

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF LEWES: SOME RECENT RESEARCH

by David R. Rudling
with major contributions by David Freke and Fiona Marsden

The following is an attempt to draw together the results of recent archaeological fieldwork and research into Lewes' past. The article is in two parts, the first being an archaeological survey, and the other a group of reports on several small excavations, a watching-brief and Lewes Priory Mount.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1974 Lewes has been the subject of a series of excavations carried out by the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit as part of a research project entitled 'The Origin of Sussex Towns'. The project has recently been ended, and the following report, which is in two parts, is an attempt to draw together the results of the recent archaeological fieldwork (Fig. 4) and researches undertaken by the Unit and others into Lewes' past. In addition to the various excavation reports mentioned in the text the reader is also referred to several earlier surveys which are either solely about the archaeology of Lewes, or include Lewes, namely *The Implications of Planning: Redevelopment and Archaeology* (Houghton 1973); *Lewes 1974: a pilot archaeological survey defining the need for rescue archaeology in 1974* (Freke and Freke 1974); *The State of Archaeology in Lewes, East Sussex, 1975: a report and review* (Houghton 1975); *Historic Towns in Sussex* (Aldsworth and Freke 1976), 'Medieval urban archaeology in Sussex' (Freke 1978), and 'The origins of the Saxon towns' (Hill 1978).

PART A: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY by D. Freke and D. Rudling

INTRODUCTION

Lewes is built on a steep chalk promontory at a narrow crossing of the tidal Ouse about ten kilometres from its mouth (Fig. 1). Its name is derived from *hlaew*, Old English for hill. It is in the vicinity of major east-west and north-south routes which have existed at least since Roman times, and in the Saxon and Medieval periods the strategic importance of its location, 'as with many other "gap" towns, strengthened its importance as a communications centre, and from this its growth in political, commercial and administrative terms was a natural evolution' (Houghton 1975, 2).

a *Prehistoric and Roman* (Fig. 2, plan a).

There is no evidence for a settlement at Lewes during either prehistoric or Roman times, although stray finds of both periods have been made. The prehistoric finds from inside the medieval town consist of small groups of flintwork which were found during the excavations in Brook Street (Freke 1975), North Street (Freke 1976) and Brooman's Lane (see below). From outside the town comes a Pre-Roman Iron Age sherd found near the line of a possible prehistoric track (modern

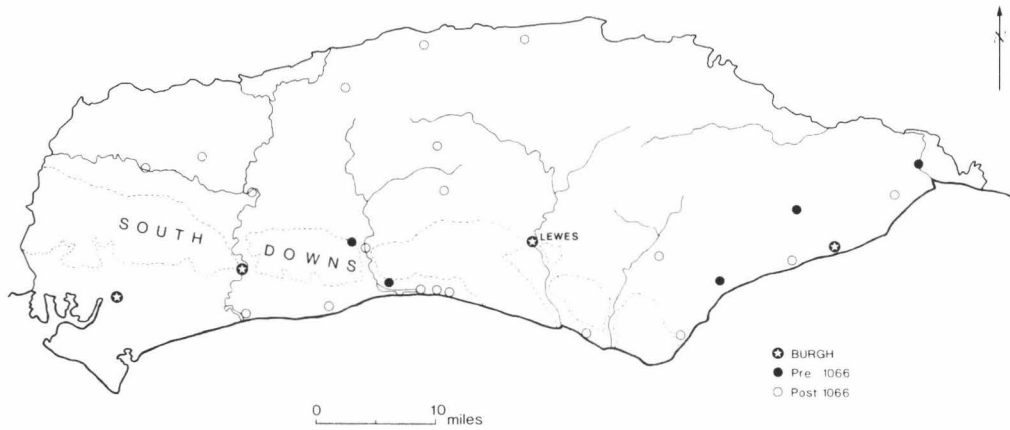


Fig. 1. Lewes. Location map.

Mountfield Road), where a coin of Gallienus (A.D. 253-68) has also been found. I. D. Margary (1965) has traced an unbroken Roman road from London to Malling where it meets an east-west track (which had a clear westwards destination to the river) and peters out on Malling Hill. The suggestion that Lewes was the destination of this road, as argued by Horsfield (1824), has been discredited, mainly by the paucity of Roman finds within the town compared with Malling. A garden in the castle ditch produced Roman coins, pottery and a quern, but these, like a coin found on School Hill (High Street) and pot sherds from Friar's Walk (Freke 1977, 194) and Brooman's Lane (see below) seem to be isolated finds. As far as can be ascertained Lewes was not the site of a Roman settlement, but archaeological evidence suggests that Malling was.

b *Saxon* (Fig. 2, Plan b).

No pagan Saxon settlements have yet been found in or around Lewes, although two nearby cemeteries are known, one in Malling (Norris 1956, 10-12), whose -ingas ending indicates a Saxon origin, the other at Saxonbury by Jugg's Road (Craddock 1979). As yet there is no known settlement site associated with either of these cemeteries.

Archaeological evidence for later Saxon settlement is limited to a piece of possible Saxon pottery from Brack Mount, fragments of an eleventh century (thus perhaps pre-Conquest) church built into the present church of Saint John-sub-Castro, and evidence from excavations on the Naval Prison site (Norris and Thomson 1963), the Green Wall site (Thomson 1967), Brook Street (Freke 1975), North Street (Freke 1976), Friar's Walk (Freke 1977) and Brooman's Lane (see below). All these excavations have produced Saxo-Norman pottery comparable to that found at Chichester, and the Green Wall excavation revealed the remains of an earth bank and ditch of possible Saxon origin.

Lewes is one of four late Saxon *burghs* in Sussex mentioned in the tenth century *Burghal Hidage*, and it is assessed at thirteen hundred hides. The number of hides given in the Burghal Hidage has been shown to be an accurate indication of the actual length of defended wall in the cases of Winchester, Wareham, Bath, Malmesbury, Wallingford, Cricklade, Lyng, Southampton and Portchester (Hill 1969). Thirteen hundred hides would indicate a wall 5,363 feet long for Lewes. This is a large area, and its importance is confirmed by it being allowed two moneyers by

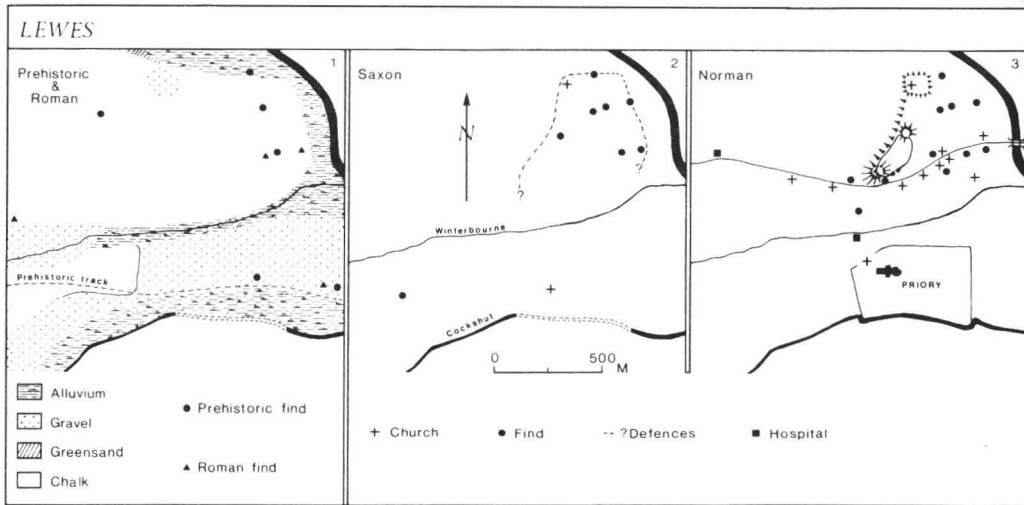


Fig. 2. The development of Lewes. Maps to show finds/spots/features of Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Norman times.

Athelstan in the mid-tenth century, and the fact that by the time of the Conquest it was valued at twenty six pounds per annum compared with Chichester's twelve pounds. The problem of where the boundary of this major Saxon defensive position lies has been the subject of much speculation. A suggested candidate has been the churchyard of Saint John-sub-Castro, presumably because of its fort-like banks and the believed Saxon origin of the church. It is however only a fraction of the size predicted by the Burghal Hidage, its east bank may be a comparatively modern feature, and recent investigations have shown that the so-called 'Fosse' along the north side of Lancaster Street dates to the twelfth century (Freke 1975). Although the results of rescue excavations on the site of the Green Wall (an earth bank) indicate that the original structure may date to the Saxon period (Thomson 1967, 338), Houghton has pointed out that the Green Wall has not been proved to be a defensive structure (Houghton 1975, 5). Saxon defences have also been suggested on the west side of the town following the line of Westgate and Keere Streets, where the town walls can be seen to overlie a defensive earthwork. In 1972 the Lewes Archaeological Group made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the bottom of the outer ditch (unpublished excavation). Thus, whilst the earthwork has been assumed to have a Saxon origin there is no factual evidence for this idea (Houghton 1975, 3). It remains a *possibility* however that the Saxon defences underlie the later medieval walls, but excavation is the only means of determining if this suggestion is correct.

The regularity of a section of the town south of the castle has suggested to some an element of deliberate planning, possibly by the Saxon burgh builders, but this area is also the steepest sloped in the town and its layout may merely have been the most natural consequence of this fact. Nevertheless, the north-south 'twittens' are remarkably 'equidistant'.

c. Norman (Fig.2, Plan c)

After the Conquest Lewes was granted to William de Warenne and he built a castle in a commanding position at the top of the town. It had, apparently, two mottes joined by an ovoid bailey. The western motte was crowned by a keep and the whole surrounded by a wall, with a ditch on all but the naturally precipitous northern side. For further information about the castle see

Godfrey (1972), and for a report concerning recent discoveries on the western motte see below. It has been suggested that a large mound (Priory Mount) to the south of the town near the Priory was a temporary motte erected by William, but there is no archaeological evidence for this (for a fuller discussion of this mound see below).

Warene founded the Cluniac monastery of Saint Pancras at Southover in 1077, probably on the site of an earlier wooden church. From the Chartulary of the Priory (Salzman 1932) we also learn that William granted to the Priory the tithes of nine churches in the borough of Lewes, and that this gift was confirmed by his son William, the second Earl (1091-98), who also gave to the monastery the reversion of these churches after the deaths of the existing patrons. The document mentions the chapel of Saint John 'in their own burial ground', which later became the parish church of Saint John (the Baptist), Southover.

Between 1969 and 1981 excavations under the direction of Mr. R. Lewis were undertaken in the Priory, primarily in the Rere-dorter and Infirmary Chapel. The publication of these excavations, and the general availability for study of the finds, are eagerly awaited, both in their own right, and because such things as information concerning local pottery groups related to dateable structures will probably have important benefits for the dating of material found in excavations in the adjacent town.

Also in Southover was the Hospital of Saint James, and Southover grew rapidly into one of two Lewes 'suburbs', (both however, were proudly independent of Lewes administratively and legally, until the first half of the nineteenth century). Another hospital, Saint Nicholas founded in 1085, was situated on the road out of Lewes west of Saint Anne's church, in the area now known as Spital Road.

The other 'suburb', Cliffe, was situated on the opposite bank of the Ouse and developed as a result of the importance of the river crossing.

Little is known about the Norman town proper, which was the chief town of its Rape. It had nine churches in the eleventh century, and a market is known to have been held in the High Street since Norman times (this continued to be held there until the eighteenth century). No Norman dwellings remain and no clues have yet been discovered as to the street plan (although this was probably centred on the cross roads known as 'Star Corner', near the present Town Hall and Law Courts, and spread outwards from there). Traces of Norman dwellings can be expected to underlie many of the later medieval and post medieval houses inside the town, but as most are unlikely to have been built of stone it is not surprising that whereas centuries of building and rebuilding have unearthed many traces of later medieval structures they have not revealed any definitely of Norman date (the one possibility are the cellars which were found during the late nineteenth century under the Star Inn). Careful scientific excavation in the presumed 'core' area of the town is needed to find and interpret this period of the town's history. Outside the likely 'core' area excavations at the Naval Prison site, the Green Wall site, Brook Street, North Street, Friar's Walk and Brooman's Lane all produced quantities of Saxo-Norman pottery of eleventh to twelfth century date, and in some cases rubbish pits were also discovered. None of the excavations however revealed any traces of Saxo-Norman buildings. Freke (1976, 179) concluded that there was a fairly short-lived and shifting Saxo-Norman 'suburb' in north-east Lewes which was abandoned by the fourteenth century, the area reverting to open ground until the early nineteenth century.

d. *Later Medieval* (Fig. 3).

It is in the later medieval period, when documentary evidence is growing in bulk and detail, that co-operation between the documentary historian and the archaeologist is of crucial importance,

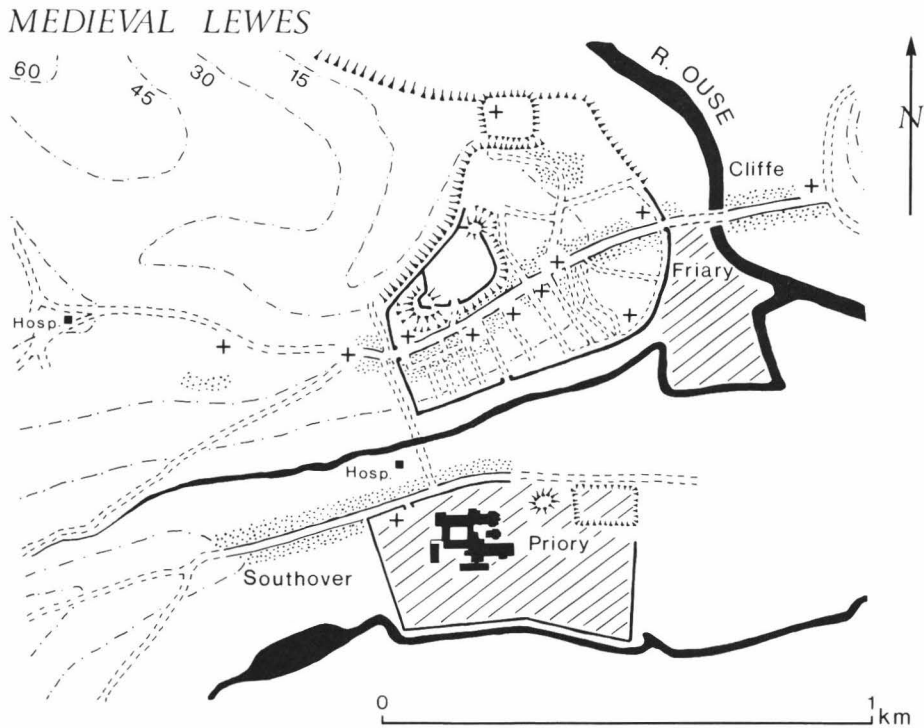


Fig. 3. Lewes. The Medieval Town.

the activities of each being complementary to those of the other, and excavations at Oxford, Cambridge, Norwich, Winchester and York, all county towns, have elucidated their early histories, particularly the street plans and local activities.

