

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Apple Tree Planting at
Lewes Priory, Lewes, East Sussex**

NGR 541502 109547

Scheduled Monument Consent No. S000032269

**Project No: 5792
Site Code: LPR 10**

**ASE Report No. 2013051
OASIS ID: archaeol6-144753**

Simon Stevens BA MIFA

With contributions by

Elke Raemen, Luke Barber and Gemma Ayton

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the manual excavation of six pits for the planting of apple trees within the precinct of Lewes Priory (NGR 541502 109547). The work was undertaken on 8th February 2013.

Owing to the small area and shallow depth of the pits, and the positioning of the trees away from known Priory buildings, no significant archaeological deposits were encountered. A small assemblage of artefacts, mostly late post-medieval in date, but including medieval roof tile was recovered from the topsoil.

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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 Lewes Priory Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the planting of six apple trees at Lewes Priory, Priory Park, Lewes, East Sussex (NGR 541502 109547) (Fig. 1)

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies to the south of the commercial centre of Lewes and includes the upstanding and buried remains of the Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras. It is bound to the north by the cutting for the Brighton to Lewes railway, to the west by Cockshut Road and *Priory Cottage* and garden, to the south by the tennis courts of Southdown Sports Club and to the east by Lewes Bowls Club and the playing fields of Convent Field. The site lies on the 5m contour.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1: 50 000 map of the area (Sheet 319, *Lewes*), the underlying geology of the site comprises Head Deposits which overlie Upper and Middle Chalk.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 28890) and falls under the guardianship of English Heritage. Mr Paul Roberts, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage South East Region granted Scheduled Monument Consent for the current scheme in March 2012 (Consent No. S00032269).

1.3.2 Under the terms of the consent, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was prepared by ASE and duly approved by English Heritage before the commencement of the work at the site. Although there was no requirement for planning consent by the Local Planning Authority (in this case Lewes District Council), a copy of the WSI was provided to the East Sussex County Council Archaeologist (Lewes District Council's adviser on archaeological issues).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of the archaeological work given in the WSI (*ibid.*) were to:

- i. *Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the tree planting area*
- ii. *Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.*
- iii. *To assess how any archaeological remains will be affected by the proposed groundworks and to inform Paul Roberts immediately of any potential exposures or impacts to significant or unexpected archaeological remains so that he may assess what mitigation options should be considered if needed*

- iv. *Establish the ecofactual/environmental potential of archaeological features*
- v. *Record any archaeological remains encountered and produce a report on the findings*

1.4.2 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief are to:

- i. *Establish whether any evidence of the earlier structural remains (in particular those associated with cellar) survive .*
- ii. *To record any evidence of earlier structural remains and interpret date, form and function in so far as is possible within the limitations of a watching brief.*

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 The current report provides results of the monitoring of the manual excavation of tree planting pits at the site on 8th February 2013. The on-site work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (taken from ASE 2009a with additions)

2.1 Historical Background

- 2.1.1 William de Warenne, a Norman baron who took a leading role in the Norman Conquest, was rewarded with extensive lands in Sussex (Mayhew 2008, 1). Following a visit to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul at Cluny, Burgundy, de Warenne and his wife Gundreda persuaded its abbot, Saint Hugh, to send Prior Lanzo and three monks to establish a Cluniac Priory at Lewes. The house was founded sometime between 1078 and 1082 on a promontory overlooking the Ouse valley, apparently on and around the site of an earlier Late Anglo-Saxon church. Lewes Priory was the first monastic house in England to belong to the reformed Benedictine Order of Cluny.
- 2.1.2 The Priory, dedicated to St. Pancras, became one of the wealthiest monasteries in England, largely due to the great lands presented to it by the founders and their descendents. Yet the Priory had no significant role in national, political or religious affairs, except during the Second Barons' War when it was occupied by King Henry III both before and after the Battle of Lewes in 1264. The king sought refuge within the priory, which was besieged by Simon de Montfort's men. During the process, the church was set on fire by flaming arrows but the overall structural damage to the Priory was small (Poole 2000, 27).
- 2.1.3 The Priory expanded through the 11th and 12th centuries. The main buildings, including the great Priory church, were built in Quarr limestone between c.1082 and c.1100 and in Caen limestone from c.1145 to the 13th century. However, from the late 13th century to the mid-15th century the monastery was rarely free of debt (caused in part by the French wars), which limited the scope of its later building projects to largely repair work and led to the reduction in the number of monks at Lewes from over 100 in 1240, to 50 by 1279, 40 by 1381 and just 29 by 1534 (Mayhew 2008, 5).
- 2.1.4 At the time of its dissolution in November 1537, Lewes Priory was still one of the great English monasteries and the chief house of the Cluniac Order in England (Mayhew 2008, 6). As recompense, its monks received pensions, whilst the Prior acquired several benefices, including the treasurership of Chichester Cathedral.
- 2.1.5 Thomas Cromwell (who organised the dissolution of the monasteries in England) contracted the Italian military engineer Giovanni Portinari and his men to demolish the churches (i.e. the great priory church and the original priory church) at Lewes Priory in March 1538 (Mayhew 2008, 6). This was achieved in a matter of days by excavating trenches to undermine the walls, so that the masonry could be propped up with timber and set alight for the stonework to crash down. The surviving domestic buildings in the prior's lodgings complex were adapted as a home for Thomas Cromwell's son (ibid, 8).

