

**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
The Garden House, Paine's Twitten  
Lewes, East Sussex**

**NGR 541341 109872**

**Lewes District Council Planning References  
LW/09/0807 & LW/09/1112**

**Project Nos. 4336 and 5120  
Site Code: PTL10**

**ASE Report No. 2011207  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-108246**

**by  
Simon Stevens BA MIFA**

**With contributions by  
Gemma Ayton, Luke Barber, Trista Clifford  
Sarah Porteus, Elke Raemen**

**September 2011**

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**Abstract**

*Lewes District Council (LDC) required that an archaeological watching brief be maintained at 'The Garden House' to monitor groundworks associated with an extension to the property. Unfortunately, much of this groundwork was undertaken without archaeological monitoring, so only limited recording was possible.*

*A watching brief during groundworks relating to the construction of a new summerhouse were also required by ESCC, however, this work had already been completed by the time the first monitoring visit to the site was made and so no recording in that area of the site was possible.*

*No nationally significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered and a small assemblage of post-medieval artefacts was recovered. A flint and brick bonded masonry feature was impacted upon and this remains undated and should therefore be classed as locally significant.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) was commissioned by Mr David Anderson to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at The Garden House, Paines Twitten, Lewes, East Sussex (NGR 541341 109872; Fig. 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site lies in a built-up area of Lewes, an historic town occupying a chalk spur above the Ouse valley. The site lies in an elevated position at a height of c.15m OD overlooking the grounds of Southover Grange Gardens to the south. The plot occupied by The Garden House and its grounds is bounded to the east by Paine's Twitten and to the north by the garden of another property called The Orchard, which also fronts onto the Twitten. The southern boundary is a substantial drop to Southover Road, incorporating part of the town wall. The eastern boundary is with the garden wall of The Caprons, a property which lies at the junction of Southover Road and Keere Street.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2011).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 The site was the subject of two separate planning applications, (planning ref. LW/09/0807 the construction of a single storey rear extension to the existing building with associated soak-away and planning ref. LW/09/1112, the erection of a summerhouse). Owing to the archaeological sensitivity of the area, and following consultation between Lewes District Council and East Sussex County Council (Lewes District Council's advisers on archaeological issues) conditions were attached to both planning permissions given for the site (Condition No. 3 for LW/09/0807 and Condition No. 2 for LW/09/1112). Both stated that:

*No development shall take place within the area indicated (this would be the area of archaeological interest) until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority (LDC) and carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

*Reason: To facilitate the recording of finds of archaeological interest*

1.3.2 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was produced by ASE (ASE 2010). This document outlined the methodologies to be used during monitoring at the site, and in the subsequent reporting and archiving of the results. The WSI was approved by East Sussex County Council after the commencement of work at the site.

## **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The general objective of the archaeological work given in the WSI (ASE 2010, 2) was to monitor the groundworks in order to ensure that any deposits and features, artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest, were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

1.4.2 Research questions (RQ) relevant to the site are as set out in the Extensive Urban Survey for Lewes (Harris 2005):

### ***Pre-urban activity***

*RQ1: What was the nature of the palaeo-environment (ancient environment), and the prehistoric, Roman, and Early Anglo-Saxon human activity in the area?*

### ***Origins***

*RQ4: What evidence is there for the location of the defences of the Alfredian burh?*

*RQ5: What evidence is there for Anglo-Saxon secular settlement (and its economy), both within and without the burh?*

*RQ6: What was the road layout, how did this evolve, and how did it relate to east-west routes, river crossings, a transhumant Downland-Wealden economy, and the burh?*

### ***Late Anglo-Saxon and Norman town***

*RQ7: What was the extent of the town and its suburbs in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, and to what degree did it change over this period?*

*RQ8: What evidence is there for the evolution of the street plan during this period, especially in relation to the expanding settlement and the development of suburbs?*

*RQ9: What evidence is there for early burgage plots, and when and where did built-up street frontages first occur?*

