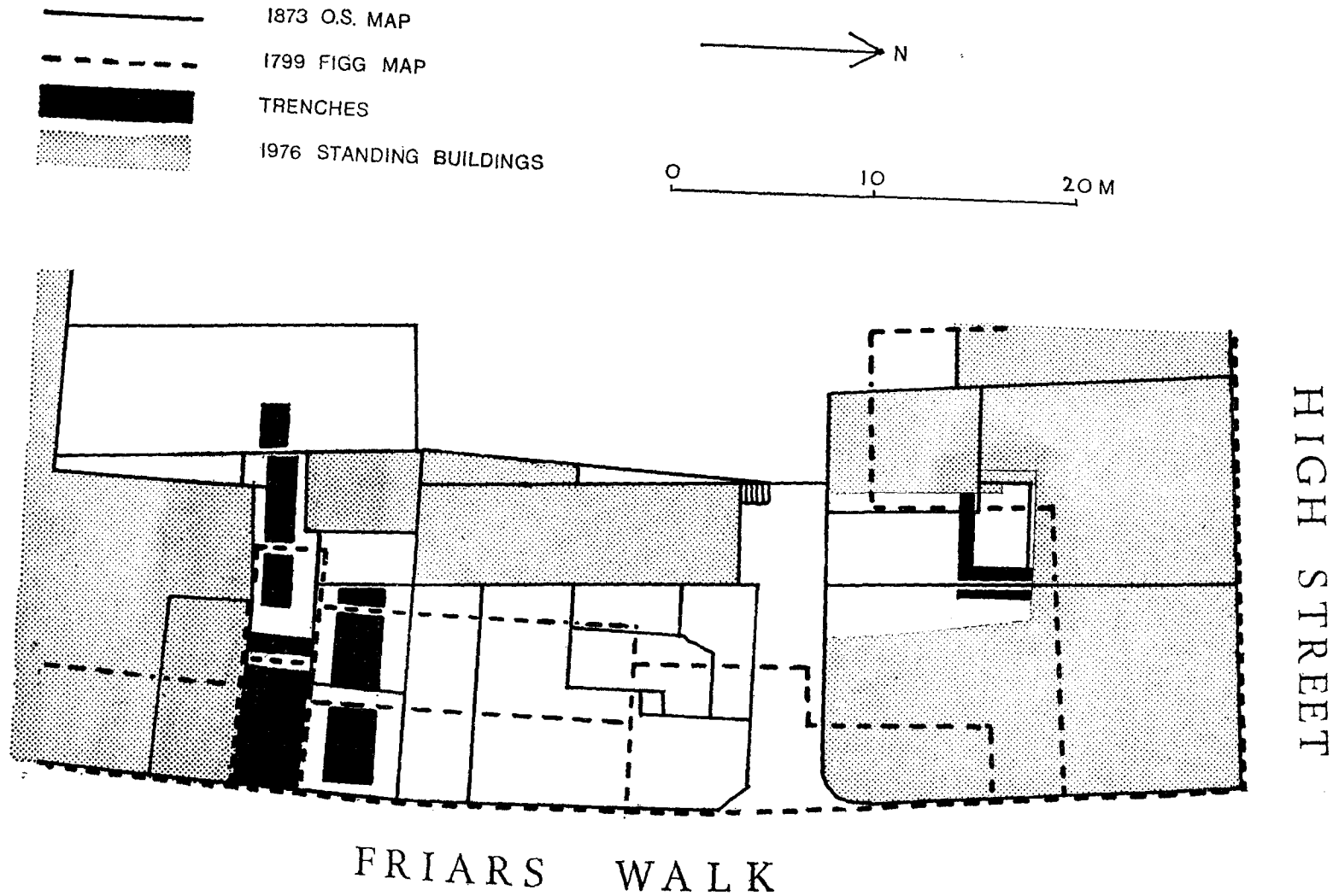


FIG. 3. Superimposition of surveyed maps in relation to trenches

ten unmarked stones. With the exception of one unmarked stone, the nine stones of the fourth course had XIII (four were inverted) and one VIII.

Course three is not easy to understand. Of the ten blocks, two are unmarked. Two are clearly XIII (inverted), two are IIIV and two IIIIV leaving one of IIIII and another IXIII which may be accidental and be intended for XIII.

