

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND  
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT  
21 HIGH STREET, LEWES, EAST SUSSEX**

**NGR: 541745 110133  
(TQ 41745 10133)**

**Planning Reference: SDNP/13/01188/FUL  
ASE Project No: 6969  
Site Code: LHS10  
ASE Report No: 2017419  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-298669  
Archive repository: Lewes Castle and Museums**



**By Tom Munnery**

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## **Abstract**

*This report presents the results of archaeological investigations, monitoring and historic building recording carried out by Archaeology South-East on land to rear of 21 High Street, Lewes between 2010 and 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by Natterjack Construction in advance of redevelopment of the land for housing.*

*The work uncovered limited evidence of refuse pitting and quarrying from the early medieval period until the early post-medieval period. In around AD1723 a vaulted cellar was constructed along with a two storey building directly above. Documentary evidence suggests that this was built for and funded by wine merchant Joel Paine. During the late 18<sup>th</sup> century additions were made to the north of the building, enlarging it by some third. The building was demolished between 1910 and 1938 when the area was turned into garden and a smaller northern building was erected.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location**

- 1.1.1 The site consists of a small parcel of land between Broomans lane to the south and the High Street to the north and sits partly within Fullers Yard in Lewes, East Sussex (NGR 541745 110133; Figure 1). The site was split into two levels; the lower eastern portion was formerly a car park and the western higher portion a garden for the property fronting the High Street.
- 1.1.2 The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) defining the medieval and post-medieval core of Lewes and also within the South Downs National Park.
- 1.1.3 Lewes is built on an east-trending chalk spur ridge defining the western end of a narrow gap within the South Downs scarp. The River Ouse flows through this gap, producing a location of great strategic value and an early crossing point. The site occupies the south-eastern slope of the ridge, extending from the crest of the ridge on School Hill down to the edge of the former floodplain of the Winterbourne, a minor tributary valley (now largely culverted) separating the historic borough of Lewes proper from the former historic borough of Southover.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The site itself is situated on a slope from northwest to the southeast, although this was not readily evident during the works because of the small size of the site and its artificially split levels.
- 1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS Sheet 319: *Lewes*), the underlying geology of the site comprises undivided Upper and Middle Chalk. The site is situated on a spur of chalk projecting, from the west, into the Ouse Valley. In combination with the South Malling spur which projects from the Caburn Massive to the north east, the chalk topography forms a constriction of the Ouse flood plain which has led to the development of a deeply incised valley flanked by substantial river cliffs on both sides of the valley. While these are degraded through colluvial action on the east side of the river, they remain near vertical on parts of the eastern bank.
- 1.2.3 The site sits on Cretaceous Upper Chalk overlain by undifferentiated Head deposits. To the south the flank of the hill is dissected by the valley of the Lewes Winterbourne, a seasonal stream fed by variations in the chalk aquifer.

### **1.3 Scope of the Project**

- 1.3.1 Planning permission for the construction of residential dwellings with car-parking and services was granted consent by the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNP/13/01188/FUL). A condition of the planning required that:

*14. No development shall take place within the area indicated (this would be the area of archaeological interest) until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has/have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been*

*submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and carried out in accordance with that approval.*

*Reason: To comply with National Policy Guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.*

*15. The development hereby permitted shall not be brought into use until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment (including provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition) has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition [1] to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority, in consultation with the County 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*

*20. Before the development hereby approved is commenced on site, a full photographic record of the vault, and the building known as the chaise house and stable, shall be carried out and a report documenting the details shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and approved in writing.*

*Reason: To record the historic form and character of the buildings and structures having regard to Policy H02 of the Lewes District Local Plan and to comply with National Policy Guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.*

- 1.3.2 In accordance with this Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Natterjack Construction Ltd to undertake the archaeological watching brief and historic building recording project.
- 1.3.3 The proposed development detailed extensive impacts on the archaeological resource, particularly to the rear of 21 High Street and, following consultation with Greg Chuter, County Archaeologist East Sussex County Council, a methodology and programme of work for the excavation was laid out in a Written Scheme of Investigation for the watching brief and historic building recording (WSI; ASE 2014)
- 1.3.4 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE between November 2015 and May 2017. The watching brief was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Neil Griffin and directed by Suzie Westall with auxiliary supervision from Naomi Humphreys, Kristina Krawiec, Tom Munnery, Hayley Nicholls, Odile Rouard, Chris Russel, Simon Stevens and Gary Webster.



## **1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work**

- 1.4.1 Initially, a desk-based assessment report was commissioned by John D Clarke and Partners during May 2007 (Short, J. 2007; ASE project 2918).
- 1.4.2 An evaluation, above the vault, was then commissioned by John D Clarke Architects during October 2010 (Porteus, S. 2010a; ASE project 4539; ASE report No. 2010166).
- 1.4.3 A preliminary building survey followed and was commissioned by John D Clarke Architects during October 2010 (Porteus, S. 2010b; ASE project 4607; ASE Report No. 2010192). This comprised an accurate total station survey of the entrance tunnel, and a less accurate survey of the main chamber by digital measurement of the internal dimensions. Graffiti was observed dating back to 1723.
- 1.4.4 Three additional test-pits were then commissioned by Steamer Trading Limited during December 2011 and hand-excavated under archaeological control against the western boundary wall for structural engineering purposes. These were reported on in the following Heritage Statement (James, R, & Short, J, 2012; ASE project: 4607; ASE report no. 2011295). One undated pit and a few other pits of varying date were observed during these works.
- 1.4.5 Following the adoption of the vault as a listed building, a Heritage Statement was commissioned by John D Clarke Architects May 2012. This was an update of the earlier desk-based assessment report (Short, J. 2007; ASE project 2918), incorporating the results of three subsequent phases of fieldwork and with an additional impact assessment section. Essentially it is a Heritage Statement that relates directly to the updated planning application rather than being a more general background document and considers the subsequent work on the site (James, R, & Short, J, 2012; ASE project: 4607; ASE report no. 2011295).
- 1.4.6 A single additional hand-dug trial pit was commissioned by John D Clarke Architects in October 2012 to evaluate the car park which had not previously been accessible as the buildings were still in use. (Stephenson, P. 2012; ASE project 5686; ASE report No. 2012195).
- 1.4.7 An English Heritage Level 3 Building recording of the 'Chaise House' and 'Stable' buildings within the yard was commissioned by Natterjack Construction Ltd in November 2014 in order to make a record of these buildings that were to be demolished as part of the overall development and fulfil part of the planning condition. (Samuels, H. 2014; ASE project 6969, ASE report no: 2014397).
- 1.4.8 A laser scan of the vault interior to record the masonry and graffiti in detail was undertaken in December 2014. (JD Rogers Ltd. 2015; ASE project 6969).
- 1.4.9 Two hand-dug test pits were excavated by archaeologists at Natterjack Construction Ltd's request inside the vault in March 2015. These were to establish where the base of the vault walls sat for the Structural Engineer's (HOP) proposes. One identified a large medieval pit that had been arched over during the vault construction as a means of spanning a soft spot. These are as yet unreported upon but are in the present report.

- 1.4.10 An updated heritage statement was commissioned by John D Clarke Architects in May 2015. This report represents an update of the earlier desk-based assessment report, incorporating the results of six subsequent phases of fieldwork and with an additional impact assessment section. (James, R. & Short, J. 2015; ASE report no. 2015181).
- 1.4.11 A photographic survey and analysis of the graffiti within the vault was commissioned by Natterjack Construction Ltd in September 2016. This was to support the laser scan. (Curtis, C. 2016; ASE project 6969; ASE Report no. 2016004).
- 1.4.12 Finally, a watching brief during ground works and construction was commissioned by TSA Brighton Ltd during November 2015 to May 2017 (ASE project 6969). This is reported on in this document.

## **1.5 Archaeological methodology (Figures 2 and 3)**

- 1.5.1 The archaeological fieldwork detailed in 1.4 above was undertaken over a period of 10 years and the methodology for each of the five elements of work differed. These are described in the various Written Schemes of Investigation (ASE 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014).
- 1.5.2 The first phase comprised the excavation of two archaeological trenches above the vault. The specific methodology for this element of work is described in the report which is included as an appendix at the back of this report. (Porteus, S. 2010a).
- 1.5.3 Secondly, three test-pits were hand-excavated under archaeological control against the western boundary wall (James, R, & Short, J, 2012).
- 1.5.4 Following this, a single additional hand-dug trial pit in the car park was excavated (Stephenson, P, 2012).
- 1.5.5 Next, two archaeological test pits were hand-excavated within the floor of the vault in the western part of the site. As yet unreported on. These test-pits were located within the vault and were excavated by hand by archaeologists to depths of 0.90m and measured c1m x 1m.

### *The Watching Brief*

- 1.5.6 The watching brief initially entailed observations during the excavation of a number of postholes for the erection of a site boundary fence. These were hand dug by the contractor on site and recorded after the event by a qualified archaeologist.
- 1.5.7 The next phase of work involved the machine stripping of two areas, one the higher ground above and beside the vault and a second in the lower area within the car park. These were reduced using a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The area of the car park also had a layer of tarmac removed prior to the reduction. Mechanical excavation in this area was undertaken under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Excavation was carried out to a level where archaeological deposits were encountered and care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features or deposits. The resultant surfaces

were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology.

- 1.5.8 This pre-excavation plan was made available in Autocad and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in consultation with the supervisors.
- 1.5.9 Sondages (SD1 to SD7) were excavated through deposits in order to try to determine their form and any features found as a consequence were excavated and recorded.
- 1.5.10 After this stage of work, piling operations were undertaken by the contractor. This work was not monitored, but once the concrete in the piles had set, excavation for the pile caps around them was monitored. This excavation was undertaken by machine fitted with a 0.30m or 0.50m wide ditching bucket. Archaeologists were present for the excavation of most of these, but observations were difficult for the others as loose crush from the newly created pile mat often obscured any archaeological deposits. Because of the narrow nature of the excavations, it was not possible to create any plans of this stage of work. However, any sections containing archaeological horizons were recorded.
- 1.5.11 The next stage of work comprised the excavation of trenches for ground beams to join the piles. These were excavated using a machine fitted with a 0.50m toothless bucket. Observation of these was undertaken by a qualified archaeologist and plans and sections of archaeological material recorded as required.
- 1.5.12 A deep bore soakaway that revealed a number of medieval features was also monitored and a second chalk vault was found when its access was identified by lifting a manhole cover in the car park. Although not part of the work a few photos were taken (Figure 10).
- 1.5.13 The final stage of work involved the monitoring of a breach from ground level through the vault ceiling below. This was work undertaken by hand by the contractors and was observed by a qualified archaeologist in order to record the thickness of the chalk blockwork.

#### *Recording*

- 1.5.10 All work was carried out in line with the Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post-Excavation Work in East Sussex (ESCC 2003), the Sussex Archaeology Standards (ESCC, MDC, ESCC 2017) and in line with the various Written Schemes of Investigation (ASE 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014).
- 1.5.11 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:
  - pits were initially excavated to safe depths (generally 1.2m) and fully recorded. Samples of pits were subsequently mechanically excavated to facilitate further collection of artefacts.
  - postholes were fully excavated ensuring that all relationships were investigated.

- for layers a decision on-site was made as to the extent that they were excavated. The factors governing the judgement included the possibility that they masked earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and to meet the project aims.
- Consideration was given to employing the single context recording system if remains are sufficiently complicated.
- Standing remains were cleaned and recorded and attempts made to determine relationships between them.

1.5.12 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.

1.5.13 A digital photographic record of all features was maintained.

1.5.14 Finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

#### *Environmental Sampling Strategy*

1.5.15 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts such as well-sealed features.

1.5.16 A standard bulk sample size of 40litres was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

## **1.6 Organisation of the Report**

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.6.3 Where possible the results from the evaluation(s) have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1.1 *Prehistoric*

2.1.2 Lewes is situated on a prominent chalk spur jutting out into the Ouse valley at the point where the river passes through a narrow gap in the South Downs. Evidence for early prehistoric activity 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). The lack of significant archaeological evidence for this period is partly an illusion: the lower valley sides are likely to have been valued by early hunting communities exploiting a variety of riverine, marshland and woodland resources, but much of the evidence for this activity is likely to have been buried by subsequent millennia of alluviation, supplemented by more recent episodes of land reclamation.

2.1.3 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).

### 2.1.3 *Romano-British*

2.1.4 No significant evidence for Romano-British settlement has yet been discovered within the town, although there is some evidence for burials along the ridge. A good deal of Romano-British artefactual evidence has however been found in Lewes and tile fragments from the southern slope of the town are suggestive of buildings in the area. Some of the material also suggests ritual activity, 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 identification has long been abandoned. Evidence of a Roman period field-system has been found at the Lewes Residential Site (*ibid*).

### 2.1.5 *Anglo-Saxon*

2.1.6 Archaeological evidence of Early and mid-Saxon settlement in Lewes is limited to the finding of a throwing axe, a seax (short sword) found beneath the High Street in 1899, and two pagan cemeteries on the edge of the town, although some residual 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century pottery was also found within a medieval ditch on the western edge of the Lewes House site (Griffin 2005). In the later Saxon period, Lewes was established as a burh, a fortress established by Alfred the Great in 878-9 as a defence against Danish raiders, the defences and street pattern of which influenced the layout of the later town; excavations by ASE at Baxters Printworks located a large ditch on the west side of St Nicholas Lane

which has been interpreted as the eastern (and previously unlocated) defensive ditch for the burh) (Stevens 2008, Swift in prep).

2.1.7 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 town has produced evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation, with pottery recovered from various sites (Swift, in prep). St John sub Castro appears to have developed as a minster or mother-church 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.

#### 2.1.8 *Medieval*

2.1.9 Lewes was recorded in Domesday Book as a borough, containing 127 demesne burgage tenements (i.e. belonging directly to the lord of the manor), with a further 258 burgesses attached to other manors, suggesting a population of at least 900, and probably higher (Harris 2005). Lewes was granted by William the Conqueror to one of his most loyal commanders, William de Warenne, who built a large castle on the highest part of the ridge. The castle and town became the centre of the rape of Lewes, one of five (later six) administrative units in Sussex safeguarding the vital communication routes with Normandy. He also founded St Pancras’ priory, one of the largest Cluniac houses in England.

2.1.10 The original burghal defences were enlarged and capped with a stone wall (possibly as late as 1266, following the Battle of Lewes in 1264), traces of which still survive. The defended centre was enlarged to take in the eastern end of the ridge, with a new east gate built at the bottom of School Hill, with the Franciscan friary and waterfront beyond. The walled town developed on a regular grid pattern, with a main spine road (High Street) flanked by a parallel rear lane to the south. A series of narrow sinuous lanes, locally called ‘twittens’, descend the southern slope of the ridge within the walled town – the site’s southern boundary is defined by one of these: Broomans Lane.

2.1.11 During the 12th and 13th centuries, a huge increase in activity was recorded at the Lewes Residential site (Swift in prep), predominantly this was in the form of quarrying and refuse, but there was also some good evidence of structures and a huge quantity of finds and environmental, animal bone, pottery and CBM that inform as to the socio-economic status of the town. This activity came to a profound halt around the time of the Black Death, though the town did survive.

#### 2.1.12 *Post-Medieval*

2.1.13 During the 16th century, the major religious establishments of the town were dissolved and sold off, and their former precincts were gradually developed for residential and other uses. Lewes developed into the principal government and judicial seat for eastern Sussex, attracting lawyers, professionals and gentry to live in the area. With its network of river, road and (later) rail communications, Lewes also became a centre for rural trade, accommodating an array of markets including livestock, corn and fish. Consequently, the population of

Lewes continued to expand, from a respectable 1,500 in 1524 to 5,200 in 1801, despite fluctuations in the late 17th century (Harris 2005, 22).

- 2.1.14 Lewes avoided direct involvement in the civil war, when a Royalist advance on the town was cut off in 1642, although it became a centre for military activity in the late 18th century, when cavalry barracks were established within the town during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars (Harris 2005, 22). As a significant topographical feature, the River Ouse was also responsible for influencing the location of anti-invasion defences during World War II, particularly the route of the GHQ stop line in which Lewes was an important link (Elliston 1995).
- 2.1.15 Post-medieval maps show that for much of this period the site itself, and the surrounding area, was been situated within an urban environment (James and Short 2015). Ownership of the site can be traced back intermittently to 1624 (Houghton 1989).
- 2.1.16 From graffiti evidence, the vaulted chalk cellar recorded on the site is known to have existed beneath the location of this structure from at least 1723 (Curtis 2016).
- 2.1.17 Above ground, the site was occupied from *at least* 1788 (James and Short 2015; Figure 5 - Lambert's map) by a long rectangular structure, apparently subdivided into three units before 1873, that survived into the 20th century. The structure is apparently mentioned in adverts for cider in the Sussex Weekly Advertiser from 1830 to 1834 as a vault at the bottom of school hill (ESRO BHM100356).

*Real Devonshire cider of superior quality. None but pure Cockagee and goldern tippin Devonshire cider to be had at J.Kings Original Vaults, bottom of school hill, lewes. JK respectfully thanks his friends and the public for such decided preference for 20 past years.*

- 2.1.18 Two buildings that stood at the south of the site, locally referred to as 'Chaise House' and 'Stable', date to the 19th century. Although their original functions are not clear, they seem to have formed auxiliary structures providing workshop / storage space of the sort often found at the rear of long-established high street properties. These were the subject of a historic building recording project (Samuels 2014) and were subsequently demolished as part of the present development.
- 2.1.19 The present car park appears on the cartographic record in 1971; the site has changed little since.

### **3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS**

- 3.1 The overall aim of the archaeological mitigation was to record, interpret and report on any archaeological features, structures (including associated graffiti), deposits and artefacts that were to be impacted by the development in compliance with Conditions 14, 15 and 20 of the planning consent.
- 3.2 Specific research objectives set out in the WSI (ASE 2014) were derived from the research questions (RS) set out in the Lewes Extensive Urban Survey (Harris 2005) relevant to Historic Urban Character Assessment Area 3 (School Hill) and reproduced below:
- 3.3 **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?
- 3.4 **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?
- 3.5 **RQ9:** What evidence is there for early burgage plots, and when and where did built-up street frontages occur?
- 3.6 **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)?
- 3.7 **RQ22:** What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider the brewing and tanning industries) were there during [the post-medieval] period, and how did they change?
- 3.8 To further our understanding of the historic building through analysis of the fabric and to mitigate its loss (either in whole or part) by preserving a record of the building as existing. This understanding will be disseminated in the form of a detailed illustrated report and ordered archive. Key research aims for the project will be:
- To further our understanding of the building, its fabric and development
  - To clarify historic alterations and the fabric associated with these phases
  - To understand the buildings local, regional and national significance
- 3.9 The aim of the laser scan survey is to provide a permanent millimetric 3D model that can be re-interrogated at any future date. It will provide a highly accurate data-set for all structural features and fabric details. The survey will be detailed enough to act as a permanent base-line record of the structure's condition prior to development and will allow detailed recording of the 'graffiti' carved into the stone work that will either remain visible, become hidden or be partially/totally removed during the incorporation of the structure into the development of the site.



## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

- 4.1 Individual contexts are referred to thus [\*\*\*] have been sub-grouped and grouped together during post-excavation analysis, and features are referred to by their sub-group (SG\*\*) or group label (G\*\*) where possible. In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <\*>, and registered finds thus: RF<\*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).
- 4.2 The arrangement of dated phases of activity follows that created for the Lewes Residential, Baxter's Printworks, Lewes Library and St John Street sites (Swift in prep) where relevant:

**Residual prehistoric**  
**Residual Roman**

**Early medieval**

Phase 4a: AD1000-1150/75  
Phase 4b: AD1150/75-1225

**Medieval**

Phase 5a AD1225-1250/75  
Phase 5b AD1250/75-1350/75

**Later medieval**

Phase 6a: AD1350/75-1450  
Phase 6b: AD1450-1525/50

**Early post-medieval**

Phase 7a: AD1550-1675/1700  
Phase 7b: AD1675/1700-1760

**Later post-medieval**

Phase 8a 1760-1830  
Phase 8b 1830-1925

**Modern**

## **4.3 Summary**

- 4.3.1 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist.
- 4.3.2 There is a 'background' of earlier prehistoric residual finds of Neolithic to Bronze Age date which suggests that occupation of the hillside, albeit transient, occurred across these periods. Some Roman tile was also recovered, indicating a similar nature to activity from this period.

- 4.3.3 The early medieval period saw the first cut features; two refuse pits and pitting continued in varying degrees until the early post-medieval period.
- 4.3.4 In addition to refuse pitting, two quarry pits were recorded for the extraction of chalk and head deposits.
- 4.3.5 At around 1723 a vaulted cellar, two-storey building were constructed of chalk blocks on the western side of the site. Documentary research suggests the vault was used as a wine and cider store. The above building is likely to have been used in conjunction with this industry.
- 4.3.6 No evidence of remaining floors was observed.
- 4.3.7 Additions to the building were constructed, possibly during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, along with alterations to the original structure. A small number of refuse pits were also excavated at this time.
- 4.3.8 According to cartographic evidence, the buildings were demolished between 1910 and 1938 when the area was turned into garden and Fullers Yard was surfaced.
- 4.3.9 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

Context sheets	350
Section sheets	21
Plans sheets	3
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	841
Context register	13
Drawing register	6
Watching brief forms	57
Test Pit Record forms	34

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	10 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0.5 of a box
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	1 box

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

#### **4.4 Natural deposits and site stratigraphy**

- 4.4.1 The eastern and western stratigraphic sequences of the site varied.
- 4.4.2 In the eastern half of the site, outside of the area impacted by the vault, natural head deposits and archaeological contexts were overlain by a layer of cobbles (G78) for which the dating is unclear but presumed 20th century. This was laid in layers of setting and levelling equalling around 0.13m in thickness. Overlying this was levelling material overlain by tarmac c. 0.07m thick.
- 4.4.3 In the western half of the site the natural geology and archaeology was heavily truncated by the construction of the vault in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. On either side of the vault, various layers of made ground resulting from the vault construction and garden soils reaching about 0.80m in thickness were recorded over the natural geology.
- 4.4.4 No archaeological features other than walls were visible in these garden soils or made ground during the closely monitored machining.

