

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
2a Chapel Hill, Lewes
East Sussex, BN7 2BB**

NGR: 542200 110282

Planning Ref: SDNP/16/00888/HOUS

ASE Project No: 160360

Site Code: CHL 15

ASE Report No: 2017163

OASIS id: archaeol6-289152



By Chris Russel

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Mr Michael Cooper to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a new pond and art studio at 2A Chapel Hill, Lewes. Previous archaeological work by ASE at the site consisted of a hand dug test pit in the west of the site and the monitor of hand dug test pits in the east.

Three elevations of a post-medieval cellar were revealed which contained several shallow arched alcoves and what appeared to be a square doorway. The western elevation appeared to have been partially demolished and a set of steps added. Evidence of some kind of internal structure was also noted.

Structural elements outside the cellar footprint were recorded but these were only revealed in a fragmentary way and their relationship to the warehouse/cellar is not clear.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Michael Cooper (hereafter 'the client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a garden studio at 2a Chapel Hill, Lewes, East Sussex hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 542200 110282 and its location is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

1.2 Planning consent was granted by the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) for the erection of a garden studio (SDNPA Planning Reference SDNP/16/00888/HOUS). Pre-application consultation between the client's architect and the Archaeological Advisor to the SDNPA (Greg Chuter, East Sussex County Council (hereafter 'the ESCC Archaeologist) established the archaeological potential of the site and the requirement to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in support of the planning application (ASE 2016). The results of this fieldwork justified the recommendation from the ESCC Archaeologist to the SDNPA that an archaeological watching brief condition be attached to any consent granted for the site. Accordingly, Condition 3 of the planning consent states:

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 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2016b) was prepared for an archaeological watching brief during further work at the site and all work was carried out in accordance with this document as well as Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (ClfA 2014) and the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (2015).

1.4 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017) the site lies on Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation chalk with Seaford chalk to the east and alluvium to the west. No superficial deposits are recorded.

1.5 Research Aims and Objectives

1.5.1 The overall aim of the archaeological watching brief was to record any archaeological features, deposits and artefacts that may have been impacted by the development.

1.5.2 Specific Research Aims

1.5.3 In addition, the watching brief had the potential to address the following specific research aims:

- To provide an opportunity to expose and record (within the limits of development ground works) the structural remains of cellar encountered during the excavation of the archaeological test pit and currently only partially visible above existing ground level.
- The watching brief will seek to recover more information concerning the post-medieval development of the site.

1.5.4 Scope of Report

1.5.5 The scope of this document is to report on the findings of the archaeological watching brief at the site. The work took place intermittently between the 12th of August 2016 and the 9th of February 2017.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following is mainly drawn from Griffiths et al. (2013) and is reproduced from the WSI (ASE 2016b). The start of the Baldy family's involvement in the locality can be traced to 1716, when they purchased No. 3 Chapel Hill, which was inherited by their son Thomas in 1757. Thomas Baldy (1710-1782) lived at No. 3 Malling St, from where he ran his business importing pottery and glass, specialising in Chinese goods. His business partner and sole heir was John Lambert (1715-1794), who is known to have owned No. 2 Chapel Hill from 1782 until his death: he presumably inherited it from Thomas Baldy. Baldy and Lambert had a warehouse in what are now the gardens of No. 2 Chapel Hill and No. 3 Malling Street: No. 2a Chapel Hill appears to have originally been a part of No. 2 Chapel Hill, as is evident from the 1873 Ordnance Survey map.
- 2.2 To the rear of his business premises, Thomas Baldy instituted a pleasure garden – 'Baldys Garden' – in 1746, which lay in the open ground under the shadow of the Cliff. It was a picturesque place, in deliberate contrast to the formal gardens of an earlier period, containing trees, flowers, a summer house, a bee-house, a lawn, an arbour, and seats providing fine views of the town. There was also a failed attempt to excavate a grotto into the chalk cliff which bounded the garden's rear. This 'hanging garden' was accessed via a gate towards the eastern end of Chapel Hill (adjacent to what is now no. 20), and seems to have encompassed a long plot running north-west from here to the gardens of No. 2 Chapel Hill and No. 3 Malling St. Following Thomas' death in 1782, the gardens were inherited by John Lambert and passed down by him through his family, until their last recorded mention in 1846.
- 2.3 In November 2015 Archaeology South-East (ASE) carried out a historic building record and archaeological evaluation to the rear of 2a Chapel Hill, Lewes, East Sussex (ASE 2016a). The work was requested to clarify the purpose, date and phasing of a ruined structure within the garden of the property in order to inform future planning applications. A single test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.44m, which exposed the brick-built remains of a mid-18th to mid-19th century cellar, characterised by a large number of blind alcoves which were later adapted for shelving. Part of an internal cellar wall was identified, displaying cuts within the brickwork, presumably for more shelving. There was also evidence of former beam-slots measuring c. 0.2m across, which would presumably have accommodated timbers running north-south to bear the floor above. The cellar was infilled and, by deduction therefore, demolished in c. 1900 to 1920.
- 2.4 Subsequently ASE monitored the excavation of three small test pits undertaken to help determine foundation design for the new artist studio. These identified that: at least 0.5m of made ground exists below the existing patio paving where the new studio is to be constructed; that the existing northeast retaining wall foundation is built onto chalk bedrock; and that the northwest boundary wall is built on garden soil.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

