

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
135 Lewes High Street
Lewes, East Sussex**

**NGR: 541075 110002
(TQ 41075 10002)**

**Planning Ref: SDNP/15/06426/HOUS
SDNP/15/06427/LIS
ASE Project No: 160247
Site Code: LOU16
ASE Report No: 2016199
OASIS id: archaeol6-273535**



By Catherine Douglas and Odile Rouard

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Revision:			

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Abstract

This report presents the results of the watching brief undertaken by Archaeology South East during intrusive groundworks at 135 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex. The work was commissioned by Louise Davies, Box 9 Design Ltd.

Two lengths of wall were encountered that may be elements of the same wall. These are 18th century or later. No other archaeological finds, deposits or features were uncovered.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Louise Davies, Box 9 Design Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during intrusive groundworks at 135 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex (hereafter 'the site') (NGR 541075 110002) (Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site covers an area of c.148.3 square metres. The proposed development is situated within the Lewes Conservation Area (DES9803), in addition to the Historic Core of Lewes Archaeological Notification Area 128 (DES8532) and carries a listed building designation (DES1264 – Ref.1043810).

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online, the natural geology of the site comprises the Seaford Chalk Formation, formed approximately 84 to 89 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2016).

1.2.3 The Site is situated on the western edge of the historic core of Lewes, located to the west of the River Ouse. Historically, this area was formed in the 11th century as irregular tenement plots lining the main western route into the town (Harris 2005).

1.2.4 The existing ground level within the Site rises gently to the western side and appears to follow the surrounding general landform which rises steeply towards the west and falls away to the east towards the edge of the historic medieval town.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the site was carried out (ASE 2015). The assessment concluded that archaeological remains, should they be present were most likely to be associated with the medieval and post-medieval use of the Site, although there was low potential for remains dating from other periods to be present.

1.3.2 Consent was granted, subject to conditions, by South Downs National Park Authority (ref. SDNP/15/06426/HOUS) for internal and external alterations to refurbish the house and the erection of a single storey rear extension to replace a recently demolished rear outbuilding. The proposed plans include excavations to lower existing floor level within the existing basement level. Due to the archaeological potential of the site (see below), Greg Chuter, the Assistant County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council (hereafter the ESCC Archaeologist) advised South Downs National Park Authority, as the local planning authority, that a condition be attached to the planning permission as follows:

5. No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and

approved by the Local Planning Authority. A written record of any archaeological works undertaken shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the completion of any archaeological investigation unless an alternative timescale for submission of the report is first agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.3.3 In addition the South Downs National Park Authority (ref. SDNP/15/06427/LIS) granted Listed Building Consent for the above development subject to the following condition:

11. No works to the basement level floor shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written statement of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. A written record of any archaeological works undertaken shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the completion of any archaeological investigation unless an alternative timescale for submission of the report is first agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded and to comply with policies H2 and H5 of the Lewes District Local Plan, Policy CP11 of the Joint Core Strategy.

- 1.3.4 Subsequent communication between ASE and the ESCC Archaeologist established that the archaeological programme of works should comprise a watching brief maintained during development ground works both for the extension and basement until/unless it becomes apparent that no archaeological features exist.
- 1.3.5 A WSI for the watching brief was prepared by ASE and submitted to the ESCC Archaeologist for approval and subsequently submitted to the SDNPA in advance of the commencement of ground works.
- 1.3.6 All work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2016b) and with the *Sussex Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork* (2015), hereafter the Sussex Standards and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014a) and their Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014b).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The broad aims of the watching brief, in keeping with previous similar projects were:

- To enable any archaeological deposits and features disturbed during the proposed works, to be adequately recorded, interpreted and reported on.

1.4.2 Specific research questions may be derived from those set out in Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA) 9 (Westout) in the Lewes Extensive Urban Survey (Harris 2005) as follows:

Origins

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

1.4.4 **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

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

1.4.6 **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?

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

1.4.8 **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)?

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

Later medieval town

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

1.4.11 **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?

Post-medieval town

1.4.12 **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?