#### **4.5 Residual later prehistoric material**

- 4.5.1 A small collection of flintwork most likely dates from the Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age and mostly contains waste flakes from tool production. Two modified pieces were recovered, including an end scraper from later medieval pit [2082]. No obvious concentrations of material were noted.

#### **4.6 Residual Roman material**

- 4.6.1 A small number of Roman CBM fragments were found in medieval pits [1241] and [2093], one of which was identifiable as a tegula roof tile. Both fragments were small and clearly residual within a later assemblage.

#### **4.7 Phase 4a: Early medieval AD1050-1150**

- 4.7.1 Two pits from this phase were partially observed on site to the west of the vaulted structure. They differed in size, from between 0.70 and 1.03m in depth but were of comparable form, thought to be ovoid in plan. The smaller pit produced a small number of large sherds, while the larger yielded a greater quantity of pottery, a large assemblage of animal bone, some oyster shell, an iron nail and a bone decoration, most likely for a box.

#### **4.8 Phase 5a & 5b: Medieval AD1200-1350**

- 4.8.1 Fourteen pits observed during the excavation of the trial pit in 2012, test pits in 2015 and limited ground reduction in 2016 have been assigned to this phase. None were fully observed as they were either truncated by later pits, or were only visible in plan or section due to site constraints. All of the features were ovoid in plan and most appeared to have steep sides and where the bottom was reached, flat bases. The deepest of these pits was 0.94m, but the base of this feature was not observed. The most closely dated pits were [2080], [2093] and [2088] the latter of which contained a large assemblage of pottery along with a group of animal bones which included cattle, sheep, pig and horse.

#### **4.9 Period 6: Later medieval AD1325-1550**

- 4.9.1 A handful of features were assigned to this period, which could be divided into two phases:
- 4.9.2 Phase 6a: Later medieval AD1325-1425
- 4.9.3 This phase yielded three small pits. Their forms were similar to those preceding, being ovoid in plan, with steep sides and flat bases. They contained a mixed assemblage of pottery, animal bone and oyster shell, continuing the trend from Phases 4a and 5a & b, indicating the area's use as a plot for the discarding of quotidian refuse.
- 4.9.4 Phase 6b: Later medieval AD 1425-1575
- 4.9.5 A single feature is all that survives from this phase; possible quarry/cess pit [1241]. The feature was heavily truncated by later feature [1234] and only observed from a depth of around 1.50m below ground level. This meant that it could only be excavated by machine and was not possible to clean fully for recording. It was excavated to a depth of around 3.40m and no differentiated fills were observed. However, both the ceramic and CBM finds recovered suggest that there might have been two phases of infilling or the possible mixing of finds from later feature [1234]. The possibility that this feature actually dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century cannot be discounted as a number of later finds were also recovered from the fill.
- 4.9.6 The pit contained a mixed assemblage of pottery, CBM, animal bone and oyster shell along with a small fragment of coal. The size of the pit suggests that its initial use was as a chalk quarry pit, although the clay-rich head deposits above were no doubt also utilised, that was later infilled with cess and domestic refuse.

#### **4.10 Period 7: Early post-medieval AD1575-1750**

- 4.10.1 There is an increase in activity during this period after the relative paucity noted in the previous period. Several refuse pits were recorded, along with the construction of the extant vaulted cellar and contemporary structure above it.
- 4.10.2 Phase 7a: AD1575-1650
- 4.10.3 This phase is dominated by refuse pits dated by both pottery and CBM with most of them only partially observed either in plan or section within the foundation beams. The refuse pits were predominantly ovoid or circular in plan, with one exception of a sub-rectangular feature, all appeared to have relatively steep sides with near flat bases. In addition to the pottery and CBM, small quantities of animal bone and oyster shell were also recovered.
- 4.10.4 As well as the individual pits, a series of features originally recorded as layers of made ground (G32 –G35) across the site are now thought to have been pitting across a wider area.
- 4.10.5 One larger pit, [1234], has been interpreted as a quarry pit later utilised for the deposition of cess or refuse. Only a small portion of the feature was observed, but that which was, was excavated to a depth of 1.50m and continued to a

greater depth. A good assemblage of pottery was recovered from the pit, along with smaller quantities of animal bone, shell and clay tobacco pipe.

- 4.10.6 As with earlier feature [1241] (see 4.9.5), which was of a similar nature, it is probable that this feature was excavated for the extraction of chalk and clay and latterly served as a domestic refuse pit.
- 4.10.7 Phase 7b: c. AD1723-1760
- 4.10.8 This phase is typified by the construction of a vaulted cellar, constructed in 1723 or earlier, and separate structure above. As noted in section 1.4 above, the cellar itself has been described in detail in previous reports which are included as appendices at the back of this report (Porteus, 2010b, James & Short, 2015,). A photographic survey and analysis of the graffiti within the vault, another appendix (Curtis, 2016) and a laser scan survey of the interior were also conducted (JD Rogers Ltd, 2015). The cellar is a listed building and has been incorporated into the present development through two openings made in the top of the vault to provide access from the new buildings above via spiral staircases. This work was monitored as the final stage of the watching brief. Aside from this it is understood that the structures are otherwise unaffected by the development.
- 4.10.9 The cellar was constructed as a long arch from chalk ashlar blocks bonded with cream sandy lime mortar and had an earthen floor. A low arched tunnel (width 1.63m, length 10.49m) leading to an entrance on Fuller's Passage links with the main chamber to the south. There is a doorway between the main chamber and the tunnel. This doorway was previously supported by a lintel, since removed but pintles remain on the jambs indicating that the opening would have been served by a substantial door. At the north end of the main chamber, flanking the doorway there are two square niches recessed into the stone wall. These may have been used to hold lanterns (Curtis, 2016).
- 4.10.10 The main chamber is rectangular in plan, of vaulted chalk block construction with a level floor and internal dimensions of 18.69m by 5.84m. The main chamber is divided into two sub-chambers with the insertion of a brick wall that runs from floor to ceiling such that the larger chamber has interior dimensions of 14.73m by 5.84m and the smaller (southern) chamber has interior dimensions of 3.96m by 5.84m. The dividing wall incorporates a centrally placed doorway. Further low brick-built partitions have been inserted into both sub-chambers, spaced at intervals along the walls. Preliminary inspection of the brick partitions identified brick with grey vitrified headers and stretchers and rounded arises which are likely to be of 18th century date. One partition to the north west of the main chamber is constructed of a different brick, better formed with sharp arises and more likely to be of later 19th or even early 20th century date (Porteus, 2010b).
- 4.10.11 The cellar is notable for the frequent graffiti and masons' marks on the stonework. Almost every block has a mason's mark roughly inscribed across its face. This takes the form of a Roman numeral and probably identifies individual masons for payment, as each mason would be paid according to how much he produced (Curtis, 2016).
- 4.10.12 Over 180 individual inscriptions have been identified within the cellar, the majority being simple initials. A third of these have dates ranging from 1723

to 1984. A few inscriptions also include surnames and sometimes first names. There is wide variation in the style and the quality of the inscriptions; some are carefully set out and inscribed in a classical font, some are simple cursive scrawls, and some are crudely carved with no particular style (ibid).

- 4.10.13 The inscriptions are spread throughout the cellar but the majority are concentrated along the walls of the entrance tunnel and the northern part of the chamber. There are a few inscriptions towards the southern end of the cellar and the middle section has relatively few. The middle section has suffered damage as water has eroded the soft chalk; consequently some markings may have been lost (ibid).
- 4.10.14 From analysis of the dated inscriptions it appears that there were three main phases of graffiti engraving with regular dated inscriptions appearing from 1723-1756, 1811-1847 and 1871-1939. With the exception of a couple of inscriptions after 1955 there are no dated inscriptions outside of these date ranges. The largest proportion of dated inscriptions date from after 1871 (47%), but a significant number date from the periods 1723-56 (37%) and 1811-1847 (11%). The reasons for the gaps in the date range are unclear. It is possible that the cellar fell out of use during these periods, or were used much less frequently. It is also possible that the occupiers of the cellar during these periods looked unfavourably on people leaving their mark (ibid).
- 4.10.15 One inscription 'Joel Paine April 20th 1723' takes a prime position at the apex of the vault above the entrance to the chamber. The only documentary source identifying Paine is a will dated 1734 identifying him as a wine cooper (a person who samples, bottles and sells wine), indicating that the vault could have been used for wine storage (ESRO: PBT/1/1/54/256B). An inscription above the eastern recess at the north end of the cellar reads 'A. Galoway 1723'. This is probably Ambrose Galloway, member of a Quaker merchant dynasty, whose wife was listed as owning 19 and 21 High Street as well as the vault on his death in 1738 (Brent, 1994).
- 4.10.16 It seems likely that Galloway and Paine were business partners and that the cellar was conceived as a wine cellar for Paine. The style and quality of the Paine and Galloway inscriptions, as well as the misspelling of Galloway, suggest that they were carried out by a mason on their behalf. Both of these engravings are interesting because of their prominent positions and superior quality (Curtis, 2016).
- 4.10.17 A significant number of inscriptions could be interpreted as apotropaic marks with a large number of Marian symbols and compass circles. Apotropaic marks were made to ward off witches or their familiars and mostly date from the 16th to the 18th centuries, when paranoia about witches was at its height. They are normally found in domestic contexts and were usually made by tradesmen at the time of construction. They were frequently placed at vulnerable parts of building where it was believed that witches or their familiars could enter, such as doors, windows and chimneys. Often though they were not easily visible and may have been placed without the owner's knowledge (Easton, 1999).
- 4.10.18 A faint pattern reminiscent of a labyrinth is located in the entrance tunnel and is unlike anything else found. This may have been inspired by the historic 'Troy' turf mazes that date to the 18th century or earlier. In popular legend, the walls of the city of Troy were constructed in such a confusing and complex way

that any enemy who entered them would be unable to find their way out, which was perhaps the message being conveyed to those entering the cellar (Curtis, 2016).

- 4.10.19 A square opening in the centre of the top of the southern wall has been blocked with brick and chalk blocks and mortared with a grey mortar. The location of the blocked opening suggests that it may have once been an access point or hatch leading to Brooman's Lane to the south of the site. A ceramic pipe to the west side of this blocked opening rises from the chamber to the surface adjacent to the current southern boundary wall of the site (Porteus, 2010b). A vent was incorporated into the roof of the vault at the northern end. It was vertical, relatively narrow and constructed of chalk blocks.
- 4.10.20 A low brick arch, likely the top of a drain, was noted at the base of the western chalk wall inside the main chamber (ibid). Excavation of a test pit, TP4 shown on Figure 2, revealed that this arch was likely part of the original build of the cellar and was designed to bridge over a patch of soft earth that was confirmed to be a large rectilinear medieval pit. The other test pit, TP3, revealed natural deposits overlain by three levelling layers of mortar and chalky deposits (G38); thought most likely to derive from the construction of the cellar itself.
- 4.10.21 Around and above the vault were a series of deposits of infilling and made ground (G39, G42 and G43) which imply that the cellar was constructed using a 'cut-and-cover' technique. Very little dateable material was recovered from these deposits as they were largely left in situ, but that which was retained broadly fits with an early 18<sup>th</sup> century construction date.
- 4.10.22 During the watching brief it was discovered that a second vaulted chalk cellar is present to the east, beneath the car park in Fullers Yard. This vault lies outside of the development site but was briefly inspected. It is accessed via a man-hole which leads to a flight of brick steps and then, at right angles, into a main chamber of similar construction to the first vault. At the far north end of the vault, an arched entrance has been bricked-up. This potentially led to an entrance, or entrance chamber into the cellar from 19A High Street.
- 4.10.23 A WWII subterranean Casualty Centre is known to have been located within the basement area of 19A High Street and is thought to extend beneath the Fuller's Passage car park (Short, 2007, 13 & 17). The Casualty Centre is unnumbered, but is described in the SMR as 'One of two subterranean Casualty Stations in Lewes during WWII (the other was at Market Tower). Fitted out with 24 bunks, and is said to have been located in the basement of 'Fuller's' at 19A High Street (Elliston, 1995: 92) - may extend further south, beneath the car park in Fuller's Passage (pers.comm. Ben Phillips). Patients were lowered down by means of a hand-operated lift, made by Every's Ironworks.
- 4.10.24 Although the original construction date of the second vault is uncertain, it is reasonable to assume that the two vaults may have been built at similar times. Photographs show the chalk blocks have mason's marks and some Marian marks. The structure did not appear to be covered with inscriptions like the other vault. The relationship of the two vaults is at present unknown. The fact that the second vault exhibits very little graffiti perhaps suggests that they were used and viewed differently and were probably mostly in different ownership (Curtis, 2016).

- 4.10.25 Situated directly above the first vault were elements of the foundations of structure G41 which was constructed of unfaced chalk blocks and flint cobbles bonded with a lime-rich mortar, often with a sandy element, that were set within the made ground and other deposits. These foundations survived to a maximum height of 0.60m.
- 4.10.26 The plan of the structure was clearly visible, although the north-eastern portion has been lost, and appears to have been constructed in a single phase although the walls were not keyed-into one another but rather abutted the end of each wall in turn.
- 4.10.27 Four equidistant pads or pillar bases (G61) were observed on a north-south orientation in alignment with a portion of the southern wall of building G41 which was widened, [1181]. These pillar bases were predominantly made of chalk blocks, but the northernmost was constructed of bricks. They are thought to have been included to support the floor of a second storey to the building.
- 4.10.28 Dating evidence for the structure relies on its precise overlaying of the vaulted cellar, which leads to the assumption that the two were constructed within a very short timeframe and on Lambert's map of 1788 (James and Short 2015; Figure 5). Between the two, it can probably be construed that the building therefore was in existence by 1723.
- 4.10.29 A well, or lined-pit (G54) constructed of rough chalk blocks was encountered at the north-western corner of the site. It was circular, with a diameter of approximately 0.85m and was excavated to depth of 0.60m, but its full depth could not be determined. Its final fill contained a small assemblage of finds from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but given the construction material and technique, it is possible that this well was constructed at a similar time to the vaulted cellar. The existing boundary wall for the site was situated directly over the well suggesting that the boundary has been shifted slightly to the east.
- 4.10.30 A layer of made ground recorded in the eastern half of the site (G36) might have resulted from the up-cast of spoil derived from excavations for the construction of the vault.

#### **4.11 Phase 8a: Later post-medieval, late 18<sup>th</sup> century**

- 4.11.1 Sometime after the construction of the vault and overlying building came the addition of further elements to the north; G49 and G51. They are formed of chalk blocks set within a lime and sand rich mortar. No evidence of facing was observed. The relationship between G49 and G51 is unclear, and it is not possible to discern whether they were built at the same time or sequentially.
- 4.11.2 The precise construction date of these walls is unclear as no finds were recovered from the foundation trenches. However, structures which appear to match at least G49 are on the 1873 Ordnance Survey map, and possibly on John Marchant's Map of Lewes of 1824, though this is largely unclear. This suggests that the additional building was in place by 1873 and possibly as early as 1824. The 1873 Ordnance Survey map also appears to show the entrance into the vaulted tunnel access into the cellar.
- 4.11.3 Additional smaller foundation elements, G52 and G53 were located north of G49 and G51. G52 might be an extension of G51, forming a longer wall



element. It is unclear how G53 fits with the buildings, and no obvious element was observed in G49 where G53 might have abutted it. Both of these foundation portions were constructed of unfaced chalk block set within a lime and sand mortar.

4.11.4 In the south-east corner of the site two pits were observed in the section of one the excavations around the piles. The form and function of pits [1201] and [1204] is unclear as they were not fully observed and nor did they yield any artefacts. Their allocation to this phase is based on stratigraphic evidence alone, and they are thought to cut through some of the made ground associated with the construction of the vault and above building, but are cut by a modern drain.

#### **4.12 Phase 8b & 9: 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century**

4.12.1 At the southern end of the site a possible realignment or reconstruction of the southern element of G41 was noted. The later addition G48 was built on top of but slightly off set from the earlier foundation. It was constructed of brick with a sandy mortar and might represent a phase of repair on the earlier structure. A more precise date for this work was not ascertainable.

4.12.2 Other alterations were made to the vault during this phase. A second vent, G72, was built into the southern end of the vault. This was a large ceramic pipe which was placed within a brick-lined cut which vented into Broomans Lane.

4.12.3 Sometime between the Ordnance Survey maps of 1910 and 1938 the buildings above the cellar were demolished and the site became an open yard. A series of drains (G62 – G68) and a soakaway (G69) were constructed. Drain G65 appears to have been excavated beneath the western wall of G41, while the others have been more formally constructed beneath the building formed by wall G49. The drains themselves were formed of tiles, brick or chalk blocks and run towards soakaway G69.

4.12.4 Soakaway G69 was cuboid and lined with a layer of grey clay on the base and on all sides. It truncated wall G49 and was filled with a series of humic/loamy soils.

4.12.5 A second set of drains and soakaway were observed towards the southern end of building G41. Drain G70 was constructed of brick and set within a yellow sand. It extended west from the wall towards soakaway G71 which was made of bricks bonded with mortar and seems to have been backfilled with a predominantly chalky deposit. It is unclear precisely when this soakaway was constructed and it may belong to a later phase.

4.12.6 Of similar construction to G71, a brick-built feature was observed in Test Pit 1 excavated in 2011. The similarities between these features suggests that they were constructed at a similar time to soakaway G71 for a similar purposes.

4.12.7 A series of refuse pits, G56, were encountered across the site which are thought to derive from this latest period. Very little material was recovered from these features with only a handful of pottery and CBM recovered from all them along with a cutting tool and they are predominantly dated by their stratigraphic relationship with other features or layers.

- 4.12.8 Most of the remaining deposits from this phase derive from the levelling, building up or surfacing of the Fuller's Yard or the raised area above the vaulted cellar. Thin layers of levelling are present in Fuller's Yard. These layers, G77, mostly comprise compacted sandy silt clay, some of which might represent old surfaces, although no evidence of this was noted. Above these was laid a surface of flint cobbles and bricks G78 forming hard standing within Fuller's Yard. This was observed in several places across the area, but the full extent is unclear and it was eventually covered over/replaced by the asphalt surface of the car park that occupied Fuller's Yard.
- 4.12.9 A similar surface of flint cobbles (G80) was noted in the northern portion of the area north of wall G49, with a small portion also encountered at the very southern end of site. This surface was later covered by garden soils G81.

## **5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS**

### **5.1 Summary**

5.1.1 A moderately large 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. Hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 2, while a small amount of material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified separately in Appendix 4. Seventeen objects were issued unique registered finds numbers (Table 14). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

### **5.2 The Flintwork Karine Le Hégarat**

5.2.1 The work produced just 14 pieces of worked flint weighing 200g. Three fragments of unworked burnt flint weighing 33g were also recovered. The material was thinly spread over the site; the pieces of struck flint came from 13 numbered contexts and from an unstratified deposit, and the burnt flint came from two contexts. The flintwork is likely to be redeposited in later contexts. The material was quantified by piece count and weight, and it was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet.

5.2.2 The majority of the pieces are manufactured from a mid to dark grey flint, and where present the outer surface consists mainly of a stained thin (<1 to 1mm) outer surface. Two pieces (from contexts [1115] and [1116]) display a greyish pitted outer surface that indicates the use of gravel flint. The remaining pieces seems to be chalk-derived flint. The condition of the flint varies. While a few pieces are quite fresh, the majority exhibit moderate to heavy edge damage, implying some degree of post depositional movement. Five pieces are broken, and two pieces are recorticated. One of the flakes from context [1236] is entirely recorticated white, and the flake from context [2081] is recorticated light blue.

5.2.3 The small assemblage comprises 12 flakes and two modified pieces. The predominance of flakes suggests a flake-based industry, and indicates a Late Prehistoric date (Middle Neolithic – Late Bronze Age) (Ford 1987). Flakes can't be precisely dated, but the recorticated flake with a winged platform from context [1236] and the thin flake from context [1115] could pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. The flake fragment from context [1241] may relate to more recent activities. It could represent knapping waste from building material. Two modified pieces were present; a composite tool from unstratified deposit and an end scraper from context [2083]. The later is made on a flake with a plain obtuse platform. It displays minimal direct retouch along the distal end that form a convex edge. It is likely to be Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. The composite tool is also made on a flake. This support displays a slightly winged platform. It exhibits minimal retouch on the left side and distal end that form a point as well as some direct abrupt retouch on the right side. The tool could have been used as a piercer and as a scraper. It is likely to belong to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

### 5.3 The Pottery by Luke Barber

#### Introduction

- 5.3.1 The work produced 455 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 6137g, from 48 individually numbered contexts. The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a great range of sherd sizes: although the general trend is toward small sherds (ie up to 30mm across) larger sherds are also present (ie to c. 100mm). Most of the pottery shows slight to moderate signs of abrasion suggesting much has been subjected to reworking – something confirmed by the notable chronological mixing in many deposits. Residuality is very variable. Most contexts, particularly those with larger ceramic groups, have a very high degree of residuality or low intrusiveness. However, a few cleaner context assemblages are present but these are always small.
- 5.3.2 The whole assemblage has been recorded on pro forma for archive, using the fabric series already established for Lewes during the work on the Baxter’s and Lewes House assemblages (Barber forthcoming). This information has been used to compile an Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive. The assemblage has a wide chronological spread, spanning the Late Saxon period through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, the majority is of the High Medieval period. The assemblage is characterised in Table 1.