(Figure 2)

3.1 *Fieldwork Methodology*

- 3.1.1 All intrusive ground works associated with the scheme (e.g. excavations for foundation pads, pond, services connections, landscaping, etc.) were monitored at all times by an appropriately qualified archaeologist. ASE liaised closely with the main/ground works contractor to ensure that monitoring was undertaken effectively and efficiently and only at times where meaningful observations could be undertaken. Excavations were undertaken by hand due to the very limited access afforded to the rear garden of 2a Chapel Hill. All excavation carried out by the ground work contractor was undertaken with regard for the potential to encounter archaeological remains. ASE maintained close liaison with the ESCC Archaeologist to ensure that archaeological attendances are kept to a minimum and only undertaken as and when meaningful observations could be made and where there was a risk of encountering significant archaeological remains, artefacts, deposits etc. Provision was made for the attendance of an appropriately qualified historic buildings archaeologist to attend site to record and interpret further exposures of the structural remains associated with the backfilled cellar.
- 3.1.2 Where new excavations revealed archaeological remains, an opportunity was made for careful hand excavation and the collection of samples by the archaeologist in attendance taking site health and safety into account. Adequate time was made available for appropriate archaeological excavation by hand to identify and record the remains as far as possible within the limits of the works in order to extract archaeological and environmental information. All hand excavation was undertaken with due regard to the Risk Assessments and Health and Safety Plans of the ASE and the main/Principal/groundworks contractors at all times
- 3.1.3 Based on the results of the prior archaeological test pit it was anticipated that significant quantities of late post-medieval to modern artefacts would be exposed throughout ground works, particularly when excavating the new pond which principally involved the removal of early 20th century backfill within the former cellar. Spoil from the excavations was inspected by archaeologists to recover a *representative sample* of artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.1.4 The ESCC Archaeologist was kept informed of progress and findings so as to monitor the archaeological work and advise of any areas within the site where further archaeological monitoring may have been curtailed as development progressed.
- 3.1.5 All archaeological features were recorded according to standard ASE practice. Where practicable, all features were planned at 1:20 and section drawings were made at 1:10. Drawings were produced on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE. All remains were levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum. A photographic record of work at the site was compiled.

3.2 The Site Archive

- 3.2.1 ASE informed Lewes Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Lewes museum in due course. Lewes Museum does / does not give out archive accession numbers until an archive is formally submitted. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	17
Section sheets	5
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	154
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	8
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)	1 Box
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

- 3.2.2 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.
- 3.2.3 A county wide policy of selection and retention of archaeological finds is currently under review by the Sussex Archaeological Museum Group working party. Once the policy is agreed and in place, it will be implemented by Archaeology South East. The finds archive will be revised in accordance with this policy in the event that it is implemented before deposition of the archive occurs.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Test Pits Recorded 12/08/2016

- 4.1.1 A total of three test pits were excavated prior to the main phase of construction at the site. These were situated in the east of the site close to the modern property boundary.
- 4.1.2 Test Pit 1 was the western most of the three. It measured 0.56m wide by 0.69m long and was excavated to 0.56m BGL. The lowest revealed deposit was a made ground [1/003] consisting of a dark grey fine silt with frequent chalk rubble inclusions. Above this was concrete [1/002] and paving [1/001] associated with the modern garden
- 4.1.3 Test Pit 2 was excavated to the east of Test Pit 1 and adjacent to the modern boundary wall. Test Pit 2 measured 0.37m wide and 0.95m long and dug to approximately 0.40m BGL. Test Pit 2 revealed possible geological chalk [2/005] at around 0.20m BGL. Roughly hewn stone wall foundation for the eastern boundary wall [2/004] had been constructed onto this chalk. Made ground [2/003] was again noted to a depth of 0.40m with the sequence capped by concrete [2/002] and paving [2/001]. The made ground and modern garden elements are as described above.
- 4.1.4 Test Pit 3 was located in the north-east corner of the site at the intersection of the northern and eastern boundary walls. Test Pit 3 was 0.32m wide and 1.02 m long and was excavated to 0.20m BGL. This test pit revealed that the northern boundary wall was constructed atop roughly hewn stone foundations bonded by lime mortar which were noted to a depth of 0.25m BGL.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Modern Surface	Trench	Trench	0.10	
1/002	Layer	Modern Surface	Trench	Trench	0.10	
1/003	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.36+	
2/001	Layer	Modern Surface	Trench	Trench	0.10	
2/002	Layer	Modern Surface	Trench	Trench	0.10	
2/003	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.20	
2/004	Masonry	Wall Foundation	Trench	?	0.20	
2/005	Masonry	Possible Chalk Geology	Trench	Trench	-	
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	
3/002	Masonry	Wall Foundation	Trench	?	0.20	