*RQ10: What different zones (especially with reference to the suburbs) were there during this period, and how did they change (assessing the value of the Domesday Book evidence for late 11th-century change)?*

*RQ15: What evidence is there for the economy of the town, especially with regard to its Downland and Wealden hinterland?*

### ***Later medieval town***

*RQ16: How have tenements/burgage plots developed from the first built-up street frontages to the plots that survive today?*

*RQ17: What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider industry) were there during this period, and how did they change?*

*RQ18: What evidence is there for the development and of institutions, such as the castle, priory, friary, hospitals, chantries, and grammar school?*

*RQ19: What documentary and archaeological evidence is there for late medieval decline?*

*RQ21: How and when did the town walls, gates and associated ditches develop?*

### ***Post-medieval town***

*RQ22: What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider the brewing and tanning industries) were there during this period, and how did they change?*

*RQ23: How were the medieval and early post-medieval buildings adapted for new functions and changing status (e.g. creation of carriageways, or subdivision of hall houses)?*

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 The current report provides results of the archaeological monitoring of groundworks at the site carried out in April 2010. The work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist) and by Nick Garland (Archaeologist). The project was managed by Dan Swift and Andy Leonard (Project Managers) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The general Lewes area has abundant evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity, although little has been uncovered within the town itself. Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity takes the form of scatters of flintwork of Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date. It should not be overlooked, however, that Lewes is surrounded by prehistoric monuments of Neolithic to Iron Age date including a causewayed enclosure, various barrows and the Iron-Age hillfort at Mount Caburn. Recent excavations at the Lewes Residential site to the rear of Lewes Library have uncovered evidence of Middle/Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and farming (ASE 2009).
- 2.2 No other significant evidence for Romano-British settlement at Lewes has yet been discovered, although there is some evidence for burials along the ridge (Bleach 1997) and residual artefacts have been found in the town, including pottery, tiles and Roman coins (e.g. Stevens 2008), so it now seems likely that the area of the town was inhabited to some degree during the Roman period.
- 2.3 Local Early Anglo-Saxon remains include a cemetery at Saxonbury c.1km to the south-east of the current site (Craddock 1979). The town's status as a later Anglo-Saxon *burh*, one of a network of central places established by Alfred the Great, King of Wessex 871-99 as a system of civil defence is well-documented (Hill 1969). The foundation of the *burh* has left an indelible mark on the regular street plan of the town to the east of the site (Holmes 2010). There have been a number of attempts to trace the true extent of the *burh* by excavation and by topographical analysis, but with little success (summarised in Harris 2005, 28-31). However, physical evidence of late Anglo-Saxon occupation and a possible length of the *burh*'s defensive ditch have come to light in recent years (Stevens *op. cit.*).
- 2.4 The town continued as an important centre after the Norman Conquest, and became the principle town of the Rape of Lewes, granted to one of William the Conqueror's closest allies, William de Warenne. Lewes became the site of a castle with two mottes and the first Cluniac priory to be built in England (Harris 2005, 32-33). In the following centuries the town became the site of a number of imposing parish churches and other religious establishments, a town wall, and improvements to the castle left an impressive fortress (*ibid.*-38). Substantial elements of a small number of medieval townhouses have survived (*ibid.* 39)
- 2.5 Lewes retained this status as an important local centre in the post-medieval period, and continues to be the administrative County Town of East Sussex. The town boasts a variety of post-medieval buildings of note including examples of residential, educational, administrative and industrial structures (*ibid.*, 42-47, Brent 1993)
- 2.6 Specifically, the site lies near to the rear of Bull House, the former home of Thomas Paine, the 'father of British Radicalism' and 'herald of American Independence' between the years 1768 and 1774 (ASE 2010).



### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 Groundworks were monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist from ASE. All sections were examined for the presence of archaeological features, and all spoil was scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.2 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.2 A full photographic record of the work was kept and forms a part of the site archive. The site archive is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade and has been accepted for deposition at Barbican House Museum in Lewes. The museum does not currently provide accession numbers. The archive consists of the following:

Number of Contexts	14
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	-
Photograph	67 digital images
Bulk finds	1 small bag
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	-

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

#### **4.0 RESULTS** (Figs. 2 and 3)

- 4.1 Initial monitoring was undertaken on a visit to the site on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2010. Although no excavation was actually undertaken on that day, the monitoring archaeologist was able to record the results of previously undertaken groundworks at the site, a soakaway pit and a footings trench. A further visit was undertaken on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2010, when ground reductions, the manual excavation of a pipe trench and foundation pad were archaeologically monitored. It was noted that groundworks for the summerhouse had already been completed without archaeological monitoring.
- 4.2 Although the footing trench had already been partially concreted it was possible to record some stratigraphy. The trench was 600mm in width and 900mm in depth. The earliest encountered deposit was context [002], a dark brown deposit of made ground, of which c.400mm was visible. It was overlain by a deposit of yellowish brown made ground, context [012], which was a maximum of 300mm in thickness. The uppermost deposit was a layer of dark brown topsoil, context [001], which was a maximum thickness of 300mm. The area had been heavily truncated by services prior to the phase of groundworks monitored in the watching brief.
- 4.3 It was possible to record the stratigraphic sequence in the sections of the soakaway pit in detail (Fig. 3). The earliest deposit was context [004], a light brown silty clay deposit of made ground, which had a maximum thickness of 470mm. Context [004] was partially truncated by pit [006], a sub-circular post-medieval feature with a diameter of 750mm and a surviving depth of 850mm. The earliest fill was context [008], a deposit of dark grey clayey silt, which was a maximum of 450mm thick. It contained a small assemblage of post-medieval material. The upper fill was context [007], a mid-brown clayey silt, which was a maximum of 570mm in thickness.
- 4.4 The pit also partially truncated context [003], a layer of dark brown silty clay made ground, with a maximum thickness of 570mm. This deposit was overlain by masonry [009], which also appeared to have been partially truncated by pit [006]. The masonry consisted of flint and brick bonded with a yellowish grey sandy mortar (samples of the brick and mortar were retained for analysis). The element of the masonry visible in section measured 860mm wide, by 300mm in width by 280mm in height. It is possible that the masonry had been partially robbed by cut [010], if this is interpreted as a robber trench. The backfill of cut [010]; [011], was of a brownish grey clayey silt. Cut [010] may equally be evidence of a construction cut for the masonry [009] itself.
- 4.5 The masonry was overlain by context [002], the same made ground horizon as recorded in the footings. The surface deposit was the topsoil, context [001]. The area of the soakaway was also disturbed by existing services.
- 4.6 Contexts [002] and [001] were the only deposits viewed during manual excavation for the pipe trench monitored on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2010: A 200mm wide, 380mm deep, and c.8m long pipe trench linking the new extension with the soakaway pit was monitored, as was ground reduction to c.350mm below the previous ground level within the footprint of the new structure. Context [001]

was found to be a maximum of 300mm in thickness as before, and in both cases context [002] extended to the base of the monitored excavation. As the groundworks were not undertaken archaeologically the finds recovered were bagged as unstratified.

- 4.7 The other groundworks monitored at the site were to the south of the house and consisted of manual excavations for a foundation pad measuring 1.0m (north to south) by 850mm (east to west) by 780mm in depth situated within an existing flowerbed. Only two deposits were encountered, a 780mm thick deposit of mid-brown humic topsoil, context [013], which overlay a deposit of concrete, context [014]. A small assemblage of residual material was recovered from context [013].
- 4.8 Following discussion with Greg Chuter, Assistant County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council it was agreed that no further archaeological monitoring was necessary in the area of the flowerbed.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small collection of finds was recovered during the watching brief at Paine's Twitten, Lewes. The assemblage is quantified in Table 2.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Render	Wt (g)	Plastic	Wt (g)
us	17	190	3	124			2	70	3	200	2	12	13	24			1	<2
8			3	3262							2	2			6	108		
9			2	876														
13	7	38	3	322	1	<2	1	12	1	16	1	16	8	14				

Fig. 2: Quantification of Finds

### 5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 A small assemblage was retrieved. All of the pottery is of post-medieval date. Although in relatively unabraded condition, small sherds (to 30mm across) dominate the assemblage.