Whilst these four courses contain enigmas and apparently degenerate forms, they all seem to be intended as numbers. The marks on the first two courses are quite different and do not seem to be numbers. Three main types were identified, A, B and C (Fig. 7).

The second course is composed of nine stones. Nos. 21, 22 and 26 are of type B, nos. 23 and 25 of type C, and no. 28 may be a degenerate form of type C. No. 24 could be a degenerate form of type A. No. 27 seems to be an X subtended by a Λ . No. 20 is like an asterisk; there is no other like it in this series.

Type A is dominant in course one, being in six of the nine blocks. No. 33 is a jumble of lines in which there is an X and a Λ , but it does not seem to relate to any of the other marks. Number 34 is a poorly made X and 37 could be considered as a degenerate form of type B.

Discussion

Incised marks on masonry fall into four categories, namely (1) mason's marks or banker marks which are the personal marks of a master mason who would be engaged on fine moulding work. (2) Position marks used to show the setter where the worked stone is intended to be. (3) Assembly marks used on prefabricated work and often in Arabic numerals. (4) Instructions about setting and even plans cut into the stone to show the setter how the piece should be assembled.

In the greater part we are concerned in this note with numbers which would seem to fit the purpose of category (2). These would be the numbers incised on the stones by the stone cutters (*Lapicida*) after they had dressed the rough stones with sharp arises and finely dressed faces.

When stone was ordered, the cutter would be required to produce enough stone for the size of walls quoted. Unless specified, the stones did not need to be all the same length but sufficient had to be cut for a course. Thus, the cutter numbered the stones of each intended course so that the setter would know which ones should be used in each course.

John Harvey¹ argues that course marks were not closely followed by the setter, who would use other conveniently placed stones of the same depth, instead of making sure that the right sequence was obtained. On the other hand, Harvey² quotes the east end of Lingfield Church, Surrey, where the setter has followed the stone cutter's intentions scrupulously. As a rule such dedication is rare, and it is more common to find a dominance of a number in a course sharing it with a variety of others.

Like numbers were intended for the same course and are of the same height, but not necessarily of the same length, unless ordered.³ The height of the block would not necessarily be peculiar to the number, hence other numbers were interchangeable.

Not only are the numbers mixed, but they are often inverted, thus making it impossible to

¹ John Harvey, personal communication, 1976.

² J. Harvey, *Medieval Craftsmen* (1975), p. 123.

³ L. F. Salzman, *Building in England down to 1540* (1967), p. 103.