In Lewes, although the main High Street and some side streets are still marked by standing buildings, the plan of the rest of the town is unknown. The very existence of houses and streets in some areas is problematic. It is a truism that the pattern of archaeological evidence is more to do with recent human activity than with the real distribution of artefacts, and in Lewes the distribution of medieval finds coincides with the areas of redevelopment. The lack of evidence from large areas of the town does not necessarily denote the lack of habitation. The town was, reputedly, walled, levies being granted for the purpose of raising the money to 'repair' the walls (implying pre-existing defences) in 1266 for three years and again in 1334 for five years. The wall is still visible on the west, the only naturally undefended side, and its existence/position elsewhere in the town is conjectural or unknown. It must be remembered that the murage grants indicate only an intent, not a fact (Houghton 1975, 3), and that there is no contemporary documentary evidence to show that the town was ever walled on the north and east. The Randoll map of 1620 shows nothing of town defences other than the West Gate (demolished in the eighteenth century) and the castle curtain wall. The precise positions of the East Gate and the Water Gate (which probably gave access to Southover) are unknown. Despite this lack of knowledge various Ordnance Survey maps show the line of the town walls as definitive and the location of the East Gate by an antiquity mark. Thus one of the main aims of the 1974 excavations in Brook Street was to check in that area the supposed line of the town wall as shown by the Ordnance Survey. No trace of any wall or major ditch was

revealed, and its existence there now seems unlikely, although the possibility cannot be ruled out since the two excavated trenches were 13 m apart (Freke 1975, 73).

Other excavations in 1974 concentrated on the so called 'Fosse' along the north of Lancaster Street which is part of the anomalous rectangular enclosure mentioned above which is now occupied by the burial ground of Saint John-sub-Castro. The result of the investigations was very unexpected since the ditch *appears* to be of twelfth-century date and thus suggests a 'fortified position *within*—supposedly—a walled town with a strong castle' (Freke 1975, 74). Its date implies its use during the civil war between Stephen and Matilda.

The apparent absence of the town wall in Brook Street, the lack of urban structures from the excavations in much of this northern part of Lewes, and the possibility that in the twelfth century the fortified area round Saint John-sub-Castro was *outside* the town, suggest that the northern boundary of medieval Lewes may lie south of Brook Street. This theory is possibly supported by the observation by Martin Bell in 1971 of a large medieval ditch just to the north of Wellington Street (Freke 1975, 76).

Twelve churches are known to have existed within the town proper, but the actual sites of some are imprecisely known, and the dates of their origins obscure.

An excavation in Edward Street in 1972 revealed a medieval furnace for smelting copper or bronze (Page 1973), and this, together with a possible metalworking site destroyed by the new Little Theatre building, may indicate that already in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the north-east part of the town was a light industrial area. Not enough evidence however has been found to justify more than this suggestion, especially as a furnace and slag have been discovered on the other side of the town in the south-west, outside the walls (unpublished finds, Barbican House).

In an attempt to investigate whether the limit of building in the medieval period was to the west of the present line of Eastgate Street and Friar's Walk (which may now lie east of its earlier line) excavations were undertaken in Friar's Walk in 1976. The investigations showed that the area was occupied in the medieval period, but as no medieval structures apart from a well could be certainly identified the problem of the eastern limit of medieval building could not be solved (Freke 1977, 183).

Another religious house, the Grey Friars, was established at Lewes in this period. For further information about this religious establishment see Part B.

An activity of medieval Lewes about which there is no archaeological evidence whatsoever is shipping. The Ouse was navigable up to Cliffe Bridge, and there should be medieval wharves and warehouses along the river bank, but none have so far been discovered.

e. *Post-Medieval*

The sixteenth century in Lewes as elsewhere saw a great reduction in the power and property of the church. The priory was suppressed in 1538 and sold as building stone, and the Greyfriars' buildings were converted into stables and a house. Eleven churches in and around Lewes were contracted to the present four parish churches. Randall's map of 1620, the earliest known, shows the basic spine of High Street and School Hill with ribs extending only a short way on either side, and Saint John-sub-Castro isolated in the fields to the north. It is possible however that Randall's map does not show ephemeral or slum buildings.

The town seems to have grown quite slowly in this period, and from about 1700 onwards there are an increasing number of maps, more or less accurate, which can help in the reconstruction of the town plan, as well as a flood of well-written records from 1500 onwards. Many members of the Sussex Archaeological Society and the Sussex Record Society have made invaluable contributions to the

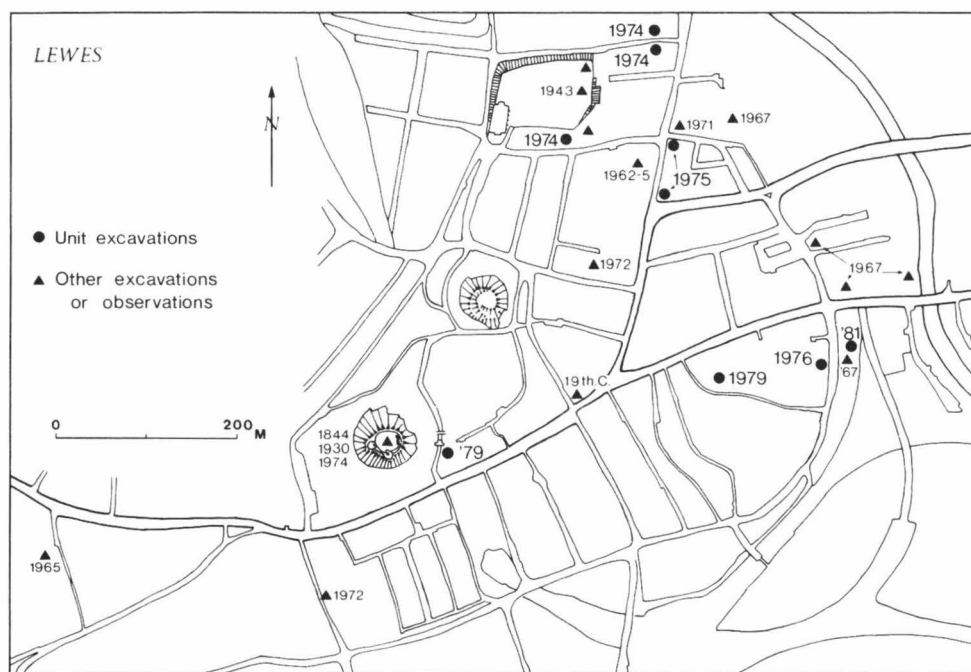


Fig. 4. Lewes. Map to show the locations of archaeological investigations in the town.

recording of the documentary history of Lewes, notably L. F. Salzman (1945) and Miss. V. Smith (1973 and 1975) in their Town Books of Lewes. This period however has only recently gained archaeological respectability, and the integration of written records with archaeological evidence is in an embryonic state. Traces of post-medieval Lewes and early industrial monuments are rapidly disappearing.

f. Modern

Significant expansion occurred in Lewes during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, when the north part of the town between the High Street and Saint John-sub-Castro started to be built up. Expansion continued following the coming of the railway in the mid-nineteenth century. This development has naturally been the occasion for several consequential discoveries, such as the two Saxon burial sites near Lewes. Most modern development in Lewes however took place before the need for *medieval* urban archaeology (as opposed to *Roman*) had been identified, so no strategy was evolved to deal specifically with urban rescue until the formation of the Lewes Archaeological Group in 1969.

g. The Future

With the exception of the proposed sale and redevelopment of the disused railway land in Lewes it now appears that large scale building and redevelopment in Lewes has, at least temporarily, stopped or considerably slowed down. As and when smaller scale developments occur it is to be hoped that watching briefs, and in some cases limited, planned excavations, will be undertaken by, hopefully, the Archaeological Adviser of East Sussex County Council and/or the

local archaeological group. It is felt that large scale, government funded excavations will only be appropriate and possible where:

- a. large areas are being redeveloped slowly.
- b. enough is known about the site for the excavator to be reasonable sure of answering specific research questions.
- c. the sort of information expected will be of more than local interest.

Such a situation requiring large scale investigations may shortly arise with regard to the redevelopment of the disused railway land mentioned above. Here in addition to the Grey Friars complex, areas of possible medieval water frontage, industrial activity and undocumented suburban growth, may be threatened.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We should like to acknowledge our debt to individual members of the Lewes Archaeological Group, especially John Houghton and Jock Knight-Farr, for their help in the compilation of local information.

PART B: A GROUP OF REPORTS ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF LEWES ARCHAEOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Due to limitation of space it was impossible to publish all the excavation/watching brief plans and sections, and in some cases specialist reports have had to be shortened. The unpublished drawings and the full length specialist reports, together with field record sheets/notebooks, have been 'archived' and, along with all the finds, are available for study at Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to thank Fiona Marsden and the various specialists for their reports, and Lys Drewett who drew all the finds. All the plans and sections were prepared by the writer.

1. *Trial Excavations in Brooman's Lane, Lewes, 1979* by D. Rudling

INTRODUCTION

During November 1979 the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit undertook trial excavations in a garden in Brooman's Lane, Lewes, which was threatened by proposed development. The main objective of the investigations was to establish the existence of any Saxon occupation in the vicinity.

Brooman's Lane itself has 'one of the most ancient of Lewes street names', first appearing in 'the early fourteenth century' (Davey 1970, 16). About 1600 the present lane was 'described as "Broomemanstreet, lying on the west side of the almshouses on Schoole Hill and bending down towards the friars wall". Over the centuries the name has contracted to "Brooman's".'

THE EXCAVATIONS

Problems of access to the site meant that it was impossible to use machinery to strip a larger area, and three trial trenches (Fig's 5 and 6) were therefore excavated by hand.

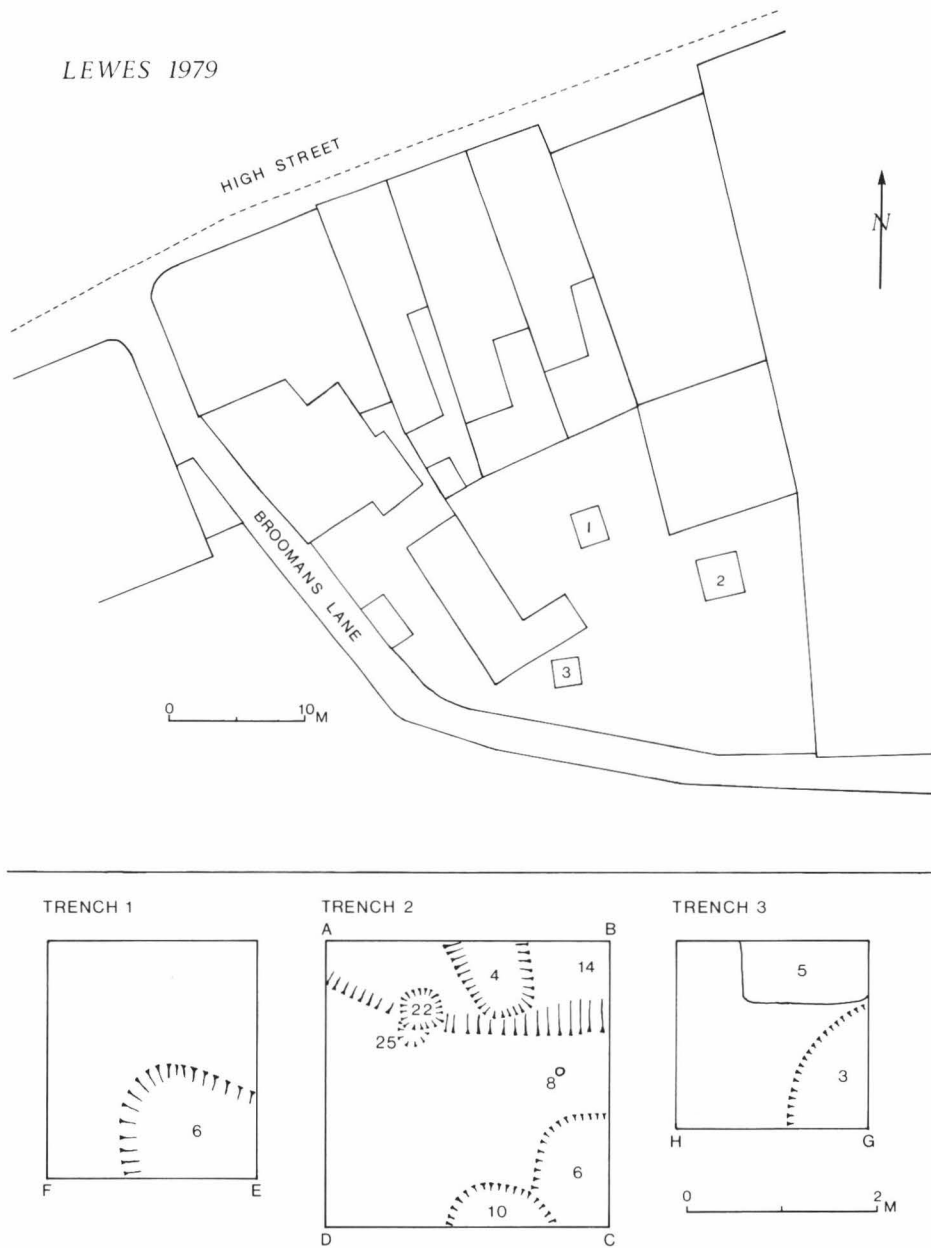


Fig. 5. Lewes. Brooman's Lane, 1979. Site and trench plans.