- 2.1.6 Following Cromwell's execution in 1540 his Lewes land was in part retained by the crown and granted to King Henry VIII's divorced fourth wife, Anne of Cleves (Poole 2000, 34). The rest of the old precinct, c.20 acres of the original 39 acres, was leased for 21 years to Nicolas Jenney, a former Priory servant (Mayhew 2008, 8). On his death in 1550, the remaining time of the lease was acquired by William Newton. Newton used stone from the Priory to, for example, build Southover Grange just beyond the north wall of the former Priory precinct. On the death of Anne in 1557, the manor of Southover passed to Sir Richard Sackville who used the prior's lodgings only sporadically (Poole 2000, 34; Mayhew 2008, 9).
- 2.1.7 His son later occupied Lord's Place (as it was known from the 1570s) for just a few days a year. Lord's Place and the borough of Southover passed to John Tufton, the second Earl of Thanet, and it was his son Thomas who in 1668 sold the ruinous house to local builders as a source of building material (Poole 2000, 35; Mayhew 2008, 9). He sold the manor of Southover and the Priory lands to Nathaniel Trayton in 1705 (Poole 2000, 36-37). When Trayton's son died in debt in 1761, the estate was left to his chief creditor Samuel Durrant. On his death in 1782, the land was passed to his cousin, also Samuel Durrant.
- 2.1.8 Later episodes of quarrying at the Priory site, including the extensive cross-shaped dovecot, are recorded as having occurred during the early 19th century, in order to supply the construction industry or improve the pasturage (Mayhew 2008, 10).
- 2.1.9 In 1845 the cutting for the new railway line between Lewes and Brighton cut a diagonal section across the ruins of Lewes Priory (Fig. 2)
- 2.1.10 The apple trees are to be planted to the south-east of the site of the infirmary hall, which was built in the mid-12th century (where sick, convalescent or aged monks were housed) and south of the infirmary garden (see below).

2.2 Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.2.1 This section relates solely to archaeological work on Lewes Priory (both to the north and south of the railway) and excludes investigations elsewhere within the precinct, of which there have been several (e.g. ASE 2000, 2002, 2007, 2009b, Butler 2005). Much of the information here has been obtained from a summary of past excavations as outlined by Richard Lewis (Lyne 1997, 2-4). Additional information derives predominantly from writings by Graham Mayhew on the topic (2008, 9-18).
- 2.2.2 Various parts of Lewes Priory, including what was probably part of prior's lodgings, were excavated in the late 18th century by Woolgar, a local antiquarian (Mayhew 2008, 9-10). Gideon Mantell, a renowned geologist, dug up a number of tiles and carved capitals in the early 19th century.
- 2.2.3 The first organised excavation of the Priory however began in 1845 in advance of the construction of a railway line (from Brighton to Lewes) through the church, chapter house, cloister and frater. An entrance was exposed on the south side of the cloister which led into an underground chamber,

referred to as the 'Lantern'. This had been buried during the 18th century. Graves were discovered in the chapter house, including the re-interred bones of the founders of the priory, the interest generated from which led to the creation of Sussex Archaeological Society in the following year. According to Lower (1846), over 100 graves were also found to the east of the church within the monks' cemetery.

- 2.2.4 The west end of the church was excavated further in c. 1850 by John Blaker but the findings were never published. Likewise, the results of the other excavations carried out at the Priory during much of the mid-19th century.
- 2.2.5 In 1882 William St John Hope (1886) surveyed the existing buildings. This plan was the first serious attempt to map the Priory (Mayhew 2008, 11). He also uncovered the southeast corner of the cloister in the railway embankment, and the area just outside the east wall of the dorter where he found a possible post-dissolution drain (*ibid*, 11). His main finding however was that the late 11th century domestic buildings had been extended within half a century of their construction, which was necessitated by a large increase in the number of monks (*ibid*, 11-12). The dorter was lengthened and widened, the chapter house and frater were extended east and west respectively, the square cloister was lengthened into a rectangle, and a new reredorter was built.
- 2.2.6 Between 1900 and 1902, William St John Hope (1906) excavated the east side of the site. He discovered an 11th century church which Richard Lewis interpreted on re-excavation as the first monastic church. The ground around the early church was levelled subsequent to its excavation (Mayhew 2008, 12). Hope also uncovered, along with Harold Brakspear, the remains of the infirmary hall and its subsidiary buildings (*ibid*, 12). He dated these to the mid-12th century, the same time as the extensions to the dorter and frater.
- 2.2.7 In 1902 Harold Brakspear uncovered the remains of a circular lavatorium above the 'Lantern'. Other areas of the Priory to the north of the railway were limited to the sinking of a number of shafts as the east side was already a nursery, or to the tracing of some of the church and cloister walls as the west side was a private garden (Mayhew 2008, 13). Brakspear's 1906 plan is reproduced as Figure 4 showing the position of the tree planting
- 2.2.8 Walter Godfrey opened a number of trenches on the site between 1923 and 1926 (Mayhew 2008, 13). In a publication from the following year (Godfrey 1927), he identified the church of St. John the Baptist as the original Priory hospital.
- 2.2.9 The prior's lodgings were further examined in 1954 and 1955 by Norman Norris, curator of Barbican House Museum, Leslie Davey, a local historian, and William Rector (Mayhew 2008, 13). They uncovered evidence indicating that the house had been destroyed by fire in the middle of the 17th century.
- 2.2.10 Excavation recommenced for two years in 1969 when local archaeologist Richard Lewis cleared out and partly excavated the dorter extension undercroft and trench excavated the 12th century reredorter. Over a ten year period from 1972, Lewis excavated the eastern two-thirds of the early church. During this time fragmentary remains of a single-cell structure were found