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken during May 2016. The archaeological work was undertaken by Catherine Douglas (Senior Archaeologist). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Fieldwork) and by Dan Swift (Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The site covers an area of c.148.3 square metres. The proposed development is situated within the Lewes Conservation Area (DES9803), in addition to the Historic Core of Lewes Archaeological Notification Area 128 (DES8532) and carries a listed building designation (DES1264 – Ref.1043810).
- 2.1.2 The following archaeological background of the site has been covered in detail in the Desk-Based Assessment (ASE 2016a) and is briefly summarised here.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Evidence for early prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is limited to mainly localised finds of artefacts, often found in residual (i.e. later) contexts, such as the Palaeolithic hand-axe (derived from either river terrace gravels or from the clay-with-flint deposits formerly masking the chalk) and Mesolithic flints found in Brook Street during the 1970s, and further Mesolithic material from Lancaster Street (Harris 2005).
- 2.2.2 Later prehistoric evidence tends to be located on the higher ground of the ridge. A number of Bronze Age round barrows are located on the downland around Lewes, normally forming linear or clustered cemeteries. Historical evidence suggests a similar cemetery of up to several barrows may have existed within the area of the town, stretching from St. John sub Castro churchyard as far as the castle mound, although these are mainly undated and may be later in date (Bleach 1997). Significant evidence of later prehistoric activity has recently been found on the ridge, with excavations on the Lewes Residential Site (between Church Twitten and Broomans Lane) producing Mid – Late Iron Age boundary ditches and a possible settlement enclosure (Swift 2011).
- 2.2.3 The area in which the site is located was predominantly developed during the 18th century with more extensive development occurring during the early to mid-19th century, in which the evaluation for the presence of archaeological remains would not have been a consideration. This early intensive development of the area may, in part, account for the absence of recorded remains dating to this period.

2.3 Romano-British

- 2.3.1 Some evidence for Romano-British activity has been found within Lewes, generally artefactual in nature, although this includes tile fragments from the southern slope of the town suggestive of buildings. Some of the material also suggests a ritual function, including a pit containing cockerel bones found in the side of the castle mound in the early 19th century. The square enclosure forming the churchyard of St. John sub Castro, was formerly regarded as a Roman fort (still marked by a plaque on houses in Lancaster Street), although this interpretation has long been abandoned; several Roman coins have been recovered from the vicinity.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 Early Saxon settlements in the area are rare, but appear to have favoured the upper reaches of the chalk dip slope, but by the 9th century had begun to spread to lower-lying areas, particularly river valleys and along the Greensand. The principal focus of historic settlement within Lewes lay on the flat top of the ridge. The place-name itself is of Anglo-Saxon origin, although the derivation is subject to debate: it is generally thought to be derived from hlæw, meaning hill but often used to denote tumuli (burial mounds or barrows), although more recent work has suggested a rare survival of a Celtic word, Lexowiās, meaning hillslopes (Harris 2005).

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 The earliest evidence for major settlement in Lewes is derived from the foundation of the burh in c. 878, one of five fortresses established by Alfred the Great, King of Wessex (871-99) as a protection against Danish raiders. The area around the High Street lay within the centre of the burh, although little is known of the internal plan of the settlement, particularly north of the High Street (Harris 2005). Recent excavations at the former Baxters Printworks located a substantial north-south orientated ditch on the western side of St Nicholas Lane which was interpreted as part of the burh defences (Swift 2011). It has been suggested that much of the street pattern that still survives dates from this period, with the geometric grid of small back and side lanes that exist south of the High Street (with further examples suggested by property boundaries and alleyways) possibly replicated to the north (Houghton 1998). A pre-existing church at St. John sub Castro appears to have developed as a minster or mother-church of some kind, to which other parishes within Lewes were later subordinate, with a ford linking this church with another early religious focus across the river at South Malling. The burh developed as a trading centre with a mint, and may have developed some level of port facilities such as the later gravel hard excavated at the former Friary (south of Cliffe Bridge) – the Domesday Book records ship-service to support the king's fleet, although this may have been a tax rather than physical evidence for shipping at Lewes (Harris 2005). The north-eastern part of the later borough has produced limited evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation, with pottery recovered from rubbish pits on the northern side of Brook Street in 1974 and along the east side of North Street in 1975 (Freke 1975; Freke 1976). Much of the site is likely to have been used as pasture at this period and is unlikely to have comprised any significant urban structures.