Trench 1

A seventeenth century cess-pit 6 (containing layers: 7, 8, 9 and 10) was found cut into the chalk. The chalk itself exhibited several periglacial stripes running approximately north-west-south east. Other periglacial features were found in North Street, Lewes, and these have been described in detail by Martin Bell (Freke 1976, 187-9).

Trench 2

Over a metre of build up/garden soil had to be removed before deposits of archaeological interest were reached. Layer 3 appeared to be fairly free of recent intrusive material and yielded finds of the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Below this layer were discovered several pits and post holes.

Pit 4 (5)

A small ?early seventeenth-century pit. Cuts medieval pit 14.

Pits 6 (7, 9 and 16), 10 (11, 18, 19 and 20) and 14 (15 and 26)

These three pits were found cut into the ?natural Coombe deposits (a mixture of chalk and clay). Pit 10 also partially cut into pit 6. The tops of the pits may have some intrusive material in them, and the top of pit 14 was cut by pit 4. For safety reasons pits 6 and 14 were not bottomed, but probing indicated that there was likely to be at least another metre of deposits in each. The finds from these features suggest that their final function was as cess or rubbish pits. The pits yielded fairly similar groups of flint tempered 'Saxo-Norman' pottery, which is broadly dated to the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Post holes 22 (23) and 25 (30)

Post hole 25 is on the edge of pit 14 and either cuts the pit or is cut by it. If the former (which seemed the most likely), the post was possibly associated with the pit, perhaps as a marker. Post hole 22 cut post hole 25 and may have replaced it. Both of the post holes yielded flint tempered pottery.

Post hole 8 (17)

The base of a small ?seventeenth-century post/stake hole was found cut into the ?natural.

Trench 3

Pit 3 (4 and 7)

A pit of unknown function or date, with a lower fill consisting mainly of chalk, and an upper fill containing a variety of finds of different periods (twelfth century to post-medieval). The upper fill is probably a deliberate infilling rather than a gradual accumulation over time.

Pit 5

Modern.

CONCLUSIONS

Although the excavations did not uncover anything which is positively Saxon, they did reveal pits containing pottery of 'Saxo-Norman' type. It must be remembered however that most, or even all, of the pottery of this type from Brooman's Lane may well be twelfth, possibly even early thirteenth century. No traces of any buildings were discovered, and the pits possibly belong to tenements which fronted School Hill (or perhaps even Brooman's Lane itself?). The analysis (see below) of the plant remains from these rubbish pits is the first of its kind to be obtained from Lewes.

The post-medieval pits are presumably located in the gardens of houses fronting School Hill.

THE FINDS

Flint Artifacts by P. L. Drewett

Six prehistoric flints were found in different contexts. These consist of: four retouched flakes (one is possibly a rough

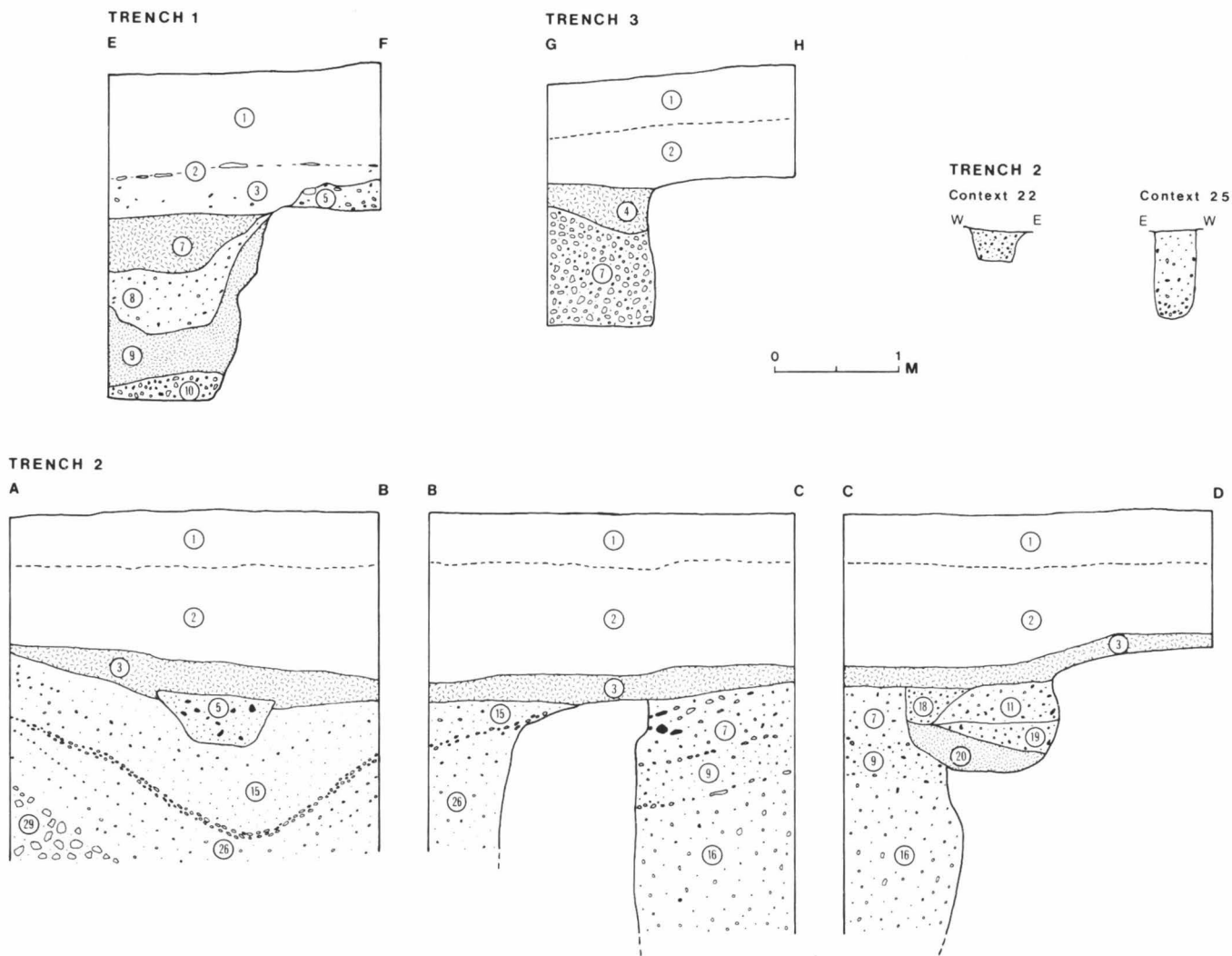


Fig. 6. Lewes. Brooman's Lane, 1979. Sections.

scraper), one waste flake and one fire-cracked flint. None are particularly diagnostic, but are probably Neolithic/Early Bronze age. None are illustrated.

Pottery by D. Rudling (Fig. 7 and 8)

The writer would like to acknowledge the help and advice of John Cherry, James Hadfield, Clive Orton and Anthony Streeten; any errors remain the responsibility of the writer.

Since none of the pits (medieval or post-medieval) were fully excavated there were no intact assemblages of pottery. Thus, for the purposes of this report, it was decided to describe/illustrate just a selection of the pottery found.

Trench 2

Pit 6 (7 and 16): Eleventh–twelfth century.

- 1 Not illustrated. Residual: Roman. Body sherd; light grey fine sandy fabric, with smooth darker external surface. Layer 7.
- 2 Rim; grey, medium flint tempering. Layer 7.
- 3 Frilled rim; buff-grey surfaces, grey core, medium flint tempering. Layer 16.
- 4 Frilled rim; buff surfaces, grey core, medium flint tempering. Layer 16.
- 5 Rim; grey outer surface, grey-buff inner surface, grey core, medium flint tempering. Layer 16.
- 6 Rim; buff surfaces, grey core, medium flint tempering. Layer 16.
- 7 Sagging base; grey, medium flint tempering. Layer 16.

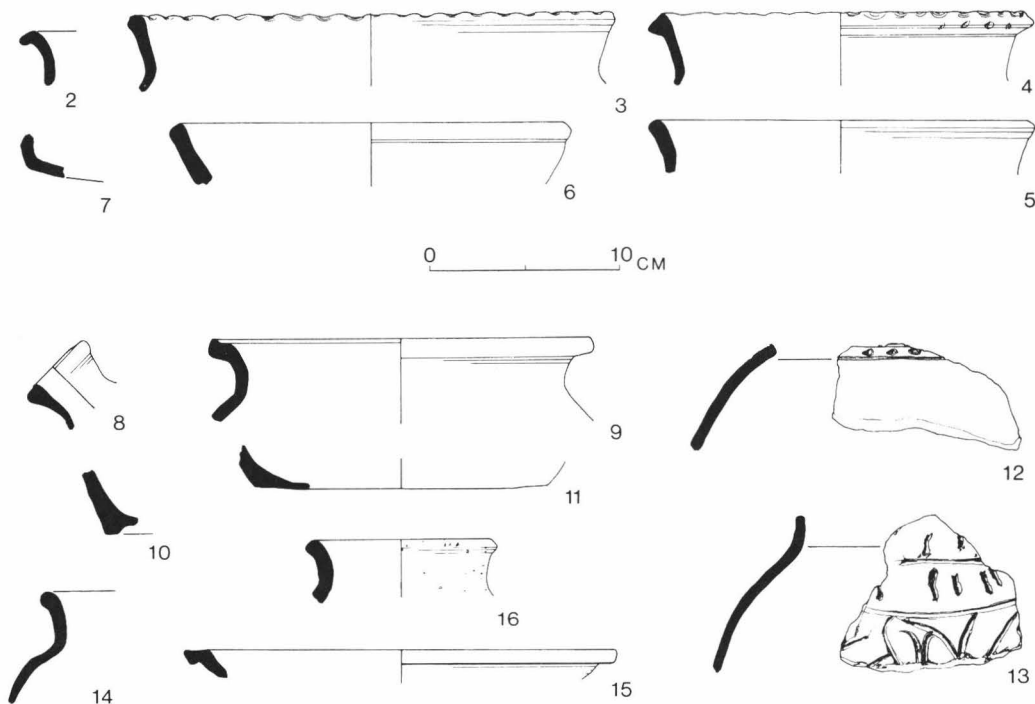


Fig. 7. Lewes. Brooman's Lane, 1979. Pottery (x 1/4).

Pit 14 (15 and 26): Eleventh–twelfth century.

- 8 Pitcher spout; partial thick yellow-green glaze, orange surfaces, fine white core, occasional medium-large quartz inclusions. Fired very hard. Probably from Normandy. Late eleventh or twelfth century. Layer 15.
- 9 Rim; grey-buff surfaces, grey core, medium flint tempering. Layer 15.
- 10 Sagging base with 'foot ring' to balance it; buff-grey external surface, grey internal surface, grey core, medium-coarse flint tempering. Layer 15.
- 11 Base; grey, medium flint tempering. Layer 15.
- 12 Body sherd; orange-buff surfaces, grey core, medium to small flint and shell tempering. Incised and indented decoration. Layer 15.
- 13 Body sherd; orange-buff external surface, buff internal surface, grey core, medium flint tempering. Incised decoration. Layer 15.
- 14 Rim; orange-grey outer surface, orange inner surface, grey core, medium flint tempering. Layer 26.
- 15 Rim; orange outer surface, buff-grey inner surface, grey core, medium flint tempering. Layer 26.

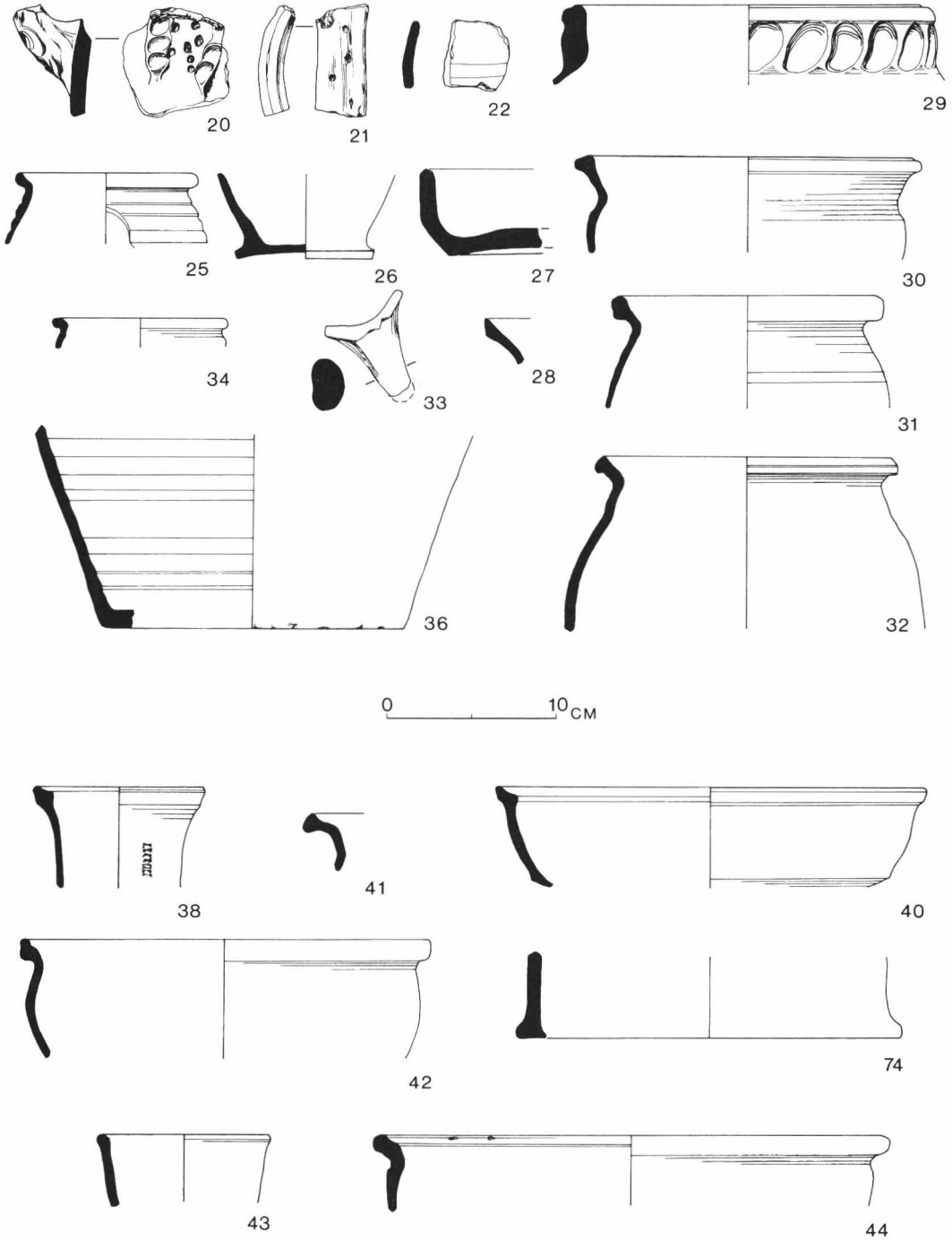


Fig. 8. Lewes. Brooman's Lane, 1979. Pottery (x 1/4).