beneath the early church, tentatively suggested by Lewis/Lyne as having a religious function (Mayhew 2008, 16). Between 1975 and 1976, Lewis excavated the east end of the 11th century reredorter and opened trenches in and around the dorter extension and 12th century reredorter. Excavations continued in these areas up to 1982. Ill-health meant that Lewis could not process the material and write up the results of the excavations before he died in 1989. Malcolm Lyne did so instead at the request of the Sussex Archaeological Society and Lewes Priory Trust (Lyne 1997).

- 2.2.11 A ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey has been undertaken at Lewes Priory (Archer 2008) with a range of buried structural remains detected. In particular a small two-cell range is identified south of the infirmary hall and associated garden to the immediate north of the proposed tree planting area. These structures correspond with a cellar and possible kitchen block depicted on Brakspear's 1906 plan (Fig. 4) which also illustrates a set of steps descending into the cellar.
- 2.2.12 Most recently, ASE undertook a desktop assessment (ASE 2009), an impact assessment (ASE 2010) and subsequently maintained an archaeological watching brief (ASE 2011) during groundworks associated with the restoration work at the site undertaken in order to re-open the Priory to the public. Groundworks for new pathways, steps, information boards and benches for visitors, a rabbit fence and general landscaping were monitored and recorded. Test-pits were also excavated at a number of locations to facilitate the accurate laying out of buried archaeological features.
- 2.2.13 In summary, masonry and tile remains of some of the Priory buildings were encountered and recorded, and a range of finds were recovered from the topsoil and layers of rubble, mostly encountered during monitoring of the excavations for the laying of the new footpaths. Closely datable material included an assemblage of pottery dating from the 13th to the 20th centuries, a small assemblage of clay pipes and other material including small quantities of metalwork, glass, animal bone and oyster shell.
- 2.2.14 A test-pit was excavated to archaeological standards on the north face and at the west end of the ruined wall that lies approximately 6m north of the tree planting area. This test pit was located to investigate the character of wall foundation and to see if an opening in the wall represents the remains of a former doorway. (Fig 5, TP3).
- 2.2.15 A 200mm thick layer of humic topsoil directly overlay a 'rubble' layer at this point, which extended to the bottom of the trench. Examination of the wall showed that the current above-ground facing consisted of knapped flints set in a strong grey mortar, whilst exposures of the core of the wall revealed that it was made up of flint nodules and chalk rubble set in a similar mortar.
- 2.2.16 The below ground element of the wall was noticeably different in character and comprised roughly coursed chalk/clunch blocks set in a strong grey mortar with numerous flint pebble/gravel inclusions, which obscured much of the surface of the wall. It appears that the above ground masonry had been rebuilt/repointed in the recent past and that the below ground element represents the more 'original' character of the masonry. There was no evidence that the current opening was the upper part of a doorway at any

stage, and it appears that the break in the wall is more likely to have been caused by action of sizeable roots from the local trees.

2.2.17 A watching brief maintained during the creation of a stretch of new pathway from the Herb Garden towards the Battle of Lewes Memorial (Fig. 5), and therefore running approximately 7m west of the proposed apple tree location did not reveal any buried structural remains within the limited depth of the excavation (maximum c. 380mm). Notably, no evidence of the cellar structure depicted on Brakspear's 1906 plan and detected by the GPR survey were found. The deposits encountered comprised a c.130-240mm thick humic turf/topsoil layer overlaying a mid-greyish brown clayey silt with numerous chalk fragments.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2012). It involved a suitably qualified archaeologist monitoring of the manual excavation of six tree-planting pits. All sections were examined for the presence of archaeological features, and all spoil was scanned for archaeological artefacts.
- 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.
- 3.3 A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The site archive is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade, and will be given to The Lewes Priory Trust in due course. The archive consists of the following material:

Number of Contexts	6
No. Of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	-
Photographs	17 digital photos
Bulk finds	1 bag

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

4.0 RESULTS (Fig. 3)

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Six tree planting pits were manually excavated by pupils from Priory School. Each was c.700mm in diameter and a maximum of 250mm in depth.

Tree Planting Pit	Context	Type	Description
1	1/001	Deposit	Topsoil
2	2/001	Deposit	Topsoil
3	3/001	Deposit	Topsoil
4	4/001	Deposit	Topsoil
5	5/001	Deposit	Topsoil
6	6/001	Deposit	Topsoil

Table 2: The Recorded Contexts

- 4.1.2 The encountered deposits consisted entirely of a mid-brown silty clay humic topsoil. This became lighter in colour towards the base of the tree pits owing to an increase in the number of small chalk fragments encountered, suggesting an unseen, underlying deposit similar to that seen close by during the 2010 watching brief (see 2.2.17 above).