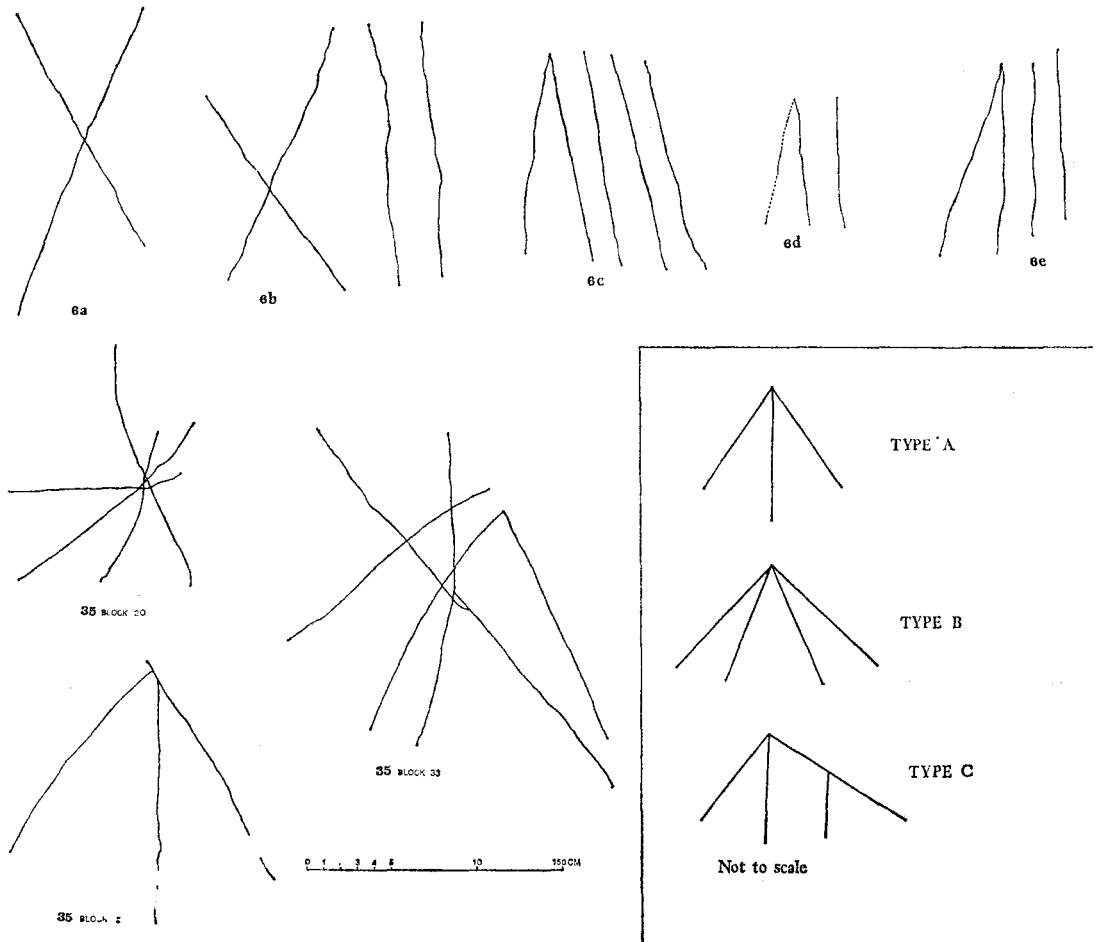
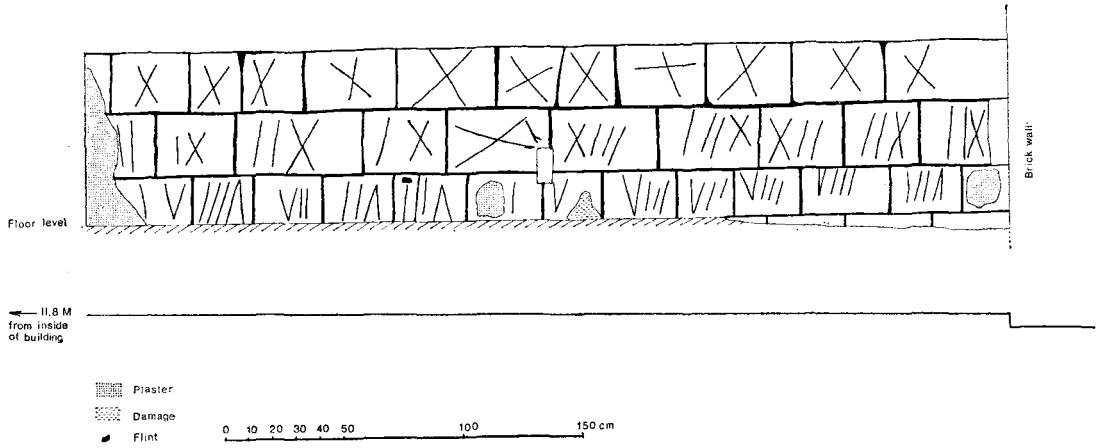


FIG. 4. Lewes, Friar's Walk, 1976. Incised marks on chalk blocks, features 6 and 35