2.5.2 The principal focus of medieval settlement within the town lay on the flat top of the ridge, in the area now occupied by the High Street and its associated lanes, and extending down the slope towards the area of former quayside that lay along the riverfront in the vicinity of Cliffe Bridge. Construction of the castle by William de Warenne shortly after the Conquest is thought to have destroyed much of the street pattern north of the High Street. The expanding medieval town was enclosed within a strong defensive circuit, partly based on the earlier burh defences, which included stone walls and gatehouses. On the interpretation of the available evidence, it is possible to identify that the site lay adjacent to the main street of the town during this period, in an area characterised by the Extensive Urban Survey of Lewes as being irregular historic plots formed in the 11th century.

- 2.5.3 Archaeological recording on groundworks in the gardens of Shelleys (located to the east of the site) recovered a large quantity of medieval artefacts indicating settlement activity was located in the immediate vicinity of the site. It is thought that this activity is almost certainly in the area fronting the High Street.
- 2.5.4 Lewes developed during the post-medieval period with multiple functions; as a market town serving a wide rural hinterland, a river port trading with the Wealden iron industry and further afield, an administrative and political centre, with judicial and military elements.
- 2.5.5 The site is located in a section of the town that formed during the 11th century as irregular tenement plots lining the principal western route into the medieval town. The site appears to have originally formed part of the land parcel associated with the adjacent Shelleys Hotel. Shelleys Hotel dates back to the 16th century and was formerly known as the Vine Inn during the early 1520s. Records show that in 1590 the building was sold to the 4th Earl of Dorset who converted the inn into a manor house. The property was sold to Henry Shelly in 1661 and from 1800 to 1875 was owned by John Hodgkin. Historic mapping dating to 1775 shows development within the confines of the site, with the extant building within the site clearly identifiable by the completion of the St Anne's Tithe map by 1842. The Tithe apportionment establishes the land bounding the site to the north is associated with Shelleys Hotel, although the site itself appears as a separate residence fronting the High Street. During the First World War, Shelleys was used as a military hospital for officers and was later converted into flats until 1932 when the building became Shelleys Hotel. The site formerly retained an air-raid shelter dating to the Second World War but this is no longer in-situ.
- 2.5.6 The site consists of a single residential property with associated rear yard to the north and appears to be of late 18th and/or early 19th century origin. This building is Grade II Listed (DES1264 – Ref.1043810) and is located within the Lewes Conservation Area (DES9803), in addition to the Historic Core of Lewes Archaeological Notification Area 128 (DES8532), depicting the early development of the area and marks the medieval and post-medieval boundary of the town.

2.6 Recent work

- 2.6.1 A site recent visit undertaken by ASE made brief observations regarding current ground conditions and made a brief record of small test pits that had been excavated in the rear garden and basement by the client. A test pit in the basement was excavated through a modern concrete screed overlying an earlier brick floor, itself overlying a sub-soil comprising chalk deposits. Topographically it is likely that the cellar will have been excavated through chalk bedrock and this can be established with greater confidence once proposed basement ground reduction is underway. In the rear yard a number of services, the construction of former outbuildings and minor garden landscaping will likely have had a localised impact on below ground archaeological remains. The extent of any impact and its effect on the survival of significant archaeological remains will be reviewed during the excavation of the proposed raft foundation and communicated with the ESCC Archaeologist.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 An area north of 135 High Street measuring approximately 12m by 5m was excavated to a depth of 0.40m below ground surface level, at 36.22 m AOD. (Figure 2). Footings were excavated along the east and west sides of the area, measuring widths ranging from 0.70m to 1.10m, and excavated to a depth of 0.40m below the reduced ground level.
- 3.1.2 The area was excavated using a suitable 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. All hand and mechanical excavation and plant movement carried out by the ground work contractor was undertaken with due regard for the potential to encounter archaeological remains.
- 3.1.3 The excavation was taken in spits of no more than 0.25m, down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural', whichever was uppermost. The spoil from the excavations was also inspected by the archaeologist to recover artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.1.4 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using ASE recording sheets. Sections were hand drawn at a scale of 1:10. All features and trenches were photographed.
- 3.1.5 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