Table 3: List of recorded contexts for Test Pits Recorded 12/08/2016

4.2 Excavations monitored 04/01/17-20/01/17

- 4.2.1 The second phase of work at the site consisted of the hand excavation of material in the west of the site to allow the construction of a new pond. These excavations took place within the footprint of a backfilled cellar which was known to be situated in this part of the site. This was executed in spits of around 0.10m and was conducted to approximately 1.20m below ground level (BGL). In addition a shallow 'U' shaped beam slot was excavated in the north-east of the site for the construction of a new art studio. This trench was 0.50m wide and approximately 0.20m deep.
- 4.2.2 Three elevations of the aforementioned cellar were revealed by the excavations. The largest section revealed was the south facing elevation. This was constructed of red brick lain in stretcher bond and bonded with a light grey lime mortar. This elevation contained six arched alcoves of varying width (0.55 being the narrowest and 0.80 the widest). These alcoves were all recessed by 0.30m and all contained niches cut into the brick probably to accommodate shelving. The alcoves were backed by red brick lain in a mixture of stretcher and rat trap bond and bonded with the same lime mortar as the rest of the structure. The five eastern most arches retained fragments of a paint or whitewash coating. The western end of this elevation appeared to have been demolished and repaired or remodelled using a mixture of red brick and chalk blocks. The full height of the elevation was not revealed.
- 4.2.3 The west facing elevation of the cellar [106] was 2.75m long and revealed to a height of 1.2m. It was constructed of red brick lain in stretcher bond and contained three alcoves, a large central one flanked by two which were narrower. These alcoves were also recessed by 0.30m and backed in a mixture of stretcher and rat trap bonds. All three alcoves retained traces of whitewash or paint within which were 'shadows' of a secondary structure or framework now removed. All three arches contained niches for shelving.
- 4.2.4 The north facing elevation [105] was only partially revealed and was constructed of red brick lain in stretcher bond. One narrow arch was revealed backed by red brick lain in rat trap bond and containing shelf niches. Traces of whitewash were evident. The north facing elevation also contained a sub square alcove or opening, possibly a blocked doorway or set of stairs. This had been partially in-filled by a recent phase of brickwork [104] which had plastic sheeting bonded into it. The excavations here did not reveal the full elevation which was almost certainly much longer.
- 4.2.5 No upstanding wall was present in the west of the excavated area although structural elements [107] were present. A much truncated brick wall was noted running north-west to south-east with un-mortared brick and tile lain atop possibly to form a set of steps.
- 4.2.6 Two further structural elements were noted outside of the cellar footprint in beam slot excavations in the east of the site. The first of these was seen to the east of cellar wall [106]. This consisted of a small section of chalk block wall foundation [109] bonded with lime mortar and seen to a maximum width of 0.31m. This short section of wall appeared to run north-west to south-east and was in close physical association with a short section of brickwork although it was not entirely clear if they were related structurally. A second section of chalk

block wall foundation bonded with lime mortar [110] was revealed to the south-east of this. This wall was 0.43m wide and on a south-west to north-east course.

- 4.2.7 Three distinct deposits were noted during this phase of work. The earliest being friable light grey fine silt [102] with a maximum depth of 0.13m. This was overlain by made ground [101] consisting of dark grey sandy silt with a maximum depth of 0.15m. The sequence was capped by dark grey sand silt garden soil [100] with a maximum depth of 0.80m

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
100	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.80	6.60
101	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.15	6.20
102	Layer	Lower Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.13	6.05
103	Masonry	Modern Garden Wall	Trench	-	-	-
104	Masonry	Later Element Within [105]	0.22	-	0.70	
105	Masonry	North Facing Elevation of Cellar	3.0	?	1.10+	6.84
106	Masonry	West facing Elevation of Cellar	2.75	?	1.2	6.80
107	Masonry	Masonry in West of Trench	2.0	?	?	6.34
108	Masonry	South Facing Elevation of Cellar	7.1	0.40	1.2	6.80
109	Masonry	Chalk Block Wall Foundation	0.50	0.31	0.20	6.84
110	Masonry	Chalk Block Wall Foundation	0.50	0.43	0.20	6.84