5.2.2 Sixteen sherds were recovered from unstratified deposits. The earliest consists of a 1g fragment from a tin-glazed earthenware vessel with blue decoration. A mid 17<sup>th</sup>- to early 18<sup>th</sup>- century date is likely. There are also three sherds of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware, at least one of which is from a tea bowl. These are likely to date to between 1725 and 1775. There is a single sherd from a late creamware preserve jar and a body sherd from an early pearlware vessel with blue floral transfer-printed decoration. Both these sherds probably fall within a 1780 to 1810 bracket. The remaining unstratified sherds are more likely to date to between 1820 and 1870. These consist of two sherds of local glazed redware, four sherds from unglazed earthenware flower pots, two sherds from an early transfer-printed ware plate with blue floral decoration, a refined white earthenware plate base and two sherds from transfer-printed ware tea cup with green floral decoration.

5.2.3 Context [13] produced seven sherds which can probably best be placed between 1840 and 1900. Three sherds of unglazed flower pot are present together with a single sherd of glazed redware and Bristol glazed English stoneware. The finewares consist of a transfer-printed ware plate sherd with blue floral decoration and a small (2g) body sherd of refined white earthenware.

### **5.3 The Ceramic Building Material** by Sarah Porteus

- 5.3.1 A total of 17 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 4682g were recovered from three contexts and unstratified.
- 5.3.2 Context [8] contained a complete unfrosted brick in a sandy orange under-fired fabric with moderate medium sized quartz and sparse coarse flint inclusions and fine sanding of probable 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date of standard 230 by 110 by 60mm dimensions. A thinner floor brick in a similar fabric with abraded upper surface of 33mm thickness was also recovered and is of probable 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A fragment of brick in a Sandy orange fabric with abundant voids and sparse coarse flint of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date and fragments of grey sandy lime mortar.
- 5.3.3 Context [9] contained two bricks in the same fabrics as those from context [8] of probable 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date and may be reused as one fragment has been mortared on broken edges. Context [13] contained a fragment of post-medieval unglazed floor tile and peg tile and a fragment of vitrified brick all of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.3.4 A fragment of 19<sup>th</sup> century field drain and 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century peg tile were recovered unstratified.

### **5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage consisting of 20 plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments was recovered from the topsoil and context [13]. The fragments from the topsoil consist of 12 pieces dating between c. 1750 and 1910 and one fragment dating to the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The former include two conjoining fragments as well as a plain cut mouthpiece. Seven fragments of mid 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date were recovered from [13], as well as a single fragment dating between c. 1680 and 1720. Of the former, two display external burn marks, suggesting discard in fire. None of the fragments contain any decoration or makers' marks.

### **5.5 The Glass** by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 Only five fragments of glass were recovered during the watching brief. The earliest pieces, dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century, were found in [8], and consist of two pale green window glass fragments representing two different panes.
- 5.5.2 An amber cylindrical bottle fragment, possibly from a beer bottle, dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century and was recovered from [13]. In addition, the topsoil contained a clear glass window pane fragment of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, as well as a green glass wine bottle base fragment dating to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century

**5.6 The Metalwork** by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 A single general purpose nail with a square sectioned shank was recovered from [13]. It is likely to be post medieval in date.

**5.7 The Shell** by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 An upper valve fragment of the Common Oyster, *Ostrea Edulis*, was recovered from context [13]. Two lower valves were unstratified.

**5.8 The Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

5.8.1 One fragment of medium-mammal sized rib was recovered from context [13]. There is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology on the bone. The assemblage has no potential for further analysis.