3.2 The Site Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Lewes museum in due course. Lewes Museum does not give out archive accession numbers until an archive is submitted to them. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	4
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	1
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	36
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	2
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 External area monitored on 06th and 9th May 2016

4.1.1 An area north of the existing building measuring approximately 12m by 5m was excavated to a depth of 0.40m below ground surface level, at 36.22m AOD (Figure 2). Footings were excavated by a further 0.40m below this reduced ground level. All contexts encountered during these groundworks are summarised in Table 3, below.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height M AOD
001	Layer	Made ground	12	5	0.45	36.22 – 36.43
002	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1.5	0.45	0.16	36.36
003	Masonry or other construction	Wall	0.6	>0.35	0.27	36.41
004	Layer	Natural	0	0	0	36.19

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

4.1.2 The natural [004] comprised Seaford Chalk Formation, which was encountered at 0.45m below ground surface level at 36.19m AOD. This was encountered in both the north-east and west parts of the site. In the central and southern parts of the site only made ground [001] was encountered at this level.

4.1.3 Two walls [002] and [003] immediately overlay the chalk [004]. These were identified at the northernmost extent of the monitored groundworks, on the eastern side. They may be two parts of the same wall which has been truncated in the middle as they were of a similar width and on the same north-west - south-east orientation. Wall [002] was made of one course of large sandstone blocks of slightly varying sizes, the largest measuring a length of 0.45m by a width of 0.27m and a height of 0.15m, bonded with white sandy mortar. The wall measured a length of 1.60m by a width of 0.45m and a height of 0.16m. The height at the top of the sandstone blocks was 36.36m AOD. At the north-west end, the sandstone blocks were overlain by one course of three red bricks, each measuring 110mm by 100mm by 70mm bonded with white sandy mortar. The level at the top of the bricks was 36.45m AOD. The south-east end of the wall appeared to be truncated, although there was no evidence of what had caused the truncation as there was a gap between [002] and [003] that had been infilled with made ground [001].

4.1.4 Wall [003] also immediately overlay the natural [004] on a north-west – south-east orientation. It was formed of large rounded stones of varying sizes and materials; sandstone, flint and chalk, bonded with thick yellow sandy mortar. The largest stone measured a length of 0.35m by a width of 0.30m and a height of 0.20m. The wall measured a length of 0.60m by a width of greater than 0.35m and a height of 0.27m. It extended beyond the eastern limit of the excavation, underlying the existing garden wall.

- 4.1.5 Both walls were immediately overlain by made ground [001] which comprised mid-dark grey brown silt containing frequent bricks, CBM, chalk and general demolition rubble. It measured a length greater than 12m by a width of 5m and a thickness of 0.45-0.70m.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 The only finds consisted of Ceramic Building Material (CBM). The sandstone, chalk and bricks have all been dated to the 18th century or later and none of them has been retained.

5.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.2.1 One large piece of sandstone weighing 3716g, a large piece of chalk weighing 2132g, and three partial bricks collectively weighing 4202g were sampled from standing structure [002]. The sandstone showed no indication of being shaped and most of the outer surface was coated in a coarse sandy lime mortar. The chalk appeared to have two flattened surfaces meeting in an edge, but no mortar. One of the three bricks was vitrified, but the others were formed of the same micaceous orange fabric with white silty deposits and moderate sand and it is likely the vitrified brick was made from this fabric also. All of the bricks had at least two surfaces coated in a thick layer of sandy lime mortar – the same mortar as on the sandstone – and were between 55-57mm thick. From the visible characteristics of the bricks a date of no earlier than the 18th century is suggested.