PERIOD	NO/WEIGHT	Number of fabrics by source
SAXO-NORMAN c. 950-1225	105/1278g	Local - 8
HIGH MEDIEVAL c. 1225-1375	232/2352g	Local – 14 Imported - 1
TRANSITIONAL c. 1375-1550	31/268g	Local – 7 Regional – 2 Imported - 1
EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL c. 1550-1750	68/1699g	Local – 6 Regional – 6 Imported - 4
LATE POST-MEDIEVAL c. 1750-1900	19/540g	Local – 2 Regional - 5

Table 3: Characterisation of pottery assemblage. (No./weight in grams). NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material. (Local – Sussex wares, Regional – other English wares)

#### Periods and fabrics

##### *Saxo-Norman: mid-10<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries*

- 5.3.3 This period can be tentatively divided into three overlapping sub-periods based on the ceramics. Exact division is often difficult due to the similarities of the fabrics, which show a gradual evolution and, in the current instance, paucity of feature sherds. This causes problems when trying to assess the degree of residuality in context groups of this period, particularly as there are only five deposits that may be, all of which produced very small assemblages, some of which could be totally residual. Even where rims or other feature sherds are present they demonstrate the similarity of the simple forms through much of the period. The fabrics are all of local manufacture and typically dominated by flint tempered wares with varying amounts of shell inclusions, though sand is

deliberately added to the fabrics later in this period. The full quantification of this period's assemblage by fabric is given in Table 4.

5.3.4 The assemblage includes just six sherds that can confidently be placed in the Late Saxon period, but these are all clearly residual pieces (contexts [2085] and [2089]). The late 11<sup>th</sup>- to mid-12<sup>th</sup>- century pottery is better represented, typically being dominated by medium fired coarse flint tempered cooking pots with sparse shell inclusions (SNL 3). Most are oxidised though reduced dark grey to black, or partly reduced vessels are also present. Rims tend to be quite simple out-turned or flaring types, often with a slight thickening and later in the period, with beading or pie-crusting. Decoration is scarce but one sherd has incised line decoration.

Fabric code	Expansion	No/weight	ENV
SNL 1a	Late Saxon Reduced Flinty Ware with Shell	5/32g	3
SNL 2	Late Saxon Coarse Oxidised Flinty Ware	1/4g	1
SNL 3a	Lewes Saxo-Norman Flinty Ware	41/486g	28
SNL 3b	Lewes Saxo-Norman Flinty Ware (reduced variant)	31/490g	18
SNL 3c	Lewes Saxo-Norman Flinty Ware (calcareous variant)	1/16g	1
SNL 3d	Lewes Saxo-Norman Flinty Ware (red flint variant)	6/34g	5
SNL 5	Clay Hill/Ringmer Flinty Ware	19/214g	18
SNL 11	Medium/coarse sandy ware with rare shell	1/2g	1
Total		105/1278g	75

Table 4: Saxo-Norman pottery fabrics

5.3.5 The SNL 5 fabric is most common in the second half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Although well represented in the current assemblage it is not present in the same quantities as the SNL 3 types. Again, the majority of these sherds are residual in their contexts, the potential exception being the two sherds from context [1115]. Only cooking pots are present, one with the typical hollow-topped rim.

*High medieval: early 13<sup>th</sup> to late 14<sup>th</sup> centuries*

5.3.6 This period produced the largest group of pottery suggesting a peak in refuse disposal at this time. Once again, a notably high proportion of the High Medieval assemblage is residual in later deposits; however, there are a scattering of contexts (maybe 11) that appear to be of contemporary date. Sherds sizes and condition are similar to the Saxo-Norman assemblage. The High Medieval assemblage is summarised by fabric in Table 5.

5.3.7 The pottery is mainly from Ringmer and other local sources. A typical range of fabrics spanning the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries is present. Cooking pots dominate (ENV 85), but a scattering of finer glazed jugs is also in evidence (ENV 32). The latter are generally quite plain, but there is a raspberry-stamped example from context [2090] with white slip on its neck interior, an apparent HML 9d copy of a Rye type. Of interest is the red iron oxide flecked ware that has not been noted in Lewes to date, but which closely matches material from the Herstmonceux area. Other forms include a scatter of pipkins, bowls and at least one probable chimney pot/roof ventilator. Only two imported sherds are present – both from 13<sup>th</sup>- century North French jugs (contexts [2081] and [2094]).

Nevertheless, these are useful additions to the rather meagre assemblage of High Medieval imports for the town.

Fabric code	Expansion	No/weight	ENV
HML 1a	Early Ringmer medium sand with common flints	30/272g	25
HML 1b	Developed Ringmer: fine/medium sandy with sparse flint	36/384g	31
HML 2a	Early Ringmer Sandy: medium sand	5/60g	3
HML 3a	Developed Ringmer: well-fired sandy, very rare flint	110/1266g	44
HML 3b	Developed Ringmer: well-fired sandy	11/110g	9
HML 3c	Well Sorted Fine Sandy Ware	2/6g	1
HML 6	Winchelsea-type Blackware (sparse shell)	2/40g	2
HML 8	Fine/Medium Sandy Greyware	3/10g	3
HML 9a	Developed Ringmer: Fine Sandy	6/26g	5
HML 9b	Ringmer/West Sussex Ware-type fine sandy with iron oxides	3/20g	3
HML 9c	Ringmer/Rye-type fine sandy with iron oxides	2/28g	2
HML 9d	Ringmer fine sandy (Norlington Lane type). New sub-division of HML 9b	15/82g	5
HML 10	Fine to medium ill-sorted sandy ware	3/26g	3
New	Fine/medium quartz, common red iron oxides	2/10g	1
HMI 1	North French whiteware	2/12g	2
Total		232/2352g	139

Table 5: High medieval pottery fabrics

*Late medieval: late 14<sup>th</sup> to mid-16<sup>th</sup> centuries*

5.3.8 The assemblage of this size is notably smaller than those of the earlier periods, almost certainly due to the drop in population following the mid 14<sup>th</sup>- century Black Death. There is a scattering of Late Ringmer TL 1 that suggests activity probably continued unbroken throughout the 14<sup>th</sup> century and to the early/mid 15<sup>th</sup> century. Table 6 shows the breakdown by fabric.

Fabric code	Expansion	No/weight	ENV
TL 1	Late Ringmer Sandy Ware	15/128g	13
TL 2a	Hard-fired Sandy Ware oxidised	3/36g	3
TL 2b	Hard-fired Sandy Ware reduced	1/10g	1
TL 4a	Hard fired Fine Earthenware	1/2g	1
TL 4b	Hard fired Fine Earthenware with iron oxides	1/2g	1
TL 5b	Transitional Sandy/Painted Ware (rare iron oxides & marl)	3/38g	2
TL 5c	Transitional Sandy/Painted Ware	2/14g	2
TNL 1	Tudor Green	2/20g	2
TNL 2	Coarse Borderware	1/6g	1
TI 3	Raeren stoneware	2/12g	2
Total		31/268g	28

Table 6: Late medieval pottery fabrics

5.3.9 However, the more diverse fabric suite comes from the latter part of this period – perhaps covering c. 1425/50 to 1550. The majority of wares consist of hard-fired earthenwares tempered with sparse fine/medium sand. Both deliberately

oxidised and reduced jars and pitchers are present. Decoration and glazing are virtually absent and few forms are recognisable. However, cooking pots/jars, bowls and pipkins are present. The source of most of this material is uncertain, though Ringmer is quite probable.

5.3.10 Non-local wares include a sherd of Tudor Green from Surrey (context [1116]) as well as a few imported sherds from the Rhineland (Raeren mug fragments from contexts [1118] and [1236].) Although six contexts actually appear to date to this period based on their ceramic groups, residuality is always high and few feature sherds are present.

*Early post-medieval: mid-16<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup> centuries*

5.3.11 The assemblage of this period shows an increase in the range of non-local fabrics though this is nothing particularly unusual (Table 7). Activity appears to continue throughout the period, perhaps with an emphasis on the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Fabric code	Expansion	No/weight	ENV
EPML 1a	High-fired Earthenware (reduced)	3/92g	3
EPML 2a	Glazed Red Earthenware (moderate sandy)	10/232g	9
EPML 2b	Glazed Red Earthenware (sparse sandy)	7/598g	5
EPML 2c	Glazed Red Earthenware (fine)	2/4g	2
EPML 4a	Glazed Buff Earthenware (with iron oxides & marl)	11/178g	8
EPML 4b	Glazed Buff Earthenware	1/6g	1
EPMNL 1a	Border Ware (green glazed)	1/6g	1
EPMNL 1b	Border Ware (clear/yellow glazed)	9/264g	6
EPMNL 2	Staffordshire-type Buff Earthenware	1/6g	1
EPMNL 5	Verwood-type Whiteware	1/2g	1
EPMNL 6	English Tin-glazed Earthenware	4/35g	3
EPMNL 7	London stoneware	1/6g	1
EPMI 1	Frechen Stoneware	11/140g	8
EPMI 2	French/German Whiteware	2/74g	2
New	German sandy whiteware	2/24g	1
New	Westerwald stoneware	2/32g	2
Total		68/1699g	54

Table 7: Early Post-medieval pottery fabrics

5.3.12 The majority of the assemblage is composed of local red and buff earthenwares that include a range of jars, pipkins, jugs, bowls, costrels and chamber pots – essentially a typical domestic assemblage. The Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware and Dorset Verwood products are well known in Lewes. Imports include a number of sherds in German or French whiteware and Rhenish stoneware. The latter, namely Frechen and Westerwald products, are common finds on sites of this period. Overall the assemblage is a domestic one from a household that was well connected but not obviously high on the social scale – all the fabrics present could be expected in assemblages from lower social classes too.

5.3.13 Although there are a number of contexts dated to this period based on the ceramics, the contemporary assemblages are small and totally dominated by residual medieval material and occasionally intrusive late post-medieval sherds. Feature sherds are also notably few in number.

*Late post-medieval: mid-18<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> centuries*

- 5.3.14 The site produced a relatively small assemblage of late post-medieval pottery with a limited range of fabrics (Table 8).

<b>Fabric code</b>	<b>Expansion</b>	<b>No/weight</b>	<b>ENV</b>
LPML 1	Glazed red earthenware (late)	6/132g	5
LPML 2	Unglazed red earthenware	2/14g	1
LPMNL 1	Sunderland-type slipware	1/2g	1
LPMNL 3b	Black-glazed Jackfield-type Redware	1/14g	1
LPMNL 8	English stoneware	2/120g	2
LPMNL 9	Creamware	5/220g	4
LPMNL 10c	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	2/38g	2
Total		19/540g	16

Table 8: Late post-medieval pottery fabrics

- 5.3.15 The majority of sherds suggest activity mainly in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries with nothing that need post-date c. 1830. The assemblage is too small to pass meaningful comment on.

#### **5.4 The Ceramic Building Material** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

##### Introduction

- 5.4.1 A large assemblage totalling 441 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 55,584g was recovered from fifty-seven contexts, including drains [1534, 1535, and 1536], walls [2001] and [2006], and evaluation contexts: [3/1189], [4/1189] and [11/1189], the latter of which all constitute post-medieval made ground. The material was mainly of medieval and post-medieval date, with at least four of the standing structures of clear post-medieval date. A negligible quantity of residual Roman tile was also collected.
- 5.4.2 The cataloguing and dating of this assemblage has been greatly improved by the work resulting from previous excavations and analysis carried out by Archaeology South-East in the Lewes area (e.g. ASE 2009a, ASE 2009b and Pringle 2013). Very large quantities of well-stratified CBM were recovered from these sites, numbering >1000 fragments per site, which enabled a detailed and well-dated fabric series to be developed for both brick and tile, including often difficult to date peg tile fabrics. Quantification of the material collected from site and the approximate timeframe applicable to the CBM is shown below in Table 9.



	<b>CBM type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>% of total</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>% of total</b>
20th century	Brick	9	2.0	2892	5.2
	Concrete	2	0.5	155	0.3
Post-medieval	?pantile	1	0.2	12	0.0
	?paver	1	0.2	2950	5.3
	Brick	73	16.6	23280	41.9
	Floor tile	9	2.0	62	0.1
	Pantile	16	3.6	1147	2.1
	Peg tile	49	11.1	2795	5.0
	Wall tile	2	0.5	32	0.1
Medieval	?floor tile	3	0.7	40	0.1
	Brick	46	10.4	7910	14.2
	Floor tile	5	1.1	1170	2.1
	Peg tile	176	39.9	10692	19.2
Roman	Tegula	1	0.2	22	0.0
	Undiag	1	0.2	11	0.0
Unknown date	Brick	3	0.7	29	0.1
	Mortar	2	0.5	151	0.3
	Peg tile	41	9.3	2223	4.0
	Undiag	1	0.2	11	0.0
<b>Total:</b>		<b>441</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>55,584g</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 9: CBM forms by quantity and weight

#### Methodology

5.4.3 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 spreadsheet. 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).

5.4.4 Where possible fabrics have been compared with the fabric series drawn up for the nearby Baxter's Printworks site (ASE 2009a) and Lewes House (ASE 2009b). A full list of fabric types, including those from Baxter's Printworks and Lewes House are detailed in Appendix 3, with those fabrics included amongst the current assemblage marked with an asterisk. Examples of fabrics and forms as well as items of interest have been retained for the site archive; the bulk of the assemblage has been discarded.

#### Roman material

5.4.5 Fragments of Roman CBM were found in medieval pits [1241] and [2093]. One of these was recognisable as a fragment of tegula roof tile in R4; the other identified as Roman on the basis of fabric type (?R1). Both pieces were very

fragmentary and found alongside pieces of later dating CBM, demonstrating the Roman material to be residual.

#### Medieval roof tile

- 5.4.6 The bulk of the medieval material was made up of peg tile fragments. Often peg tile is difficult to date precisely as it varies so little in form between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, but in this instance previous analysis resulted in a comparatively well-dated fabric series, and the bulk of the peg tile was identified as being a fabric previously catalogued and dated.
- 5.4.7 Peg tile in seven established medieval/early post-medieval fabrics were identified (T2, T3, T3b, T4, T5, T6, T7), as were a number in fabrics that extended across several centuries including the medieval period (e.g. T13). Of the medieval fabrics, T2, T5, T6 and T16 were the most common, each represented by 20-30 examples. Two fragments in Museum of London (MOLA) fabric 2273 were also found. Some of the medieval tile fabrics have a fairly broad date, extending from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century. T3, T3b, T5, T7, T16 and 2273 are more narrow in scope, with the production for T5 and T7 estimated at 1200-1350 and 1250-1300 respectively. T16 and 2273 are the earliest fabric types present, both with date ranges from the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.4.8 It should, however, be noted that some fabric types were very similar, particularly T2 and T5. Although the current assemblage was compared to fabric samples from the previous excavations, such comparisons are open to a degree of subjectivity. It is very possible that of the large number of peg tile identified as T5, some of these may in fact be T2 which has a more broad production and use period. At Baxter's Printworks T2 was significantly more common than T5, with 173 fragments identified as T2 compared to only 18 of T5. However, at the excavation at Lewes house the numbers were more comparable, with 66 fragments of T2 and 42 of T5 (ASE 2009a).
- 5.4.9 Where peg holes survived, nearly all of these were squares set diagonally, which Sue Pringle identifies as a late medieval and post-medieval characteristic (ASE 2009b). Diagonal peg holes were found on T2, T3, T4, T5, T6 and T16 tiles. Sparse examples of square-set peg holes were also found in T5 and T6 tiles, and one T2 tile had a circular peg hole. None of the peg tiles were found complete.

#### Medieval brick

- 5.4.10 Two types of medieval brick were present; very calcareous brick that is typical of medieval Flemish imports up to the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century, and red brick that generally dates later. Eight brick pieces made from earlier, more calcareous fabrics B16 and B17 were present, although nearly all of these came from later 18<sup>th</sup> century contexts. Complete medieval bricks in fabrics B16 and B17 were recovered from soakaway [1185] and drain [1534]. B17 was not found in any of the previous Lewes excavations, but is very similar to the calcareous speckled and sandy pinkish fabrics of imported Flemish floor tiles, perhaps indicating that the B17 brick was also imported. B16 is also believed to be of Flemish origin.
- 5.4.11 B11a was a low-fired fabric, most similar to Lewes House fabric B11 but with a moderate quantity of quartz consistently present that is not included in the descriptions or retained sample of B11. It is possible that B11a is in fact Lewes

House fabric B12, as the written description bears more resemblance to B11a, but the available sample of B12 did not look like the B11a brick pieces.

- 5.4.12 B11a fragments were recovered from three contexts: pit [1241] which dates to 1425-1575, and later dating made ground layer [1508] and pit [2013]. No complete B11a bricks were found, but several of the fragments could be measured, indicating a width of 115mm and thicknesses of 50-58mm, which is consistent with an early post-medieval date and suggests that as a fabric B11a is approximately coeval to pit [1241].
- 5.4.13 B1 brick pieces were also collected from [1241], as well as much later dating, c.19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century, deposit [1052] and c.17<sup>th</sup> century pit [1234]. The more intact bricks displayed similar dimensions (?? x 107 x 44-56mm) to the B11a brick pieces, suggesting a similar late medieval date range for B1 bricks.

#### Medieval floor tile

- 5.4.14 Seven very fragmentary pieces of CBM have been catalogued as medieval floor tiles, one of which – recovered from c.1700s made ground layer [1119] – was made from FT1. This was also found during earlier excavations at Lewes House (LLH04) and Baxter's Printworks (BPL05) (Pringle, in prep). Floor tiles made from this distinctively calcareous fabric type make up the 'Lewes Group', which are now generally believed to have been manufactured in northern France, specifically Normandy during the 14<sup>th</sup> and early 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (Eames 1980, 209-10, cited in Norton 1981, 109; Norton 1993). These are discussed alongside the 'Dieppe' group in Pringle, in prep, and it is very possible that – despite variations in fabric – they belong to this group. Thin-section analysis concluded that based on the nature of the clay either the Dieppe or Lewes region were possible origins for all of the floor tile used in that study (Quinn, in prep). The fragment of FT1 from the current site was very fragmentary with no original design surviving.
- 5.4.15 Fragments were also found in coarse sandy fabrics FT3 and FT7. FT3 is believed to be of Flemish origin, imported from Flanders between the mid-14<sup>th</sup> and mid-16<sup>th</sup> centuries (Pringle, in prep). Only one fragment of FT3 was found, in early post-medieval pit [2013]. FT7 was essentially the same as roof tile fabric T7, and is of earlier, medieval date. Fragments of FT7 were more numerous than FT3, including pieces recovered from pit [2080], dating 1200-1350.
- 5.4.16 It should, however, be noted that although the FT3 and FT7 tiles have been categorised as floor tile, thick tile in similarly quartz-rich fabrics from Baxter's Printworks have tentatively been identified as medieval hearth or oven bricks (ASE 2009a, 64). It is therefore possible that these fragments – which lack the surface treatment and glaze most commonly found on medieval floor tiles – are in fact hearth bricks.

#### Post-medieval roof tile

- 5.4.17 Most of the post-medieval peg tile was in fabric T1, and although some other fabric types were present in post-medieval groups, including fragments of T6 and T13. However, in general the post-medieval tile was a far more homogenous group than the medieval peg tile. It is likely that there was a degree of re-use of medieval peg tile during the post-medieval period, but new roof tile forms also became common, for example pantile – curving ‘s-shaped’ roof tile that was first brought in from the Low Countries from the mid-1600s – becoming increasingly popular across the 18<sup>th</sup> century although this popularity varies in terms of geography. Pantile is generally far more common in the south-east and east of England and also the east coast of Scotland as these were where the trade routes from mainland Europe, and specifically the low countries, connected with Britain.
- 5.4.18 Pantile fragments were found in two fabrics (T9 and T12). These fabric types were specific to pantile, both in regard to this assemblage and also the excavation at Lewes House (ASE 2009b). The pantile cannot be closely dated, but has a most likely date-range of c.1650-1900, and so in the cases of that collected from later medieval and early post-medieval pits [1241], [2051] and [2059] these pieces most likely represent intrusive material. The fragment from [2051] had one burnt and blackened surface, and unusual markings similar to a tyre-tread on the base, although this is likely to be incidental.
- 5.4.19 Another tile form specific to the later post-medieval period were two fragments of tin-glazed ‘delftware’ wall tile collected from an unstratified context. The delftware industry started in the Netherlands during the 16<sup>th</sup> century, but from the 1630s workshops producing imitation and new designs appeared in London. No exact parallel could be found during a brief comparison of the partial designs on the delftware tile fragments to those designs reproduced in Betts and Weinstein 2010, although the quality of the designs were most comparable to those dated c.1700-1800 (Betts and Weinstein 2010, 130-152).

#### Post-medieval brick

- 5.4.20 The most frequently identified fabric amongst the post-medieval brick with ~30 examples was B10, a quartz-rich fabric similar to London fabric 3046. Two complete B10 bricks were recovered from late 18<sup>th</sup> century drains [1535] and [1536], in addition to many additional broken pieces. The complete bricks were of a standard size: 220 x 105 x 60mm, with sharp arrises, which support a later 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Such an apparent consistency in form is unusual for bricks dating much earlier than the 1800s. Earlier examples of B10 were also evident: two brick fragments from medieval pits [1239] and [1241], measuring respectively 47mm and 55mm, which are thickness more consistent with a late 15<sup>th</sup>-early 16<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.4.21 B8 bricks are likely to be the latest dating post-medieval brick type, c.1750-1900. This is a very hard fired fabric, with most of the B8 brick pieces either partially vitrified or close to vitrification, although in some instances this may have been on purpose as the vitrification was concentrated on the header and stretcher surfaces and may therefore have been decorative in intent. Alternatively, it could be an indication of vitrified mortar-turned glaze, which would also be located in the same places as vitrified glaze for decorative diaperwork. The bricks were all well-formed with sharp arrises and dimensions

of 223-230 x 105-113 x 45-62mm. However, these figures are slightly skewed by the heavy wear evident on the upper surfaces of some bricks, demonstrating them to have been used as pavers.