Pit 10 (19): Eleventh–twelfth century.

16 Rim; buff-grey surfaces, grey core, medium flint tempering.

Pit 4 (5): ?Seventeenth century.

17 Not illustrated. Very small body sherd; 'cut-glass' decorated grey stoneware with light brown external surface. Raeren or Cologne. Sixteenth or seventeenth century.

Post hole 8 (17): ?Seventeenth century.

18 Not illustrated. Body sherd from a platter; Surrey yellow glazed white ware.

Layer 1

19 Tankard; brown glazed Fulham stoneware. Exhibits an impressed excise 'AR' and crown mark. Such marks almost certainly date to the early years of Queen Anne's reign (Bimson 1970, 166).

Trench 1

Pit 6 (7 and 8): Seventeenth century.

20 Residual. Thumbed and stabbed strap handle; buff-grey surfaces, grey core, sand with some flint tempering. ?Ringmer. Thirteenth century. Layer 7.

21 Residual. Stabbed handle; orange-buff surface, grey core, sand tempered. Layer 7.

22 Residual. Body sherd; trailed yellow slip below external green-brown glaze, buff surfaces, grey core, sand tempered. ?Thirteenth century. Layer 7.

23 Body sherd from a large jug; grey stoneware, incised and stamped decoration with cobalt blue slip infilling. Late Raeren or early Westerwald. Early seventeenth century. Layer 7.

24 Not illustrated. Various body sherds of Frechen stoneware. Late seventeenth century. Layer 7.

25 Pipkin; Surrey white ware with external yellow glaze and light green glaze on the rim and internal surface. Early to mid seventeenth century. Layer 7.

26 Base; Surrey white ware with internal yellow glaze. Layer 7.

27 Dripping pan; ?Surrey white ware with internal yellow glaze. Angular and slab built. Layer 8.

28 Rim; grey surfaces and orange-red core, slightly sandy. Layer 7.

29 Rim with applied thumbed strip; orange-buff ware, grey core and patchy internal amber-green glaze. Layer 7.

30 Rim; orange-red ware, grey-buff slip on outer surface, internal amber-green glaze. Layer 7.

31 Rim; orange-red ware, grey-brown slipped surfaces, green-brown glaze on inside of rim. Layer 8.

32 Rim; orange-red ware, grey slipped surfaces. Layer 8.

33 Pipkin foot; orange-red ware, grey-buff slipped outer surface, internal amber-green glaze. Layer 8.

34 Rim; orange-red ware, orange-brown glaze on the rim and inner surface. Layer 7.

35 Not illustrated. Small base sherd from either a colander or a chafing dish; orange-red ware, internal orange glaze. Layer 7.

36 Two joining base sherds; orange-red ware, internal orange glaze. Layers 7 and 8.

Layer 5

37 Not illustrated. Body sherd; fine off-white/buff fabric, grey core and buff slipped outer surface on which has been painted a white line. Fifteenth–sixteenth century.

Trench 3.

Pit 3 (4): Post-medieval.

38 Jug neck with impressed, applied vertical stripes; fine cream-buff fabric external vertical bands of alternating brown and amber glaze, and white slip on top of the rim and extending for some distance down the inside of the vessel. Possibly from North France or Andenne. ?Twelfth century.

39 Not illustrated. Several body sherds from different jugs with external green glaze. Thirteenth–fourteenth century.

40 Bowl or skillet with sagging base; buff surfaces, reduced core, sand with some flint tempering. Fire blackened exterior.

41 Rim; orange buff surfaces, grey core, sand tempered.

42 Bowl; buff, sand tempered earthenware with internal yellow glaze. Sixteenth century.

Layers 1 and 2

43 Jug neck; off-white, fairly fine fabric, external mottled green glaze and internal white slip. Thirteenth–fourteenth century.

Layer 1.

44 Rim; grey, sand tempered ware, with stabbing on the top of the rim. Medieval. Layer 2.

Clay Tobacco Pipes by R. Stapely

45 Small bowl and stem, rosette mark on heel, possibly London maker about 1620. Trench 1, Layer 7.

46 Bowl with long stem, coat of arms on bowl, possibly the Brighton Crest. John Drape of Brighton is known to have had a design showing the Crest (Atkinson undated, 7). He was 48 in 1841 and worked at Chalk Farm, Sussex Place and 17 Market Street (Atkinson undated, 11). Trench 1, Layer 3.

47 Not illustrated. Part bowl and stem initialed 'IT', possibly John Tucknott who worked in the Lewes High Street between 1851 and 1867 (Atkinson undated, 16). Trench 2, Layer 1.

The Glass by J. Shepherd

a Vessel Glass (not illustrated).

48 Fragment from the lower part of a urinal or bulbous flask. Blown; glass thickens towards the base of the vessel. Dull greenish-colourless glass with grey-brown patination. c. Thirteenth–sixteenth century. Trench 2, Layer 15.

- 49 Fragment from the neck of a flask or bottle. Blown; greenish-blue glass with numerous air-bubbles. Post-medieval. Trench 3, Layer 4.
- b Window-Glass (only no. 50 is illustrated).
- 50 ?Intrusive. Small triangular quarry of window-glass. Blown (cylinder process); deep blue glass with dark grey-brown patination. Thickness about 3 mm. Probably late medieval. Trench 2, Layer 15.
- 51 Small fragment of window-glass. Blown (cylinder process); dull greenish-yellow glass with dark grey patination. Thickness 1.8 mm. Sixteenth–seventeenth century. Trench 2, Layer 5.
- 52 Small fragment of window-glass. Blown (cylinder process); colour indeterminable. Dark grey patination. Thickness 1.8 mm. Sixteenth–seventeenth century. Trench 1, Layer 7.
- 53 Numerous splinters and a fragment of window-glass. Blown (cylinder process); dull greenish-yellow glass with dark grey patination. Thickness 1.2 mm. Sixteenth–seventeenth century. Trench 1, Layer 9.

A Coin and a Jetton by D. Rudling

- 54 Brass jetton; diameter 22 mm. This has been pierced twice in the centre. Obverse: HANNS. KRAUWINKEL. IN. NVR., triquetra of *lis* with crowns in the interstices. Reverse: GOTTES. GABEN. SOL. MAN. LOB., cross-topped orb within trilobe. This type, which is recorded by Barnard (1916, 222, no. 86), was made by Hans Krauwinkel who was operating in Nuremberg during the period c. 1580-1610. Trench 2, Layer 5.
- 55 George III copper halfpenny. Fourth Issue, 1806 or 1807 (date illegible). Trench 2, unstratified.

Iron Objects by I. Goodall

- 56 U-shaped staple. Trench 2, Layer 7.
- 57 Incomplete strap. Trench 2, Layer 7.
- 58 Not illustrated. ?Heckle teeth. Lengths 88 mm and 67 mm, latter broken. Trench 2, Layer 7.
- 59 Not illustrated. Nails with flat square heads and broken shanks, length 32-62 mm. Three each from Trench 1, Layer 10 and Trench 2, Layer 5.

Non-Ferrous Objects by A. Goodall

- 60 Not illustrated. Lace-ends, copper alloy. One each from Trench 1, Layer 7 and Trench 2, Layer 5.
- 61 Not illustrated. Pins. Where present the heads are of coiled wire stamped to a globular shape. Three retain white metal plating. Lengths between 24 and 31 mm. Seven from Trench 1, Layer 7, three from Layer 8, one from Layer 9, and seven from Trench 2, Layer 5.
- 62 Not illustrated. Length of fine rectangular sectioned copper alloy rod. Trench 1, Layer 7.
- 63 Not illustrated. Small off-cut of copper alloy sheet. Trench 1, Layer 7.
- 64 Copper alloy disc with pitted surface; probably the top of a thimble. Trench 2, Layer 5.
- 65 Not illustrated. Length of twisted copper alloy wire. Trench 2, Layer 5.
- 66 Lead weight. Trench 3, Layer 1.
- 67 Pewter spoon, possibly plated, with leaf-shaped bowl and small rat's tail on back. Trench 1, Layer 3.

Bone Object by D. Rudling

- 68 Cylinder of bone, fragment. Hollow except for the base, and internally threaded at the open end. A design (?a lion's head) has been cut into the base, which could have been used as a stamp for producing the design in relief. It has been suggested that this object probably dates to the late eighteenth or nineteenth century; if so it must have been intrusive in Trench 1, Layer 7.

The Textile Remains by J. Dawson

- 69 Not illustrated. Several very small fragments of textile; unfortunately it was not possible to identify the fibre itself since this was very far gone and well integrated with mud and corrosion products.
Weave: plain, i.e. 1/1
Spin: Z, however this is the spin of the *thread* which is made up of several fibres. Apparently the fibres are generally of opposite spin to the thread which they make up (Edwards 1974, 20).
Colour: Stained to a uniform light grey/brown by the soil, but I would assume that, as they are so pale, the cloth must have been a light colour originally. Trench 1, Layer 7.

Stone Artefacts by C. Cartwright and M. Roberts

Note: none of these artifacts are illustrated.

Trench 1.

- 70 Niedermendig/Mayen lava fragment from a quern-stone (approximate diameter estimated at 280 mm). Layer 7.
- 71 Fine-grained Wealden siltstone ?whetstone fragment, Layer 7.

Trench 2

- 71 Coarse glauconitic sandstone ?quern fragments, possibly fire damaged. Layer 2.
- 72 Niedermendig/Mayen lava quern fragments. Layers 6 and 16.
- 73 Glauconitic 'ragstone' fragments from a quernstone (approximate diameter of 450 mm). Layer 26.

During the occupation of this site the main geological resources exploited seem to be those of the Lower Greensand,

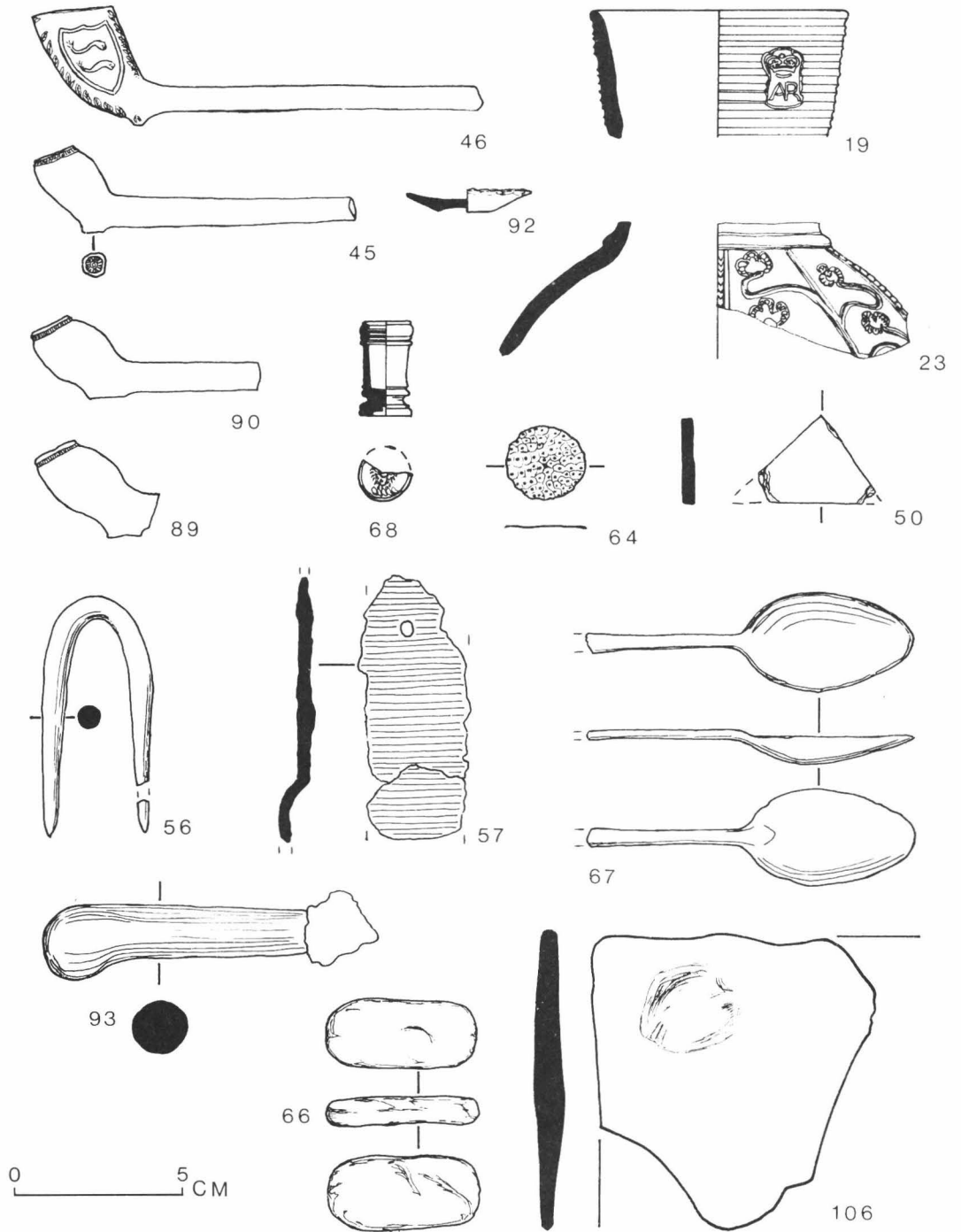


Fig. 9. Lewes. Various sites. Miscellaneous finds (all x 1/2, except 64 which is 1:1).

and the Weald Clay, mainly to the north of Lewes. The glauconitic sandstone quern fragments derive largely from the Hythe Beds in the Lower Greensand series. The fine-grained Wealden siltstone specimens derive from the Weald Clay in the Wealden series. A small abraded Eocene sandstone fragment (Trench 2, Layer 15) probably derives from Coombe Deposits to the south west of Lewes. Limited archaeological information as to use/function can be gleaned from this, or uncatalogued Wealden siltstone fragments (from Trench 2, Layers 5, 9 and 15), due to their undefined and abraded nature (possibly whetstones or building material). The Niedermendig/Mayen lava quernstone fragments however are well documented Continental imports, the texture of the lava being particularly suitable for grinding and rubbing processes.