5.2.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Neither the brick, stone nor chalk has been retained.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 The natural [004] comprised Seaford Chalk Formation, which was encountered at 0.45m below ground surface level at 36.19m AOD. This was encountered in both the north-east and west parts of the site. In the central and southern parts of the site only made ground [001] was encountered at this level.
- 6.1.2 Two masonry structures of post-medieval date were recorded during the monitored works: walls [002] and [003], which might form elements of the same structure.
- 6.1.3 A piece of sandstone, a piece of chalk and three brick fragments were collected for further analysis. The brick fragments were dated to the 18th century or later.

6.2 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Post-medieval

- 6.2.1 The only archaeological features encountered were the two walls, which were dated to the 18th century or later. These are most likely two lengths of the same wall as they are of the same build and alignment. No other finds were associated with the masonry. Interestingly, the wall(s) is on a slightly different alignment to the current building plan which is thought to have early medieval, possibly Saxon, origins.

6.3 Consideration of research aims

- 6.3.1 No prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval activity was noted during the watching brief.
- 6.3.2 The watching brief was successful in establishing the presence of post-medieval activity. There was however no evidence for any industries such as tanning or brewing.
- 6.3.3 The localised observations of the watching brief add little to our knowledge of the chronology of the surrounding landscape, or enhancement of our understanding of known heritage assets in the area. However, this is mostly due to the small size of the area investigated, and to the fact that previous developments may have truncated any potential remains pre-dating the post-medieval structures identified.

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Accessed: 13th May 2016

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HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	097/16					
Site code	LOU16					
Project code	160247					
Planning reference	SDNP/15/06426/HOUS, SDNP/15/06427/LIS					
Site address	135 High Street, Lewes, BN7 1XS					
District/Borough	Lewes, East Sussex					
NGR (12 figures)	541075 110002 (TQ 41075 10002)					
Geology	According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online, the natural geology of the site comprises the Seaford Chalk Formation, formed approximately 84 to 89 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	6 th -9 th May 2016					
Sponsor/client	Louise Davies					
Project manager	Neil Griffin					
Project supervisor	Catherine Douglas					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other	
Project summary (100 word max)	<p>This report presents the results of the watching brief undertaken by Archaeology South East during intrusive groundworks at 135 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex. The work was commissioned by Louise Davies, Box 9 Design Ltd.</p> <p>Two lengths of wall were encountered that may be elements of the same wall. These are 18th century or later. No other archaeological finds, deposits or features were uncovered.</p>					
Museum/Accession No.	Lewes museum does not give out accession numbers until an archive is physically submitted with them.					

OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeol6-273535**Project
details

Project name 135 Lewes High Street Lewes, East Sussex

Short description of the project 135 Lewes High Street Lewes, East Sussex: An Archaeological Watching Brief.

Project dates Start: 06-05-2016 End: 09-05-2016

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes LOU16 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type HOUSE Post Medieval