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction by Elke Raemen

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief. A summary can be found in Table 3. All finds have been washed and dried or air dried. They were quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context. None of the metalwork requires X-ray and no further conservation is required.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)
1/001			3	223					1	6		
2/001	2	36	1	90			1	8				
3/001			2	276								
4/001			2	330							2	42
5/001	1	10	2	194	3	106						
6/001							1	70	4	130		
Total	3	46	10	1124	3	106	2	78	5	136	2	42

Table 3: Quantification of the Finds.

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Pottery was only recovered from two contexts during the archaeological watching brief. Context [2/001] produced two pieces from a blue transfer-printed bowl with floral design (c. 1825-1900) while context [5/001] produced part of a plain refined white earthenware plate (c. 1850-1950).

5.3 Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 A small but chronologically varied assemblage of brick and tile was recovered from the site. The widest range is displayed in context [1/001] where the earliest and latest pieces of roof tile were recovered. The former is represented by a 12mm thick peg tile fragment (34g) tempered with abundant medium sand and common flint grits to 1mm. The piece is likely to be of 13th- to early 14th- century date. The same context also produced a 184g fragment from a 20th- century cement tile and a 5g fragment from an 18th- to 19th- century peg tile tempered with sparse fine sand.

5.3.2 A relatively thick (15mm) and crudely finished tile from [2/001], tempered with sparse fine sand and common calcareous inclusions to 1mm, is probably of 15th- to 16th- century date. The remaining peg tile from the site all came from [4/001] and [5/001] and consists of the same type (indeed there are conjoining pieces between these two contexts). These tiles are tempered with sparse/common fine sand, moderate iron oxide inclusions to 1mm and common marl pellets to 3mm and tend to be quite well finished and fired. However, these types are difficult to date closely at present and only a broad mid/late 15th- to 17th- century date range can be offered, though a date later in this range is suspected.

5.3.3 Brick was only recovered from context [3/001]. Two types are present: a crudely formed, low-fired piece with silty fabric, moderate iron oxides to 2mm and marl swirls (100g) and a piece from a very poorly mixed and crudely finished brick tempered with sparse fine sand, clay ironstone inclusions to 4mm and abundant marl (176g). The former is likely to be of the mid 15th to 16th centuries, while the latter could be placed anywhere between the mid 15th and 17th centuries.

5.4 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 A small assemblage consisting of five glass fragments was recovered from two individually numbered contexts within trench 1. Topsoil [1/001] contained a single clear window glass fragment from a rectangular pane, dating to the late 19th to 29th century. Context [1/006] contained three non-conjoining clear glass fragments from an oval, medium-sized bottle. An amber beer bottle base fragment was recovered from the same context. Fragments are of late 19th- to mid-20th-century date.

5.5 The Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Only two fragments of metalwork were found during the watching brief. Topsoil [2/001] contained a complete machine-made iron nail (length 69mm) with large circular head (diameter 18mm) and twisted shank. The object dates to the 19th- to 20th- century.

5.5.2 In addition, [6/001] contained an iron triangular sheet fragment of which the apex is missing. The piece measures 103mm+ high, 62.6mm wide and 2.65mm thick. Traces of a possible nail hole survive at the apex. The object, of unknown function, dates to the 19th to early 20th century.

5.6 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 Two pieces from Horsham stone roofing slabs were recovered from context [4/001]. They are both of the grey type, measure 15mm thick and have a sandy lime mortar adhering. Such roofing was perhaps most common in Lewes between the 15th and 16th centuries.

5.7 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.7.1 A small assemblage of bone containing just three fragments was recovered from context [5/001]. The three fragments are conjoining and form part of a tibia shaft from a large mammal. There is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Given the small area and shallow depth of the pits excavated for the tree planting, and the positioning of the trees away from known Priory buildings, it was to be expected that no significant archaeological deposits would be disturbed, and this was indeed the case.
- 6.2 The character of the small assemblage of artefacts recovered from the topsoil is in keeping with much of the material recovered during the 2010 watching brief (ASE 2011). It included material from roofing/reroofing of buildings both pre- and post-dissolution, as well as other material associated with post-medieval use of the site for recreation. Given the level of disturbance to the area both at the dissolution and subsequently (not least during various archaeological campaigns), this level of mixing of material is not a surprise.
- 6.3 As noted in the report for the 2010 work (*ibid.*), the recovery of a range of artefacts clearly highlights the ongoing potential for adding to the information recovered during previous archaeological work at the site.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HER Summary Form

Site Code	LPR 10					
Identification Name and Address	Lewes Priory, Priory Park					
County, District &/or Borough	Lewes District, East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	541502 109547					
Geology	Head Deposits overlying Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5792					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other <i>Scheduled Monument</i>		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 8 th Feb. 2013	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Lewes Priory Trust,					
Project Managers	Neil Griffin/Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisors	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the manual excavation of six pits for the planting of apple trees within the precinct of Lewes Priory (NGR 541502 109547). The work was undertaken on 8th February 2013.</i></p> <p><i>Owing to the small area and shallow depth of the pits, and the positioning of the trees away from known Priory buildings, no significant archaeological deposits were encountered. A small assemblage of artefacts, mostly late post-medieval in date, but including medieval roof tile was recovered from the topsoil.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-144753