Feature 114 Chalk wall



Feature 35 Well

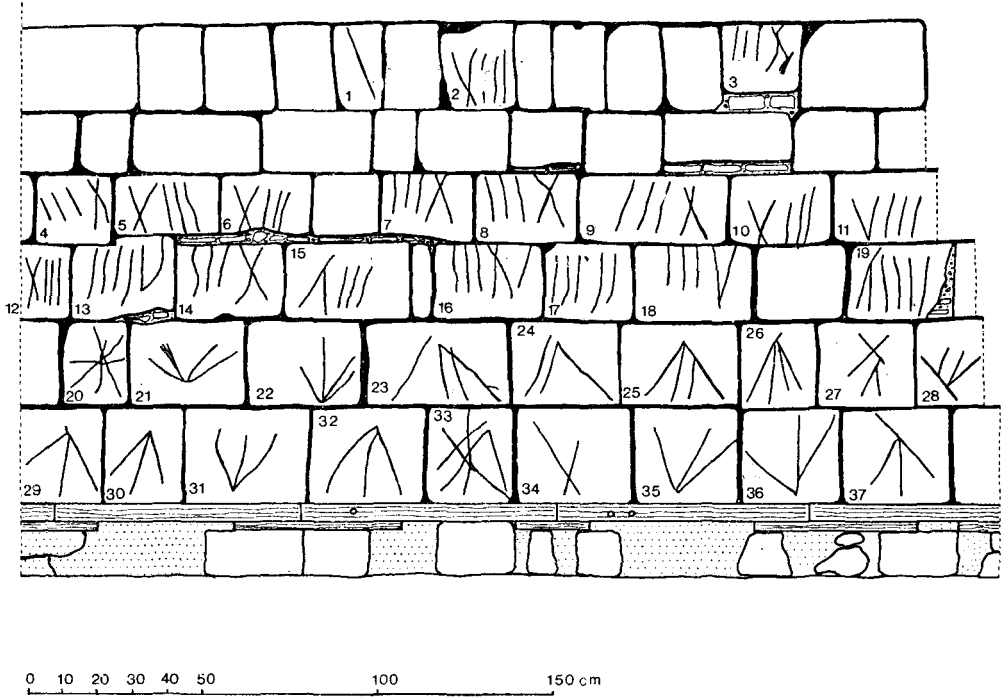


FIG. 5. Lewes, Friar's Walk, 1976. Incised marks on chalk blocks, features 114 and 35

distinguish between IX and XI. Some have argued that some marks, especially arrow-type marks (types A, B and C) were used to indicate which way up the stone should be set; it being suggested that the stone should be used the same way up as it was in the ground so that the moisture runs up and down the wall as it did in the ground. The evidence to hand does not support this hypothesis.

The jumbling of numbers and their inversion has led to the erroneous conclusion that such an arrangement indicated a wall constructed of re-used stone. The only marks that do not clearly fit into the foregoing explanation are those of the first two courses of the well. Unless these marks belong to a series of codes and represent a short-hand form of numbers, they may be mason's marks. There seems no good reason to say that they are not course marks, but on the other hand we may question the presence of so many symbols in such a shallow well, with only 13 surviving courses. Thus, whilst these marks are probably course marks it may be worth considering them as personal marks. There is a so-called mason's mark recorded at Tote Copse Castle, Aldingbourne,¹ which appears to be the same type as B. The mark was on an obliquely chiselled ashlar block of Caen stone which the excavator suggests was from the 12th century castle. It is also noted that similar marks on Caen stone occur on 12th century work on the western interior of Chichester Cathedral.

The Tote Copse Castle mark is described as 'well cut,' but the incised lines are about 1mm. wide and are more likely to have been scribed with a mason's point or something similar; it certainly does not qualify for the word 'cut.'

Commenting on mason's marks, L. F. Salzman² suggests that the deeper cut marks belong to the early medieval period and the more carelessly scratched lines to the later periods. The marks we are considering are those that have been hurriedly scratched on the stone.

If we could consider Salzman's criteria for stone cutters' marks, it would be a useful dating element, but unfortunately, both scratch and deeply cut marks were recorded on a late 13th-early 14th century Hall at Michelham Priory, Sussex, where they had been used on sandstone ashlar work.

CONCLUSION

With the exception of courses 1 and 2 of the well, all the marks are those of the stone cutter, intended to indicate to the setter in which course they should be set.

Feature 114

The three courses of ashlar work in the burnt building (F.114) are set in their original position³ and are not composed of re-used material. They belong to what must have been a carefully constructed building of considerable proportions, the wall being 37cm. thick. It is impossible to date the structure with certainty, but a medieval date would not be unreasonable.

Feature 6

The incised blocks in the cellar wall (F. 6) are clearly re-used stones, and may relate to the time of the demolition of F.114, when the stone became available.