Monument type YARD Post Medieval

Significant Finds BRICKS Post Medieval

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Planning condition

Project
location

Country England

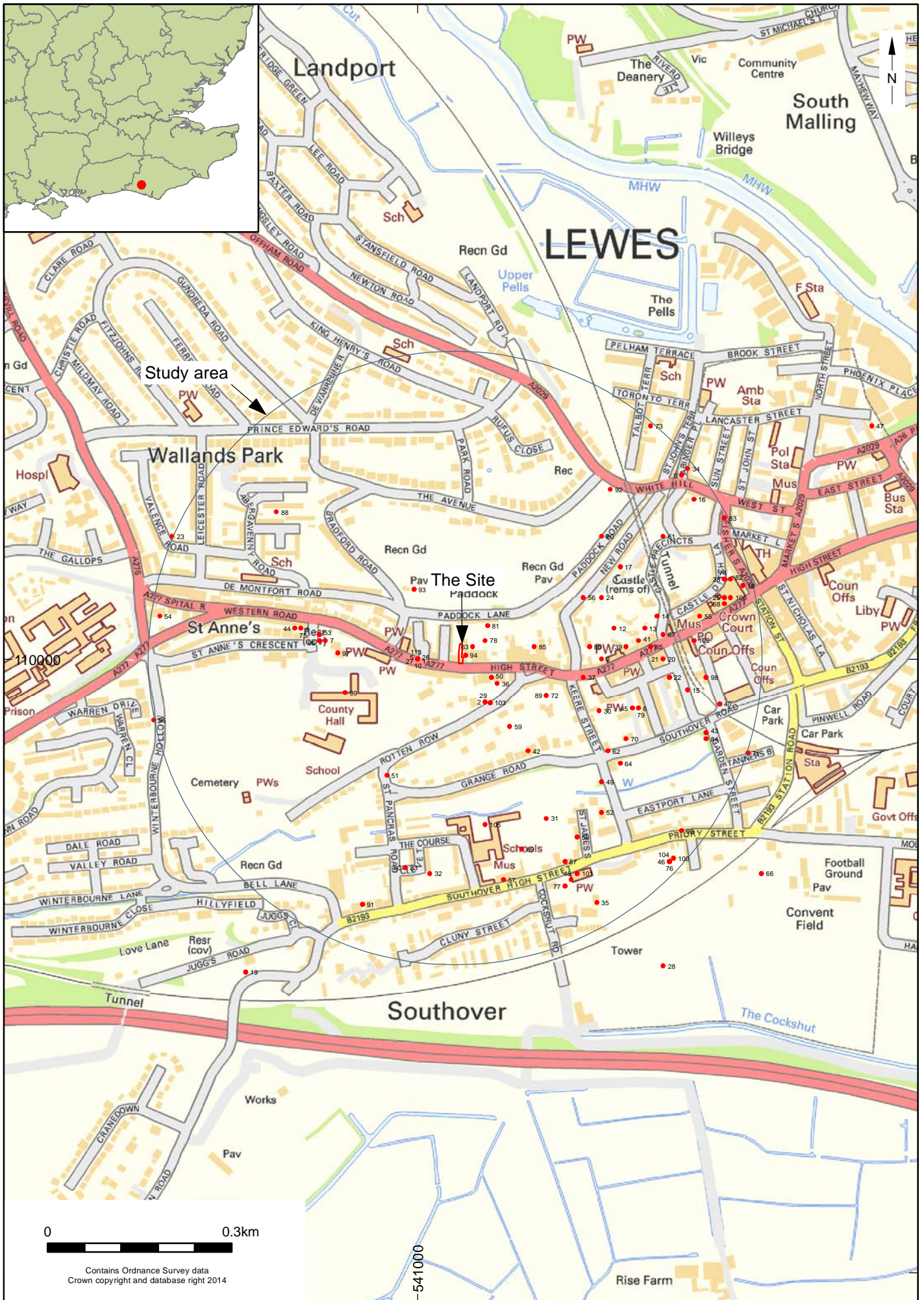
Site location EAST SUSSEX LEWES LEWES 135 Lewes High Street Lewes, East Sussex