**5.9 Miscellaneous Finds** by Trista Clifford

5.9.1 An unstratified blue plastic button of modern date was recovered.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### *Extension works*

- 6.1 Two visits were made to the site to undertake archaeological monitoring. Unfortunately much of the groundworks had already been completed by the time the watching brief was initiated, so only limited recording was possible. Based on the available sections, only deposits of a relatively recent date were disturbed during the groundworks.
- 6.2 The recovered assemblage of artefacts was generally too late in date to be of any genuine significance. The data recovered was certainly of no use in addressing the Research Questions listed in Section 1.4 above.
- 6.3 Despite the proximity of the town wall the recorded deposits add nothing to the understanding of this poorly appreciated feature of Lewes's past. Based on currently available evidence, it can be stated with some confidence that no nationally significant archaeological deposits were encountered during the monitored element of the groundworks. The flint and brick bonded masonry feature [009] remains undated and should therefore be classed as locally significant.

### *Summerhouse*

- 6.4 A watching brief during groundworks relating to the construction of a new summerhouse was also required by ESCC, however, this work had already been completed by the time the first monitoring visit to the site was made by ASE and so no recording in that area of the site was possible whatsoever.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Mr David Anderson for commissioning the work and Greg Chuter, Assistant County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council for his guidance throughout the project.



### HER Summary Form

Site Code	PTL10					
Identification Name and Address	Garden House, Paines Twitten, Lewes					
County, District &/or Borough	Lewes District, East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	541341 109872					
Geology	Chalk					
ASE Project No.	4336/5120					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 14.04.10 – 21.04.10	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mr David Anderson					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other		
100 Word Summary						
<p>East Sussex County Council (ESCC) required that an archaeological watching brief be maintained at 'The Garden House' to monitor groundworks associated with an extension to the property. Unfortunately, much of this groundwork was undertaken without archaeological monitoring, so only limited recording was possible.</p> <p>A watching brief during groundworks relating to the construction of a new summerhouse were also required by ESCC, however, this work had already been completed by the time the first monitoring visit to the site was made and so no recording in that area of the site was possible.</p> <p>No nationally significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered and a small assemblage of post-medieval artefacts was recovered. A flint and brick bonded masonry feature was impacted upon and this remains undated and should therefore be classed as locally significant.</p>						

## OASIS Form

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**OASIS ID: archaeol6-108246**

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### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Garden House, Paine's Twitten, Lewes, East Sussex
Short description of the project	<p>East Sussex County Council (ESCC) required that an archaeological watching brief be maintained at 'The Garden House' to monitor groundworks associated with an extension to the property. Unfortunately, much of this groundwork was undertaken without archaeological monitoring, so only limited recording was possible.</p> <p>A watching brief during groundworks relating to the construction of a new summerhouse were also required by ESCC, however, this work had already been completed by the time the first monitoring visit to the site was made and so no recording in that area of the site was possible.</p> <p>No nationally significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered and a small assemblage of post-medieval artefacts was recovered. A flint and brick bonded masonry feature was impacted upon and this remains undated and should therefore be classed as locally significant.</p>
Project dates	Start: 14-04-2010 End: 21-04-2010
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	PTL10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LW/09/0807 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LW/09/1112 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'

Prompt                      Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

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**Project location**

Country                      England  
Site location                EAST SUSSEX LEWES LEWES The Garden House, Paine's  
   Twitten, Lewes  
  
Postcode                    BN7 1UB  
  
Study area                  10.00 Square metres  
  
Site coordinates            TQ 41341 09872 50.8704709891 0.00896671735426 50 52 13 N  
   000 00 32 E Point  
  
Height OD /                Min: 10.00m Max: 20.00m  
Depth

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**Project creators**

Name of                      Archaeology South-East  
Organisation  
  
Project brief                East Sussex County Council  
originator  
  
Project design              Archaeology South-East  
originator  
  
Project                        Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson  
director/manager  
  