Table 4: List of recorded contexts 04/01/2017-20/01/2017

4.3 Excavations monitored 03/02/2017-09/02/2017

- 4.3.1 The works monitored on this date consisted of a single hand-dug trench excavated for new services which ran from the south-western corner of the new studio footprint in a south westerly direction towards the present dwelling. This trench was approximately 0.35m wide and dug to around 1.0m BGL.
- 4.3.2 Three deposits were recorded during the excavations. The lowest deposit observed consisted of a friable, mid brown grey fine clay silt with common CBM fragment inclusions [115]. This was overlain by friable mid grey fine silt with frequent chalk fragment inclusions [114] which was noted to a maximum depth of 0.10m. The uppermost layer noted within the trench was a dark brown grey topsoil [113].
- 4.3.3 Two further walls were recorded in the south-west of the trench. Both these walls were seen to run north-west to south-east. Wall [111] was a single brick wide and constructed using stretcher bond which was bonded by a light grey lime mortar. The pointing on the east facing elevation of the wall had not been dressed suggesting that it was either never meant to be seen or had been constructed up against the above described deposits in order to retain them. The second wall [112] was constructed on the west facing elevation of [111] of red brick and butted up against both the existing out building and wall [111]. Wall [112] was only one brick wide and was almost certainly part of the set of extant steps leading up to the garden of the modern property.
- 4.3.4 Two further deposits were revealed in this later phase of works. The first was a dark grey garden soil [116] revealed upon the removal of a paved surface in the upper step of the current day garden. The second [117] which consisted of a dark grey fine clay silt with common flint inclusions that was located close to the current residence.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
111	Masonry	Red Brick Wall	0.50	0.26	0.90	6.75
112	Masonry	Modern Wall	0.50	0.26	0.25	6.60
113	Layer	Garden Soil	Trench	Trench	0.50	6.75
114	Layer	Chalk Rich Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.10	6.26
115	Layer	Lowest Pipe Trench Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.30	5.95
116	Layer	Garden Soil	2.6	1.9	-	5.95
117	Layer	Flint Rich Deposit	6.7	2.6	-	5.95

Table 5: List of recorded contexts 03/02/2017-09/02/2017

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 6). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
100	35	583	3	918			15	175	8	26	8	334	4	71	10	588
101			8	5157												
104					1	3663										
107			2	2043	1	3664										
111			1	1213												
Total	33	564	14	9331	2	7327	15	175	8	26	8	334	4	71	10	588

Table 6: Finds quantification

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered 33 sherds of pottery, weighing 564g all being recovered from overburden context [100]. The material has been fully listed in Table 7 as part of the visible archive.
- 5.2.2 The two earliest sherds consist of local glazed red earthenware and English tin-glazed earthenware, both of which are best placed in the 17th century. Although somewhat isolated neither sherd is heavily abraded. With the exception of the creamware, which probably belongs to the beginning of the 19th century, the remaining pottery is likely to post-date c. 1830, with an emphasis in the second half of the century. The assemblage is too small to comment on reliably but there is nothing that suggests anything other than a low/middle class domestic source.
- 5.2.3 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed, from an open context and of types well known of in Lewes. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and is recommended dispersal rather than long-term curation in a museum. It is believed the material will be retained by the owner.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments (inc estimated no. of vessels)
100	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	14g	Pipkin x1 (green glaze internally), handle scar
100	Tin-glazed ware	EPM	1	20g	Plate/charger x1 (blue concentric lines)
100	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	3	126g	Bowl x1 (clear glaze internally, round bead rim), uncertain forms x2 (cl gl int)
100	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	126g	Drain/water pipe x1 (collared)
100	English stoneware	LPM	1	66g	Bottle x1 (large. Grey Bristol glaze)
100	Yellow ware	LPM	1	14g	Oven dish x1 (simple rim)
100	Creamware	LPM	2	6g	Jug x1 (banded0. Pale/late
100	Refined redware	LPM	1	6g	Uncertain form x1 (white slip internally and white slipped band externally, the latter with sgraffito line decoration. Glazed all over
100	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	10	74g	Plates x8 (foliage, willow pattern, sheep, ruin designs), hollow ware x2 (foliage design)
100	Purple transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	4g	Hollow ware x1 (bird & foliage)
100	Refined whiteware (plain)	LPM	6	80g	Plate x1, preserve jar x1, bowl x1
100	Refined whiteware (industrial slip)	LPM	2	8g	Uncertain form x2 (x1 mocha, x1 blue external slips)
100	Majolica	LPM	2	16g	Jug x1 (yellow glaze internally, red-brown externally), uncertain form x1 (moulded leaf externally, green glaze all over
100	English porcelain	LPM	1	4g	Perforated dish x1 (yellow tinged)

Table 7: Pottery assemblage (EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.3.1 Nineteen pieces of ceramic building material weighing a total of 9358g were hand collected from two regular contexts: [100] and [101]; and two standing structures: [107] and [111]. A range of material was collected, including bricks, roof tile and various mortar and cement fragments, but nothing in the assemblage is likely to date before the mid-late 19th century. A lot of the bricks and brick fragments were fully vitrified and reduced which meant their fabric type could not be assessed. Fabric descriptions as identified for the non-vitrified material are shown in Table 8.