Postcode BN7 1XS

Study area 148 Square metres

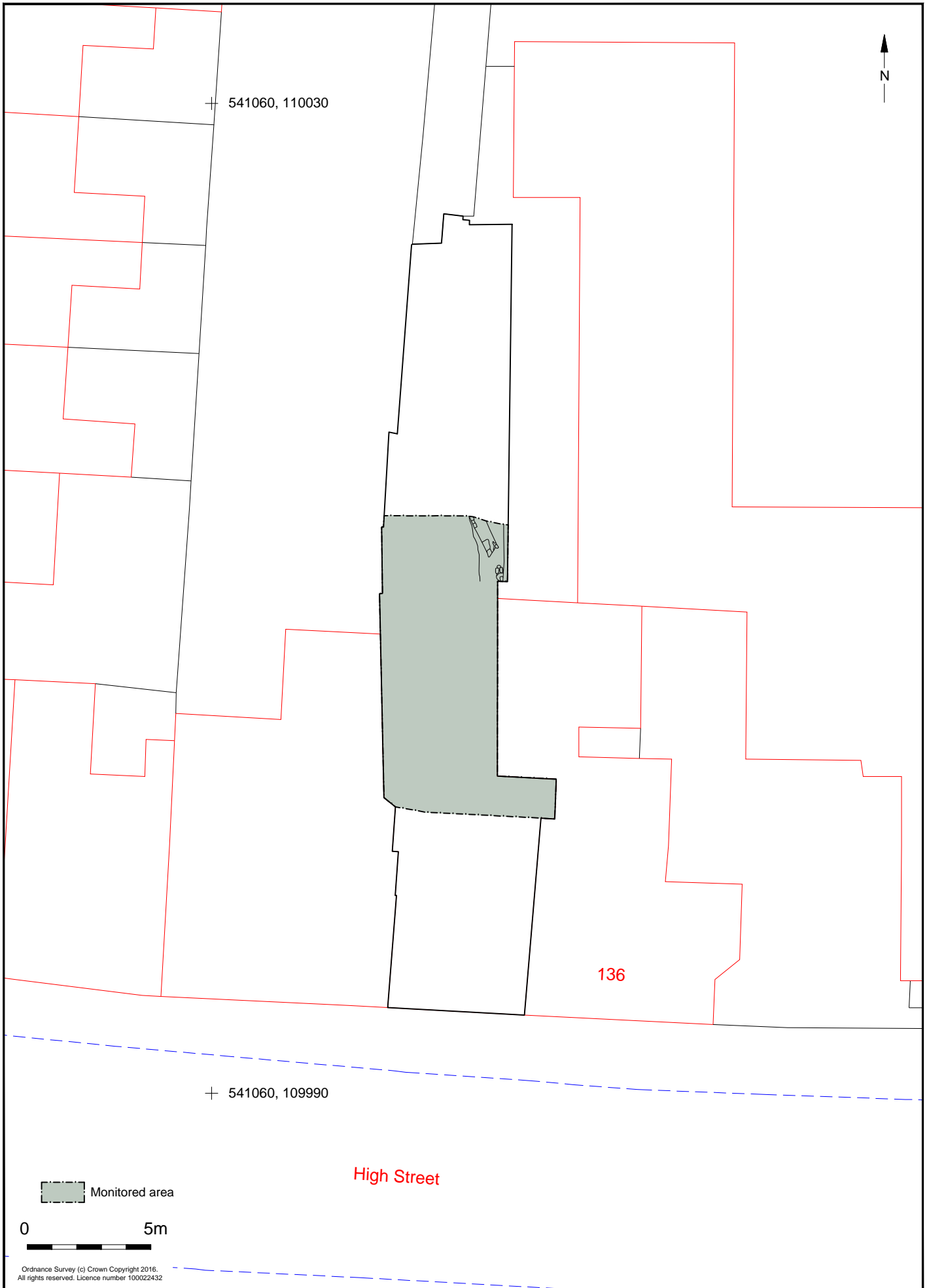
Site coordinates TQ 541075 110002 50.877339038093 0.190764659892 50 52 38 N
000 11 26 E Point

Project creators
Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator Box 9 Design Ltd.
Project design originator Box 9 Design Ltd.
Project director/manager Neil Griffin/Dan Swift
Project supervisor Catherine Douglas
Type of sponsoring/funding body Client
Physical Archive recipient Lewes Museum
Physical Contents "other"
Digital Archive recipient Lewes Museum
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available "Database","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Lewes Museum
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Manuscript","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Entered by Odile Rouard (o.rouard@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 17 January 2017