Project supervisor        Simon Stevens  
  
Type of                        Client  
sponsor/funding  
body  
  
Name of                        Mr David Anderson  
sponsor/funding  
body

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**Project archives**

Physical Archive          Lewes Museum  
recipient  
  
Physical Contents        'Ceramics'  
  
Digital Archive            Lewes Museum  
recipient  
  
Digital Contents         'other'  
  
Digital Media              'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'  
available

Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Aerial Photograph','Context sheet','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

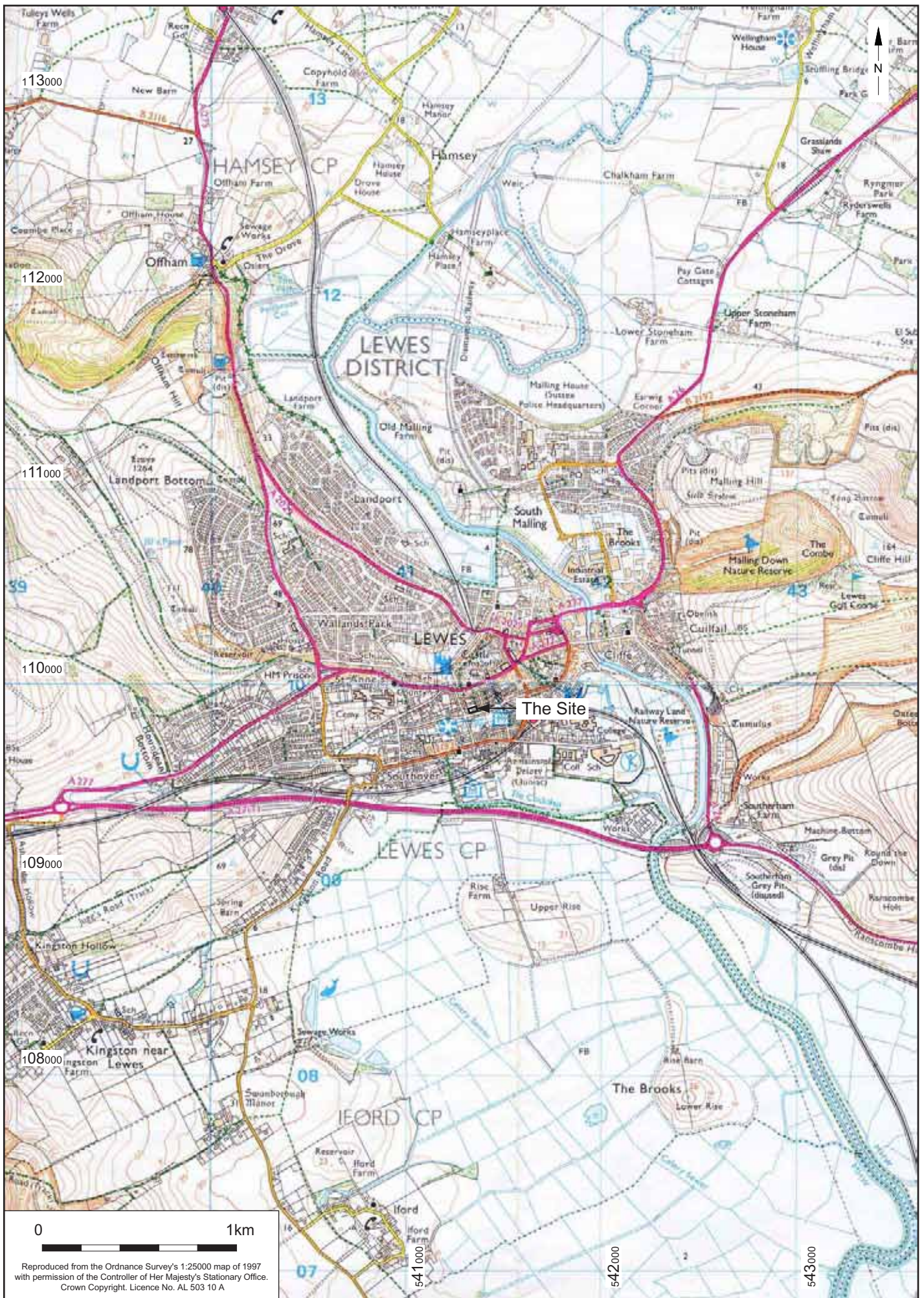
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**Project bibliography 1**