- 5.4.22 The other brick fabrics present – B2, ?B3, and B14 – were only represented by less than ten pieces per fabric type, and were mostly too fragmentary to provide any meaningful information. The only exception was an unusually large piece of B2 brick collected from late post-medieval pit [1540]. This item was 160mm wide and 65mm thick and in very good condition with no evidence of surface wear. It is also likely to be some form of paver, most likely of relatively recent date c.1700-1800 or later.

#### Post-medieval floor tile

- 5.4.23 Eight further fragments of post-medieval floor tile were collected from 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century made ground layer [1115], all in FT6. This fabric was very similar to B8, but the variable thicknesses off the fragments (21-31mm) and worn upper surfaces suggest these are pieces of broken floor tile, as does the location of mortar remnants. Like B8, this fabric most likely dates c.1750-1900.

#### Ceramic Building Material by phase

##### *5a and 5b: medieval AD1200-1350*

- 5.4.24 Only three early medieval features produced CBM, pits [2080], [2088], and [2093]. A limited range of forms and fabrics were represented in this pits, comprising primarily roof tile fragments (fabrics T3, T3b, T5, T7 and T19), a single piece of either floor tile or hearth brick in FT7 and a residual piece of undiagnostic Roman CBM. With the exception of a larger fragment of T7 tile from pit [2088] all the early medieval material was very scrappy, but supports the medieval dating of all the tile fabrics present in these contexts, and also provides a dating time-frame for previously undated fabric T19.

##### *6a and 6b: later medieval AD1325-1425 and AD1425-1575*

- 5.4.25 Phase 6a features also did not produce a vast quantity of CBM, and with the exception of a piece of T3b roof tile from pit [2082] all of the 6a material came from pit [1239]. A few additional fabrics were present, including a piece of B10 medieval brick, but generally the fabric range remains narrow until the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century, as evidenced by the much broader range of material present in phase 6b pit [1241].
- 5.4.26 Pit [1241] produced the greatest single group of CBM in terms of both quantity and weight from anywhere on site, totalling 126 pieces weighing 11,370g. A large range of fabrics were present, including roof tile fabrics T1-T6, T9, T13, T16, T18-20 and brick fabrics B1-2, B8, B10, B11a and B14, although some of these are not represented by more than a single fragment. There was also some residual Roman material present (R4), and a suspected fragment of intrusive pantile. In terms of dating, there does seem to be two groups of CBM, one of which represents approximately 20% of all the CBM collected from this feature and that may overlap with phase 6a or even 5a/b, being comprised of fabrics of 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century date. There is then a larger group of later dating CBM with a TPQ of the 15<sup>th</sup> century; the comparative quantities and weights of these two groups are shown below in Table 10.

	Fabric	Date range	Quantity	Wt (g)	% of total*
Tile in earlier /medieval fabrics	2273	1120-1220	1	7	0.1
	T2	1200-1500	6	160	1.4
	T4	c.1200-1500	7	310	2.7
	T5	c.1200-1350	17	693	6.1
	T6	c.1250/1300, to c.1550	8	557	4.9
	T13	?1200-1350	3	155	1.4
	T16	c.1250/1300, to c.1550	1	330	2.9
	T19	Medieval, ?1200-1350	2	59	0.5
Subtotal:			45	2271g	20%
15th century or later	T1	?1300-1900	6	320	2.8
	T18	AD1425-1575 (or earlier)	1	105	0.9
	T20	1425-1575	10	682	6.0
	T21	1425-1575	9	616	5.4
	B1	1450-1850	8	1491	13.1
	B2	1500-1900?	3	107	0.9
	B8	1750-1900?	1	63	0.6
	B10	c.1525/50-1675/1700	8	780	6.9
	B11a	?1425-1575	17	2143	18.8
	B14	1525/50-1675/1700	3	106	0.9
Other	Unknown	Undated	13	2637	23.2
	R4	Residual Roman	1	22	0.2
	T9	?Intrusive pantile c.1630-1900	1	27	0.2
Total:			126	11,370g	100%

Table 10: Earlier and later medieval/post-medieval CBM groups from pit [1241].  
 \*total of weight of CBM collected from [1241]

*7a and 7b: Early post-medieval AD1575-1650; post-medieval c AD1723*

5.4.27 Pits [1234], [2007], and [2013] produced the bulk of the phase 7a CBM, although pits [2009], [2011], [2051], [2055] and [2059] also produced smaller quantities of material. Generally, the 7a CBM was made up of fragmented roof tile, with a few pieces of brick also present, none of which was very well preserved. Fragments of stratified pantile were also found, in fabrics T9 and T12, representing the early date (<1650) that this type of tile started to be used in Lewes.

5.4.28 Nearly all the 7b tile was collected from layers of made ground above a barrel vault constructed of chalk blocks that was discovered during the excavation. This cellar was decorated with a large amount of graffiti, including a number of

figures of local importance who could be linked to the local wine trade, and several references to the year 1723 (Curtis 2016). It therefore stands to reason that the made ground above the cellar dates soon after 1723. CBM was retrieved from contexts [1118], [119], [1182], [1500], [1501], [1502], [1504], [507], [1508] and [1528] and comprised fragmentary pieces of earlier dating brick and tile pieces, as one would expect from layers of made ground.

*8a: Later post-medieval, late 18<sup>th</sup> century*

- 5.4.29 Nearly all of the phase 8a CBM was recovered from a late 18<sup>th</sup> century soakaway comprising features [1185], [1523], [1511] and [1543]. Amongst the CBM were pieces of brick, tile and pantile, of mixed medieval and post-medieval date although medieval fabrics were still the most conspicuous. There was also a complete medieval brick in B16 measuring 162 x 65 x 35mm.
- 5.4.30 Further complete bricks were sampled from a drain walls [1534], [1535], and [1536]. These included two very clearly post-medieval B10 bricks, both measuring 220 x 105 x 60mm, with very sharp arrises, although the stretcher of one was pitted from exposure. A further medieval brick was also sampled from the walls of this drain, in B17, measuring considerably smaller than the later bricks at only 188 x 95 x 36mm.
- 5.4.31 Neither of the bricks collected from later walls [2001] or [2006] were fully complete although width and thickness were intact and both were of clearly later post-medieval date. The B2 brick was sharply formed like the B10 bricks from the drain and the dimensions available (?? X x110 x 62) are typical of some 18<sup>th</sup> century bricks, although generally those dating before 1725. The other brick piece was in fabric B8, which is very similar to common post-fire London fabric 3032, and probably represent a local version of this fabric. This fabric does not appear before 1666 and was popularly used throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century until being widely supplanted by yellow stock bricks in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*8b and 9: Later post-medieval, late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century*

- 5.4.32 Once again the vast bulk of the CBM dating to this phase came from levelling deposits and made ground layers, including [1052], [1115] and [1116], and features associated with a car park floor [1059]. The CBM collected is again of mixed date with residual medieval tile still present, although in much lesser quantities than from earlier features.
- 5.4.33 One usually shaped piece of CBM came from levelling layer [1227], which may represent a fragment of finial or other exterior decoration. It was a cleft shape fragment with curved edges, but was generally undiagnostic and non-dateable.
- 5.4.34 Late post-medieval material is much more prominent within this CBM group, for example B8 bricks and pavers from the car park features; pantile fragments become more numerous, and the mortar types more variant. A grey mortar tempered burnt slag is typical of post-fire 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century structures, and cement was also noted on a number of the CBM items, which place them firmly into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century or later. As a collection, the CBM from this phase is clearly of much later date than that recovered from earlier dating features.

## **5.5 The Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A small assemblage comprising 16 fragments of fired clay (weight 233g) was recovered from 12 individually numbered contexts. Most derive from layers of made ground. Fragments were quantified by count and weight and by form and fabric. Fabrics were established with the aid of a x10 magnifying lens. Four fabrics were encountered.

Fabric 1 Orange fabric with sparse fine quartz, rare calcareous specks to 1mm and moderate organics.

Fabric 2 Orange fabric with sparse fine quartz, sparse medium quartz and rare fine calcareous specks.

Fabric 3 Pale orange fabric with sparse fine quartz and moderate red specks to 0.5mm (possibly brick fabric).

Fabric 4 Orange fabric with moderate/common fine/medium quartz

5.5.2 It is likely that most if not all the fired clay represents structural daub. Included are eight amorphous fragments, four pieces with surviving flat surface and three fragments with wattle impressions. The latter range in diameter between 5.3 and 14cm.

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

Introduction and methodology

5.6.1 A small assemblage comprising 46 clay tobacco pipe fragments (weight 239g) was found in 21 individually numbered contexts. Pipes were recorded following guidelines as set out by Higgins and Davey (2004). Bowls were classified according to the London "Chronology of Bowl Types" (prefix AO) by Atkinson and Oswald (1969, 177-180). 17. Just one bowl is decorated and has been assigned a registered finds number (RF <17>). The assemblage was recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data was entered onto digital spreadsheet.

Assemblage

5.6.2 Six bowls were recovered ([1/003], [1186], [1236], [1528] and [2004]), all of type AO15 (c. 1660-80). Included is a bowl from made ground [1528] which has a mulberry pattern moulded in relief on its sides (RF <17>). None of this type have been published for Lewes and the pipe may have been manufactured elsewhere. The pattern has been found in the Midlands, East Anglia and along the South Coast (Oswald 1975, 90) and is relatively common.

5.6.3 A total of 41 stem fragments were recovered. They range in date between c. 1610 and 1910, with the majority of 17<sup>th</sup>-century date. None conjoin. Finally, a single mouthpiece was found in made ground [1528]. It was formed by a simple straight cut and dates to c. 1640-60.



## **5.7 The Glass** by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 A medium-sized assemblage of glass comprising 198 fragments (7431g) was recovered from 25 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage was recorded in full on data sheets for archive and data was transferred onto digital spreadsheets.
- 5.7.2 The earliest fragment is a potash beaker rim fragment with part of the wrythen ribbing recovered from made ground [1507]. It dates to c. 1600-50 (Willmott 2002, 38). The majority of the assemblage comprises of wine bottle fragments dating between c. 1650 and 1750. No complete bottle profiles survive as a high proportion of fragments consist of bottle bases or neck fragments, compared to relatively few body shards. As such the early post-medieval bottles could generally only be dated broadly. The fragments from pit [2059] (fill [2060]) and pit [2061] (fill [2063]), representing five and seven bottles respectively, were all of the 'mallet' type and date to c. 1700-1750. A small number of wine bottle fragments ([1004], [1075] and [1136]) dating to c. 1750-1850 was also recovered, as well as a few 19<sup>th</sup>-century shards ([1124], [1545]).
- 5.7.3 Other vessel glass includes the small kick fragment from a 19<sup>th</sup>-century cylindrical bottle in blue glass ([1124]) and a colourless cylindrical phial fragment ([1116]) of the same date. Cylindrical vessel shards undiagnostic of form were found in environmental residue <1> ([1004]) and includes a small, colourless piece with engraved decoration dating to c. 1750-1900, probably from a drinking glass. A pale green cylindrical vessel shard and a pale blue thin-walled cylindrical vessel fragment of similar date were found in the same context.
- 5.7.4 Melted glass, in all cases undiagnostic of original form, was found in [1004] (residue <1>). A total of five fragments were found, including a blue, clear and pale green fragment, all of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. Two aqua droplets of 18<sup>th</sup>- or 19<sup>th</sup>-century date were also recovered.
- 5.7.5 Finally, 11 window glass fragments were found. Pit [1135] (fill [1136]) contained a pale blue fragment (1.5mm thick) of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. A further six pale blue and four pale green window glass fragments were found in [1004] (sample <1>). Included is one residual fragment of 16<sup>th</sup>- or 17<sup>th</sup>-century date. The remainder dates to the 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century.

## **5.8 The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 The excavations at the site produced 247 pieces of stone, weighing in excess of 2070g, from 16 individual contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive and the resultant information used to create an Excel spreadsheet. The whole assemblage is summarised in Table 11.
- 5.8.2 The stone from context [2085] is associated with pottery mainly dated to c. 1075-1150, but the deposit also contained two 13<sup>th</sup> century sherds, the latter perhaps being more in keeping with the presence of the West Country slate. It is likely this slate is therefore intrusive. West Country roofing slate fragments account for 74 pieces (334g) within the overall assemblage. This type of roofing was most common in the later 12<sup>th</sup> to mid-14<sup>th</sup> centuries but, due to its durability, was clearly still functioning on roofs after this range. The current slate is scattered through contexts of High Medieval date onwards, much clearly being

residual. Horsham stone roofing slabs are also represented in the assemblage, a type usually more common in the Later Medieval to Early Post-medieval periods. As such the two pieces from context [2081], dated 1250-1350, *could* be intrusive or early examples of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Just a single small piece of 19<sup>th</sup>- century Welsh slate was recovered, probably intrusive in context [1115].

5.8.3 Context [1241] produced part of an ashlar block in Eastbourne greensand, almost certainly a residual/re-used piece in this deposit, while context [2083] produced an amorphous fragment from a German lava quernstone. A scatter of other pieces is present, most notably the coal, much of which is clearly intrusive into earlier deposits.

Context	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
U/S	Artificial grey stone	1	86	Cement based. Calcareous with white lining. Edge of C19th rectangular sink/basin
1075	Coal	3	14	
1115	Welsh slate	1	4	
1116	West Country slate	1	2	
1119	Flint pebble	3	118	
1119	Coal	2	88	x1 part burnt
1119	West Country slate	9	88	
1241 (180-200cm)	West Country slate	1	96	5mm thick
1241 (260-280cm)	West Country slate	2	12	
1241 (280-300cm)	Eastbourne Greensand	1	334	Part ashlar block
1241 (280-300cm)	Horsham stone	2	674	to 20mm thick
1241 (300-320cm)	Coal	1	30	
1241 (320-340cm)	West Country slate	1	40	
1501	West Country slate	1	2	
2010	Coal	1	76	
2012	West Country slate	1	2	
2081	Horsham stone	2	284	to 21mm thick
2081	West Country slate	1	2	
2083	West Country slate	7	36	
2083	German lava	1	3	
2085	West Country slate	1	2	
2089	West Country slate	2	6	
2090	West Country slate	3	26	
4/04 <1>	Coal	1	1	
2014 <2>	Coal	153	24	
2014 <2>	West Country slate	45	20	

Table 11: Quantification of stone assemblage

## 5.9 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The excavations at the site produced just 41g of slag. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive and the resultant information used to create an Excel spreadsheet. Only the hand-collected material was quantified by count – all waste from the residues being recorded by weight only (1g being the minimum weight allocated). The whole assemblage is summarised in Table 12.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Slag type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
44/004	1	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	Burnt ferruginous siltstone granules
44/004	1	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 2mm) x10-20, spheres x3
1119			Undiagnostic iron	1	20	Some molten domes
2014	2		Fuel Ash		1	Aerated, black
2014	2	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		17	
2014	2	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 2mm) x25-50, spheres x7

Table 12: Slag assemblage

5.9.2 The only hand-collected slag is from iron working, probably from smithing but strictly speaking, undiagnostic of process (context [1119]). The date of this slag is uncertain as this deposit contained a wide range of pottery spanning the 13<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The remaining material was recovered from the magnetic fraction of three environmental samples and consists of 'magnetic fines' and small quantities of hammerscale from iron smithing. Of most note is the material from context [2014] which is associated only with early post-medieval pottery. However, it is still possible these micro slags are residual.

## 5.10 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.10.1 A small assemblage comprising 33 fragments of bulk metalwork (1090g) was recovered from 17 different contexts. The ironwork is overall in poor condition with five objects requiring X-radiography to enable identification.

5.10.2 Included are 22 general purpose nails, recovered both from medieval and post-medieval contexts. All are hand-wrought. Surviving nail heads are all rectangular measuring between 12 x 11mm and 14 x 12mm. Only [1103], which contained pottery dating between c. 1800-30, contained complete examples, seven in total which measure between 89 and 109mm long. All seven of these retain traces of in situ mineralised wood.

5.10.3 Four iron strip and ?sheet fragments were recovered. The two probable sheet fragments were found in [2060]. Strip fragments were recovered from layer [2005] and from medieval pit fill [2083].

5.10.4 Medieval pit [1239] (fill [1240]) contained a copper-alloy off-cut. Finally, five amorphous lumps were found. Some of these are iron concretions. A few will require X-radiography to establish their identification.

## 5.11 The Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.11.1 Excavations at 21 High Street, Lewes produced a moderate assemblage of faunal remains containing 1,119 fragments recovered from 49 contexts. The majority of the assemblage is dominated by mammal bones. Moderate quantities of fish remains are also present within the assemblage, followed by smaller quantities of anurans, rodents and birds. The assemblage was retrieved through hand-collection and whole earth samples and is in a moderate state of preservation, with some signs of surface erosion evident.

5.11.2 The majority of the assemblage derives from the early post-medieval period, predominately from pit fills and made ground layers. Faunal remains were also retrieved from later post-medieval contexts, as well as early medieval, medieval and later medieval features.

### Methodology

5.11.3 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Where possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part and proportion, represented. Specimens that could not be confidently identified to taxa, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal.

5.11.4 In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of identification criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck *et al* (1964), Halstead *et al* (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969, 1985), Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmid (1972). The identification criteria of rabbit and hare specimens has been undertaken with reference to Callou (1997). The identification of deer has been undertaken with reference to Lister (1996), where identifications have not been possible specimens have been categorised as Deer. The identification of bird bones has been undertaken with reference to the criteria outlined by Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) and Tomek & Bocheński (2009) for domestic fowl. The fish bones have been identified to taxa or family where possible based on preservation levels. Unidentifiable fish bones have been recorded as Fish.

5.11.5 Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. Tooth eruption and wear has been recorded from mandibular dentition with two or more teeth in-situ, according to Grant (1982). The state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, un-fused and fusing. Mammalian metrical data has been taken in accordance with Von den Driesch (1976). Specimens have then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology.

### The Assemblage

5.11.6 The faunal remains are in a moderate state of preservation, with some signs of surface erosion (Table 13) and have been retrieved through hand-collection and whole earth samples.

Period		Fragment Count	NISP	Preservation		
				Good	Moderate	Poor
4A	Early Medieval (AD1050-1150)	149	133		100%	
5A/B	Medieval (AD1200-1350)	63	55	25%	75%	
6A	Later Medieval (AD1325-1425)	16	12	25%	75%	
6B	Later Medieval (AD1425-1575)	68	59	5%	95%	
7A	Early Post-Medieval (AD1575-1650)	377	293	35%	64.5%	0.5%
7B	Early Post-Medieval (c.AD1723)	209	164	7%	92%	1%
8A	Later Post-Medieval-Late 18th C.	178	160	12.5%	87.5%	
8B/9	Later Post-Medieval Late 19th-20th C	46	42	2%	97%	
Undated		13	13	54%	46%	
Total		1119	931			

Table 13: The total number of bone fragments recovered, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) counts and percentage preservation based on the NISP.

Taxa	Periods								
	4A	5A&B	6A	6B	7A	7B	8A	8B&9	UD
Cattle	21	9	1	11	13	27		3	6
Sheep/goat	16	9	1	7	12	18	32	3	1
Sheep	4	4			2	3			
Pig	7	2	2	2	5	6		1	
Horse		2			1				1
Cat			1						
Large Mammal	53	15	1	27	31	50	10	24	3
Medium Mammal	31	12	2	9	74	56	115	11	2
Deer						1			
Deer Fallow				3					
Bird					4		1		
Domestic Fowl	1		1						
Goose		1							
Rabbit							2		
Rodent					5				
Anuran					27				
Fish		1	3		44	2			
<i>Pleuronectidae</i>					2				
<i>Scombridae</i>					2				
<i>Gadidae</i>					7				
Eel					47				
Gurnard (Tub)						1			
Herring					8				
Mackerel					3				
Plaice					3				
Scad					1				
Whiting					2				
Total	133	55	12	59	293	164	160	42	13

Table 14: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) by period

5.11.7 A range of taxa have been identified, including domestic and wild fauna (Table 14). The assemblage contains 1,119 fragments, of which 931 fragments have been identified to taxa. The assemblage is dominated by two of the three main domesticate species; sheep/goat and cattle, with pigs present in much smaller quantities. Other domesticate species present include a small number of horse and cat remains, as well as domestic fowl and goose. High quantities of large and medium mammal bone fragments were present due to the levels of preservation and taphonomic burial processes. Wild taxa are dominated by a variety of fish remains, the majority of which include marine species. Wild mammalian taxa including deer, fallow deer, bird, rabbit, rodent and anurans were also present within the assemblage.

*Early medieval AD1050-1150 (Period 4A)*

5.11.8 The Period 4A assemblage contains a small quantity of 133 identifiable faunal remains recovered from two contexts: Pit fill [2085], which contained the majority of the assemblage, and ditch fill [2087]. The three main domesticates are present and include cattle, sheep/goat, sheep and pig, as well as large and medium mammals and a single domestic fowl. Meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within the assemblage, a single cattle mandible fragment from pit [2085] exhibited cut marks suggestive of carcass dismemberment and portioning. Two adult cattle phalanges, a 1st and 3rd, retrieved from pit [2085] showed signs of possible joint disease with bone remodelling to the articulation facets. This suggests that cattle may have been used for traction purposes. Evidence of canid gnawing was recorded in a distal sheep/goat humerus fragment and a medium mammal pelvis fragment recovered from pit [2085], indicating that these bones were accessible before being discarded and buried. A single sheep metacarpal recovered from pit [2085] produced a withers height of 53.85cm (Teichert 1969; 1975). Sexual dimorphism was observed with the presence of a single male sheep horn-core recovered from pit [2085]. Fusion data shows that adult remains dominate this assemblage. No burning or non-metric traits were observed and no age-able mandibles were recorded.