Building Materials by D. Rudling

a. Chimney Pots.

74 Base; buff ware with sand and flint tempering. Trench 3, Layer 4. Other smaller fragments of flint tempered chimney pots were recovered from Trench 2, Layers 15 and 26.

b. Burnt Clay/?Daub.

Small fragments were found in Trench 1, Layer 7 and Trench 2, Layers 15, 16 and 26.

c. Roofing Slate.

Pieces of West Country roofing slate were found in two of the pits: Trench 1, Pit 6 and Trench 3, Pit 3. One piece (from Trench 3, Layer 4) had been splay cut for a Hip or Valley.

d. Post-medieval Brick and Tile.

The 17th century pits in Trenches 1 and 2 both yielded fragments of brick and thin roofing tiles (some showing square peg holes). Trench 3, Pit 3 also produced similar roofing tiles.

The Bones by O. Bedwin

A total of 320 fragments of bone and teeth were identified (the complete record is archived). Approximately two-thirds came from medieval deposits, and much of the bone was in fragmentary condition. Taking all the medieval contexts together, the species represented (as a percentage) were as follows:

<i>Bos</i>	<i>Ovis/Capra</i>	<i>Sus</i>	<i>Gallus</i>	<i>Fish species</i>
39.2	25.3	23.0	6.0	6.5

Among the three main food species, all parts of the skeleton were represented. The fish species identified (almost all as vertebrae) were; cod (*G. morhua*), mackerel (*S. scomber*), plaice (*P. platessa*), conger eel (*C. conger*) and thornback ray (*R. clavata*). Cod and mackerel were the commonest fish species.

Both the overall percentage of the main food species and the range of fish bones (the thornback ray apart) are remarkably similar to those from medieval contexts in North Street, Lewes (Freke 1976, 189-90). This would suggest similar diets in both areas of the town at this time.

In the post-medieval contexts, four additional species were represented, each by only one or two fragments. These were *Canis*, *Felis*, *Equus* and *M. aeglefinus* (haddock).

Oyster shells were found in all the medieval and post-medieval pits, and mussel shells were present in Trench 2, Pit 6 and a single whelk came from Trench 3, Pit 3.

The Plant Remains by D. Garton

Soil samples were taken from five pits and one post hole and processed by the excavator. The flot was collected in a sieve with a mesh of 0.5 mm.

The seeds were recovered either as charred or mineralized specimens; the few non-mineralized seed testa were discarded as modern contaminants. The charred seeds were both distorted and fragmented, and the mineralized seeds had lost their outer seed coats thus making identification difficult.

This analysis deals only with an assemblage of seeds from the pits from a limited area of excavation. Thus at most, the likely sources of these seeds can be indicated; the wider question of economy can only be tackled when more evidence is available from excavations. The context (pits), from which this assemblage was derived limits the possibilities of interpretation as these are products which have been discarded, or which have fallen in accidentally, and therefore may not even be typical of immediate domestic use (Dennell 1976, 232). Only two of the pits (Trench 1/6 and Trench 2/14) produced a reasonable assemblage of botanical remains; these will be discussed in detail, as will the only pit to produce waterlogged remains (Trench 2/6).

From pit 1/6 one breadwheat grain (*Triticum aestivum* L.), and many fragments of highly distorted charred grains which cannot be identified were recovered. The only other charred material is a bud, however, as the leaf scales have been eroded, no further identification is possible. The other seeds from this pit are all mineralized. These most commonly occur where faecal material has been deposited (Green 1979a, 283), and their presence suggests that this pit's final function was that of a cess pit. Three of the species from this pit may be used as food plants, blackberry or raspberry (*Rubus* sp.), elder (*Sambucus* sp.), and cabbage type (*Brassica/Sinapsis* sp.); but all the species represented are plants from habitats of disturbed and open ground, and may have been growing in the vicinity of the pit, and therefore represent local surroundings, not actual diet.

The cereals from pit 2/6 were charred hulled six row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), with one grain of breadwheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). Other items preserved due to waterlogging were part of a holly leaf (*Ilex aquifolium* L.), and a unidentifiable moss stem.

Only charred remains were found in pit 2/14. The predominant cereal type was hulled six row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), with oats (*Avena* sp.), some bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), and rye (*Secale cereale* L.). The cereals are threshed,

there were no glumes or spikelets recovered and therefore probably represent cleaned grains for domestic use (Dennell 1976, 241). The barley had not sprouted, and is likely to have been used as a food resource, or fodder, not for malting (Helbaek 1952, 214). Weedy species are represented by one grain of dandelion (*Lolium temulentum* L.), although it should be noted that the rye may also represent a component of the weed flora (Dennell 1977, 366). One fragment of hazel nut shell (*Corylus avellana* L.) was also recovered.

Post hole 2/25 is on the edge of pit 2/14 and the seed assemblage is very similar, except that the minor components, breadwheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), and rye (*Secale cereale* L.), are not present.

Pit 2/10 yielded a few charred seeds of oats (*Avena* sp.), and rye (*Secale cereale* L.).

The type of plant remains from this site are typical of those recovered from southern English medieval and post-medieval sites in the combination of carbonized, mineralized and waterlogged specimens found. At Brooman's Lane the most numerous cereal recovered was barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), followed by oats (*Avena* sp.), with some wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) and rye (*Secale cereale* L.). This is in contrast to the site at Tanyard Lane, Steyning where wheat was the commonest cereal, with some barley. No other cereals were identified (Hinton 1979). This difference may relate to site function, the sample size, or the accidental nature of preservation (Renfrew 1973, 21). Green (1979b: 80) has noted that wheat and barley are probably equally important on medieval Winchester sites. The oats in the Brooman's Lane samples may indicate the use of fodder crops, or denote local production. Green (1979b, 146, 175) states that oats are associated with inns in the Winchester documentary record, and that they are more often encountered on rural rather than urban sites. Elder seeds (*Sambucus* sp.), and hazel nuts (*Corylus avellana* L.), are reported as 'ubiquitous' on medieval sites in Hampshire (Green 1979b, 85); none were present from Brooman's Lane, and Tanyard Lane, Steyning.

The Charcoal Samples by C. Cartwright

a. Seventeenth century contexts:

Quercus sp., *Crataegus* sp., *Fagus* sp., *Betula* sp., *Fraxinus* sp., *Corylus* sp.

b. Medieval contexts:

Those listed above plus *Castanea sativa*, *Pyrus/malus* sp., *Taxus baccata*.

Although one always has to bear in mind the problems of the agencies whereby all categories of environmental material may arrive in archaeological contexts on urban sites, in the case of the charcoal fragments from Brooman's Lane, certain broad suggestions may be made here on the assumption that the deposits have not been grossly disturbed.

The charcoal from the seventeenth century contexts indicates typical components of the vegetation of chalk downland environments (i.e. oak, hawthorn, beech, birch, ash, hazel). The fragments could therefore derive from the vegetation of the nearby downs, brought in for specific purposes such as fuel, building, tools, utensils, furniture, etc. Alternatively they may derive more locally from domestic gardens and/or common land in the vicinity of the town.

Similarly, much of the charcoal from the medieval contexts may also derive from the downland environment, but in this case it would seem more likely that a number of the trees represented i.e. sweet chestnut, pear, apple, yew, would have been growing in the back gardens of medieval tenements in this area (or possibly in local churchyards).

Brief descriptions of layers

Trench 1.

- Layer 1: garden soil.
- Layer 2: orange clay.
- Layer 3: grey-brown loam.
- Layer 5: brown clay with chalk.
- Layer 7: brown silty soil.
- Layer 8: Sandy silt with chalk and flints.
- Layer 9: Very sandy light soil.
- Layer 10: Chalk and silt.

Trench 2.

- Layer 1: garden soil.
- Layer 2: grey-brown earth.
- Layer 3: grey-brown clayey earth with chalk and flints.
- Layer 5: charcoal and clayey earth.
- Layer 7: grey-brown clayey earth with chalk and flints
- Layer 9: clayey earth with chalk.
- Layer 11: clayey earth with chalk and flints.
- Layer 15: clayey earth with chalk and flints.
- Layer 16: clayey earth with chalk.
- Layer 17: silty clay.
- Layer 18: clayey earth with chalk.
- Layer 19: clayey earth with chalk and flints.
- Layer 20: brown clay with chalk.
- Layer 23: silty clay with chalk.
- Layer 26: clayey earth with chalk.
- Layer 29: chalk rubble.
- Layer 30: clayey earth with chalk.

Trench 3.

- Layer 1: garden soil.

Layer 2: grey-brown loam.
 Layer 4: brown clayey earth with chalk.
 Layer 7: chalk with light soil.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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2. *Lewes Castle Floodlighting, 1974* by F. Marsden

During June, 1974 a series of connecting cable trenches approximately 9 in (23 cm) wide were dug from the Barbican, across the 'Gun Garden', up the east slope of the Castle mound, round the exterior of the Keep and across the centre of the Keep enclosure.

No structural features were uncovered in the 'Gun Garden' where the trench was dug to a depth of 18 in (46 cm). It contained a certain amount of building debris, 18th and 19 century pottery and marbles, presumably relating to the schools and warehouse cleared from the site in the mid-19th century (Salzman 1946, 27).

On the slope of the mound the trench, at a depth of 6 in (15 cm) consistently revealed the chalk structure of the mound immediately below the vegetation layer/topsoil. At the summit the trench running round the outside of the Keep, also at a depth of 6 in (15 cm), did not reach below the topsoil. There were no finds. Within the Keep the trench was dug to a depth of 18 in (46 cm), and at one point, marked 'A' on the plan (Fig. 10), uncovered the remains of two structures (see sections — Fig. 10). An upper wall (2), in places just emerging above the surface and of which three to four courses of flint work remain, ran diagonally across the trench on a direct alignment with the angle on the inner face of the Keep wall. This wall and its return to rejoin the Keep wall is customarily included on detailed Castle plans (Godfrey 1972). The wall base rested partly on a layer of orange gravel (3) containing quite heavy deposits of charcoal and which continued as an increasingly thick stratum at the base of the trench branching off to the north. Immediately below the flint wall, but partly covered in places by a thin spread of gravel, was the structure (4) of small irregularly shaped chalk blocks set in thick mortar. This would appear to have been partly cut into during the construction of the upper wall. On the east side of the two structures was a concentrated deposit of kitchen refuse — animal bones, oyster shells and broken pottery — resting directly on a layer of broken roof tiles that lines the base of the trench (5). The pottery was largely body sherds of a hard grey ware containing fine flint grits, and generally with one red surface, either exterior or interior. The one rim sherd has a sharply everted rim with a hollow bevel on the interior surface. The date is probably c. thirteenth century.

3. *An Exploratory Excavation at Barbican House, 1979* by D. Rudling

Prior to the enlargement during 1980 of the Sussex Archaeological Society's premises at Barbican House by building on the back yard, a small trial excavation was undertaken to ascertain the extent of archaeological disturbance likely to result from the development.

The site is situated (Fig. 10) only a few metres to the south of Lewes Castle's fine Barbican or outer gatehouse, which was erected in the first half of the fourteenth century (Godfrey 1972). Barbican House as it survives today is a sixteenth-century timber-framed building which was enlarged and re-fronted in brick in the eighteenth century. Its basement however probably retains part of the masonry of a medieval house on the site (Godfrey 1942, 6).

The yard in 1979 was paved with brick, and below this, in addition to exposing two relatively

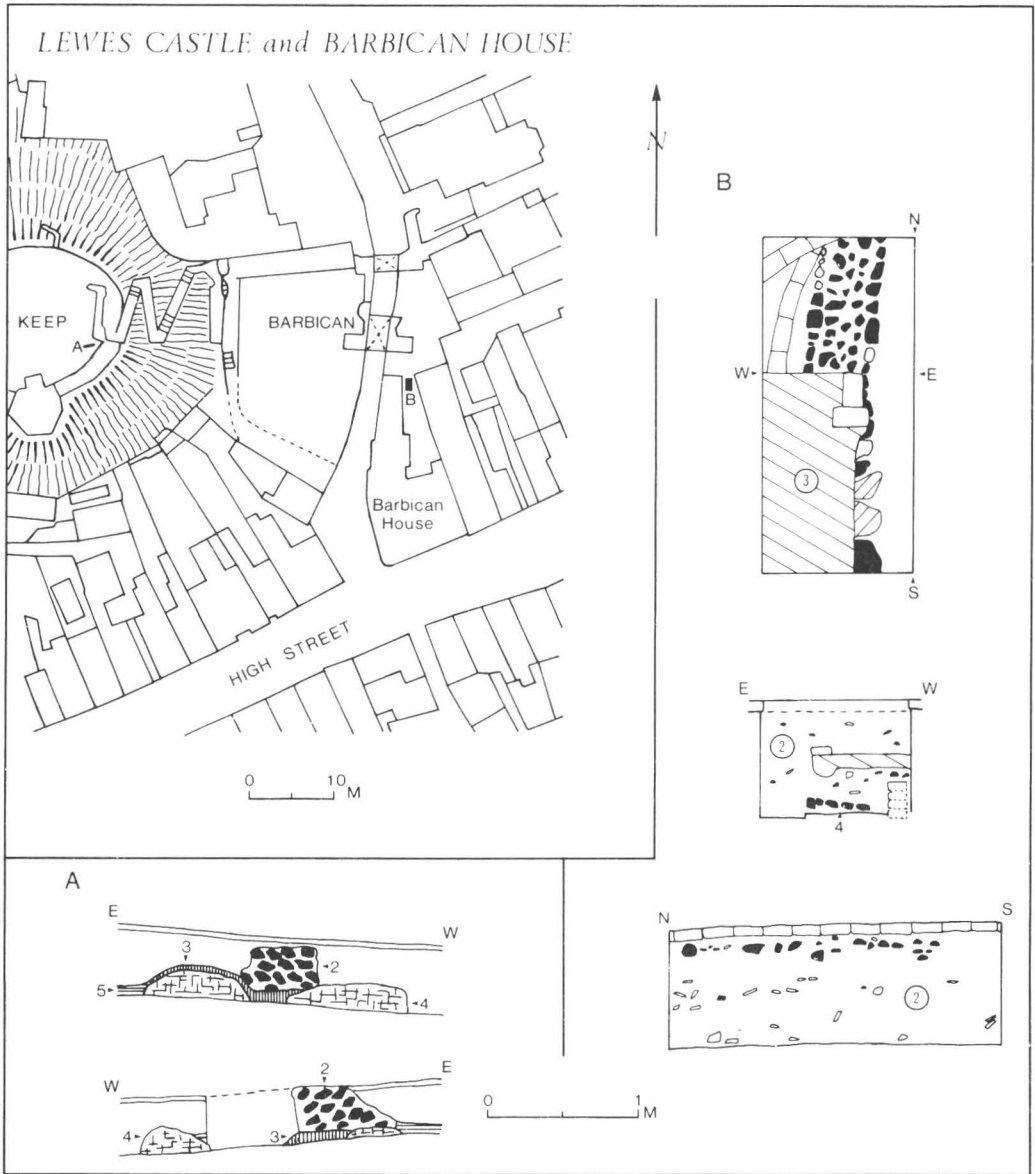


Fig.10. Lewes. The Castle and Barbican House. Location map, sections and Barbican House trench plan.

modern drains, the excavations revealed the foundations of a brick building (3), under which were the foundations of an unmortared wall (4), approximately 40–50 cm wide, oriented north-south and composed largely of flints, with just a few pieces of chalk and two of sandstone. No archaeological material was found directly associated with either of these wall foundations and their dating is uncertain, although the brick example built on a mortar raft is likely to be eighteenth century or later, while the flint footings (for a timber-framed building) could possibly be as early as

the seventeenth century or earlier. Both walls were left intact since the building work was unlikely to damage them.