Project details

Project name	A Watching Brief during Tree Planting at Lewes Priory
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the manual excavation of six pits for the planting of apple trees within the precinct of Lewes Priory (NGR 541502 109547). The work was undertaken on 8th February 2013. Owing to the small area and shallow depth of the pits excavated for the tree planting, and the positioning of the trees away from known Priory buildings, no significant archaeological deposits were encountered. A small assemblage of artefacts, mostly late post-medieval in date, but including medieval roof tile was recovered from the topsoil.
Project dates	Start: 08-02-2013 End: 08-02-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	5792 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LPR 10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	S00032269 - SM No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	CLUNIAC PRIORY Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES LEWES Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras
Postcode	BN7 3PR
Study area	10.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 41502 09547 50 0 50 52 03 N 000 00 40 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 5.00m Max: 10.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Lewes Priory Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Lewes Priory Trust
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Lewes Priory Trust
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Priory Trust
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Report","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief Report - Tree Planting at Lewes Priory
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.

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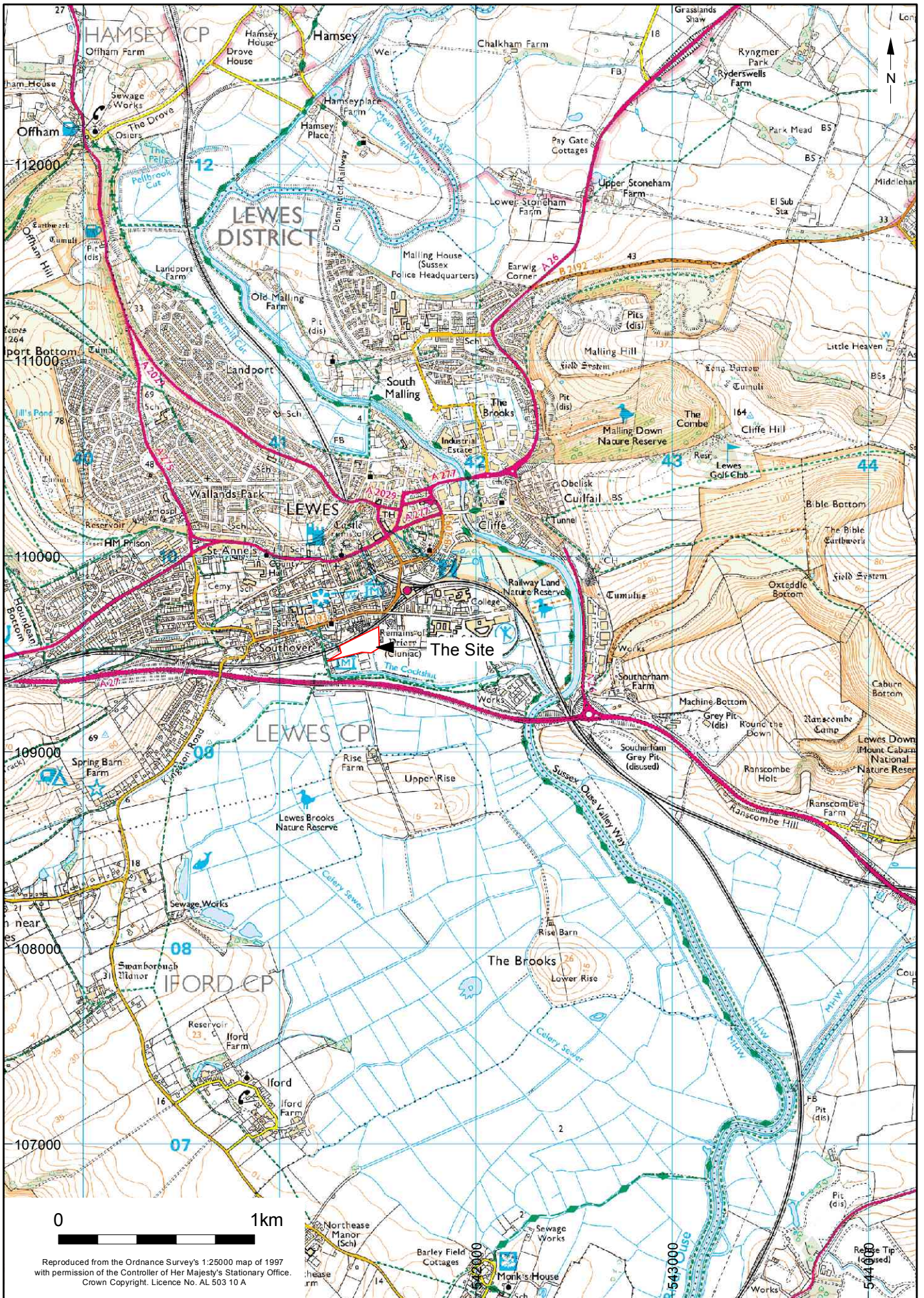
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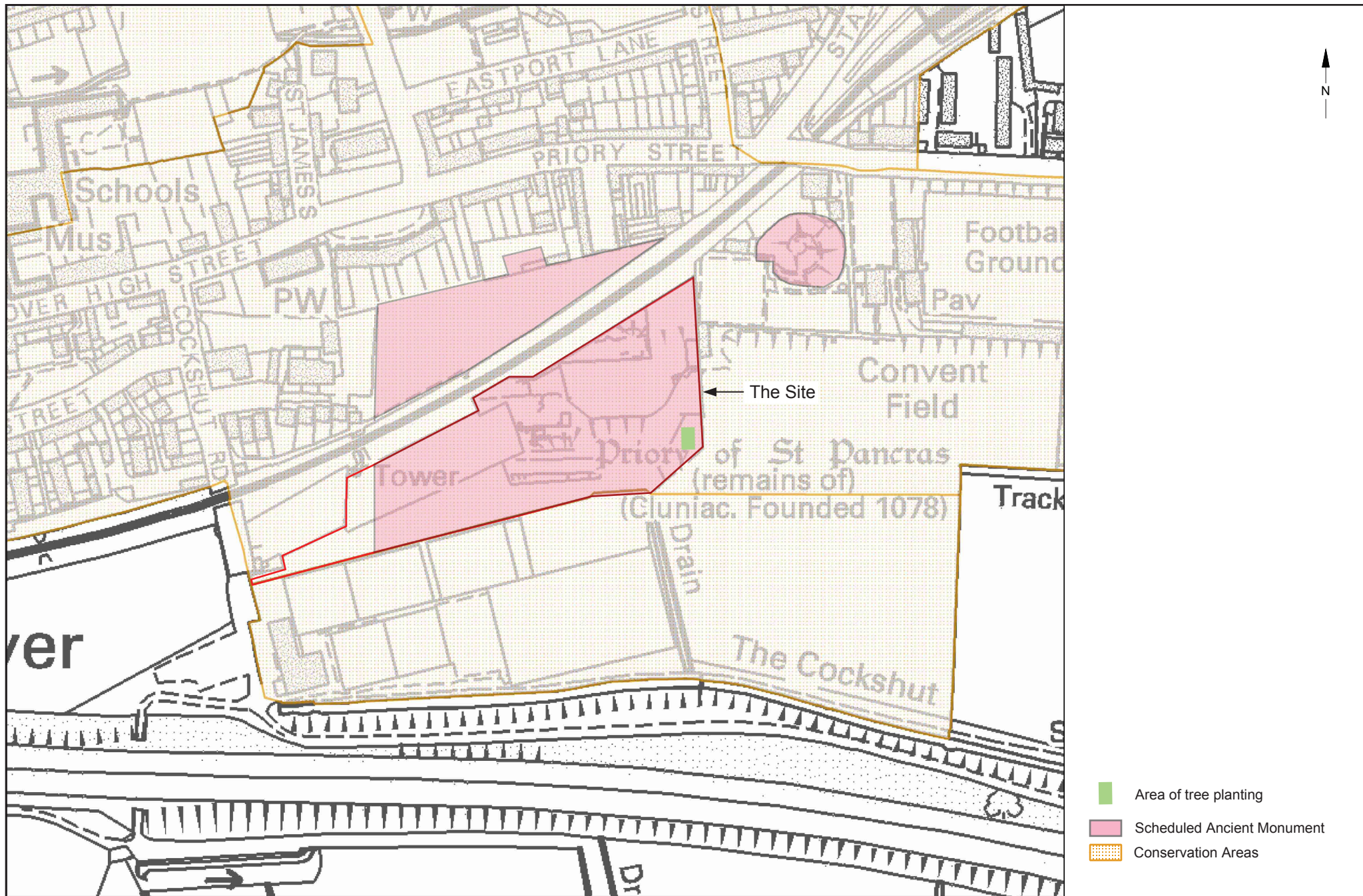
Description ASE client report. A4-sized with cover logos.