*Medieval AD1200-1350 (Period 5A & B)*

5.11.9 The Period 5A & B assemblage contains a small quantity of 55 identifiable faunal remains recovered from four pit fills [2081], [2089], [2090] and [2094]. Taxa that have been identified include meat and non-meat bearing elements of sheep/goat, sheep, cattle, pig and horse as well as large and medium mammals, a single goose bone and fish cranial fragment. Evidence of butchery was observed with cut marks to a large mammal sacral fragment from pit [2090] and two large mammal rib fragments from pit [2089] suggestive of carcass dismemberment and portioning. A medium mammal long bone fragment from pit [2090] had been chopped, possibly for marrow extraction and a sheep/goat calcaneum recovered from pit [2081] had also been chopped, suggesting carcass dismemberment. A distal goose tibio-tarsus fragment recovered from pit [2090] had been cut along the bone shaft during carcass dismemberment. The presence of a premolar foramen, a non-metric trait, was observed in a sheep and sheep/goat mandible recovered from pit [2090]. No burning, gnawing or pathology was observed. No age-able mandibles and no measurable long bones were recorded. Fusion data indicates that the assemblage contains adult remains only.

*Later medieval AD1325-1425 (Period 6A) and AD1425-1575 (Period 6B)*

- 5.11.10 The Period 6A assemblage contains just 12 faunal remains retrieved from two pit fills [1240] and [2083]. The taxa identified includes meat and non-meat bearing bones of pig, cattle, sheep/goat, large and medium mammals as well as bones of fish, cat and domestic fowl. From the limited fusion data available only adult remains are represented within this assemblage. No butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology was observed. No age-able mandibles or measurable long bones were recorded.
- 5.11.11 The Period 6B assemblage contains a marginal increase in the number of identifiable faunal remains with 59 specimens of meat and non-meat bearing bones recovered from a possible cess/quarry pit fill [1241]. Unlike Period 6A, cattle and sheep/goat dominate this assemblage and only two pig bones have been identified. Large and medium mammal fragments are also present. Wild taxa are represented by three fragments of fallow deer antler, with no evidence of the antler having been worked. Butchery was observed in a medium mammal femur fragment with multiple cut marks to the midshaft, cut marks were also recorded on a large mammal rib fragment. A large mammal humerus fragment had been chopped towards the distal aspect. These butchery marks are suggestive of carcass portioning. A pathological lesion was observed in a large mammal rib fragment with an exostosis, possibly caused by trauma. Although no obvious signs of sexual dimorphism were apparent in this assemblage the presence of a very large cattle 1<sup>st</sup> phalanx could suggest that male and female cattle are present. A pre-molar foramen, a non-metric trait, was observed in a sheep/goat mandible fragment retrieved from pit fill [1241]. A single sheep/goat mandible produced a mandibular wear stage of 37, that of an adult specimen. From the limited fusion data available adult remains dominate this assemblage. No burning or gnawing was observed and no measurable bones were recorded.

*Early post-medieval AD1575-1650 (Period 7A) and early post-medieval c.AD1723 (Period 7B)*

- 5.11.12 The Period 7A assemblage produced the bulk of the faunal remains from the excavation with 293 identifiable fragments retrieved from sixteen contexts; eleven pit fills [1229], [1231], [1233], [1236], [2008], [2010], [2012], [2014], [2052], [2063], [44/004] and five made ground deposits [1122], [1124], [10/1189], [3/1189] and [4/1189]. Taxa that have been identified include domesticates; cattle, sheep/goat, sheep, pig and horse. Wild taxa are represented by 119 fragments of fish, dominated by eel, which may indicate a change in dietary preferences compared to similar phases of fish exploitation at Baxter's Printworks (Jaques 2009) and Lewes House excavations (Jaques 2010). Other fish present included herring, mackerel, plaice, whiting, as well as species of *Gadidae*, *Scombridae* and *Pleuronectidae*. The fish remains present contained post-cranial as well as some cranial elements, suggesting that specimens were caught and traded locally. A small number of the fish vertebrae appeared crushed and may have been digested by humans or animals. A moderate quantity of anurans has been recorded, which is not unusual with the number of pit features present. A small number of bird bones are also present. Large, medium and small mammal bone fragments were also present within the assemblage. Two whole earth samples, <1> and <2>, produced 219 fragments of identifiable bone and contributed to the bulk of the assemblage. The samples contain the majority of fish, anuran, rodent and bird remains, as

well as a small number of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, large and medium mammal fragments.

5.11.12 Analysis of element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within this assemblage. Evidence of butchery was observed in a large mammal rib from pit fill [2014] with cut marks to the shaft suggestive of portioning and a cattle metacarpal from pit fill [10/1189] chopped for marrow extraction. Canid gnawing was recorded in a large mammal tibia fragment from pit fill [1231]. A sheep mandible from pit [1236] produced a mandibular wear stage of 41 and a cattle mandible also from [1236] produced a mandible wear stage of 43, both from mature individuals. Sexual dimorphism was recorded in a male pig canine recovered from pit [1236], two large cattle bones, a metacarpal from pit [10/1189] and a 2<sup>nd</sup> phalanx from pit [2014] are likely male based on size and robusticity. Analysis of the limited fusion data available shows that adult remains dominate this assemblage. No burning, non-metric traits or pathology was observed and no measurable bones were recorded.

*Early post-medieval c.AD1723 (Period 7B)*

5.11.13 The Period 7B assemblage contains a small quantity of 164 identifiable faunal remains recovered from eight made ground deposits [1118], [1119], [1500], [1502], [1504], [1507], [1508], [1528] and one foundation cut fill [1530]. Taxa that have been identified include the main domesticates of cattle, sheep/goat, sheep and pig as well as larger quantities of large and medium mammal fragments. Wild taxa are represented by small quantities of deer, fish and a large tub gurnard. Meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within the assemblage with the majority of the faunal remains recovered from made ground [1119]. Butchery was observed in four large and medium mammal post-cranial elements recovered from made ground [1119] with evidence of chop marks. A medium mammal rib with multiple cut marks and a cattle tibia that had been chopped were recovered from made ground [1528]. These butchery marks are suggestive of portioning. Canid gnawing was observed in a distal sheep/goat humerus, and shafts of large mammal radius, femur and humerus from made ground [1119]. A single cattle distal metacarpal from made ground [1508] also showed evidence of canid gnawing. A sheep/goat mandible from fill [1530] produced a mandible wear stage count of 37, and a cattle mandible from made ground [1500] produced a mandible wear stage count of 51, indicating the presence of an adult and a very mature adult respectively. From the fusion data available adult remains dominate this assemblage. No burning, non-metric traits or pathology was observed and no measurable long bones were recorded.

*Later post-medieval – late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Period 8A)*

5.11.14 The Period 8A assemblage contains a small quantity of 160 identifiable faunal remains recovered from three soakaway fill contexts [1169], [1186], [1525] and a drain fill [1537]. Taxa that have been identified consist predominantly of medium mammal fragments, as well as sheep/goat, large mammals, rabbit and bird. The assemblage contains both meat and non-meat bearing bones, and is dominated by a domestic refuse dump of several sheep/goat bones from more than one individual animal, recovered from drain fill [1537]. Evidence of butchery was observed in a large mammal rib fragment from soakaway fill [1169] with cuts midshaft, and four large mammal rib fragments with chop marks midshaft, one from soakaway fill [1186] and three from drain fill [1537]. These



butchery marks are suggestive of carcass portioning. Recovered from drain fill [1537] a sheep/goat pelvis had been chopped through the ilium, two large mammal lumbar vertebrae also exhibited chop marks, as well as 30 medium mammal vertebrae fragments. These butchery marks are suggestive of carcass dismemberment. Canid gnawing was observed in a sheep/goat distal metacarpal from soakaway fill [1525] and a sheep/goat proximal femur fragment from drain fill [1537]. Rodent gnawing was recorded in a sheep/goat proximal tibia and a large mammal rib fragment also from drain fill [1537]. From the fusion data available both adult and juvenile remains are present within this assemblage and indicates that these remains are from domestic waste disposal. No burning, non-metric traits or pathology was observed and no measurable long bones or age-able mandibles were recorded.

*Later post-medieval – late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century (Period 8B & 9)*

5.11.15 The Period 8B & 9 assemblage contains a small quantity of 42 identifiable faunal remains recovered from three made ground contexts [1115], [1116], [1516] and three pit fill contexts [1108], [1131], [1136]. Taxa that have been identified include meat and non-meat bearing bones of the three main domesticates, cattle, sheep/goat and pig as well as large and medium mammals. Evidence of butchery was observed in a large mammal axis vertebrae fragment from pit [1108] that had been chopped through lengthways suggestive of carcass dismemberment. A large mammal femur shaft fragment from made ground [1116] and a medium mammal rib fragment from made ground [1516] have been chopped midshaft suggestive of carcass portioning. From the limited fusion data available adult animals dominate this assemblage. No burning, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology was observed and no measurable bones or age-able mandibles were recorded.

*Undated & unstratified*

5.11.16 A small quantity of 13 faunal remains were retrieved from unstratified and topsoil contexts. The taxa identified includes meat and non-meat bearing bones of cattle, sheep/goat, horse as well as large and medium mammals. From the limited fusion data available adult animals dominate this assemblage. A single cattle mandible from an unstratified context produced a mandible wear stage count of 54, that of a very mature adult. No butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology was observed and no measurable bones were recorded.

**5.12 The Shell by Elke Raemen**

5.12.1 A medium-sized assemblage comprising 139 shell valve and valve fragments (weight 2711g) was recovered from 29 different contexts, both of medieval and post-medieval date. All 139 are from common oysters (*Ostrea edulis*), with a total of 68 individuals represented. Many are abraded, often to the point where the surface cannot be examined; however, minor parasitic infestation was noted on a total of 21 valves (*Polydora ciliata*, *Cliona celata* and a gastropod borehole). Just one valve ([2085]) was distorted, which may signify it lived in overcrowded conditions.

5.12.2 A few valves are obviously immature, however, overall the assemblage is too abraded to make inferences about age.

### 5.13 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.13.1 A total of 17 finds were assigned individual registered find numbers (Table 15). These have been recorded and stored individually. The ironwork is in poor condition and two objects are proposed for X-ray to aid identification. Clay pipe bowl RF <17> has been discussed with the other clay tobacco pipes.

Context	RF No	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period	Notes
2085	1	STRIP	BONE	3	Med/Epmed	Rivet hole
1136	2	GLASS CUTTER	COPP	17	Pmed	Copper alloy with part of wooden handle surviving. Wheel missing.
1183	3	?TOOL	BONE	4	Med/Epmed	Roughout probably for a spatulated tool
1516	4	SPOON	COPPER	46	Pmed	Trifid
1103	5	STAPLE	IRON	21	Med/Pmed	U-staple
1103	6	RING	IRON		Med/Pmed	"horse" ring
1186	7	COPP	RING	6	Med/Pmed	"horse" ring
1186	8	LACE TAG	COPP	<2	Med/Epmed	edge to edge seam, unfinished end
1186	9	LACE TAG	COPP	<2	Med/Epmed	edge to edge seam, finished end
1507	10	?TOOL	IRON	6	Med/Pmed	X-ray required to aid identification
LHS10	11	UNK	IRON	46	Med/Pmed	X-ray required to aid identification
1/004	12	VESSEL	White alloy	8	LPMED	small tube with screw-on cap e.g. for pills
1002	13	BUTTON	COPPER		LPMED	Flat with looped wire attachment. Traces of silver-plate or tinning.
1/002	14	ROVE	IRON	15	Med/Epmed	diamond-shaped rove from clench bolt
1/002	15	CLENCH BOLT	IRON	32	Med/Epmed	
1241	16	POLISHER	CERA	304	Epmed	brick
1528	17	CPIP	CERA	14	Epmed	AO15 mulberry pattern

Table 15: Summary of the registered finds

#### Dress accessories

5.13.2 Two lace tags were recovered from soakaway [1185] (fill [1186]). Both have an edge to edge seam. RF <8> has an unfinished end, whereas RF <9> tapers and has been finished. Traces of fabric or leather survive inside the tubes. This type of chapes became common by the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century.

5.13.3 A flat button (RF <13>) with traces of tinning or silver-plating and with looped wire attachment to the back is of late 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date.

#### Personal possessions

5.13.4 A white alloy phial with screw cap (RF <12>) may have functioned as a pill box. It is of mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date.

#### Household

- 5.13.5 RF <1> comprises a bone strip fragment manufactured from a rib. It has been polished and one rivet hole survives. It is likely to have been used as decoration e.g. for a box and is of probable medieval date.
- 5.13.6 A complete, copper-alloy trifid spoon (RF <4>) of later 17<sup>th</sup>- to early 18<sup>th</sup>-century date was found in made ground [1516].

#### Tools

- 5.13.7 A brick fragment (RF <16>) of 16<sup>th</sup>- or 17<sup>th</sup>-century date has been utilised for polishing or to sharpen tools.
- 5.13.8 A glass cutter (RF <2>) stamped "SHEFFIELD" made from a copper-alloy with part of the wooden handle surviving was recovered from pit [1135] (fill [1136]). The wheel is missing. This type of glass cutter was invented in 1869.

#### Structural fittings

- 5.13.9 An iron U-staple (RF <5>) of medieval or post-medieval date was found in pit [1102] (fill [1103]). A diamond-shaped rove (RF <14>) and clench bolt (RF <15>) were recovered from [1/002]. Clench nails and roves were traditionally used in boat building, although they were also utilised in buildings.

#### Miscellaneous

- 5.13.10 An incomplete, crude bone implement or tool fragment with spatulated end (RF <3>) was recovered from [1183]. It is reminiscent of a very crude two-ended pin beater. The object is fairly polished, possibly through wear, which suggests it was a finished product rather than a rough-out. It is of medieval date and therefore likely to be contemporaneous with the pottery in that context.
- 5.13.11 Two rings were found. An iron one (diam. 45mm) was recovered from late post-medieval pit [1102] (fill [1103]) whereas soakaway [1185] (fill [1186]) contained a copper-alloy example (diam. 26.45mm). Rings could have had a number of uses and may have functioned e.g. as suspension ring or leather strap guide.
- 5.13.12 Finally, RF <10> and <11> are too corroded to establish their function and X-radiography is proposed to aid identification.

## 5.14 The Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

### Introduction

- 5.14.1 Two bulk soil samples were taken from Early Post-Medieval pits during excavations at 21 High Street, Lewes for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The following reports on the charred and mineralised plant macrofossils and wood charcoal identified at Lewes and discusses the diet, economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use.

### Methodology

- 5.14.2 The 40L bulk samples were processed by flotation, in their entirety, using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 4). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were sorted under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 16). Identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and where necessary relevant identification manuals (Jacomet 2007; Cappers *et al* 2006) were consulted. Quantification was based on minimum number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals. Analysis of the charred and mineralised plant remains is recorded in Table 17.
- 5.14.3 Charcoal from pit [2013] (sample 2) was selected for analysis as it contained >3g of charcoal fragments from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue. One hundred fragments were submitted for identification following the minimum number of fragments principle for temperate regions proposed by Asouti & Austin (2005). The fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Hather, 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schoch *et al*, 2004; Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990). Identifications were given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not sufficient enough to permit satisfactory identification. Taxonomic identifications and quantification, both fragment count and weight, are recorded in Table 16 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

	Sample Number	2	
	Context	2014	
	Parent Context	2013	
	Context/ Deposit Type	Pit	
	Phase	7a	
Taxonomic Identifications			
		Fragment Count	Weight (g)
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	Beech	27	3.55
<i>Quercus</i> sp. L.	Oak	38	2.95
Betulaceae	Birch family	2	0.05
<i>Betula</i> sp. L.	Birch	2	0.12
<i>Alnus</i> sp. Mill.	Alder	1	0.05
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	10	1.22
<i>Prunus</i> sp. L.	Plum-type	3	0.36
Maloideae	Apple sub-family	4	0.53
<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Field maple	1	0.04
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	1	0.07
Indet.	Indeterminate	11	1.04
	Vitrified	9	
	Radial Cracks	2	
	Post-depositional sediment	4	
	Insect Hole	1	
	Distorted	9	
	Round wood	9	
	Twig wood	5	

Table 16: Charcoal identifications

## Results

Samples <1> [44/004] and <2> [2014].

### Period 7a Early Post-Medieval AD 1575-1650

- 5.14.4 The heavy residues from the Early Post-Medieval samples were rich in environmental and artefactual material. Environmental material recovered from pits [44/005] and [2013] included charcoal, animal bone and teeth, burnt bone and marine molluscs. Charred plant remains were extracted from pit [2013] whilst mineralised plant material was found in pit [44/005]. Pit [44/005] also contained a number of possible archaeological insect remains that would have been preserved through waterlogging.
- 5.14.5 Fragments of pot, fired clay, coal, glass and magnetic material were recovered from both pits [44/004] and [2013]. Pit [2013] contained ceramic building material, copper, slate, fire-cracked flint, industrial material and several copper pins. A large amount of possible daub was recovered from pit [44/005].
- 5.14.6 The flots contained between 10 and 85% uncharred material, mostly of modern roots and twigs as well as recent seeds of blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), sedges

(*Carex* sp.), elder (*Sambucus* sp.) and those of the carrot family (Apiaceae). Insect remains were frequent in the flots from pit [44/005] and large mammal bones and land snail shells, including burrowing molluscs (*Ceciloidea*) were also present. Fish and small mammal bones were occasional in pits [44/005] and [2013] and a small quantity of industrial material was identified within the latter.

#### *Charred Plant Macrofossils* (Table 17)

##### Cultivated

- 5.14.7 Several cereal caryopsis of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oat (*Avena* sp.) were identified in pits [44/004] and [2013]. The wheat grains were notably rounded in shape indicating that they may belong to free-threshing wheat. The large amount of morphological variation in the wheat genus means that identification cannot be applied based on only three grains. No cereal chaff was recovered from the flots. Two cultivated legumes of the pea/ sweet-pea (*Pisum/ Lathyrus*) variety were identified in pit [2013].

##### Wild

- 5.14.8 The wild charred plant remains identified at 21 High Street were mostly of large wild grasses (Poaceae), indeterminate past family-level, and were found in both pits [44/005] and [2013]. A small wild legume (Fabaceae) and an oat/ chess (*Avena/ Bromus*) caryopsis were present in pit [44/005] as well as a single bur-marigold (*Bidens* sp.) seed.

#### *Mineralised Plant Macrofossils*

- 5.14.9 Mineralised plant macrofossils were identified within the flots and heavy residue from pit [44/005]. The process of mineralisation is currently little understood but it involves the replacement of organic material by hard calcium phosphate (Moffet 1991: 3). Mineralised plant remains are often found in latrines and cess pits (Pelling 2007: 195) associated with faunal remains, particularly fish bone, both of which were recovered from pit [44/005].
- 5.14.10 The two large mineralised legumes within pit [44/005] were likely of a cultivated variety with one retaining the outer coat, the testa, and the other with a distinctive hilum, similar to that found on broad bean (*Vicia faba*). Several pear/ apple (*Pyrus/ Malus*) pips were identified and were possibly of a cultivated variety due to their large and uniform size. A single grape (*Vitis vinifera*) pip accompanied these remains as well as a possible cherry (cf. *Prunus* sp.) stones. The stones were small in size and may belong to that of wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). A possible viburnum (cf. *Viburnum* sp.) seed was also identified as well as ten indeterminate mineralised seeds.

	Phase	7a	7a
	Sample Number	1	2
	Context Number	44/004	2014
	Parent Context	44/005	2013
	Feature Type	Pit	Pit
	Flot Volume (ml)	65	110
	Flot Weight (g)	17	36
	Preservation	Moderate	
Taxonomic Identification	English Name		
<b>Crop Cereals</b>			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. L.	Wheat grain (rounded)	1	2
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley grain (hulled)	2	3
<i>Avena</i> sp. L.	Oat	3	1
<i>Cerealia</i> indet.	Indeterminate grain		1
<b>Legumes</b>			
Fabaceae (large)	Large legume	2m	
<i>Pisum/ Lathyrus</i>	Pea/ Sweet-pea		2
<b>Cultivated Fruits</b>			
<i>Pyrus/ Malus</i>	Pear/ Apple pips	7m	
cf. <i>Prunus</i> sp. L.	cf. Cherries	2m	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	Grape pip	1m	
<b>Wild</b>			
Fabaceae (small)	Small wild legume	1	
cf. <i>Viburnum</i> sp. L.	cf. Viburnum	1m	
<i>Bidens</i> sp. L.	Bur-marigolds	1	
Poaceae	Wild grass (large)	10	3
<i>Avena/ Bromus</i>	Oat/ Chess	1	
Indet.	Wild indet.	10m	
	Insects	***	
	Large Mammal Bone	**	
	Small Mammal Bone/ Fish Bone	**	*
	Land Snail Shell	*	
	Industrial Material		*

Table 17: Charred and mineralised plant remains

Key: m = mineralized. Quantification: \* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250

### Charcoal

5.14.11 Preservation of the charcoal identified in pit [2013] was moderate with almost 90% of the fragments identifiable to family-, genus- or species-level. The indeterminate fragments were largely unidentifiable due to distortion caused by thermal degradation during the charring process. Several of the fragments were affected by vitrification; a process that distorts the anatomical features of the wood giving it glassy appearance. The cause of vitrification has often been attributed to high burning temperatures and prolonged exposure to heat (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Prior & Alvin, 1983), although recent experiments claim that vitrification is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland *et al*, 2010). A small number of the oak (*Quercus* sp.) fragments

were affected by radial cracks, post-depositional sediment and insect holes, although these alterations did not affect the identification of the fragments.

5.14.12 Oak and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) were the dominant taxa in pit [2013] at 21 High Street, Lewes. Charcoal of the birch family (Betulaceae) was present and included birch (*Betula* sp.) and alder (*Alnus* sp.) as well as hazel (*Corylus avellana*), which formed 10% of the charcoal assemblage. Wood of the rose family (Rosaceae) is represented by that of the plum and apple sub-families, Prunoideae and Maloideae. Single fragments of field maple (*Acer campestre*) and beech (*Fraxinus excelsior*) were also identified. Fourteen fragments of round or twig wood, from small branches or twigs were identified and included oak, beech and hazel and the plum and apple sub-families.