THE FINDS

POTTERY by D. Rudling (Fig. 11)

No 'sealed' groups were found below the brick paving and the following is therefore a selection of types to give an indication of the date range encountered.

- 75 Not illustrated. Small body sherd; buff surfaces, grey core, sand and a little flint tempering. ?Ringmer. Thirteenth/fourteenth century.
 76 Ointment jar; Surrey white ware with yellow glaze. Sixteenth/seventeenth century.
 77 Pipkin; Surry white ware with internal yellow glaze and traces of green glaze on the underside of the base. Sixteenth/seventeenth century.
 78 Drinking mug; fine off-white fabric, brown glaze, combed decoration. ?Cove Ware (Hampshire). Early seventeenth century.
 79 Drug jar; white tin-glazed earthenware, decorated with blue paint. Mid-seventeenth century.
 80 Base; white tin-glazed earthenware. The exterior is speckled purple.
 81 Base; white tin-glazed earthenware with crazed internal, yellow glaze.
 83 Dripping pan/baking dish; orange-red outer surface, grey core and inner surface, internal green glaze.

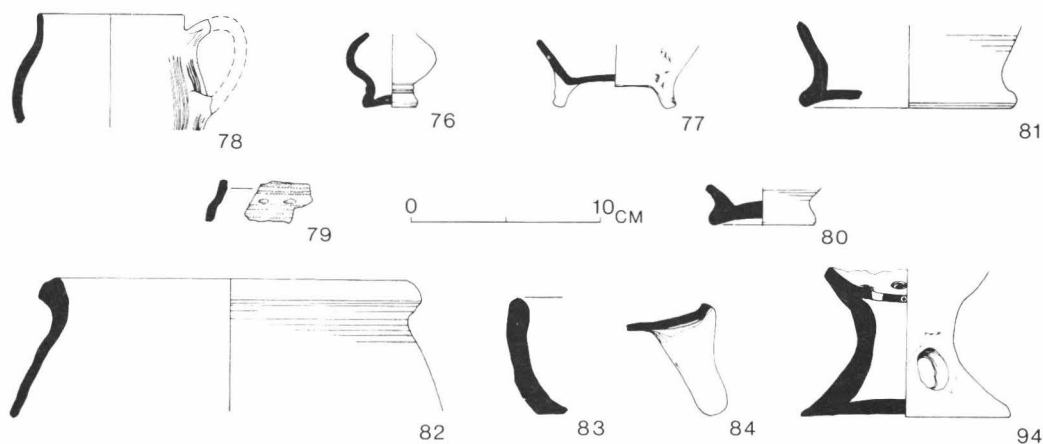


Fig. 11. Lewes. Barbican House, 1979. Pottery (x 1/4).

- 84 Pipkin; orange-red ware with internal mottled light brown glaze.
 85 Not illustrated. Base; Westerwald stoneware with blue painted decoration. Seventeenth century.
 86 Not illustrated. Body sherd; Frechen stoneware. Late seventeenth century.
 87 Not illustrated. Body sherd; London stoneware. Early eighteenth century.
 88 Not illustrated. Various sherds of porcelain with transfer designs. Late eighteenth/nineteenth century.

Clay Tobacco Pipes by R. Stapley

- 89 Small bowl, rouletted rim, c. 1600-40.
 90 Small bowl with part stem, rouletted rim, c. 1640-60.
 91 Not illustrated. Part stem and heel, part relief mark on heel, possibly London maker. c. seventeenth century.

Glass by J. Shepherd

- 92 Fragment from the base of a urinal or bulbous flask. Blown; glass thickened at base, pontil mark visible. Dull greenish-yellow glass. c. thirteenth century.

Bone object by D. Rudling

- 93 Handle of polished bone. Heavy corrosion around blade-end.

Finds made during the building work

- 94 Chafing dish; orange-red fabric, grey core and internal green glaze. There are two holes in the sides of the pedestal foot, and the bowl is pierced at the bottom by six, possibly seven holes. Sixteenth/seventeenth century.

The museum curator was also shown a brass Nuremberg jetton of the sixteenth/early seventeenth century, but this was unfortunately subsequently 'mis-placed' by the workmen.

4. *A Trial Excavation on the site of the Grey Friars, Lewes, 1981* by D. Rudling

INTRODUCTION

Recent proposals to re-develop the derelict railway land in Lewes have meant that the site of a convent of Grey Friars is now threatened. Following an archaeological implications study (Woodcock 1980), at the request of East Sussex County Council the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit undertook a small trial excavation in order to assess the potential of the site for larger scale investigations.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND by J. Houghton

The Lewes Grey Friars is known to have existed between c. 1230 and 1538, and that upon its dissolution it passed into lay hands (Page 1907, 95–6; Poland 1928, 87–94). It was never a wealthy establishment (at the Dissolution its debts exceeded its disposable assets), or large. The site appears to have been on the Brookland margin of the river flood plain, outside the main inhabited area of the town.

After its surrender to the Crown it ceased to owe service to the Manor of Lewes, and thus the Court Books are of no use in tracing its post-dissolution history. John Kyme (steward to Sir William Petre) is said to have 'bought the Greyfriars in 1557 and *rebuilt* it as The Friars' (Emmison 1961, 257). There is a description of the property in Kyme's will of 1570 (quoted by Challen 1962, 134–6). Randall's Map of Lewes (1620) shows a building on an east–west alignment, with two southward cross-wings. There is a substantial stone wall on the north and west sides. There is also a small gate house and entrance on the High Street frontage, and a complex of buildings on the south–west side of the Bridge.

There are many references up to 1846 of a house called the 'Greyfriars' or the 'Friary', and these refer to a house close to the High Street frontage which is said to have been built in 1673 (Woollgar, undated).

Lambert's Map of Lewes of 1788 shows a series of buildings on the site, proceeding from north to south:-

- A. A large, square building close to the High Street frontage.
- B. A building to the south with two southward cross-wings.
- C. A small rectangular building, south and east of B.

William Figg Junior in a discursive narrative on the traces of ancient Lewes (1861) includes a conjectural map of 1775. On this map (which is likely to have been constructed from original source material) the unidentified building to the south–east of the building with cross-wings is uncompromisingly marked 'Chapel'. In the narrative (pg. 34) we are informed that when the mansion and the other buildings were pulled down prior to the erection on the spot of the original Lewes station 'the only portion of the ancient buildings remaining was the Chapel which had been converted into a barn. It contained traces of Early English work'

In 1929 a male skeleton was found when digging for gas mains in front of the Free Library and this was presumed to be an interment in the cemetery of the Grey Friars. Several other skeletons were said to have been found close by in Friars Walk many years earlier, and c. 30 yards away under the crossing into the railway yard.

In 1967 Messers. J. Knight-Farr and D. Thomson undertook an excavation on the site of the Old Railway Station in Friars Walk, but unfortunately the discoveries were never published, although a sketch plan and photographs show that substantial ashlar foundations were uncovered.

THE GREY FRIARS, LEWES

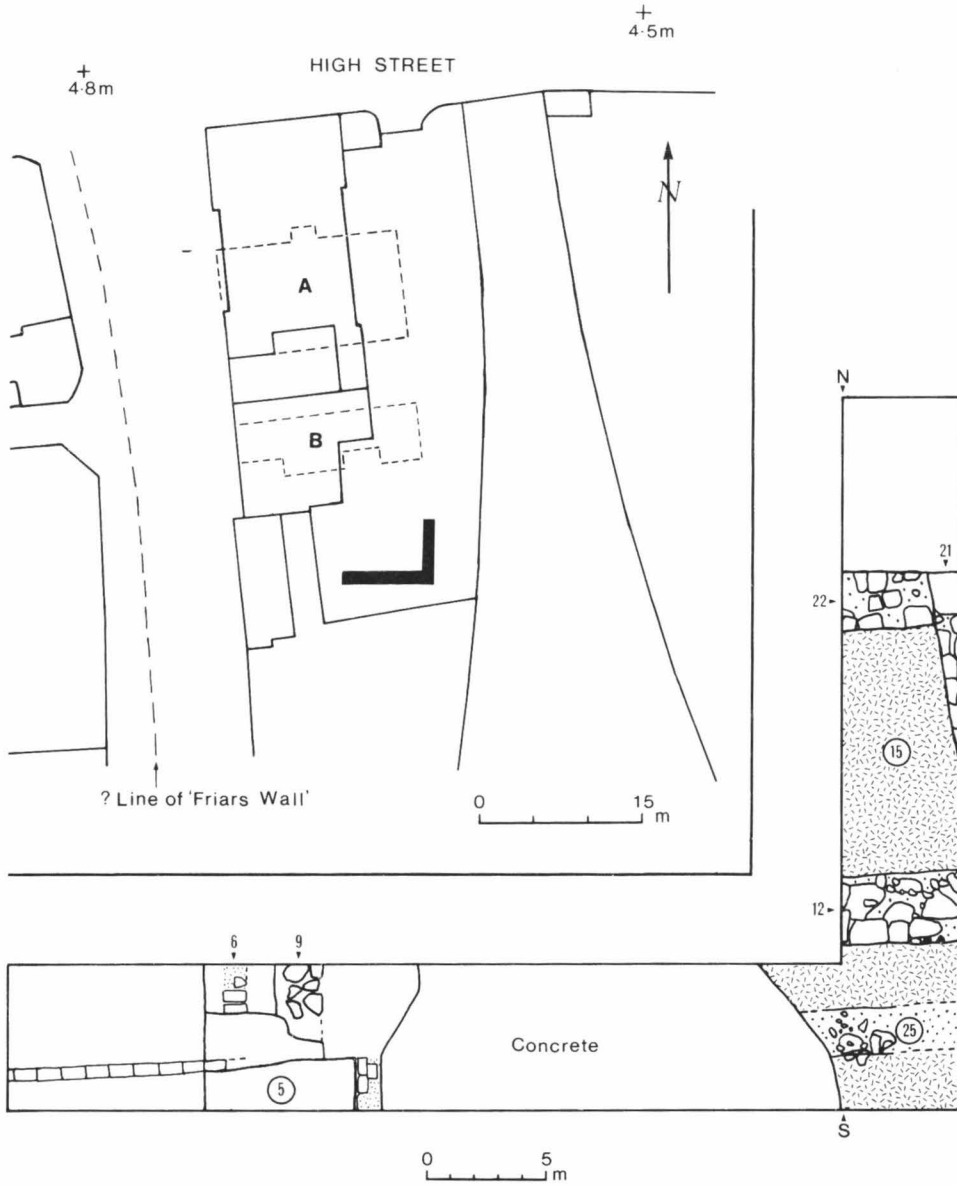


Fig.12. Lewes. The Grey Friars, 1981. Site and trench plans. The site plan also shows the approximate locations of buildings 'A' and 'B' on Lambert's map of 1788.

THE EXCAVATION by D. Rudling

In 1981 an excavation (Fig. 12) was located on a small patch of wasteland which forms part of a car park situated immediately to the north of the area investigated in 1967. An 'L' shaped arrangement of trenches was used, the north-south limb being 6 m long x 1 m wide, and the east-west limb 8 m long and 1.25 m wide. On average about 1.2 m of modern deposits (dumpings/ground levelling) had to be

removed, and unfortunately much of the east–west trench below this level had been destroyed by a concrete raft and the north east corner of a cellar (5). The only other discoveries in this east–west trench were several brick walls (example: 6), and the apparently unmortared chalk block footing of a wall (9) running north–south. Unfortunately no dating material was found associated with this feature, but it is likely to be either medieval or early post-medieval.

Fortunately the north–south trench proved to be more rewarding and the main discoveries were the foundations of three parallel, chalk block walls (12, 22 and 25) with an east–west alignment (Figs. 12 and 13). Walls 12 and 22 yielded traces of an identical pebble mortar (for analysis see below), and are presumed to be contemporary. No mortar was discovered in association with wall 25 (which consisted of loose chalk blocks), and it is earlier than 12 or 22 (note it is sealed by layer 15). In between walls 12 and 22, and over wall 25, was a layer of crushed chalk (15). This overlies a layer of brown clay (23), which in turn overlies a layer of chalk (24), which unfortunately could not be excavated due to shortage of time. Possibly the various layers may have been necessary due to problems of flooding/ the high water table in this region. Dating material from contexts 15, 23 and 25 show these to be medieval (thirteenth/fourteenth century) and they are therefore presumably part of the Grey Friars complex. Wall 22 was cut by a well-laid, regular wall (21) of mortared (pebble mortar) chalk blocks running approximately north north west–south south east. Although no finds were found associated with this wall it is likely to be either later medieval or early post-medieval.