5.3.2 Bricks were collected from all four contexts, and a variety of fabrics and forms were represented. Examples of brick pieces in each fabric type were recovered from [101]; the two B1 bricks were both fairly small and noticeably thin bricks, with dimensions of ?? x 113-115 x 50-56mm. One was over-fired and close to vitrification, and had a large quantity of cement attached to one face, indicating a date for that context of at least the late-19th century. The fine lime mortar attached to the B2 brick from the same context is also typical of the Victorian

period, and the B4 paving brick, also from [101], looked late in date and is very unlikely to date before 1800.

- 5.3.3 The single brick in fabric B3 collected from [101] was nearly complete, with measurable dimensions of ?? x 78 x 36mm. There were remnants of lime mortar on all surfaces with the exception of one stretcher. The size of this brick is unusually small for a later post-medieval date and may represent earlier dating material.

Fabric	Description
T1	Mid-orange fabric with moderate red ferrous pellets and sparse sugary translucent quartz up to 1mm.
T2	Dense and fine orange fabric with cream silty streaks and deposits and sparse ferrous pellets.
B1	Orange fabric with moderate unsorted sugary quartz and iron-rich inclusions. Sparse cream and red silty deposits up to 6mm.
B2	Similar to B1 but finer, with cream silty marbling and iron-rich pellets up to ~4mm.
B3	Dense red fabric with moderate quantity of medium quartz and sparse white inclusions.
B4	Dense and micaceous mid-orange fabric with moderate medium quartz and sparse coarse iron rich inclusions.

Table 8: CBM fabric descriptions for 2a Chapel Hill

- 5.3.4 Another small fragment of B2 brick was collected from [100], but the more substantial brick piece from this context and also a fragment of curving roof tile were both vitrified and reduced. The tile could either be a piece of ridge or pantile; the brick piece had some grey, charcoal flecked mortar adhering to a broken edge. Additional to the brick and tile, some loose white plaster and fragments of cement wall render were found in [100], the cement indicating a date within the 20th century.
- 5.3.5 The brick pieces taken from standing structures [107] and [111] were both fully vitrified. The fine off-white, yellowish mortar on the half brick from [111] – the only CBM sampled from this structure – is indicative of a c.19th century date. The partial vitrified and reduced brick from [107] appeared to have been used as a paver as its upper surface was worn smooth, but there was no original mortar still attached. The piece of T2 roof tile recovered from the same context had a large quantity of lime mortar attached to one surface, presumably the down facing side as on top of the mortar was a thin layer of mixed fragments of pebble and CBM that would be the aggregate element of hard core. There were also thin traces of a cement-like material on the ‘upper’ surface of the tile.
- 5.3.6 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms before being discarded. 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).

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 A total of eight clay tobacco pipe fragments (weight 25g) were recovered during the watching brief, all from [100]. Included is a bowl fragment dating to c. 1850-80 with relief decorated seams (RF <1>). A straight cut mouthpiece of probable 18th-century date was also found as well as six plain stem fragments, the earliest of which dates to c. 1640-80, but which includes 18th- and 19th-century pieces as well.

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A small assemblage comprising eight fragments of glass (weight 334g) was recovered from context [100]. Bottle fragments are all in aqua glass, representing four different bottles all dating to the second half of the 19th century. Included is the base from a circular-sectioned, probable mineral water bottle with embossing F&G beneath it. A neck fragment as well as two fragments from two different square-sectioned bottles were also recovered, the largest of which has "54" embossed beneath the base. Two colourless window pane fragments (measuring 1.31 and 1.62mm thick) dating to the 19th century are also included.
- 5.5.2 In addition two shards (18g) of milk glass were recovered from context [100] though the vessel form is uncertain. The same deposit also produced a vulcanite internal screw stopper from a beer bottle (16g). The stopper (diameter 30mm) is embossed 'Southdown & East Grinstead Breweries Ltd' and can be placed between c. 1895 and 1920.

5.6 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 A sample of stone was taken from context [107] (3658g). The sample consists of a 55mm thick paving slab with notable wear on its upper face. The slab is of Purbeck stone (a slightly fossiliferous hard grey limestone).
- 5.6.2 The stone is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis but will be passed back to the owner.