¹ T. C. N. and A. Brewster, 'Tote Copse Castle, Aldingbourne,' *S.A.C.* Vol. 107 (1969), p. 173.

² L. S. Salzman, *ibid.*, p. 127.

³ See the evidence from Trench D, 1977.

TABLE 1. Distribution of masons' marks

FEATURE	COURSE	TYPE OF MARK															UNMARKED STONES	MARKED STONES	TOTAL											
		I	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XII	XIII	IIII	IIII	IIII	IIII	A	B	C				*	X	X								
F 6	4		1																							1				
	3				1																						1			
	2																										0			
	1			1				1	1																		3			
		6	1?									2															10	3	13	
F 35	5																										10	0	10	
	4				1						7																1	8	9	
	3										2	2	2	1	1												2	8	10	
	2																										0	9	9	
Well	1								1																		0	9	9	
F 114	3								11																		0	11	11	
	2										3																0	9	9	
	1																										0	9	9	
Wall																														
	1										3	6																0	9	9

Trench B

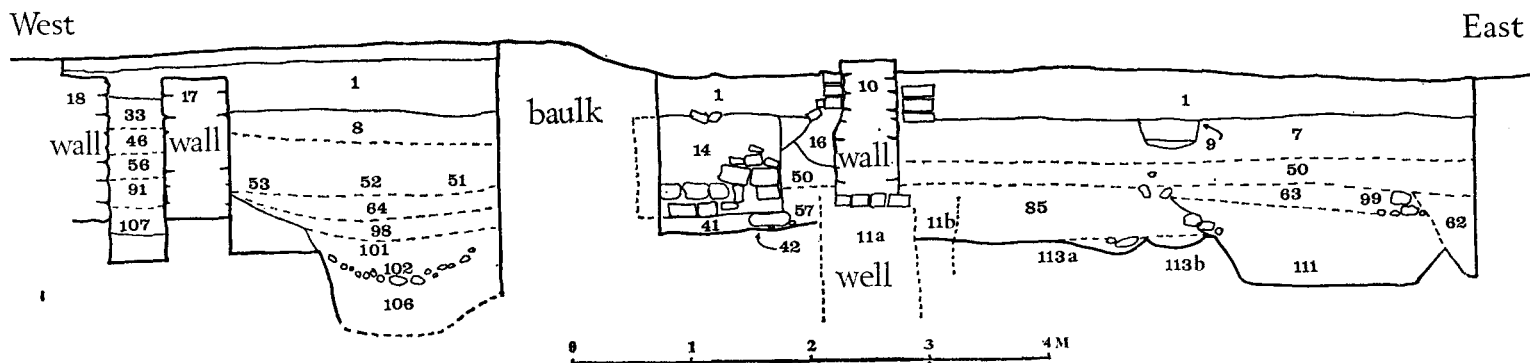


FIG. 6. Description of layers. Trench B

DESCRIPTION OF LAYERS

Trench A

4. (Fig. 2). Saxo-Norman pit. Dirty grey-brown clay, some small flints and charcoal.
5. (Fig. 2). Medieval pit. Green-grey cess-pit material.

Trench B

1. Modern rubble.
7. Sandy brown clay with small flints.
8. Dark brown clay with chalk flecks.
9. Mortar base of pillar. Modern.
10. Chalk wall.
11. Medieval well, foundation trench—sandy clay with chalk and flint.
14. Nineteenth century cess pit, lined with chalk blocks and brick.
16. Foundation trench for F.10.
17. Flint and chalk wall.
18. Chalk wall.
33. Dark brown clay.
41. Brown clay with charcoal flecks.
42. Line of chalk blocks.
46. Sandy brown clay.
50. Grey-brown earth.
51. Dark brown earth.
25. Hard dark brown earth.
53. Dark brown earth.
56. Sandy clay with chalk.
57. Brown clay with sandy streaks of chalk and some flints.
62. Dark brown, clayey earth.
63. Light sandy clay with chalk.
64. Brown clay with charcoal and chalk.
85. Light brown clay with chalk flecks and charcoal.
88. (Fig. 2). Light brown clay with flint, chalk and charcoal.
91. Brown clay with sandy streaks with chalk and charcoal.
98. Brown clay with charcoal and chalk.
99. Large flints.
101. Dark brown clay with charcoal flecks.
102. Dark tan clay.
106. Dark, rich brown clay.
107. Light sandy clay with chalk and flint.
110. (Fig. 2). Pit, mixed clay layer, with much slag.