THE GREY FRIARS, LEWES

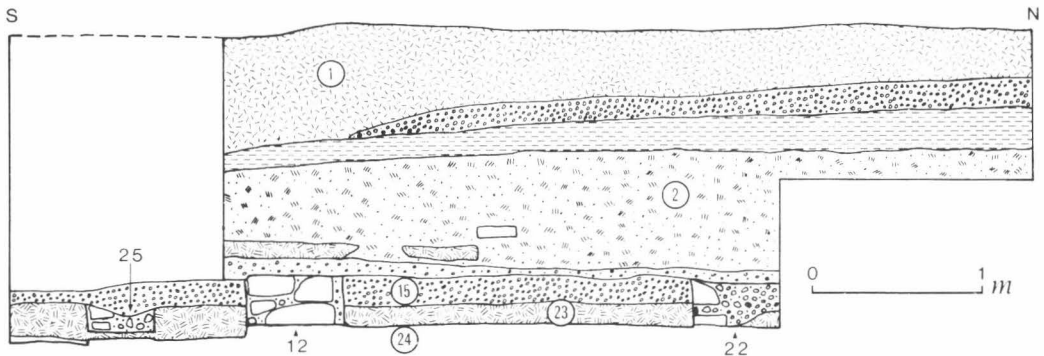


Fig. 13. Lewes. The Grey Friars, 1981. North-South section.

CONCLUSIONS

The trial excavations in 1967 and 1981 both yielded medieval masonry belonging to the Grey Friars complex. Enough therefore appears to remain in order to warrant larger scale excavation in advance of re-development and /or a watching brief to be held on the remainder of the site during construction work.

THE FINDS

Pottery by D. Rudling

Very few pieces of pottery were found during the excavation and all were body sherds, mostly from medieval glazed jugs. Several stratified sherds are described below. None are illustrated.

95 Fine sandy grey fabric, orange-buff internal surface, external green glaze. Thirteenth/fourteenth century. Layer 23

96 Sandy grey fabric, unglazed. Layer 15.

- 97 Sandy grey fabric, lighter coloured external surface which has been decorated with combed vertical lines and mottled green glaze. Surface of Layer 15.
- 98 Sandy fabric, orange-red outer surface, grey core, buff internal surface, external patchy mottled green glaze. Surface of Layer 15.

The Floor Tile by E. Eames (Fig. 15)

- 99 About two thirds of a tile was submitted. This is decorated with the same design as two tiles from the site of Lewes Priory in the British Museum collections (Eames 1980, Tiles 11, 253–4, design 2453). Both belong to the same group as those from Lewes Priory and Mount described below, but the Grey Friars example does not. The fabric is less sandy and although it is mainly reduced it is very much lighter in colour and the glaze is therefore a browner shade of olive. The tile is only about 14 mm thick and is slightly dished because it is too thin for its surface area. The tiles from the Priory are generally between 22 and 24 mm thick. The tile from the Grey Friars has a scatter of small round stabbed keys on the base and also two thin curved scored lines probably made with the point of a knife. The inlaid white clay revealed in the fractured edge is about 2 mm deep.

The design with which this tile is decorated gives some indication of date. The design (Eames 2453) seems to be directly derived from a design present on tiles from Salisbury cathedral, Eames design 2452, tentatively dated about 1258 when the cathedral was consecrated. In the Lewes design (Eames 2453) the neat quatre-foils in the middle of the Salisbury version (Eames 2452) are replaced by clumsy triangles although the half quatrefoils at the sides are retained. This suggests that the Lewes version is derived from the Salisbury design and is therefore later than 1258. The same design on the thinner tile from the Grey Friars is probably later than the tiles from the Priory, not only because there was a tendency to reduce the thickness of tiles for commercial reasons, the thinner tile used less clay, but also because the Priory was the more important religious house and is likely to have had tiles first.

I suggest that there were three closely related groups of tiles in Lewes, all derived from the Salisbury-Wessex tiles, all dating after 1258, and all probably made at the same tiling and decorated with the same stamps. Although the three groups were probably made at different times all could have been made within a decade, the tile from the Mount (see below) representing the earliest group, the Lewes Priory tiles in the British Museum a subsequent period of production and the tile from the Grey Friars the latest of the three.

The Grey Friars tile was found on the surface of Layer 15.

The Mortar Samples by C. Cartwright

Samples of mortar from two walls, 12 and 22, were submitted for analysis. Judging from a surface examination through a microscope these two samples appear to be broadly of the same constituents, that is mainly small, rounded flint/quartz pebble grit in a calcareous (limey) matrix with the occasional larger (rounded) flint pebble inclusion. The main difference appears to be that the sample from wall 12 has glauconitic inclusions whereas the sample from wall 22 does not.

Bone Report by O. Bedwin

A total of twelve animal bone fragments were identified from medieval contexts (15, 23 and 25); the species present were *Ovis*, *Bos*, *Sus* and *G. morhua* (cod). A single oyster shell was also found in Layer 15. Because of the small area investigated and the few bones found, no generalizations as to medieval diet can be made, but it should be noted that cod bones were also present in broadly contemporary contexts at North Street (Freke 1976) and Brooman's Lane (see above).

Other Finds by D. Rudling

A piece of furnace lining was found in wall 25, and fragments of roofing tile (thickness approximately 10 mm) were found on the surface of Layer 15.

Acknowledgements

I should like to thank Andrew Woodcock of East Sussex County Council, British Rail who gave permission for the excavation on their land, and Owen Bedwin and John Mills for their help on site.

5. *Lewes Priory Mount* by F. Marsden (Fig. 14)

In 1925–6 Lewes Priory Mount, surveyed only a few years earlier by H. S. Toms (1922, 224), was cut into on the south-west side to accommodate the corner of a new bowling green, presumably the one opened in July, 1926 as reported in the East Sussex News (Friday, 23 July, 1926). The cutting left exposed two sections, sloping steeply at about 60° and meeting at an approximate right angle. These were examined at the time by several local antiquarians. In one published account J. H. Every (Crookshank 1927, 153) reported simply that the Mount was made of chalk, as opposed to 'gravel' from the nearby terraced area, the 'Dripping Pan'. W. H. Godfrey makes more precise observations:— 'In a recent cutting through the foot of the mound, in connection with the formation of a bowling green, no trace of a ditch was disclosed. The composition of the mound was seen to be wholly of chalk and soil, with no admixture of stone or building rubbish, proving that it was formed before the dissolution of the Priory. From this cutting it appears plainly that the mound was originally conical,

PRIORY MOUNT, LEWES

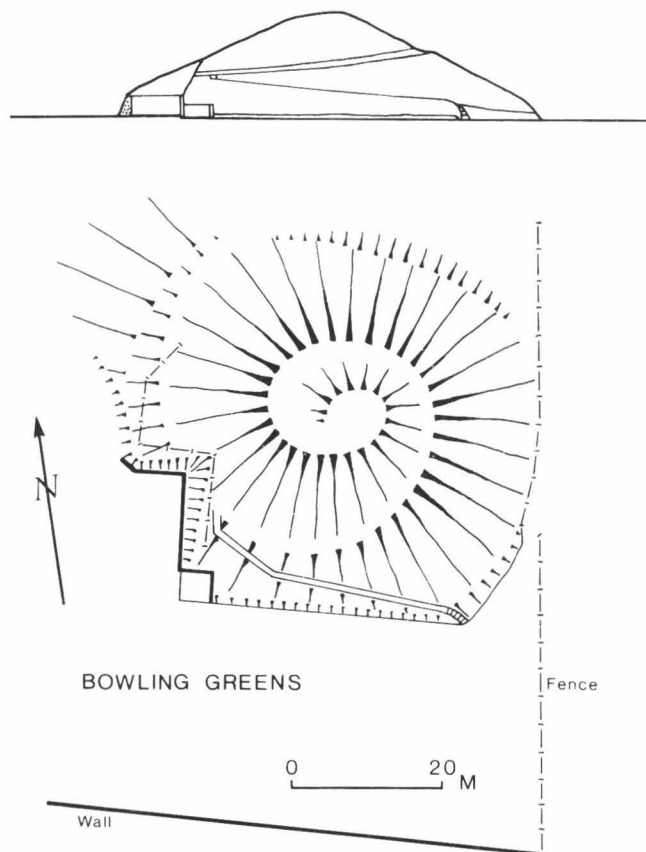


Fig. 14. Lewes. Priory Mount, 1981. Plan and profile from the south based on a survey undertaken by P. Leach and H. Clarke.

and that the spiral pathway to the summit had been formed by the *addition* of soil which contains fragments of slate and other comparatively modern material' (Godfrey 1927, 24).

Almost twenty years later, in 1943, the still exposed sections were inspected by C. Vigor, who collected sherds and building material from them. By now the distinction between the make-up of the main body of the Mount and the spiral pathway was no longer apparent and Vigor states:— 'Personally I am satisfied that the work is attributable to one phase only, for the sherds were evenly distributed throughout the face and came from a position that was formerly well towards the core of the mound . . . pottery was found protruding from base to top of the of the cutting' (Vigor 1948?). Photographs accompanying the manuscript show considerably eroded sections much overgrown with weeds.

While the chief value of Vigor's work lies in the assembling of previously published references and some unpublished speculation about the Mount he does not appear to have been aware of Godfrey's account. In general his notes on sites and excavations in the Lewes area are characterized more by enthusiasm than accuracy and though they are liable to be set out as reports prepared for publication there are gaps where the crucial evidence to establish his hypotheses was never inserted.

Thus we learn of the Mount finds that:— 'Pieces of brick, tile, slate, plaster, potsherds and oyster shells . . . have been submitted to the British Museum for vetting and the widest possible dates for their incidence has been pronounced as the — — to the — — centuries'. One suspects that the British Museum made no pronouncement and perhaps did not even return the material. Elsewhere in the manuscript Vigor himself states that 'all the pottery is later than that which would have been current at the Norman Conquest' and later he implies that none post-dates the Norman period. Since today it is accepted that no clear distinction can yet be made between local late Saxon and post-Conquest pottery no reliance can really be placed on this specific dating of his material. Unfortunately none of these Mount finds were present in the cabinets received by the Sussex Archaeological Society in 1953 on Vigor's death other than a small piece of burnt daub that is not referred to in his text.

There are however two small groups of finds from the Mount sections that do survive in Barbican House Museum. Of particular interest are some apparently collected by Eliot Curwen in August, 1926. A note in his handwriting that accompanies them corroborates Godfrey's statement that a distinction could be made between the central core of the Mount and the spiral pathway at the time the cutting was made. It reads:-

'From the 'Calvary Mount' Southover 7.viii.26

The *slate* and tile from under the spiral path
(on ground level) at West side.

The small bits of glass from the chalk core
of the mound.

The other scraps from levelling the new
bowling green at the West side.'

The sequence of events here is not very clear if the Bowling Green was opened in July, 1926, while the note, dated August, seems to refer to material collected while levelling the Green before turfing.

On the basis of this note the finds themselves would seem to fall into the following groups. From 'under the spiral path' comes the thirteenth century floor tile (Find No. 100), though whether the terms 'slate and tile' were intended in the singular or plural remains obscure; no slate is now present among these finds. From the 'chalk core of the mound' come the five small fragments of window glass which have been identified by Jill Kerr as of fourteenth and fifteenth/sixteenth century date (Nos 101-5). The 'other scraps from the levelling of the new bowling green at the west side' appear to comprise a large piece of crown glass (No. 106), daub, a piece of charcoal (identified by Caroline Cartwright as being hazel), and several fragments of bronze/bronze slag.

Also in the museum are two further finds made much later, in 1957, by the then Curator N. Norris. These are described on the envelope which contains them as 'Slate and sixteenth or seventeenth century pottery from the make-up of the Priory Mound 6 ft up in the cutting by the bowling green on the west side. May 1957'. The sherd of pottery (No. 107) is now thought to be late medieval.

Such as they are these surviving finds from the cutting all date to the medieval or post-medieval period and there is reason to suppose that Vigor's lost finds also fell within this broad period. Of particular interest however are the pieces of glass from the core of the Mount, identified here as the five pieces of fourteenth — fifteenth/sixteenth century window glass among Curwen's finds. *If* this is accepted, though the evidence is far from conclusive, it would suggest that even the first phase of the Mount, apparently a conical mound made up largely of chalk, only predates the Dissolution of Lewes Priory in 1537 by up to a century or so. The second phase, the construction of the spiral pathway, with material containing building debris, probably post dates the Dissolution and the overthrow of the Priory buildings.

If it is accepted that the core of the Mount dates to the late medieval period one is forced to dismiss the interesting theory that the mound is the first castle motte of William de Warenne, a suggestion originally put forward by Allcroft (1917), and most recently discussed by Houghton (1974). Similarly one must thus also reject the various other theories which depend upon an early medieval date for the mound.

Speculations as to the Mount's purpose in the late medieval and post-medieval periods generally favour a Calvary attached to the Priory (Lower 1845, 35) and/or a structure associated with the nearby Dripping Pan (Lee 1795) — a terraced rectangular area of some size, whose function is equally obscure though a medieval salt pan has been suggested (Godfrey 1927, 24). In addition Horsfield (1824, 250–1) notes a tradition that 'it was thrown up by one of the Earls of Dorset, lest he should be overlooked by a brother living in Lewes, with whom he was at emnity'. However, family feuds apart, the mound, often ascended by a spiral pathway, is a well documented feature of Tudor and later gardens and it is interesting to note that its origins relate to the mounds raised against the walls of religious establishments to allow the inmates to see outside (Dutton 1937, 33, 48 and 86; Burton 1976, 243 and 257). It is tempting to see in the two phases of Lewes Priory Mount a progression of this sort from a plain mound with a functional or religious purpose attached to the Priory, to a mound improved by the addition of a spiral pathway to form a fashionable garden feature in the Tudor or later periods by subsequent owners of the Priory complex.

THE FINDS

The Floor Tile by E. Eames (Fig. 15)

100 A small square tile from 'under the spiral path'.

This tile, measuring 39 x 38 x 28 mm, is one ninth of a large tile decorated with nine small fleurs-de-lys arranged in three rows of three. The tile had been scored across the surface before it was fired so that it could be broken into nine after it was fired. This was the usual practice because the tile could be stacked in the oven more easily when it was the same size as the rest of the batch and the tilers clearly found it more economical to risk some faulty breakage when the tiles were separated after firing than to have small pieces to arrange in the oven. This tile is from the middle of the upper edge of the parent tile.