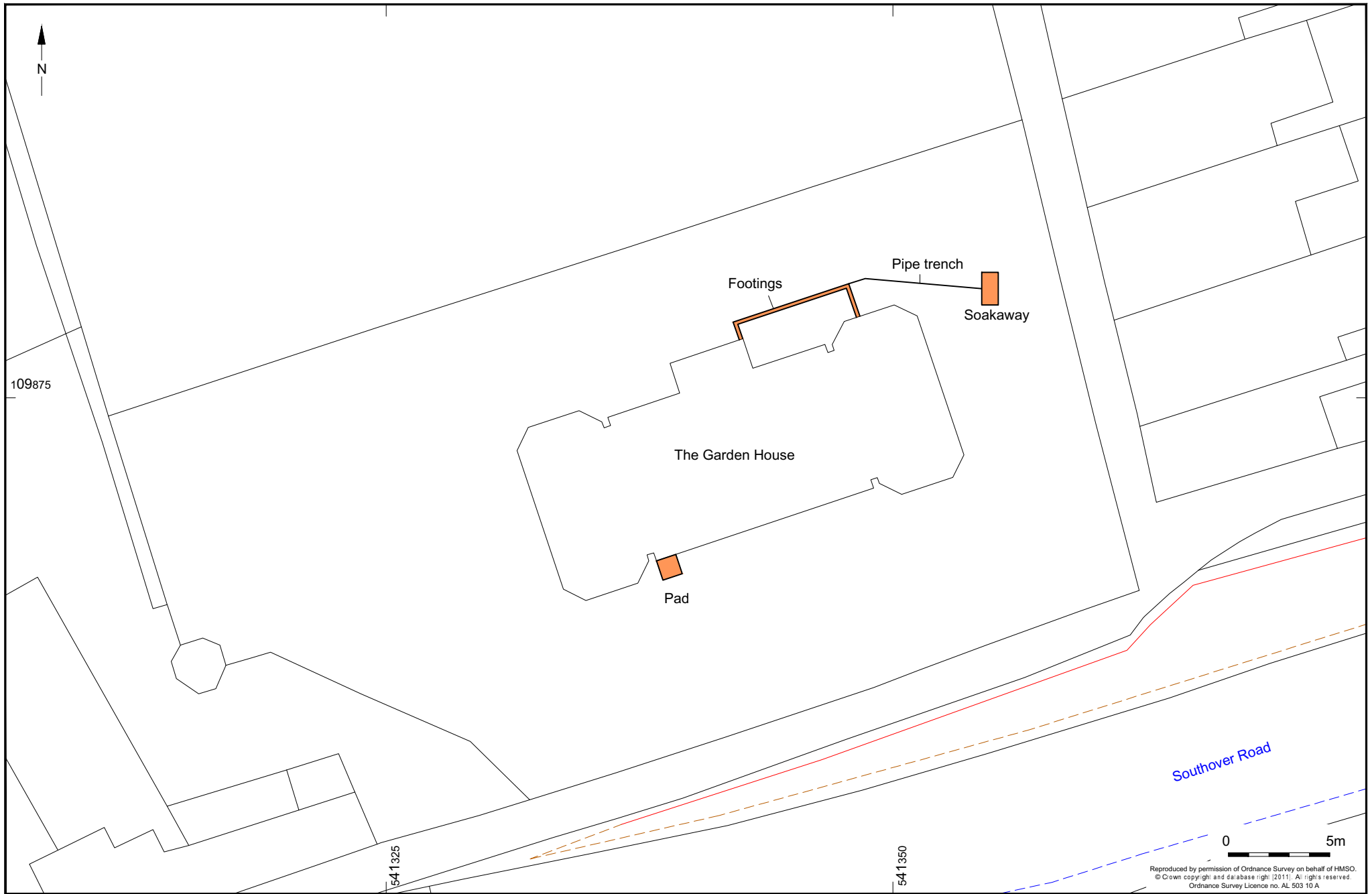
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Garden House, Paine's Twitten, Lewes, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S. )
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2011207
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
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Description	Standard A4-sized client report with cover logos.