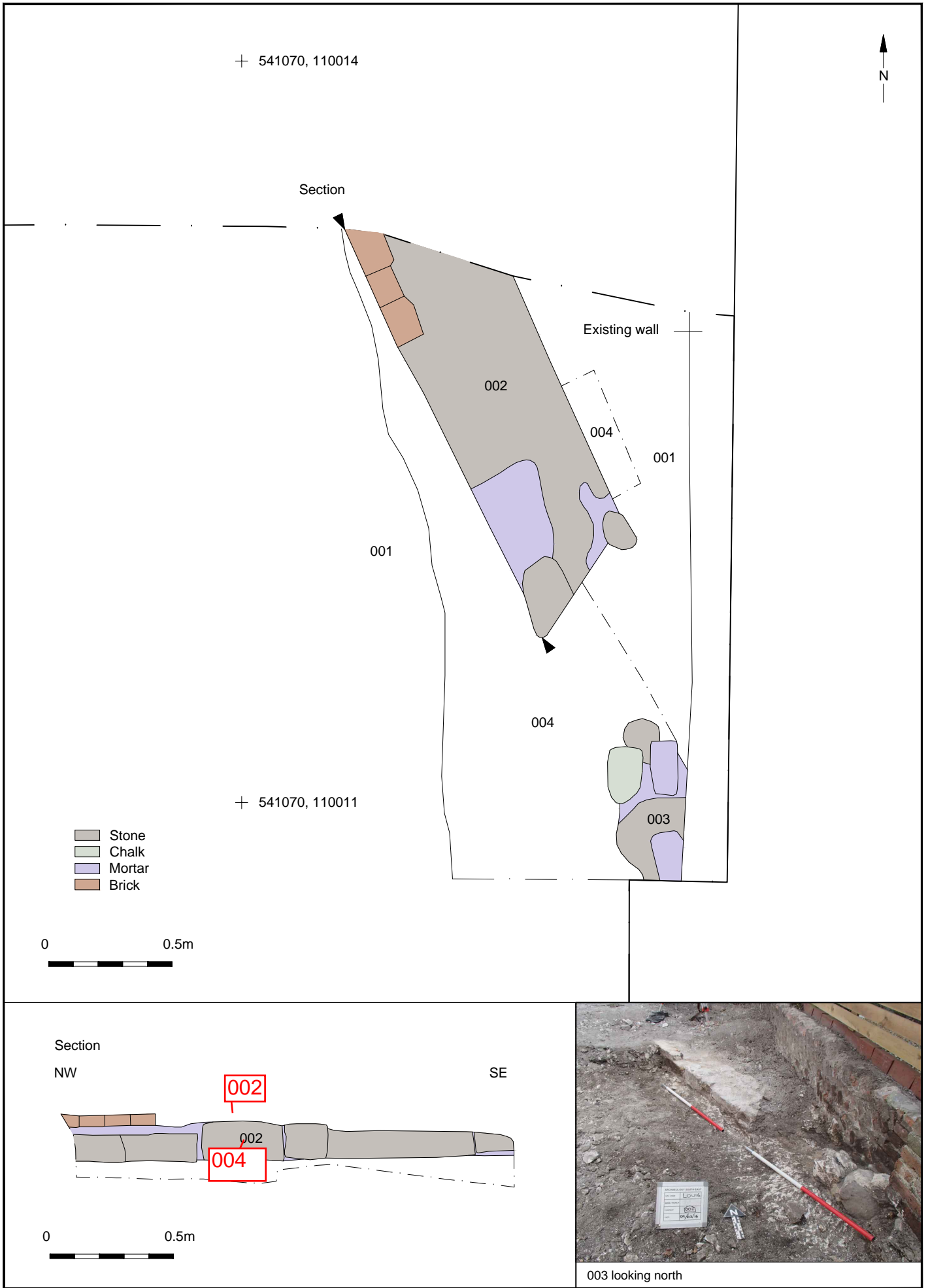
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© Archaeology South-East		135 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160247	03 - 2016	Site location and HER Data		
Report Ref: 2016199	Drawn by: NG			



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© Archaeology South-East		135 High Street, Lewes	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160247	Feb 2017	Plan of monitored area	
Report Ref: 2016199	Drawn by: JC		



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Project Ref: 160247	Feb 2017	Plan, photo and section of walls 002 and 003	
Report Ref: 2016199	Drawn by: JC		

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