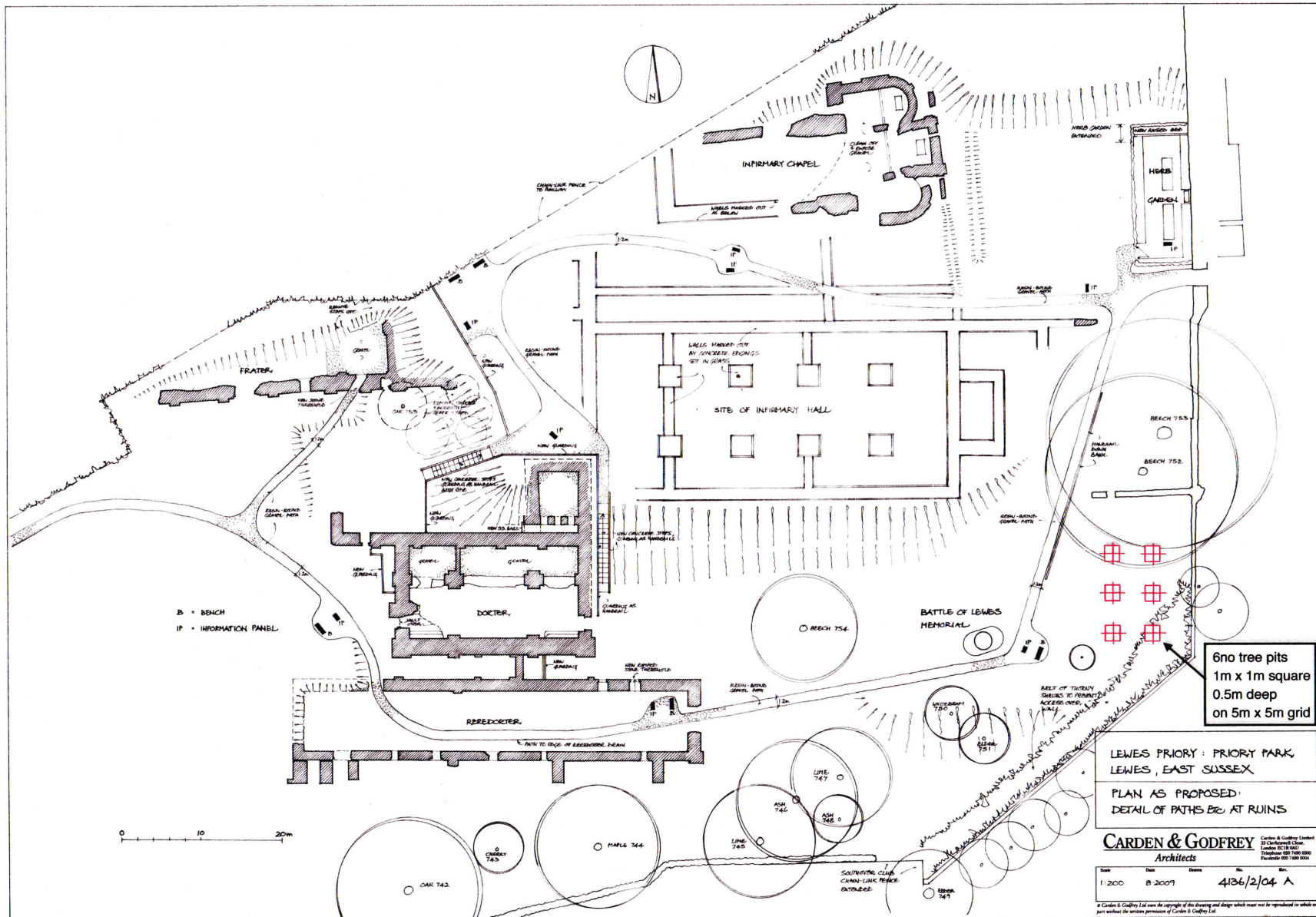
Entered by Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 28 February 2013