## Discussion

### *Charred Plant Remains*

5.14.13 The charred cereal remains at 21 High Street are indicative of small-scale crop processing possibly done on a day-to-day basis at household level. The mixed cereal assemblage of wheat, barley and oat is indicative of an Early Post-Medieval arable regime whereby more than one cereal is cultivated with rarely one single crop dominating (Moffett 2006: 52). Legumes were also an important crop in Early Post-Medieval England and are often grown to accompany mixed cereal grains in a staple food dish known as pottage (Stone 2006: 13).

5.14.14 The wild charred plant remains provide little data regarding the local environment or arable economy of 21 High Street. Bur-marigolds, found in pit [44/005], are often associated with damp or riverine environments, particularly those varieties that are native to Britain (Stace 1997: 753), indicating the possible presence of a local damp environment in the Early Post-Medieval period.

### *Mineralised Plant Remains*

5.14.15 It is likely that the mineralisation of the plant remains in pit [44/005] was a result of the calcareous soils of the South Downs as well as the cess-pit nature of the deposit. The presence of fish bone may have also amplified the process. The pear/ apple and grape pips and possible plum stones were likely discarded within the pit as food waste. It is likely that the pear/ apples and plums were cultivated locally and brought to the site as foodstuffs as Greig (1988: 120) states that the majority of fruits would have been cultivated, not collected from the wild, from the medieval period onwards. Grape would have been imported to Lewes from the continent either fresh or dried as raisins or currants, indicating a certain level of prosperity in Post-Medieval Lewes. Similar mineralised remains of plum stones, grape and pear/ apple pips have been recovered from Ropetackle, Shoreham-by-Sea (Allott 2011). The possible viburnum seed may indicate local wood/ scrub although the identification is too tentative to make assumptions.



## *Charcoal*

### Fuel Selection and Use

5.14.16 The mixed nature of the charcoal assemblage at 21 High Street likely derives from spent fuel deposited in pit [2013] as waste. All of the identified taxa are excellent fuel woods, excluding that of alder, which may represent opportunistic collection (Austin 2003: 99). The presence of round wood indicates that small branches and twigs were used as fuel. Such wood may have been collected from local forest floors or they may have been deliberately cut as part of a woodland management scheme to encourage growth and subsequently recycled as fuel. The round wood of the plum and apple families may have been collected from a local orchard to be used as fuel.

### Local Environment

5.14.17 Oak and beech were the most common taxa identified, both of which would have been widely available on the South Downs, particularly considering beeches strong association with calcareous soils (Austin 2003: 101; Rodwell 1991; Polunin & Walters 1985). Ash is also an inhabitant of chalk soils and thrives alongside oak (White *et al* 2005; Taylor 1981: 46). Exploitation of shrubby areas and damp or riverine environments are indicated by the presence of hazel and alder.

## 6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

### 6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 **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?*

6.1.2 Only two pits relating to this period were revealed and so making inferences to any development of the town within this period is difficult. However, the quantity of pottery and animal bone recovered from these reflects findings from a series of excavations in Lewes (Swift in prep). It is posited from those results that refuse pits further away from the settlement core, such as those from this site, might have been used to receive more organic and unpleasant waste. Certainly the smaller pit produced both oyster and animal bone.

6.1.3 **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?*

6.1.4 The investigated area of the site was relatively small and only covered the back of what would likely have been two burgage plots, and much of this had been disturbed by the construction of later street frontages and the early 18<sup>th</sup> century vaulted chalk cellar. The long narrow strips of land extended from the High Street to Broomans Lane behind.

6.1.5 The site is situated in what would have been a suburb of Lewes until the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century when the town wall was expanded and with a new east gate built at the bottom of School Hill. Evidence of the early medieval evolution of the street plan is difficult to establish, but it seems probable that the current lay out of the Lewes closely matches that of its earliest phases.

6.1.6 Intensive medieval quarrying and refuse deposition is recorded in Lewes until mid-14<sup>th</sup> century when several limiting factors converged - the Hundred Years' War, failing agriculture, famine and the Black Death (Swift in prep). This situation is mirrored at the present site, where activity also peters-out at around this time.

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

6.1.8 The nature of the site creates difficulties in making inferences on the early laying out of burgage plots within Lewes, and of the formation and development of street frontages. The street frontage for the High Street was not under development and therefore not investigated and the area where evidence of burgage plot separation might have existed was heavily truncated by the construction of the vaulted cellar in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Nevertheless, two 'strips' of pitting might be suggested, although it is difficult to confirm these in any concrete fashion due to the location of the chalk vault.

6.1.8 **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)?*

- 6.1.9 Again, evidence for 11<sup>th</sup> century activity is sparse and consideration of different zones of activity is not possible from the limited evidence.
- 6.1.10 **RQ22:** *What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider the brewing and tanning industries) were there during [the post-medieval] period, and how did they change?*
- 6.1.11 Only a few fragments of iron and smithing slag were recovered from the site and these were found alongside pottery dating from between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 6.1.12 The general paucity of artefacts from the post-medieval period makes it difficult to determine the status of those who lived in the vicinity. However, the construction of a vaulted cellar and probable two-storey building above it suggest that the merchant responsible, probably one Joel Paine, held a reasonable amount of wealth. How this compared to others who lived in the area is unclear. His occupation was as a wine cooper (a person who samples, bottles and sells wine), indicating that the vault could have been used for wine storage.

## **6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets**

- 6.2.1 The piecemeal nature of the investigation of the site over a long period and the partial observation of many features either only in section or plan created difficulties in the recording and interpretation of the archaeological record. Despite this an outline history of the archaeology has been established.

### **The Stratigraphic Sequence**

Residual later prehistoric material

- 6.2.2 A small collection of lithics attributable to this period were recovered. In isolation they are of low significance, but they do continue the trend of evidence suggesting use of the Lewes area during this time.

Residual Roman material

- 6.2.3 A handful of Roman tile fragments were encountered. These add to the collections of Roman material recovered elsewhere in Lewes and reinforce the notion that the area was probably sparsely populated at this time.

Phase 4a: Early medieval AD1050-1150

- 6.2.4 The earliest cut features encountered on site date from this period and comprise two pits. They demonstrate that early medieval activity had spread this far out from the core settlement by this period. The activity recorded does not appear to be intensive nor allow the definition of activities undertaken, but when incorporated into investigations elsewhere in Lewes, adds to an increasingly significant dataset. This dataset indicates that areas further from the castle were being used more frequently for the deposition of organic waste.

Phase 5a & b: Medieval AD1200-1350

- 6.2.5 Evidence from these period comes from thirteen pits and some residual finds in later features. The pits demonstrate the continuing use of the site as an area for the deposition of quotidian refuse. As an isolated group of features they are of medium local significance, but when regarded with other nearby results they represent a significant accumulation of knowledge in the suburbs of medieval Lewes.

Phase 6a: Later medieval AD1325-1425

- 6.2.6 As with the earlier phases this was defined by refuse pits containing mixed assemblages of pottery, animal bone and oyster shell fragments.

Phase 6b: Later medieval AD1425-1575

- 6.2.7 The earliest feature indicating industrial activity derives from this phase, a quarry pit. The pit was likely excavated for the extraction of chalk, but overlying head deposits were also likely utilised. It appears to have been latterly used as a refuse pit.
- 6.2.8 Overall, the evidence from the later medieval period adds to our understanding of this era and ties in with that encountered nearby in Lewes. Cumulatively these form a significant dataset.

Phase 7a: Early post-medieval AD1575-1750

- 6.2.9 This phase is witness to a marked increase in refuse pitting activity after the relative paucity of the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century often attributed to the cumulative effect of the Hundred Years' War, agricultural issues, famine and the Black Death. The deposits within the pits and their increased incidence match that encountered elsewhere within Lewes at this time (Swift in prep).
- 6.2.10 In addition to the refuse pitting, a second quarry pit was encountered which was used in the same way as that from Phase 6b. Quite how these quarry pits were excavated and accessed is unclear as only small portions of each were investigated, but parallels to those encountered at the Lewes Residential and Lewes Library sites can be drawn (*ibid*).
- 6.2.11 There is local significance to these findings when they are taken into account with those of other excavations in the area to enable a better defined picture of Lewes' past.

Phase 7b: Early post-medieval c AD1723-1760

- 6.2.12 This phase saw the construction of a vaulted cellar and (two-storey) building above it. The cellar is of significance for the area because of its local rarity, preservation and the quantity and preservation of graffiti upon its walls.
- 6.2.13 The two-storey structure above it suggests that its sponsor and owner had sufficient wealth to fund its construction. No entrance to the building was observed. Access via a cart would have been difficult off Broomans Lane, so it is likely that this was predominantly from the High Street via Fuller's Passage.

6.2.14 A well or lined-pit was also seemingly installed at this time. This might relate to the function of the building and cellar, but also those fronting the High Street. The well or lined-pit was overlain by the current boundary wall indicating a slight shift or realignment of the boundary after this its final filling during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

6.2.15 The results of this period are of local significance. The addition to the record of a superstructure over the vaulted cellar add to the indication of wealth of its original owner. This combined with further documentary research could provide a detailed description of the history of the site.

Phase 8a: Later post-medieval period, late 18<sup>th</sup> century

6.2.16 Additional elements to the superstructure of the building above the cellar were constructed during this period. This hints towards an increase in activity relating to the range of buildings which now stood here.

6.2.17 Several refuse pits were also investigated suggesting its continued use, at least to some degree, as a habitable plot of land necessitating the deposition of waste.

6.2.18 This phase of activity is of some local significance and, especially if combined with documentary evidence, will improve our understanding of the history of the site.

Phase 8b & 9: Later post-medieval and modern 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century

6.2.19 Sometime between the Ordnance Survey maps of 1910 and 1938 the buildings above the cellar were demolished and the site became an open cobbled yard. Some alterations to the vault also occurred, such as the inclusion of a large ceramic pipe, presumably for ventilation, and possibly its internal divisions. Additionally, two soakaways and associated drainage were constructed. This suggests that the function of the site changed between 1910 and 1938.

### **Worked Flint**

#### Significance

6.2.20 The flintwork provides limited evidence for prehistoric presence. No diagnostic tools were recovered, and based on morphological and technological grounds, the flints suggest a flake-based industry, suggesting a Late Prehistoric date for the majority of the assemblage. Three pieces could be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. The exception is the flake from context [1241]. This piece could be more recent, representing some waste from building material. Excavations in Lewes have produced similarly small and mixed assemblages (Drewett 1975, 1983; Freke 1976, Priesley-Bell 2010 and Swift in prep). In addition to Late Prehistoric material these excavations have produced limited evidence for Mesolithic / Early Neolithic presence.

#### Potential

6.2.21 The assemblage is too small and too poorly dated to have any potential for further analysis.

## The Pottery

### Significance and potential

6.2.22 The pottery from the excavations makes up a large proportion of the excavated artefact assemblage from the site; however, the quantity is small when compared to other assemblages from the town, most notably those from the Baxter's printworks and Lewes House sites (Swift in prep). These sites have not only produced much larger assemblages but numerous well-dated pit groups with no/negligible residual/intrusive material. The current assemblage by contrast is plagued with small groups, very high residuality, some intrusiveness and a general lack of feature sherds. The rims that are present have all been previously noted from the town. Despite this, the current site has produced three fabrics that were not on the Lewes fabric series and these have duly been added as part of this assessment. Bearing the above in mind, and considering the whole assemblage has been fully recorded during this assessment, no further work is deemed necessary on the material. No separate report is needed for publication and no pieces need be illustrated.

## The Ceramic Building Material

### Significance

6.2.23 The current site at 21 High Street is approximately 0.2 miles away from the Baxter's Printworks site at Nicholas Lane (BPL06), and even closer to the Lewes House sites off Walwer's Lane (LHL04 and LHH05). As such, one would expect the CBM assemblage from these sites to display the similarities they do indeed display. Although there were some additional fabric types present within the most recent CBM assemblage, and indeed more diversity in fabric type in general amongst the medieval tile, there was more variety both in form and CBM type in the prior, much larger, assemblages. These included glazed and shouldered roof tile of clear medieval date, and many more and better preserved floor tiles. However, in terms of dating all three sites seem to include a significant amount of clearly medieval material.

6.2.24 This assemblage is of general archaeological significance in that it provides additional evidence of CBM types present in medieval Lewes, and evidence of the continued re-use of this material in the centuries that followed. Unfortunately as much of it was recovered from contexts in which it had been re-used or disposed of there is very little potential for any meaningful further work. However, reference to the CBM should be included in any subsequent publication including the fabric typology as new additions have been made and some amendments to proposed date ranges added which will be beneficial to any researchers studying the CBM of Lewes in years to come.

### Potential

6.2.25 The current assemblage has limited potential for future work, although as a comparative assemblage it will have ongoing archaeological use and the assemblage described in this report constitutes a valuable reference document.

### **The Fired Clay**

#### Significance

6.2.26 The assemblage is too small and undiagnostic to be considered to be of potential.

#### Potential

6.2.27 The assemblage is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

### **The Clay Tobacco Pipe**

#### Significance

6.2.28 The assemblage is relatively small and of little significance beyond its contribution to the dating evidence.

#### Potential

6.2.29 The assemblage is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

### **The Glass**

#### Significance

6.2.30 The assemblage is considered to be of little significance beyond its contribution to the dating evidence. It is a relatively small assemblage and fragments are often from mixed contexts. None of the early post-medieval bottles have a surviving complete profile and there are no inherently interesting pieces.

#### Potential

6.2.31 The assemblage is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

### **The Geological Material**

6.2.32 The geological material from the site is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment. The types are all well-known of in the town and the current assemblage is clearly composed of small reworked pieces that are frequently residual or intrusive in their deposits.

### **The Metallurgical Remains**

6.2.33 The slag assemblage is small and largely from contexts lacking secure chronological dating. The types present are fairly typical for Lewes and represent a low-level background spread of smithing waste from an uncertain period.

### **The Bulk Metalwork**

#### Significance

6.2.34 The overall assemblage is small and lacks good groups, in situ material and inherently interesting artefacts. It is not considered to be of significance.

#### Potential

6.2.35 The assemblage is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

### **The Animal Bone**

#### Significance

6.2.36 The site of 21 High Street, Lewes lies in close proximity to the excavation sites of Baxter's Printworks and Lewes House (Swift in prep). The faunal remains from 21 High Street makes up the largest proportion of excavated material from the assemblage, however in comparison to the faunal remains recovered from Baxter's Printworks and Lewes House, it is tiny.

#### Potential

6.2.37 There is no potential for further work given the small size of the assemblage compared to the huge assemblages found at proximate sites.

### **The Shell**

#### Significance

6.2.38 The assemblage is not considered to be of significance.

#### Potential

6.2.39 The assemblage has no potential for further analysis.



## **The Registered Finds**

### Significance

6.2.40 The assemblage comprises a small but heterogenous group both in function and date. Many finds derive from mixed contexts. The assemblage is therefore considered to be of limited significance.

### Potential

6.2.41 The assemblage is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

## **7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT**

### **7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives**

- 7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (RQ's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.
- 7.1.2 RRA 1: Can further review of the dating evidence level refine phasing of the site?
- 7.1.3 RRA 2: (RQ10 & RQ22) How does the development of the site compare to those excavated nearby, specifically the Lewes Residential and Baxters sites?
- 7.1.4 RRA 3: (RQ10 & RQ22) Can patterns in deposition be observed both on an inter- and intra-site scale?
- 7.1.5 RRA 4: (RQ22) How do the documentary and archaeological data compare and complement one another? What information can be drawn from each?

### **7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis**

- 7.2.1 It is suggested that a summary of the results of the excavation and the historic building record of the vaulted cellar should be published in a short article in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.
- 7.2.5 This should attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agenda and pursue the following suggested structure:

**Working title:** *Medieval and post-medieval findings at 21 High Street, Lewes*

#### **Introduction**

- Circumstances of fieldwork
- Site location, geology and topography

#### **Results**

- Medieval refuse pits and quarrying
- Post-medieval vaulted cellar and two storey building and well
- The demolition of the buildings and the cobbled yard

#### **Discussion**

##### *Medieval period*

- A consideration of the function of the site.
- Can any idea of property boundary and/or status of the site be determined?

*Post-medieval period*

- The construction and use of the vaulted cellar, two-storey building and well. How were these buildings used?
- The cobbled yard, ownership and function.
- Can further documentary evidence be uncovered? How do the documentary evidence and archaeological record complement each other?

**Acknowledgements**  
**Bibliography**

**7.3 Publication project**

**Stratigraphic Method Statement**

7.3.1 Features have been assigned to provisional groups and land-uses at the assessment stage. Once finalised, groups will be more firmly organised into basic land-use elements. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site.

7.3.2 After documentary research, a concise chronological narrative will be followed by discussion and will address the revised research aims.

**The Bulk Metalwork**

7.3.3 X-ray of 5 objects: 0.75 days

**The Registered Finds**

7.3.4 X-ray of 2 objects: 0.25 days

**Illustration**

Photography of 2 x Delftware tiles 0.25 days  
There will be 8 stratigraphic figures, and 10 site photographs 2 days

<b>Stratigraphic Tasks</b>	
Finalise landuse	1 day
Define periods.	1 day
Documentary research	2 days
Write introduction and results	3 days
Discussion section	1 day
Post-referee edits	2 days
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>10 days</b>
<b>Specialist</b>	
Metal work and registered finds x-ray	1 day plus fee
<b>Illustration</b>	
Finds photography	0.25 days
There will be 8 stratigraphic figures, and 10 site photographs	2 days
<b>Production</b>	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	2 days
Project Management	2 days

Table 18: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

## 7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, ASE would like to deposit the site archive with Lewes Museum, however, they are not currently accepting archives therefore ASE will hold onto the archive until a suitable archive repository becomes available.

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## Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1050	Layer	Asphalt		192	82	8b&9
1051	Layer	Concrete		191	81	8b&9
1052	Layer	Levelling deposit		190	81	8b&9
1053	Layer	Levelling deposit		189	81	8b&9
1054	Layer	Cobbled surface		164	78	8b&9
1055	Layer	Natural				
1056	Layer	Levelling deposit		188	81	8b&9
1057	Masonry or other construction	Bedding layer		162	77	8b&9
1058	Layer	Topsoil				
1059	Layer	Floor		169	78	8b&9
1060	Layer	Floor		170	78	8b&9
1061	Layer	Cobbled surface		165	78	8b&9
1062	Masonry or other construction	Soakaway		168	78	8b&9
1063	Masonry or other construction	Wall		171	78	8b&9
1064	Layer	Cobbled surface		166	78	8b&9
1065	Layer	Bedding layer		155	77	8b&9
1066	Layer	Levelling deposit		153	77	8b&9
1067	Layer	Levelling deposit		152	77	8b&9
1068	Cut	Drain	1068			
1069	Fill	Fill	1068	0		
1070	Void			0		
1071	Void			0		
1072	Void			0		
1073	Layer	Levelling deposit		151	77	8b&9
1074	Cut	Foundation cut	1074			
1075	Fill	Fill	1074			
1076	Layer	Levelling deposit		154	77	8b&9
1077	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1074	0		
1078	Layer	Topsoil		0		
1079	Layer	Made ground		182	81	8b&9
1080	Layer	Made ground		181	81	8b&9
1081	Layer	Made ground		89	43	7b
1082	Fill	Fill	1083	0		
1083	Cut	Unknown	1083	0		
1084	Layer	Made ground		90	43	7b
1085	Layer	Construction debris		85	43	7b
1086	Layer	Made ground		84	43	7b
1087	Layer	Made ground		83	43	7b

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1088	Cut	Foundation cut	1088	97	49	8a
1089	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1088	97	49	8a
1090	Void					
1091	Layer	Made ground		86	43	7b
1092	Layer	Made ground		87	43	7b
1093	Layer	Made ground		88	43	7b
1094	Layer	Cobbled surface		174	80	8b&9
1095	Layer	Cobbled surface		173	80	8b&9
1096	Void			0		
1097	Layer	Made ground		82	43	7b
1098	Masonry or other construction	Cellar		36	37	7b
1099	Masonry or other construction	Wall		183	81	8b&9
1100	Masonry or other construction	Wall		57	41	7b
1101	Layer	Levelling deposit		33	36	7b
1102	Cut	Posthole	1102	118	59	8b&9
1103	Fill	Fill	1102	118	59	8b&9
1104	Cut	Posthole	1104	119	60	8b&9
1105	Fill	Fill	1104	119	60	8b&9
1106	Fill	Fill	1104	119	60	8b&9
1107	Layer	Made ground		160	77	8b&9
1108	Fill	Fill, upper	1126	114	56	8b&9
1109	Layer	Levelling deposit		150	77	8b&9
1110	Masonry or other construction	Wall		98	49	8a
1111	Masonry or other construction	Wall		48	41	7b
1112	Void					
1113	Masonry or other construction	Column		51	41	7b
1114	Masonry or other construction	Column		52	41	7b
1115	Layer	Made ground		186	81	8b&9
1116	Layer	Made ground		185	81	8b&9
1117	Layer	Made ground		75	43	7b
1118	Layer	Made ground		74	43	7b
1119	Layer	Made ground		73	43	7b
1120	Layer	Topsoil				
1121	Layer	Levelling deposit		69	42	7b
1122	Layer	Dump		34	36	7b
1123	Layer	Made ground		34	36	7b
1124	Layer	Made ground		34	36	7b
1125	Layer	Made ground		34	36	7b
1126	Cut	Pit	1126	113	56	8b&9
1127	Fill	Fill, basal	1126	113	56	8b&9
1128	Layer	Made ground		32	36	7b