Trench C

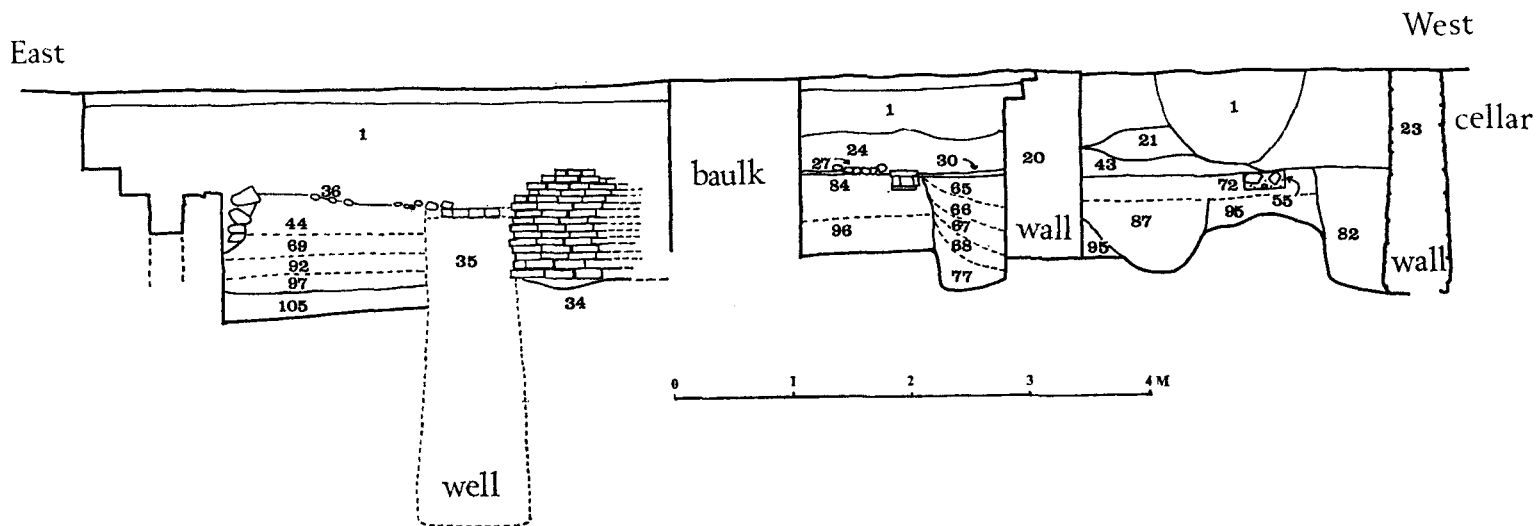


FIG. 7. Trench C

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Modern rubble. | 44. Brown clayey earth with chalk flecks. | 87. Dark brown clay with charcoal and chalk. |
| 20. (Fig. 2). Brick wall on chalk foundations. | 55. Flint wall. | 92. Light brown clay with chalk and small flints. |
| 21. Mortar and chalk. | 59. Chalk and flint wall, bonded to F.23. | 93. (Fig. 2). Dark brown clay. |
| 23. Chalk and flint wall. | 65. Foundation trench of F.20. Dark brown clay. | 95. Dark brown clay with chalk and charcoal, tile and building debris. |
| 24. Demolition material. | 66. Dark brown clay with chalk and charcoal. | 96. Dark brown clay with charcoal flecks. |
| 25. (Fig. 2). Foundation of chalk wall. | 67. Burnt charcoal layer. | 97. Light brown clay with chalk and charcoal flecks. |
| 27. Flint cobbles. | 68. Sticky orange clay. | 105. Light sandy clay with flints. |
| 30. Crumbly clay with mortar flecks and chalk. | 69. Mid-brown sandy clay with chalk and charcoal. | 109. (Fig. 2). Pit. Brown clay. |
| 34. Brick cess-pit, unmortared. | 72. Sticky grey clay with bricks and mortar lumps. | |
| 35. Chalk stained well. | 77. Light brown clay. | |
| 36. Brown clay with chalk and flint. | 82. (Fig. 2). Foundation trench of F.23? Clay with building rubble. | |
| 43. Flint beach pebbles, mortar, chalk, loosely packed. | 84. Dark brown clay with flints. | |