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Project Ref: 5792	Mar 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013051	Drawn by: AR		



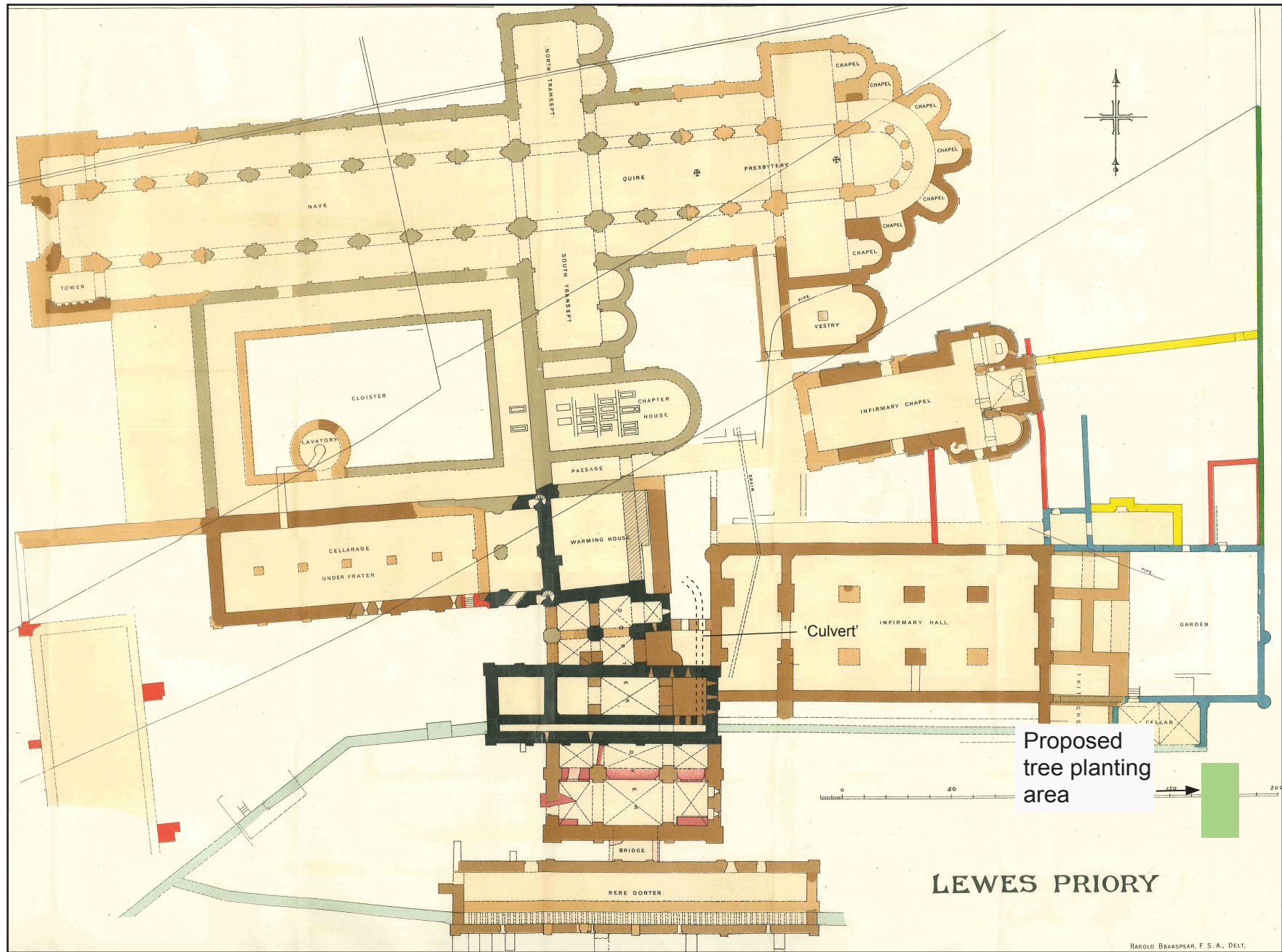


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Lewes Priory - tree planting

Location of tree planting pits



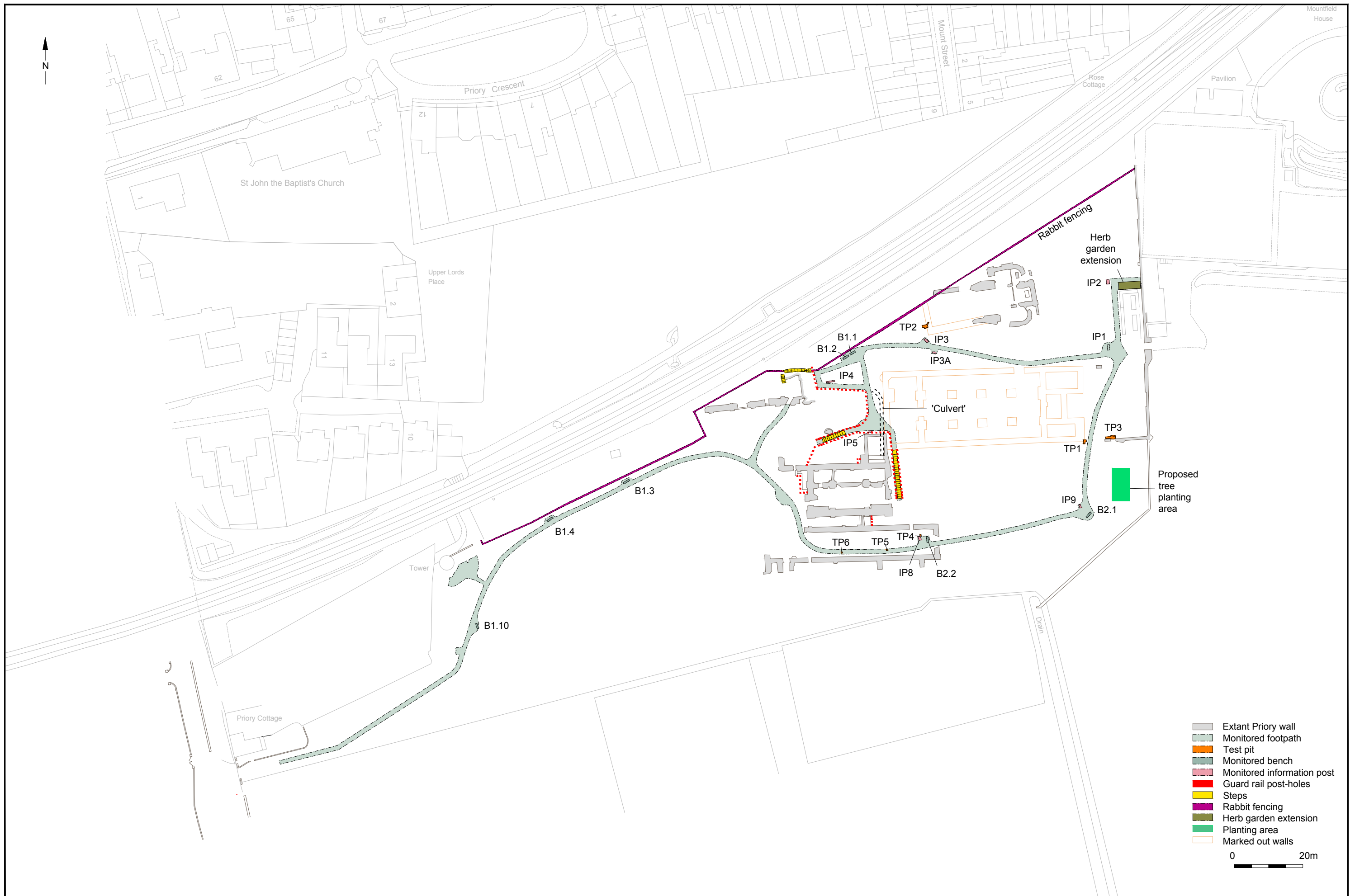
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Lewes Priory - tree planting

Location of tree planting pits in relation to 1906 excavation plan

Fig. 4



© Archaeology South-East		Lewes Priory - tree planting		Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5792	Mar 2013	Location of tree planting pits in relation to 2010 archaeological monitoring		
Report Ref: 2013051	Drawn by: AR			

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