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1129	Layer	Made ground		32	36	7b
1130	Cut	Pit	1130	115	56	8b&9
1131	Fill	Fill	1130	115	56	8b&9
1132	Layer	Made ground		31	36	7b
1133	Layer	Made ground		31	36	7b
1134	Layer	Made ground		31	36	7b
1135	Cut	Pit	1135	117	56	8b&9
1136	Fill	Fill	1135	117	56	8b&9
1137	Layer	Levelling deposit		35	36	7b
1138	Fill	Fill	1130	116	56	8b&9
1139	Layer	Levelling deposit		159	77	8b&9
1140	Layer	Made ground		38	39	7b
1141	Cut	Construction cut	1141	59	40	7b
1142	Fill	Fill	1141	59	40	7b
1143	Masonry or other construction	Wall		60	41	7b
1144	Layer	Levelling deposit		40	39	7b
1145	Layer	Made ground		78	43	7b
1146	Masonry or other construction	Wall		96	48	8a
1147	Layer	Made ground		193	81	8b&9
1148	Layer	Occupation debris		184	81	8b&9
1149	Layer	Construction debris		41	39	7b
1150	Layer	Made ground		79	43	7b
1151	Layer	Construction debris		81	43	7b
1152	Layer	Occupation debris		80	43	7b
1153	Layer	Made ground		70	42	7b
1154	Layer	Made ground		71	42	7b
1155	Layer	Made ground		72	42	7b
1156	Layer	Topsoil				
1157	Layer	Made ground		42	39	7b
1158	Layer	Made ground		39	39	7b
1159	Masonry or other construction	Wall		111	55	8b&9
1160	Masonry or other construction	Wall		112	55	8b&9
1161	Masonry or other construction	Wall		56	41	7b
1162	Masonry or other construction	Wall		47	41	7b
1163	Cut	Pipe trench	1163	147	72	8b&9
1164	Fill	Fill	1163	147	72	8b&9
1165	Masonry or other construction	Wall		145	72	8b&9
1166	Masonry or other construction	Wall		146	72	8b&9

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1167	Masonry or other construction	Vent		144	72	8b&9
1168	Masonry or other construction	Drain		141	70	8a
1169	Fill	Fill, upper	1185	140	71	8a
1170	Layer	Deposit		141	70	8a
1171	Layer	Floor		176	80	8b&9
1172	Layer	Floor		175	80	8b&9
1173	Layer	Floor		120	61	7b
1174	Masonry or other construction	Platform		123	61	7b
1175	Masonry or other construction	Platform		122	61	7b
1176	Masonry or other construction	Wall		55	41	7b
1177	Masonry or other construction	Wall		100	51	8a
1178	Masonry or other construction	Platform		124	61	7b
1179	Masonry or other construction	Wall		99	49	8a
1180	Masonry or other construction	Platform		121	61	7b
1181	Masonry or other construction	Buttress		58	41	7b
1182	Layer	Made ground		76	43	7b
1183	Layer	Made ground		77	43	7b
1184	Fill	Fill	1168	142	70	8a
1185	Masonry or other construction	Soakaway		139	71	8a
1186	Fill	Fill	1185	140	71	8a
1187	Masonry or other construction	Wall		94	47	8a
1188	Layer	Cobbled surface		177	80	8b&9
1189	Layer	Made ground		194	33	7a
1190	Layer	Made ground		195	34	7a
1191	Layer	Made ground		196	35	7a
1192	Layer	Made ground		197	81	8b&9
1193	Layer	Natural				
1194	Cut	Pit	1194	29	25	7a
1195	Fill	Fill	1194	29	25	7a
1196	Cut	Pit	1196	30	26	7a
1197	Fill	Fill	1196	30	26	7a
1198	Cut	Foundation cut	1198	49	40	7b
1199	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1198	50	41	7b
1200	Layer	Natural				
1201	Cut	Pit	1201	91	44	8a

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1202	Fill	Fill	1201	91	44	8a
1203	Fill	Fill	1201	92	44	8a
1204	Cut	Pit	1204	93	45	8a
1205	Fill	Fill	1204	93	45	8a
1206	Masonry or other construction	Wall		95	47	8a
1207	Cut	Pit	1207	91	44	8a
1208	Fill	Fill	1207	92	44	8a
1209	Cut	Soakaway	1209	143	71	8a
1210	Masonry or other construction	Soakaway	1209	143	71	8a
1211	Cut	Pit	1211	198	46	8a
1212	Fill	Fill	1211	198	46	8a
1213	Layer	Cobbled surface		167	78	8b&9
1214	Layer	Levelling deposit		158	77	8b&9
1215	Layer	Levelling deposit		157	77	8b&9
1216	Layer	Levelling deposit		156	77	8b&9
1217	Layer	Natural				
1218	Cut	Foundation cut	1218	45	40	7b
1219	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1218	46	41	7b
1220	Layer	Made ground		180	81	8b&9
1221	Layer	Made ground		179	81	8b&9
1222	Layer	Cobbled surface		178	80	8b&9
1223	Layer	Levelling deposit		172	79	8b&9
1224	Cut	Foundation cut	1224	102	50	8a
1225	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1224	103	51	8a
1226	Layer	Cobbled surface		163	78	8b&9
1227	Layer	Levelling deposit		187	81	8b&9
1228	Cut	Pit	1228	19	19	7a
1229	Fill	Fill	1228	21	19	7a
1230	Fill	Fill	1228	20	19	7a
1231	Fill	Fill	1228	20	19	7a
1232	Fill	Fill	1228	20	19	7a
1233	Fill	Fill	1228	19	19	7a
1234	Cut	Pit	1234	26	24	7a
1235	Fill	Fill	1234	28	24	7a
1236	Fill	Fill	1234	27	24	7a
1237	Fill	Fill	1234	27	24	7a
1238	Layer	Levelling deposit		161	77	8b&9
1239	Cut	Pit	1239	17	17	6a
1240	Fill	Fill	1239	17	17	6a
1241	Cut	Pit	1241	18	18	6b
1242	Fill	Fill	1241	18	18	6b
1500	Layer	Made ground		63	42	7b
1501	Layer	Made ground		62	42	7b
1502	Layer	Made ground		61	42	7b

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1503	Void					
1504	Layer	Made ground		68	42	7b
1505	Layer	Made ground		67	42	7b
1506	Layer	Made ground		66	42	7b
1507	Layer	Made ground		65	42	7b
1508	Layer	Made ground		64	39	7b
1509	Void					
1510	Void			0		
1511	Masonry or other construction	Drain		131	68	8a
1512	Void			0		
1513	Void			0		
1514	Masonry or other construction	Drain		128	65	8a
1515	Masonry or other construction	Drain		130	66	8a
1516	Layer	Made ground		110	81	8b&9
1517	Fill	Lining	1543	135	69	8a
1518	Layer	Made ground		109	81	8b&9
1519	Masonry or other construction	Drain		129	66	8a
1520	Layer	Made ground		37	39	7b
1521	Void					
1522	Void			0		
1523	Cut	Soakaway	1523	133	69	8a
1524	Fill	Lining	1543	133	69	8a
1525	Fill	Fill	1523	134	69	8a
1526	Fill	Fill	1523	134	69	8a
1527	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1529	54	41	7b
1528	Layer	Made ground		53	40	7b
1529	Cut	Foundation cut	1529	53	40	7b
1530	Fill	Fill	1529	53	40	7b
1531	Cut	Soakaway	1531	137	69	8a
1532	Fill	Lining	1531	137	69	8a
1533	Fill	Fill	1531	138	69	8a
1534	Masonry or other construction	Drain	1547	125	62	8a
1535	Masonry or other construction	Drain	1550	127	64	8a
1536	Masonry or other construction	Drain	1553	126	63	8a
1537	Fill	Fill	1511	131	68	8a
1538	Cut	Drain	1538	132	67	8a
1539	Fill	Fill	1538	132	67	8a
1540	Cut	Pit	1540	149	56	8b&9
1541	Fill	Fill	1540	149	56	8b&9
1542	Fill	Fill	1543	136	69	8a
1543	Cut	Soakaway	1543	135	69	8a
1544	Masonry or other construction	Vent		148	73	7b
1545	Fill	Fill	1543	136	69	8a
1546	Fill	Fill	1523	134	69	8a



Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1547	Cut	Drain	1547			
1548	Fill	Fill	1547			
1549	Void					
1550	Cut	Drain	1550			
1551	Fill	Fill	1550			
1552	Fill	Fill	1550			
1553	Cut	Drain	1553			
1554	Fill	Fill	1553			
1555	Fill	Fill	1553			
2000	Masonry or other construction	Wall		104	52	8a
2001	Masonry or other construction	Wall		105	52	8a
2002	Layer	Made ground				
2003	Masonry or other construction	Wall		106	53	8a
2004	Layer	Topsoil				
2005	Layer	Natural				
2006	Masonry or other construction	Wall		101	51	8a
2007	Cut	Pit	2007	22	20	7a
2008	Fill	Fill	2007	22	20	7a
2009	Cut	Pit	2009	23	21	7a
2010	Fill	Fill	2009	23	21	7a
2011	Cut	Pit	2011	24	22	7a
2012	Fill	Fill	2011	24	22	7a
2013	Cut	Pit	2013	25	23	7a
2014	Fill	Fill	2013	25	23	7a
2015	Masonry or other construction	Well		107	54	8a
2016	Fill	Fill	2015	108	54	8a
2017	Cut	Pit	2017			
2018	Fill	Fill	2017			
2019	Masonry or other construction	Wall	2021			
2020	Masonry or other construction	Vault		199	37	7b
2021	Cut	Foundation cut	2021			
2022	Fill	Fill	2021			
2023	Cut	Pit	2023	200	56	8b&9
2024	Fill	Fill	2023	200	56	8b&9
2025	Cut	Pit	2025	201	56	8b&9
2026	Fill	Fill	2025	201	56	8b&9
2027	Void					
2028	Cut	Pit	2028	202	14	5a&b
2029	Cut	Pit	2029	11	9	5a&b
2030	Cut	Pit	2030	10	8	5a&b
2031	Cut	Pit	2031	14	11	5a&b
2032	Cut	Pit	2032	12	10	5a&b
2033	Layer	Made ground		203	32	7a
2034	Fill	Fill	2028	202	14	5a&b
2035	Fill	Fill	2029	11	9	5a&b
2036	Fill	Fill	2030	10	8	5a&b
2037	Fill	Fill		14	11	5a&b

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2038	Fill	Fill	2032	12	10	5a&b
2039	Fill	Fill	2032	13	10	5a&b
2040	Masonry or other construction	Wall				
2041	Cut	Pit	2041	8	5	5a&b
2042	Cut	Pit	2042	9	6	5a&b
2043	Cut	Pit	2043	16	13	5a&b
2044	Cut	Pit	2044	15	12	5a&b
2045	Cut	Terracing?	2045			
2046	Fill	Fill	2041	8	5	5a&b
2047	Fill	Fill	2042	9	6	5a&b
2048	Fill	Fill	2043	16	13	5a&b
2049	Fill	Fill	2044	15	12	5a&b
2050	Fill	Fill	2045			
2051	Cut	Pit	2051	204	31	7a
2052	Fill	Fill	2051	204	31	7a
2053	Cut	Pit	2053	205	30	5a&b
2054	Fill	Fill	2053	205	30	5a&b
2055	Cut	Pit	2055	206	29	7a
2056	Fill	Fill	2055	207	29	7a
2057	Fill	Fill	2055	207	29	7a
2058	Fill	Fill	2055	208	29	7a
2059	Cut	Pit	2059	209	28	7a
2060	Fill	Fill	2059	209	28	7a
2061	Cut	Pit	2061	210	27	7a
2062	Fill	Fill	2061	210	27	7a
2063	Fill	Fill	2061	211	27	7a
2064	Fill	Fill	2061	212	27	7a
2065	Cut	Foundation cut	2065	43	40	7b
2066	Fill	Fill	2065	43	40	7b
2067	Fill	Fill	2065	43	40	7b
2068	Masonry or other construction	Wall	2065	44	41	7b
2069	Cut	Pit	2069			
2070	Fill	Fill	2069			
2071	Layer	Made ground		0		
2072	Layer	Made ground				
2080	Cut	Pit	2080	4	4	5a&b
2081	Fill	Fill	2080	4	4	5a&b
2082	Cut	Pit	2082	5	15	6a
2083	Fill	Fill	2082	5	15	6a
2084	Cut	Pit	2084	2	2	4a
2085	Fill	Fill	2084	2	2	4a
2086	Cut	Ditch	2086	1	1	4a
2087	Fill	Fill	2086	1	1	4a
2088	Cut	Pit	2088	6	7	5a&b
2089	Fill	Fill	2088	6	7	5a&b
2090	Fill	Fill	2088	6	7	5a&b
2091	Cut	Pit	2091	7	16	6a
2092	Fill	Fill	2091	7	16	6a
2093	Cut	Pit	2093	3	3	5a&b
2094	Fill	Fill	2093	3	3	5a&b
11165						
10/1189			1189	194	33	7a
3/1189			1189	194	33	7a
4/001						
4/1189			1189	194	33	7a
43/001	Layer	Made ground		213	38	7b
43/002	Layer	Made ground		214	38	7b

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Parent</b>	<b>SubGroup</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Period</b>
43/003	Layer	Made ground		215	38	7b
43/004	Layer	Made ground		216	38	7b
43/005	Layer	Natural		0		
44/0000						
44/001	Layer	Made ground		217	38	7b
44/002	Layer	Natural				
44/003	Fill	Fill	44/005	220	83	7a
44/004	Fill	Fill	44/005	220	83	7a
44/005	Cut	Pit	44/005	219	83	7a
44/006	Fill	Fill	44/005	220	83	7a
44/007	Layer			218	38	7b
US						

Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
U/S			7	200																								
1052					6	1350																						
1058			1	8	2	35									1	1												
1059					4	10334																						
1062					1	631																						
1073																	2	7					28	1588				
1075			4	278	1	84																						
1084																	1	4										
1101			1	12																								
1103			1	6	2	161					9	199											1	9				
1107																							11	186				
1108			5	38	5	598								8	126												1	34
1115	1	3	2	46	16	1743	1	5						1	22													
1116	1	10	8	192	45	3900								18	511						1	4	1	8				
1118	2	7	3	22	1	26								1	1	1	3										1	32
1119			57	618	57	1510	14	293	1	20	3	209		154	1528	2	3				5	63	1	11			19	305
1120			2	14											1	2												
1122															6	7							3	18				
1123					3	110															1	3						
1124			1	2	1	37									3	7	3	7					2	30				
1125			3	48																								
1131															10	89							2	45				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1136															1	4							5	32				
1169			3	40							1	5			2	4											3	53
1182				4	1	61							3	7	1	1												
1183			4	52																								
1186					3	750									3	35	2	19									2	72
1227					1	92																			1	145		
1229					1	12									11	133												
1230					5	79																						
1231															1	71												
1233															2	47												
1236	2	34	47	769	21	1506					3	58			39	850	1	16					1	12			9	184
1240	1	8	4	22	8	545							1	4	4	21											1	19
1241	1	31	9	112	131	13053	8	1021							68	1711					3	18	4	98	2	146	17	583
1500			2	26	1	22									10	234									1	10	5	77
1501			2	10	3	114	1	1			1	16					1	8			1	5						
1502			10	90	4	55									3	13							1	14			3	54
1504					1	15									1	20											1	44
1507					6	364					1	7			4	117					1	8	1	2			1	1
1508			2	6	1	63									6	126	2	8										
1516			1	22											5	12												
1525			1	468	5	472									2	8												
1528			4	44	4	237									17	177	4	41									4	257
1530			7	118	10	127									2	24	1	3			1	1					2	78
1534					1	1013																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1535					1	2432																						
1536					1	2765																						
1537					9	72									180	1120												
1541					1	2980																						
1542					5	2369																						
1545					1	718																	1	9				
1546					5	828																						
2001					1	1811																						
2004			2	22											3	188	13	95									1	32
2006					1	1416																						
2008			6	40	14	254				1	10			4	66												2	90
2010	1	4	4	32	1	11	1	76						2	253													
2012					4	47	1	1						1	8												1	16
2014			5	42	13	824	1	47		2	11			5	46												1	163
2016			1	105	1	969																						
2018			1	38	4	388								1	101													
2024			1	32	2	22																						
2026	1	8			2	108																						
2046			1	10																								
2047			1	2																								
2052					1	36								5	29						1	16						
2056					4	57																						
2057			1	14																	1	14						
2060			1	6	1	1				2	504												14	1818			1	30

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	
2063															3	327							14	2740					
2081	1	19	27	220	6	80	3	285		2	16			23	175			1	5								1	29	
2083	1	16	23	128	1	9	8	40		4	103			12	82												3	41	
2085			42	348			1	2		1	16			144	2421			2	28								7	84	
2087			4	166										3	9														
2089			17	182	1	132	2	6		1	11			12	108					1	77								
2090			93	1150	3	26	3	26						24	219												4	45	
2094	1	49	24	240	2	23								3	42														
3/1189			3	12	1	89								2	80														
4/001			4	52																									
4/1189			2	4	4	74								1	2												1	13	
10/1189			1	30	3	125								1	157														
Total	14	200	455	6137	449	58394	45	1999	1	20	31	1165	4	11	817	11348	33	214	3	33	16	209	91	6634	4	301	94	2390	

### Appendix 3: CBM Fabric Descriptions

#### Roman fabrics

Fabric	Description
R1*	Fine red fabric; matrix contains silt-sized to very fine quartz with no other visible inclusions; finer version of R5; near MOLA Roman fabric 2452
R2	Red fabric with silty streaks; moderate white calcareous (chalk?), sparse mud/siltstone and moderate dark red iron-rich inclusions
R3	Orange-red fabric with lumps of grog or siltstone; common medium to coarse quartz, most is c. 0.5mm but occasionally <1mm.
R4*	Orange fabric, some silty marbling; common medium to coarse inclusions of red iron-rich clay; lacks visible quartz inclusions
R5	Red fabric, few inclusions other than sparse to moderate fine to medium quartz; coarser version of R1; near MOLA Roman fabric 3006

#### Medieval and post-medieval roof tile fabrics

Fabric	Description	Date range
T1*	Fine orange-red or red fabric, with fine quartz and small red iron-rich inclusions; some examples have streaks of marl clay	?1300-1900
T2*	Fine texture; mixed cream and orange clays; fine grade quartz occurs in occasional lenses	1200-1500
T3*	Orange with grey core; common to abundant coarse rose or red quartz – grade and amount variable, sparse to moderate shell; very coarse red iron-rich clay	1250-1450
T3b*	As T3 with moderate black inclusions, possibly oxidised glauconite	c.1200s-1300s
T4*	Fine fabric, sparse to moderate medium-grade rose quartz, sparse white shell. distinctive fine yellow mica	c.1200-1500
T5*	Fine fabric near fabric T2 with coarse iron-rich red or purple-brown clay/siltstone inclusions	c.1200-1350
T6*	Fine, smooth, light orange fabric with calcareous speckle and white calcium carbonate inclusions	c.1250/1300, to c.1550
T7*	Abundant medium to coarse rose quartz and moderate medium to very coarse grey/white flint flakes and coarse white shell; Very coarse burnt/black ferrous slag-like inclusions.	c.1150-1300?
T8	Orange-brown fabric with very coarse quartz; coarse quartz fraction is c. 1 – 1.5 mm (MOLA 2273)	c.1225-1325?
T9 *	Fine orange fabric with sparse lighter banding; common fine quartz, white calcium carbonate; moderate fine to medium red and black iron-rich inclusions. Pantile fabric.	c.1630-1900
T10	Red-brown fabric (reduced in type sample); abundant medium quartz; sparse to moderate coarse to very coarse rounded dark red iron-rich inclusions	c. 1175-1350?
T11	Red-brown fabric, abundant medium to coarse quartz with sparse flint and rounded dark red iron-rich inclusions rich material	c. 1150-1350?
T12*	Orange fabric with fine background quartz, sparse medium to coarse quartz and moderate coarse to very coarse iron-rich red inclusions. Pantile fabric.	1630-1900 (not well dated)
T13*	Orange fabric with very fine to fine background quartz and sparse to moderate medium to coarse calcareous inclusions. fine moulding sand	c.1250-1700? (not well dated)
T14	Light orange, sometimes marbled, with moderate fine background quartz and distinctive fine yellow mica, sparse coarse to very coarse white calcareous and orange inclusions	c.1300 to early post-medieval?
T15	Fine red or orange fabric, inclusions of very coarse red clay, chalk and other rock fragments	?late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup>
T16 (a)*	Red fabric, inclusions of very coarse red clay and chalk fragments. ?peg tile fabric.	12 <sup>th</sup> to early 13 <sup>th</sup> cent?
T16 (b)	Orange, slightly micaceous fabric with common, ill-sorted quartz, range fine to coarse; sparse coarse to very coarse dark iron-rich inclusions, fine	Post-medieval, 1630s -1900s



Fabric	Description	Date range
	rounded black grains (oxidised glauconite?) and white calcium carbonate specks. Pantile fabric.	
T17*	Orange fabric with common-abundant mixed quartz. Pantile fabric.	1630s-1900
T18*	Fine orange fabric; sterile apart from sparse calcareous material. Sterile version of T13?	1425-1575 (or earlier)
T19*	Dense orange fabric with very coarse orange and paler clay lumps. Common medium quartz and calcareous deposits.	Medieval, ?1200-1350
T20*	Fine, calcareous fabric with marbling cream and pink marl clay. No apparent inclusions. Similar to T6 but even more calcareous.	1425-1575 (or earlier)
T21*	Slightly lumpy cream clay, with fine black speckle and occasional pink patches.	1425-1575 (or earlier)
MOLA 2273*	Reddish-orange, grey core commonly present. Sandy fabric with frequent large quartz (up to 1mm) with varying amounts of calcium carbonate (up to 2mm). Occasional gastropod shells	1120-1220
MOLA 2586*	Orange fabric with varying quantities (moderate-common) of medium and coarse quartz	1180-1800

### Medieval and post-medieval brick fabrics

Fabric	Description	Date range
B1*	Fine red fabric, sometimes with cream silty banding, with medium to very coarse dark red iron-rich inclusions and sparse quartz.	1450-1850
B2*	Light orange with cream and darker orange siltstone inclusions, sparse fine to medium quartz.	1500-1900?
B3*	Orange with sparse cream silty banding and fine mica, and common to abundant coarse to very coarse quartz, sparse red iron-rich inclusions.	1500-1700
B4	Orange, blocky texture.	1900s >>
B5	Light orange with very fine calcareous speckle banded with cream and darker orange; silt-sized quartz in matrix but otherwise no quartz; fine quartz moulding sand.	1600-1850?;
B6	Near fabric B5, but more frequent dark orange inclusions and very coarse dark red silty inclusions.	1700-1850?
B7	Light orange-brown, common medium quartz, moderate fine to medium mica, sparse medium to very coarse white calcareous inclusions, and fine to medium rounded blackish grains.	1600-1850?
B8*	Purple-red with abundant very coarse black slag inclusions, mix of industrial refuse and sparse rock fragments <c.20mm, moderate very coarse orange silt chunks and coarse shell. ?MOLA 3032	1750-1900?
B9	Granular pinkish orange fabric with abundant flecks of cream silt (MOLA 3038)	c.1900 -1974
B10*	Orange-red with abundant medium and sparse coarse to very coarse quartz	c.1525/50-1675- ?1800s
B11	Orange-red with silt-sized to fine background quartz and fine mica; sparse inclusions of iron-rich and silty clays; some examples have voids and flint pebbles; finer than fabric B10 and close to fabric B1	c.1450-1700?
B11a*	Micaceous orange-brown fabric with moderate coarse quartz and sparse paler streaking.	?1425-1575
B12	Marbled pale orange matrix with fine background quartz and sparse inclusions of rose quartz, white shell, dark orange clay and white flint flecks.	c.1700-1900?
B13	Red fabric, intensely calcareous with abundant fine white speckling and moderate coarse to very coarse rounded calcareous inclusions	1525/50- 1675/1700
B14*	Brownish-orange coarse textured fabric with fine to medium quartz, common very coarse purple iron-rich inclusions and moderate paler silty content, some voids.	1525/50- 1675/1700
B15	Pale brownish-orange highly calcareous silt fabric, soft powdery texture, with fine calcareous speckle and sparse fine mica  Flemish type; MOLA 3043; uncommon	c.1250-1350?