5.7 The Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

- 5.7.1 A small assemblage of animal bone containing 14 fragments weighing 175g was recovered during the watching brief. The bone was hand-collected from one context; [100] and is in a good state of preservation with minimal signs of surface erosion present. No complete bones are present within the assemblage.
- 5.7.2 Context [100] produced a range of animal bones including a distal cattle metatarsal fragment, a distal sheep/goat humerus, a proximal sheep/goat femur, a juvenile sheep/goat tibia shaft fragment and a juvenile sheep/goat proximal ulna fragment. A large mammal rib fragment, two medium mammal long bone fragments, two medium mammal radius shaft fragments, two large mammal vertebrae fragments, a medium mammal vertebrae fragment and a fragment of bird bone were also present.
- 5.7.3 Evidence of butchery was noted in five of the faunal specimens. Cut marks

were observed on one of the large mammal vertebrae fragments. The cattle metatarsal, sheep/goat femur and humerus and the large mammal rib fragment all showed signs of saw marks. This type of butchery suggests that carcass portioning occurred in the area, and the bone is most likely that of domestic refuse.

- 5.7.4 Canid gnawing was observed in the juvenile sheep/goat ulna fragment, which suggests that faunal remains may have been accessible once discarded. No evidence of burning, non-metric traits or pathology was observed.

5.8 The Shell by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 A total of 10 oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) valves (weight 588g) were recovered from [100]. Included are five left and five right valves, some of which display evidence of severe parasitic infestation.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 The archaeological watching brief recorded ten structural/architectural features and eight deposits across the monitored area all of which were post medieval in origin.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 Deposit survival on site appeared good although the deposits observed were obviously relatively recent in origin. Areas within the cellar footprint had been disturbed by recent archaeological activity and by the construction of a modern pond at the eastern end. Full excavation of the recorded deposits did not occur in any part of the site.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 6.3.1 The structural elements relating to the warehouse cellar make up the earliest archaeological phase at the site. The revealed elevations were constructed of red brick with a series of arched recesses of varying size. These recessed arches contained niches with cuts scored for shelving. The dimensions of these alcoves suggest that they were used for display rather than bulk storage. A square recess was noted in the north facing elevation of the structure which may have been for access from outside or possibly into another subterranean room. This doorway had been altered very recently.
- 6.3.2 At some point during its use the cellar was altered in the west. Some kind of demolition of the east facing appears to have taken place and a surface or steps was constructed here. It is possible that property boundary changes rendered the doorway noted in the north facing elevation unusable and a new access was constructed in the west.
- 6.3.3 During its lifetime an internal structure or framework (presumably of wood) was built within the cellar and was still in place when the walls were whitewashed or painted. The overlying warehouse was then demolished and the cellar back filled with the made ground deposits noted during the watching brief. The majority of the collected finds came from this back fill which contained a mixture of building material and domestic refuse.
- 6.3.4 The two chalk block foundations noted in the east could not be accurately dated and were therefore difficult to place within the stratigraphic sequence. Although they appeared similar in construction there was no evidence that they were contemporary.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

6.4.1 The site specific research aims are as follows:

- *To provide an opportunity to expose and record (within the limits of development ground works) the structural remains of cellar encountered during the excavation of the archaeological test pit and currently only partially visible above existing ground level.*
- *The watching brief will seek to recover more information concerning the post-medieval development of the site.*

6.4.2 The watching brief at 2a Chapel Hill, Lewes successfully recorded structural remains of the warehouse cellar to the depth of the contractor's limit of excavation. Further structural elements were noted to the east of the cellar but these were only minimally revealed and it was not clear how they related to the adjacent cellar.

6.4.3 Partial demolition of the western elevation and the possible addition of a set of steps hint at a change of access to the cellar and there is evidence of internal structures within it. These details have not previously been recorded and add to the understanding of the development of the site.

6.5 Updated Research Agenda

6.5.1 Evidence of structural change to the cellar was noted but it was unclear if this was related to boundary change or to change of use.

6.5.2 Evidence of internal secondary structures was found, but it was not possible to discern the nature and use of these.

6.5.3 Other structural features were found in the east of the site, but it was not clear how these relate to the adjacent cellar.

6.6 Conclusions

6.6.1 The watching brief at 2A Chapel Hill Lewes successfully revealed and recorded structural elements of the post medieval cellar known to be located at the property. Evidence of a change of access was noted along with evidence for internal structures. Structural elements were revealed outside the cellar footprint but it was unclear how these functioned in relation to the cellar.