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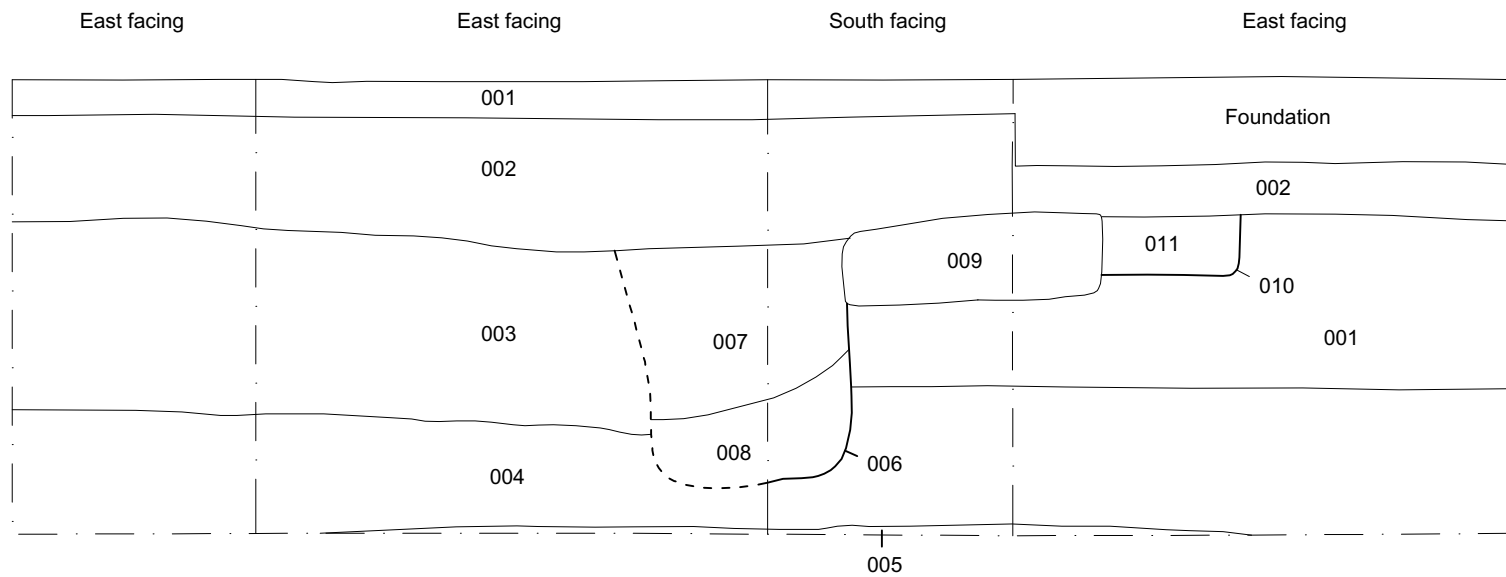
Entered by	Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	26 August 2011



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Project Ref: 4336	Aug 2011	Site location		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR			



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Project Ref: 5120	Aug 2011	Monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2011207	Drawn by: JLR		



0 0.5m

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Project Ref: 5120	Aug 2011	Section of soakaway	
Report Ref: 2011207	Drawn by: JLR		



Summer House foundations looking west, note town wall and inner bank





Looking east from the summer house foundations to the main house



Footing trench looking north



Extension footings looking north-east



Soakaway trench looking north showing masonry [009] and pit [006] and deposits {001}, [002], [003] and [004]



Pipe trench looking east



Pad looking east

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