The British Museum collections include one complete example, about half of a damaged example and one complete oblong third from the right side of such a tile, scored to be separated into three oblongs for use in borders. All three are from the site of Lewes Priory (Eames 1980, tiles 11,250; 11,251 and 11,263; designs 2140 and 1282). The fabric of these three tiles is rather coarse with small white inclusions and is heavily reduced, particularly at the surface, which gives the glaze a light olive green appearance over the grey body. The incomplete tile 11,251 has part of one scooped key remaining in the base; the complete tile 11,250 has a scatter of small stabbed square and triangular keys; the oblong tile 11,263 has two small square stabbed keys. The decoration was inlaid in the surface of the tiles in stamped cavities about 1–2 mm deep. Most of the inlaid clay has come out of the cavities in the complete tile during wear.

The submitted tile is made of a better prepared, finer fabric with less reduction except at the surface over which the glaze also appears a light olive green. The edge has chipped at the base of the fleur-de-lys revealing that the white clay is very



Fig. 15. Lewes. Various sites. Medieval floor tiles (x 1/3).

shallow. The fleur-de-lys is slightly smaller than that in the comparable position on the tile 11,250. The projections on the stamps which made the cavities in the surface of the tiles were normally cut with sloping sides and therefore the deeper the stamp went into the tile the larger the compression of the design at the surface. The empty cavities on tile 11,250 show that the projections on the stamp with which it was decorated had the usual sloping sides to its projections. The stamp was certainly pressed much more lightly onto the surface of the submitted tile than onto the tile in the British Museum and it seems more likely that this accounts for the slightly smaller fleur-de-lys than that a different stamp was used. There are no keys in the small area of the base of the submitted tile but there may have been some on other parts of the parent tile. Besides being made of a finer fabric the submitted tile is thicker than those in the British Museum. It was not part of the same batch of tiles, but it seems most probable that it was made at the same tilerly at a different time.

The design with which the submitted tile is decorated and the way in which both it and the tile from the Priory, Eames 11,263, were divided after they were fired give some indication of date. The design is present, both in the small square and the oblong form, on tiles from Salisbury cathedral (Eames 1980, vol 1, 189 and 202, design 1281), dated about 1258. Oblong and small square tiles cut as proportions of the basic square tiles are common features of the arrangement of mid- and later thirteenth century pavements. Examples may be seen in the replica of the Chapter House pavement at Salisbury and in the pavement in the retro-choir of Winchester cathedral and in the piece of pavement from the Queen's chamber at Clarendon Palace exhibited in the medieval tile room at the British Museum. Such tiles are sometimes decorated as in the Salisbury and Lewes examples discussed here and are sometimes plain glazed yellow or dark green, but the methods of manufacture and use are the same.

The Glass by J. Kerr

a. Unpainted medieval window glass from the 'chalk core of the mound'. Note: No's 101-5 are not illustrated.

101 35 x 22 mm. 2 mm thick. 4mm lead shadow.

White glass. Broken before burial, now fragmented into two pieces and completely rotted and opaque. The exterior surface is excessively covered with deep corrosion pits indicative of having been acquired while *in situ* for a considerable period of time. ?Fourteenth century.

102 25 x 20 mm. 2 mm thick. 4 mm lead shadow.

Pink pot metal. Broken before burial. Translucent where the surface deterioration has sloughed off. The exterior has traces of corrosion pits. ?Fourteenth century.

103 36 x 30 mm. 3 mm thick. No lead shadow.

?Pot metal yellow glass, very pale in tone. Broken before burial. The exterior surface was heavily pitted with corrosion. Both surfaces have an opaque layer of devitrified lamination which sloughs off to reveal an opalescent interface. This has revealed the base glass which is still translucent and vitreous. ?Fourteenth-fifteenth century. The heavier corrosion would be consistent with an earlier dating.

104 19 x 40 mm. 2 mm thick. No lead shadow.

White glass. Broken before burial. Very light weathering on exterior surface; burial has caused the interior surface to iridesce. The glass is still vitreous and translucent and pale brown in tone. ?Fifteenth-early sixteenth century.

105 50 x 43 mm. 3 mm thick. 2 mm lead shadow.

White glass. Broken before burial. Light weathering on exterior surface; burial has caused interior surface to contract a crust of opaque black. The glass is still translucent where this has sloughed off and green in tone. Poorly durable clear glazing. ?Fifteenth early sixteenth century.

b. A piece of crown glass 'from the levelling of the new bowling green'.

106 A substantial piece of crown glass, 84 x 87 mm, and varying in thickness from 2-10 mm. It is a discarded 'bull's eye', the centre of a piece of crown glass too thick and heavy to glaze. The pontil mark is clearly visible in the centre and is 29 mm in diameter. None of the edges is grozed, they all appear to have been broken without shaping; this would be consistent with it being discarded by the glazier as being too thick. Within the surface deterioration which burial has produced on both sides, the glass is still translucent and is a pronounced green in tone owing to the thickness, although the glass would have been used as white glass in plain glazing, perhaps in a domestic context. The fragment is still very heavy. ?Fifteenth-early sixteenth century.

The Pot Sherd by D. Rudling.

The only pottery from the Mound in Barbican House Museum is the piece found in 1957 'from the make-up of the Priory Mound 6 ft up'.

107 Not illustrated. A small base sherd; fine sandy orange ware, with buff surfaces and a reduced core. Late medieval.

6. *An Excavation in the Garden of Anne of Cleves House, Southover, 1976* by F. Marsden.

Anne of Cleves House is a timber-framed structure, with a late medieval south range facing onto the street, an Elizabethan west wing, and a large eighteenth-century workshop beyond (Godfrey 1924). The tunnel-vaulted cellar is probably fourteenth century. The house was a freehold of Southover manor, and formed part of the property of the suppressed priory of Saint Pancras in Southover, which was settled on Anne of Cleves by Henry VIII after their marriage had been pronounced invalid in 1541.

The aim of the limited excavation in 1976 was to establish the existence of features likely to be damaged by work in connection with a proposed period garden to be established by the Friends of

Anne of Cleves Museum. An area approximately 15 m² was opened at a distance of some 1.5 m from the north and west sides of the house.

Immediately below the turf in the north east corner was a small square (16 m² of good quality cobbling of rolled flint pebbles ('kidneys') with post holes at its two undisturbed corners. On one side was a square, brick edged drain and a galvanised metal water pipe projected from the cobbles nearby. This feature is identified as a stable on a 1910 deed of sale for the property. Contemporary with this building was an extremely damaged exterior cobbled surface of small broken flints, much patched with gravel and blast furnace slag. Running across it from the north east corner of the house to the south west corner of the stable was an open drain made up of eight rows of 'kidney' cobbles with a central row of brick paving tiles set on edge. The stable, drain and yard surface appeared to be of late nineteenth-century date, and these were left intact along a 4.5 m strip on the east side of the excavation.

In a second segment on the south west corner of the excavation a layer of seventeenth-century cobbling was partially uncovered at a depth of up to 0.5 m. This was overlain however in the extreme south west corner by an area of good quality nineteenth–twentieth-century cobbling of large rolled flints. It rested on a layer of brick rubble and flint above the seventeenth-century surface and this was left in place over approximately half the trench. This segment was much disturbed by modern water mains and a drain taking water from off the roof into a possible well now capped with concrete.

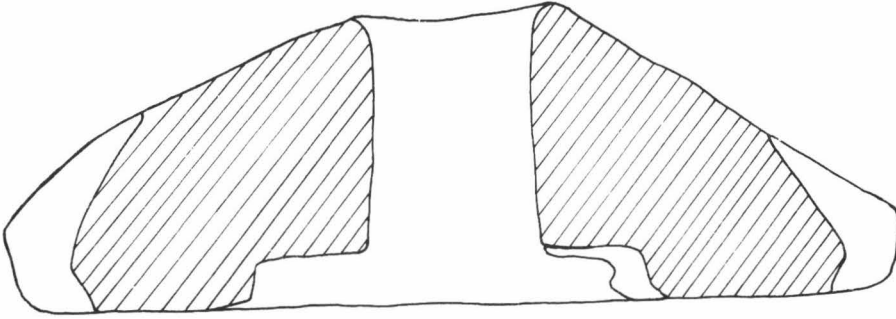
In the third north west segment of the excavation the seventeenth-century surface was consistently uncovered with the removal of heavy deposits of brick and flint packing. Much of this comprised broken Tudor bricks and associated vitrified flint nodules but the inclusion of nineteenth-century pottery indicated that it had been brought to the site as hard core, to level the extremely irregular seventeenth-century surface. This shelved steeply towards the north following the original slope of the ground until cut across by a modern drain running the entire length of the excavation. Immediately above the cobbled surface were quantities of domestic animal bones and characteristic seventeenth–eighteenth-century pottery, including traditional red bodied Sussex wares with iron streaked glaze, Delft probably of British origin, 'tiger' combed slip wares and a small quantity of Chinese porcelain.

Although the seventeenth-century cobbled yard was too damaged to leave permanently exposed it was decided that it must be protected from further damage by gardening activities. Similarly the nineteenth-century features are to be preserved, and it is planned to build up the garden into two terraces of sufficient depth to leave the excavated surface undisturbed.

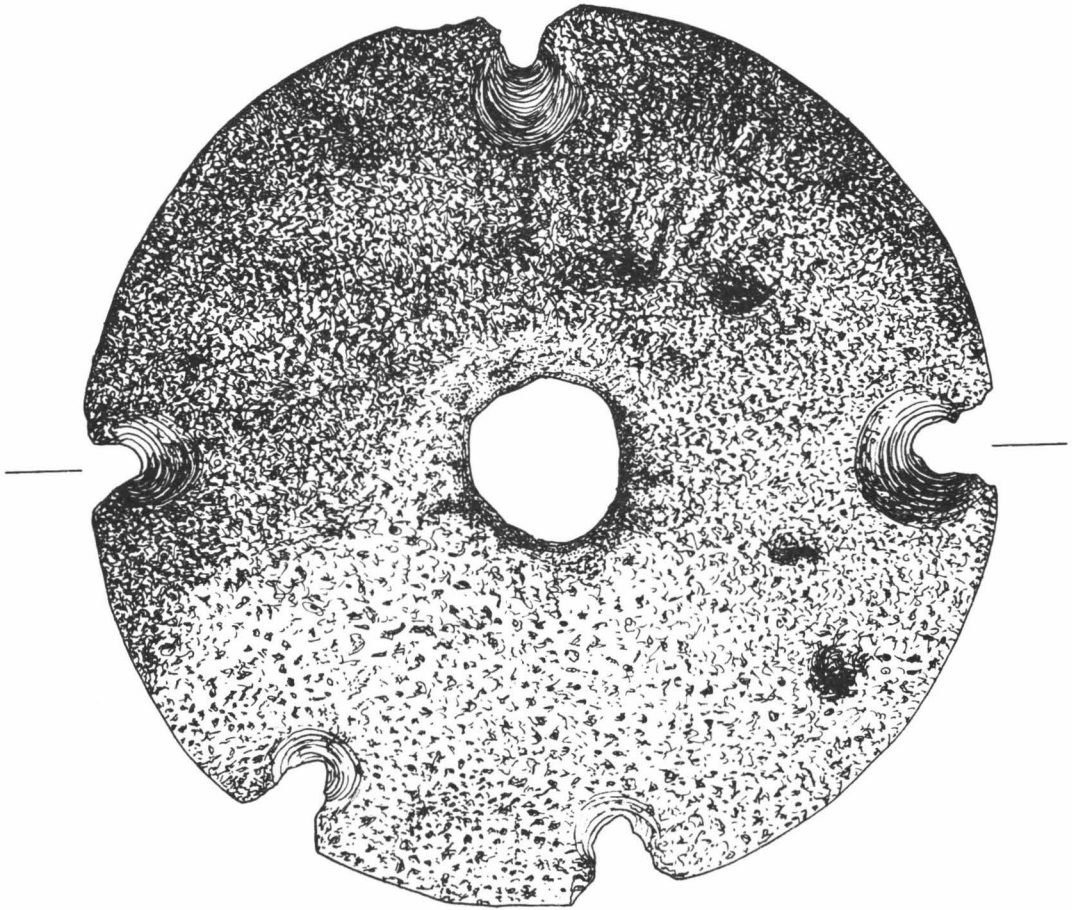
A lava pot-quern (Fig. 16) by D. Rudling

108 The upper stone of a Niedermendig-Mayen lava pot-quern was found in the layer of brick and flint hard core over the seventeenth-century cobbled yard. In addition to the central aperture for the entry of grain there are also five holes formed in the top of the stone, and a stick would be placed in one of these for revolving the quern by hand. The insides of four of the holes have been well smoothed by the friction of the stick, and the wear in these holes indicates that the quern was rotated anti-clockwise. The exterior cylindrical surface of the stone shows signs of wear resulting from friction against the sides of the lower stone. The underside of the stone is flat to fit onto a flat lower stone, and there are two dovetailed slots, one on either side of the central aperture, to receive an iron rynd (missing), which was fixed in place with lead (part of which still remains in one of the slots). Originally the missing rynd would have been supported on a metal spindle projecting upwards from the centre of the lower stone. A pot-quern is one in which the upper stone (as described above) revolves in a fixed hollow cylindrical lower stone, taking the form of a shallow pan. Such a lower stone was found in the precincts of Lewes Castle, and this, together with the upper stone from a pot-quern found at Selmeston, has been published by Eric Holden (1967), who kindly examined and commented on the Anne of Cleves' example. He pointed out that pot-querns were sometimes operated by means of a long rod (in place of a short handle), the top end of which passed loosely through either a roof beam or part of a frame constructed around the quern. For an illustration of such a frame arrangement in the fourteenth century the reader is referred to Salzman (1926, 55).

The dating of the Anne of Cleves' pot-quern is uncertain since the context in which it was found was a layer of relatively recent hard core. Pot-querns in general are the latest type in a German typology of lava querns, and are there assigned to the



108



0 10 cm

Fig. 16. Lewes. Quern stone (x 1/2).

Late Middle Ages (Hörter *et al.* 1950). Mr. Holden however has seen this type of quern in frames at the Hjørring Museum, Denmark, where he was informed that they might even be post-medieval since querns were in use until the eighteenth or nineteenth century for grinding such things as mustard and malt.

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