Unfortunately, it is not possible to date this event, but the section of F.6 which contained the blocks continued under the pavement, whilst the end wall of the cellar running parallel to the pavement, butted the other wall and was not bonded in the first six courses. Thus the F.6 wall pre-dated the house whose cellar was excavated.

Feature 35

The character of the marks of the first courses are so different from those above and the setting is also different, that it is my belief that the first two courses belong to an earlier well and that the courses above have been re-set with re-used stone either from this well or another. It is clear that they could not have come from F.114 as the ashlar is curved; it was clearly made for steining.

Very little work has been done on masons' marks, and even less has been done on stone cutters' marks. More careful recording of the stone marks of dateable demolished buildings would give us more information which might eventually lead to their being more valuable dating material.

Feature 11a

Another chalk steined well, feature 11a, which was sealed by an 18th century wall was too dangerous to excavate, but the 1.8m. of exposed steining was cleaned from above by brush and spray. Although the visible steining was largely composed of small, roughly finished chalk blocks set in mortar, there were a number of ashlar blocks with curved inner surfaces. No incised marks were identified on any of the steining of this well.

Here again one is tempted to suggest that the well was composed of re-used material, as the curved surface blocks represent a contrast in craftsmanship and time spent on their manufacture to the rough chalk blocks of which the well is largely composed. They seem incongruous and demand explanation. Re-use would seem probable.

THE FINDS

by D. J. Freke

Pottery

The distribution of pottery is set out in Table 2 opposite. The layers are grouped in stratigraphical sequences or in pit groups, and recorded as numbers of sherds.

The stratified layers showed that none of the local medieval unglazed wares is exclusive to any period, but the proportion of flint filled to sand filled fabrics increases in the earlier layers. Some of the flint and sand filled fabrics included fragments of shell, but only one sherd was wholly shell filled, the mixture being perhaps the natural result of using beach sand. The medieval imported pottery was exclusively fourteenth century, north French.

The Roman sherds are intrusive.

Fig. 8. No. 1. Rim of Saxo-Norman pot, medium flint filler, black surfaces, dark grey core. F.4.

No. 2. Over 100 fragments of this pot were recovered from layer 101 in F.64. It was not possible to reconstruct a complete profile, but it was clearly a large spouted pitcher. The fabric was medium to fine flint filled, with an orange-brown and patchy grey exterior and interior surfaces, and a grey core. It is decorated with at least two groups of four incised vertical lines over stamped with crosses. The fabric is very similar to the twelfth century (?) storage jar from North Street, Lewes.¹

No. 3. Fragment of incised polychrome plate. Very hard buff fabric, orange slip, overlain by white slip, so when glazed, orange and pale yellow lines result; also dark green-brown lines, and apple-green glaze in part. German, Crefeld or Wanfried-an-der-Werra. c. 1700.²

¹ D. J. Freke, *ibid.*, Fig. 4, No. 29, p. 182.

² Robin Hildyard of the Ceramics Department, Victoria and Albert Museum, kindly identified this sherd.