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HER Summary

Site code	CHL 15					
Project code	160360					
Planning reference	SDNP/16/00888/HOUS					
Site address	2A Chapel Hill, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 2BB					
District/Borough	Lewes					
NGR (12 figures)	542200 110282					
Geology	Lewes Nodular Chalk					
Fieldwork type			WB			
Date of fieldwork						
Sponsor/client	Mr Michael Cooper					
Project manager	Neil Griffin					
Project supervisor	Chris Russel					
Period summary						
				Post-Medieval		
Project summary	<p>Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Mr Michael Cooper to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a new pond and art studio at 2A Chapel Hill, Lewes. Previous archaeological work by ASE at the site consisted of a hand dug test pit in the west of the site and the monitor of hand dug test pits in the east. Three elevations of a post-medieval cellar were revealed which contained several shallow arched alcoves and what appeared to be a square doorway. The western elevation appeared to have been partially demolished and a set of steps added. Evidence of some kind of internal structure was also noted. Structural elements outside the cellar footprint were recorded but these were only revealed in a fragmentary way and their relationship to the warehouse/cellar was not clear.</p>					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-289152

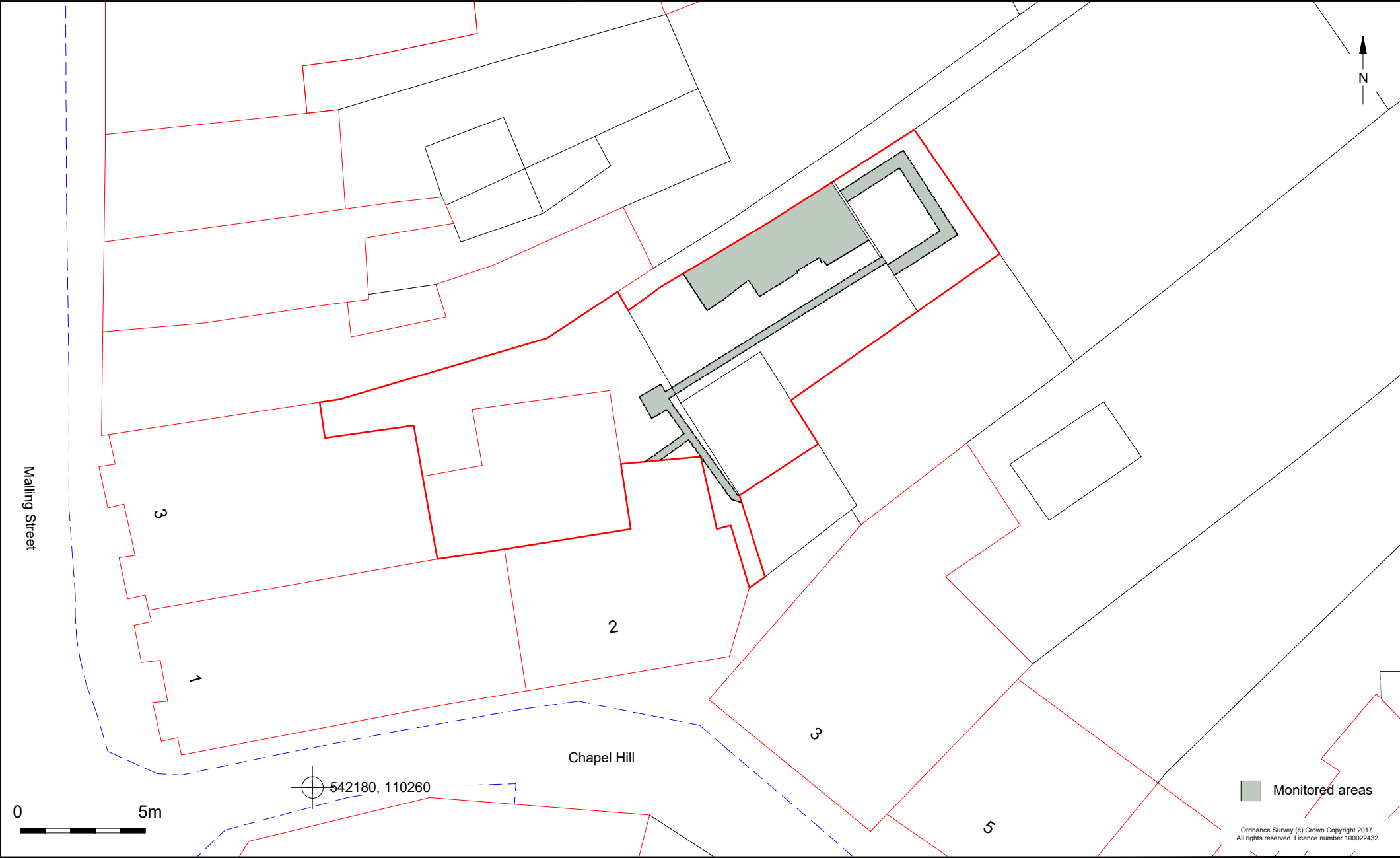
Project details

Project name	An archaeological watching brief at 2A Chapel Hill, Lewes
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Mr Michael Cooper to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a new pond and art studio at 2A Chapel Hill, Lewes. Previous archaeological work by ASE at the site consisted of a hand dug test pit in the west of the site and the monitor of hand dug test pits in the east. Three elevations of a post-medieval cellar were revealed which contained several shallow arched alcoves and what appeared to be a square doorway. The western elevation appeared to have been partially demolished and a set of steps added. Evidence of some kind of internal structure was also noted. Structural elements outside the cellar footprint were recorded but these were only revealed in a fragmentary way and their relationship to the warehouse/cellar was not clear.
Project dates	Start: 12-08-2016 End: 09-02-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CHL 15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	160268 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	National Park
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	CELLAR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES LEWES 2A Chapel Hill Lewes
Postcode	BN7 2BB
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 542200 110282 50.877560574515 0.192374503027 50 52 39 N 000 11 32 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Mr Michael Cooper

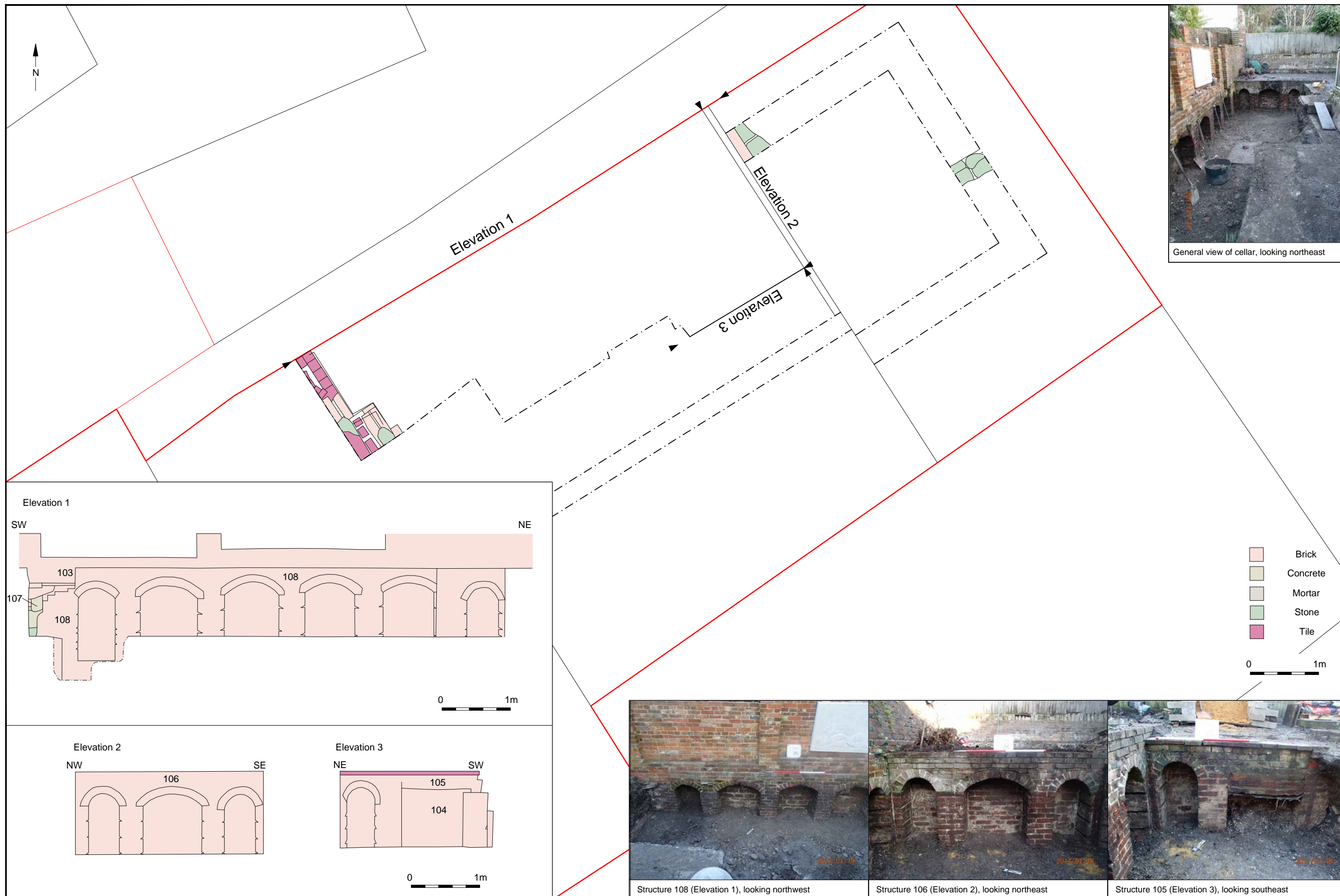
Project design originator	AMEC
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Chris Russel
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 2a Chapel Hill, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 2BB
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Russel, C
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2017163
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© Archaeology South-East		2a Chapel Hill, Lewes, East Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160360	July 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017163	Drawn by: NH		



© Archaeology South-East		2a Chapel Hill, Lewes, East Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160360	July 2017	T [] a i ^ a A ^ a A	
Report Ref: 2017163	ALR/NH		



General view of cellar, looking northeast

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