TABLE 2
Distribution of pottery

TRENCH	Layer/ Feature No.	FABRIC														TOTAL					
		Roman ware	Shelly ware	Coarse flint ware	Medium flint ware	Fine flint ware	Flint and sand ware	Sandy ware	Surrey ware	N. French white wares	Tudor green glazed ware	Local red wares	Rouen red ware	German stoneware	Tin glazed earthenware		Staffordshire salt-glazed	Midlands yellow type ware	Brown, black, green glazed ware	Cream ware	Porcelain
A	4 pit				1																1
	5 pit				4																
B	33					4	3			1	3			1		1	3				16
	46				1	1	5	23	2		8							13			53
	56		2		1	14	9	25			7						1				60
	91					13	9	27	1	1	2										53
	7		1		13	63	141	275		1	11		1								506
	8			1	2	12	14	25	1	2	11						2				70
	50				3	34	65	104													206
	52					18	18	28	1	2	1										68
	53					1	3	3													7
	62 pit					7	5	23		1	1										37
	85				3	88	37	32													160
	99					19	4	9													32
	41				1	6	2														9
	64	} pit	1			1	60	18	23		1										104
	98				2	2	18	8	3												33
	101					8	257	14	1	1											281
	106	} pit				4	18	5													27
	110					11	103	35													149
	111					10	68	59	12												149
	113	well					9	3													12
88	pit	1			3	71	30	23			1									129	
C	43								1						11			11		23	
	36					1	17						3	6	1			2		30	
	27	cobbles						1		1							1			3	
	30							2								1				3	
	66	foundation trench						8			2				1		3	5	2	21	
	84				1	2	4	11		2	5	1	1				2			29	
	72							2			1			2	4		7			16	
	87	pit				6	7	12	1											26	
	95					1		4		1	4									10	
	96					16	10	12			1									39	
	44							6			2									8	
	69					17	26	52									1			96	
	92					6	71	38	58											174	
	97					3	12	9	3											27	
	109	pit				5	24	4												33	
	93	pit					1	4		1	1					5		4			16

Other Finds

Table 3 summarises the distribution of other finds. Bones are not mentioned, because although collected, they did not constitute a large enough sample for analysis.

Small Finds

Two objects deserving particular mention were found (Fig. 8). No. 4. A lead plumb bob or fishing weight from layer 57, a sealed medieval layer (see section, fig. 4). No. 5. Chalk spindle-whorl, burnt. Layer 85 (see section, fig. 4).

111. Dark brown clay with charcoal.

113. Light brown clay.

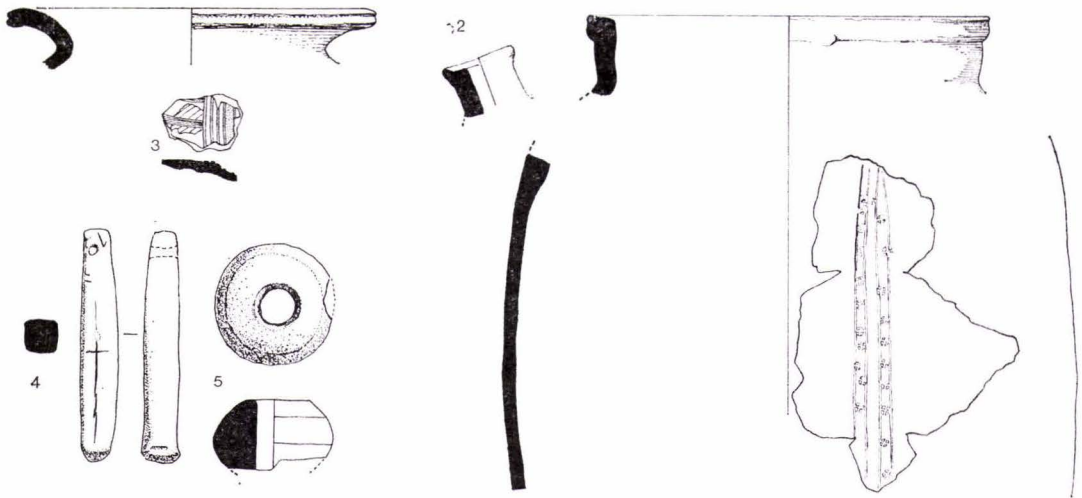


FIG. 8. Lewes, Friar's Walk, 1976. Pottery (¼) and Small Finds (½)

TABLE 3
Distribution of other finds

Layers Finds	7	50	56	57	62	63	64	65	70	85	88	96	98	99	101	106	111
Niedermendig/ Mayan Lava		●			●	●	●	●		●			●				
Bloomery Slag	●		●		●		●	●	●	●	●			●	●		●
Vitrified furnace lining					●			●					●				
Daub		●		●	●			●	●	●	●			●		●	
Slate		●				●			●	●	●						
Spindle whorl										●							
Plumb-bob/ fishing weight			●														
Bronze pin			●									●					

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