Fabric	Description	Date range
B16*	Abundant fine quartz and sparse shell in a highly calcareous pale yellow matrix, some red iron-rich clays; indented margins; distinctive pale yellow colour  Flemish type; MOLA 3031; uncommon	c.1250-1450?
B17*	Hard, pink-red fabric with moderate-common granular quartz and common well-defined calcareous speckle.	c.1250-1450?

### Floor tile fabrics

Fabric	Description	Comments and dating
FT1*	Orange fabric with silt-sized background quartz, moderate to common inclusions of fine to medium quartz and poorly sorted white calcium carbonate, mode is coarse	Known in literature as 'Lewes group'. Place of manufacture uncertain.
FT2	Orange fabric with abundant very fine quartz and common very fine rounded dark grains (< 0.05 mm); sparse to moderate red iron oxide (< 3 mm) and sparse cream clay inclusions (< 2 mm).	From Dieppe area of northern France. MoL fabric 3241.
FT3*	Orange fabric with abundant fine quartz, with a fine calcareous speckle, sometimes in lenses, but variable; some examples contains sparse medium to coarse quartz and coarse siltstone	Probably Flemish. Date range c.
FT4	Orange-brown fabric with silt-sized background quartz (single example is overfired and nearly vitrified); common inclusions of poorly sorted quartz (mode is medium), and sparse coarse to very coarse clay/siltstone, rounded and blocky	Medieval two-colour decorated floor tile, unknown industry
FT5	Fine-grained orange-red fabric with moderate inclusions of medium to coarse whitish rock fragments(?), fine to medium blackish material and sparse medium to coarse red pellets	19th/20th century quarry tile
FT6*	Orange-brown (burnt?) fabric with coarse clay/siltstone lumps. Common medium quartz and moderate red iron-rich inclusions.	?medieval
FT6a	Hard orange-red fabric with moderate-common medium and coarse quartz, sparse very coarse ferrous inclusions, often burnt and pale silty deposits.	Current site only. Post-medieval.
FT7*	Floor tile version of roof tile fabric T7; similar to MOLA 2273.	Medieval? Hearth brick fabric?

**Appendix 4: Residue quantification**

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Plant Remains	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Insects	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
7a	1	44/004	Pit [44/004]	40	**	<1	**	<1			**	1	****	153	*	4	*	<1	*	<1	**	1	*	<1	Pot (***/359g) Plaster/ Daub? (****/61g) F.Clay (*8g) Coal (*<1g) Glass (**/2g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**<1g)
7a	2	2014	Pit [2013]	40	***	14	***	2	*	<1			****	119			*	1	*	<1			**	2	Pot (*23g) CBM (**/58g) B.Clay (**/21g) Slate/ B.Slate (***19g) FCF (*<1g) Ind.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Glass (*<1g) Coal (***24g) Cu (*<1g) Fe (**/23g) Cu Pins (*1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***9g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/8g)

**Appendix 5: HER Summary**

<b>HER enquiry no.</b>	various				
<b>Site code</b>	LHS10				
<b>Project code</b>	6969				
<b>Planning reference</b>	SDNP/13/01188/FUL				
<b>Site address</b>	Land to rear of 21 High Street, Lewes				
<b>District/Borough</b>	Lewes				
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	541745 110133				
<b>Geology</b>	Upper Chalk overlain by undifferentiated Head deposits				
<b>Fieldwork type</b>			WB		
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	November 2015 to May 2017				
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	Natterjack Construction				
<b>Project manager</b>	Neil Griffin				
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Suzie Westall				
<b>Period summary</b>			Neolithic	Bronze Age	
	Roman		Medieval	Post-Medieval	
<b>Project summary</b>	<p>The work uncovered limited evidence of refuse pitting and quarrying from the early medieval period until the early post-medieval period. In around AD1723 a vaulted cellar was constructed along with a two storey building directly above. Documentary evidence suggests that this was built for and funded by wine merchant Joel Paine. During the late 18th century additions were made to the north of the building, enlarging it by some third. The building was demolished between 1910 and 1938 when the area was turned into garden and a smaller northern building was erected.</p>				
<b>Museum/Accession No.</b>	Lewes and Castle Museum				

### Finds summary

<b>Find type</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Lithic	Flint	Prehistoric	14
Pottery	Ceramic	Medieval and Post-medieval	455
CBM	Ceramic	Roman, medieval and post-medieval	441
Fired clay	Clay	Medieval and post-medieval	16
Bottles etc	Glass	Post-medieval	198
Animal bone	Bone	Medieval and post-medieval	1119
Marine shell	Shell	Medieval and post-medieval	139
Metal working	Slag etc	Medieval and post-medieval	41g
Metal objects	Various	Medieval and post-medieval	33
Registered finds	Various	Medieval and post-medieval	17
Geological material	Stone	Medieval and post-medieval	247
Clay tobacco pipe	Clay	Medieval and post-medieval	46

## Appendix 6: OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeo16-298669**

### Project details

Project name	An archaeological watching brief at land to rear of 21 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex
Short description of the project	The work uncovered limited evidence of refuse pitting and quarrying from the early medieval period until the early post-medieval period. In around AD1723 a vaulted cellar was constructed along with a two storey building directly above. Documentary evidence suggests that this was built for and funded by wine merchant Joel Paine. During the late 18th century additions were made to the north of the building, enlarging it by some third. The building was demolished between 1910 and 1938 when the area was turned into garden and a smaller northern building was erected.
Project dates	Start: 24-11-2015 End: 25-05-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	6969 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LHS10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Conservation Area Consent

### Project location

Country England

Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES LEWES Land to rear of 21 High Street
Postcode	BN7 2LN
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 41745 10133 50.872717663058 0.014806406331 50 52 21 N 000 00 53 E Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Suzie Westall
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Natterjack Construction

**Project archives**

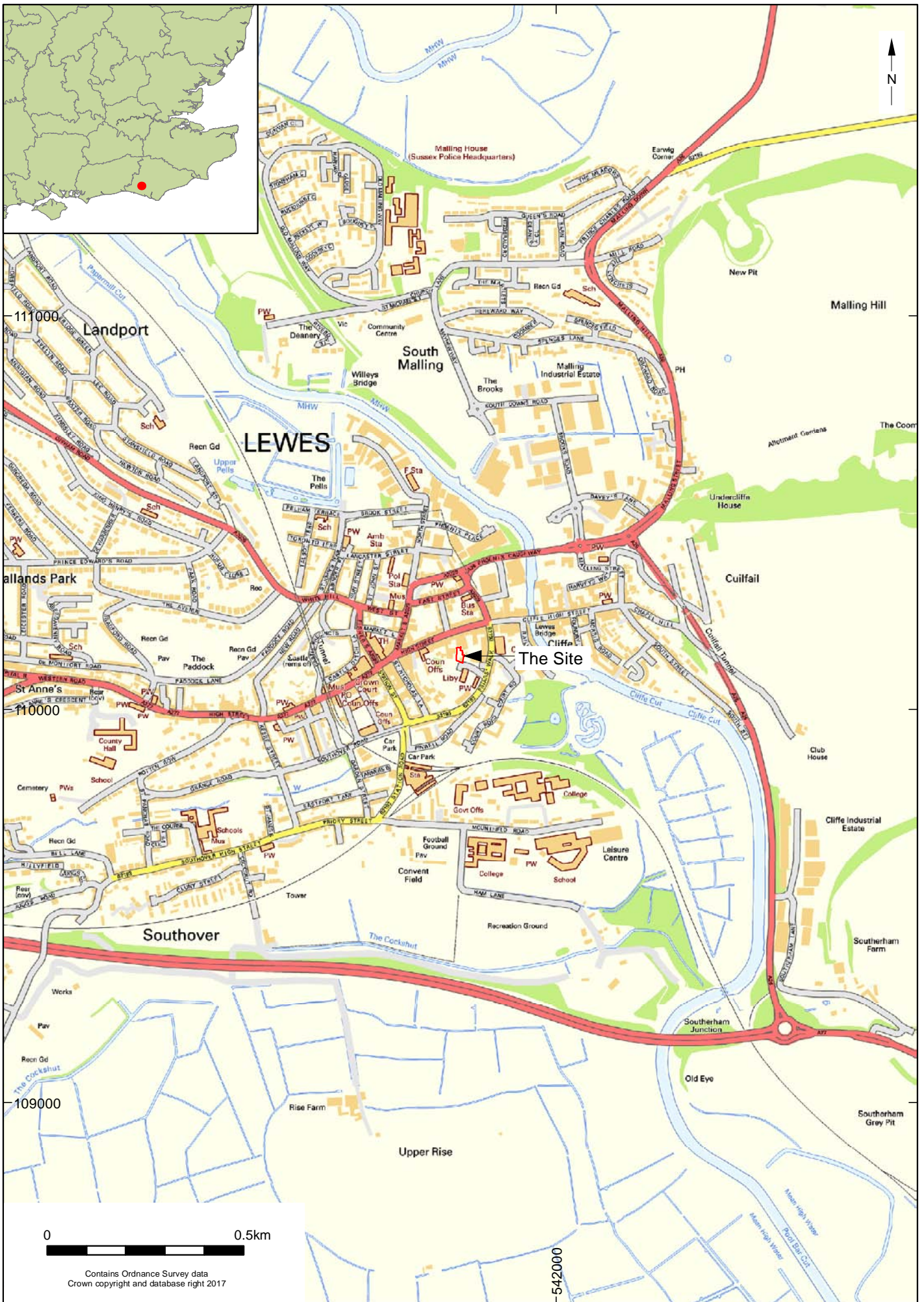
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Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
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Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Survey","Unpublished Text","Unspecified Archive"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
------------------	---------------------------------------------------

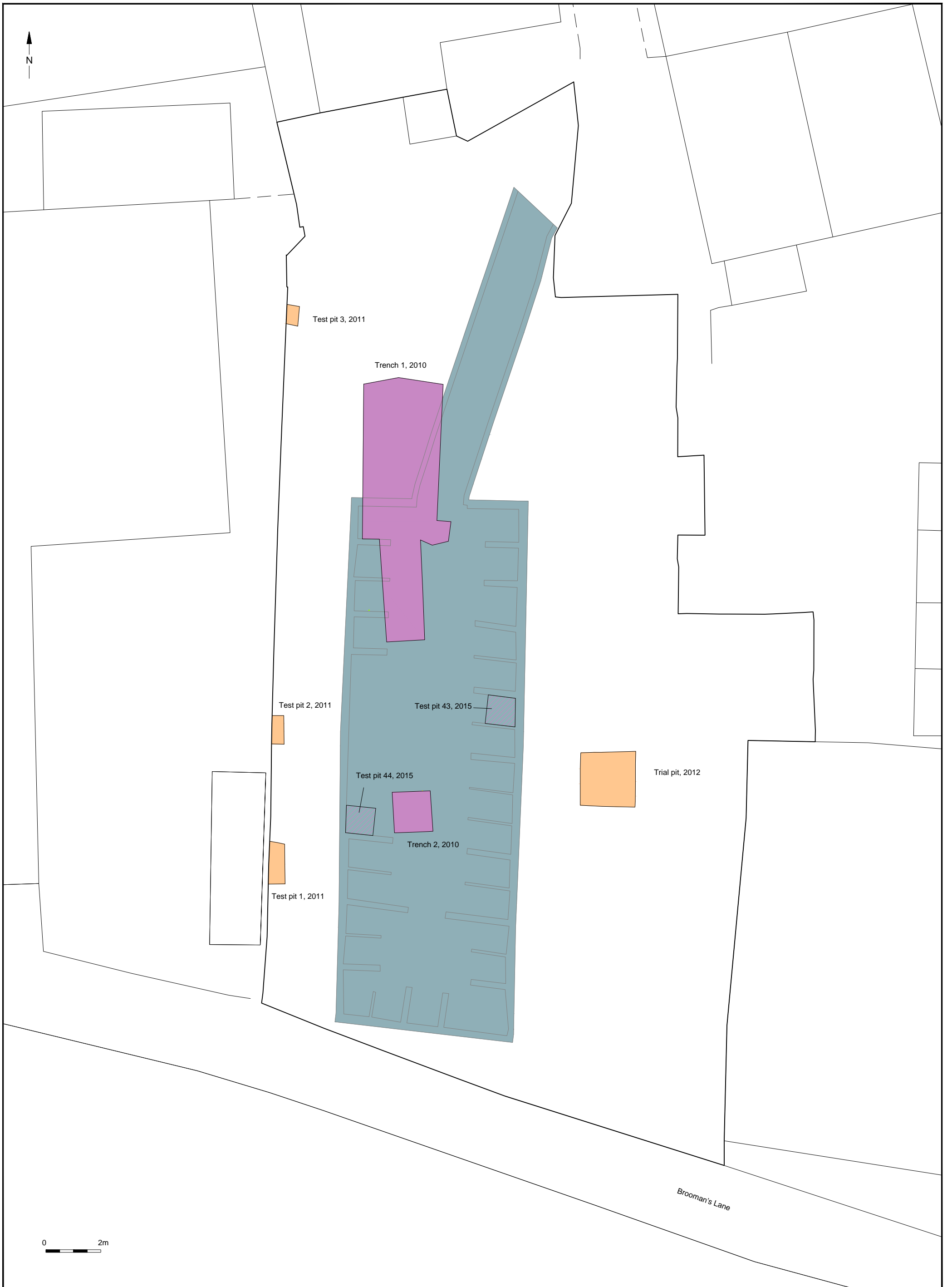
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Land to Rear of 21 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Munnery, T
Other bibliographic details	2017419
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	East Sussex HER
<hr/>	
Entered by	Tom Munnery (t.munnery@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	18 October 2017





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© Archaeology South-East		21 High Street, Lewes	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6969	Jan 2018	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017419	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		21 High Street, Lewes	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6969	Oct 2017	Previous archaeological work on site	
Report Ref: 2017419	Drawn by: JLR		

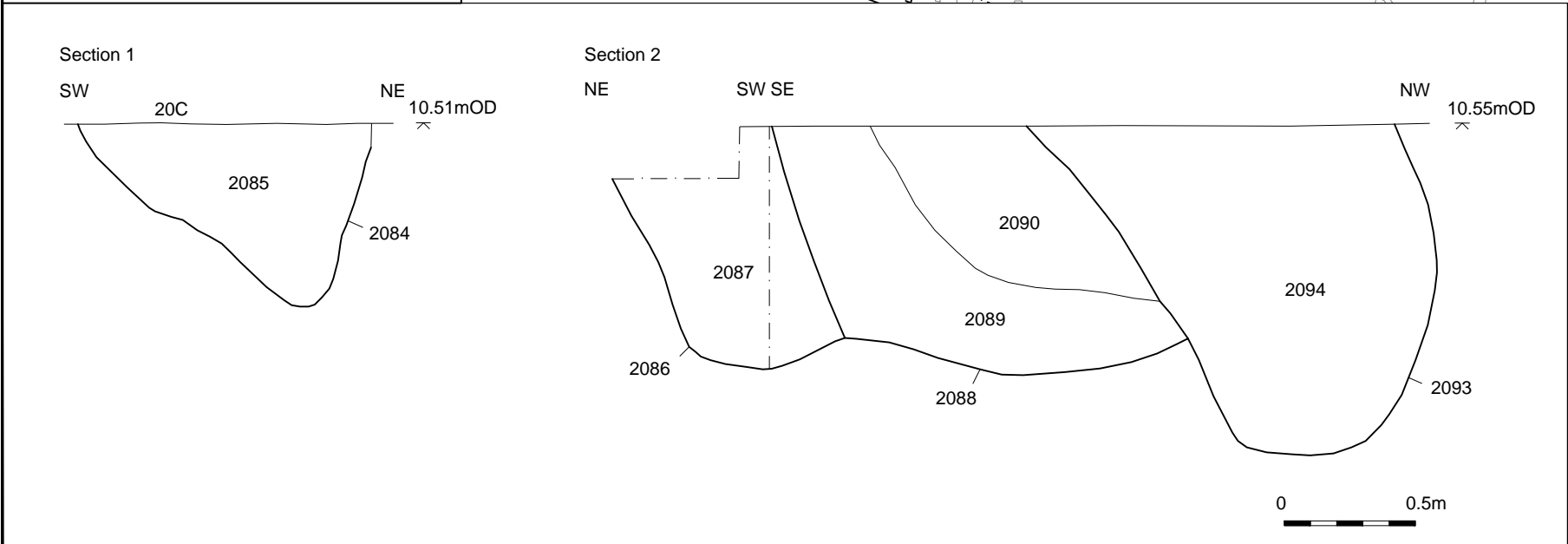




2084 looking north



2086 looking east

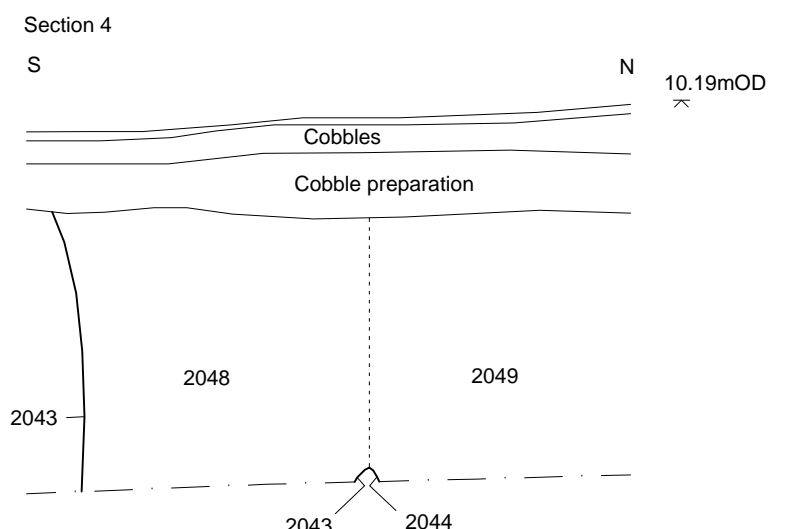
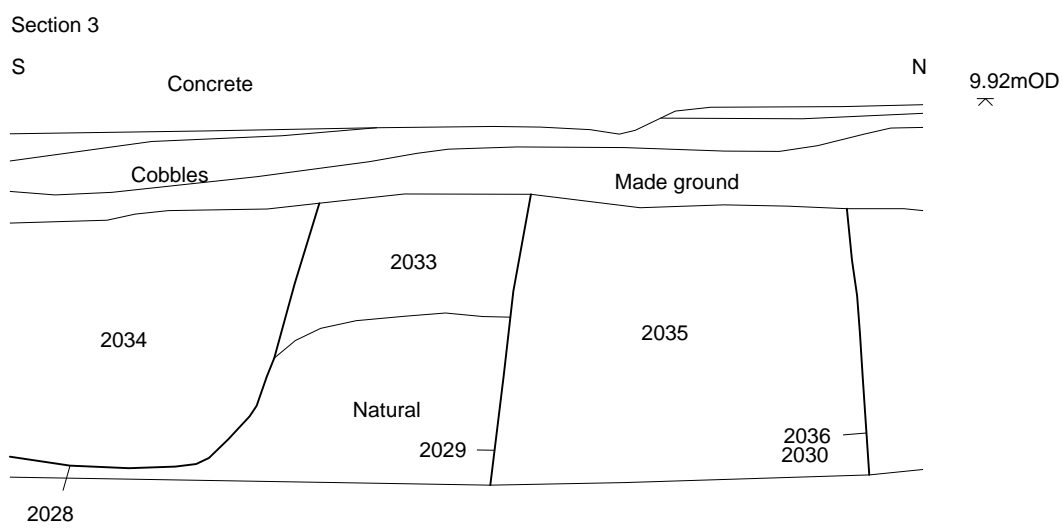




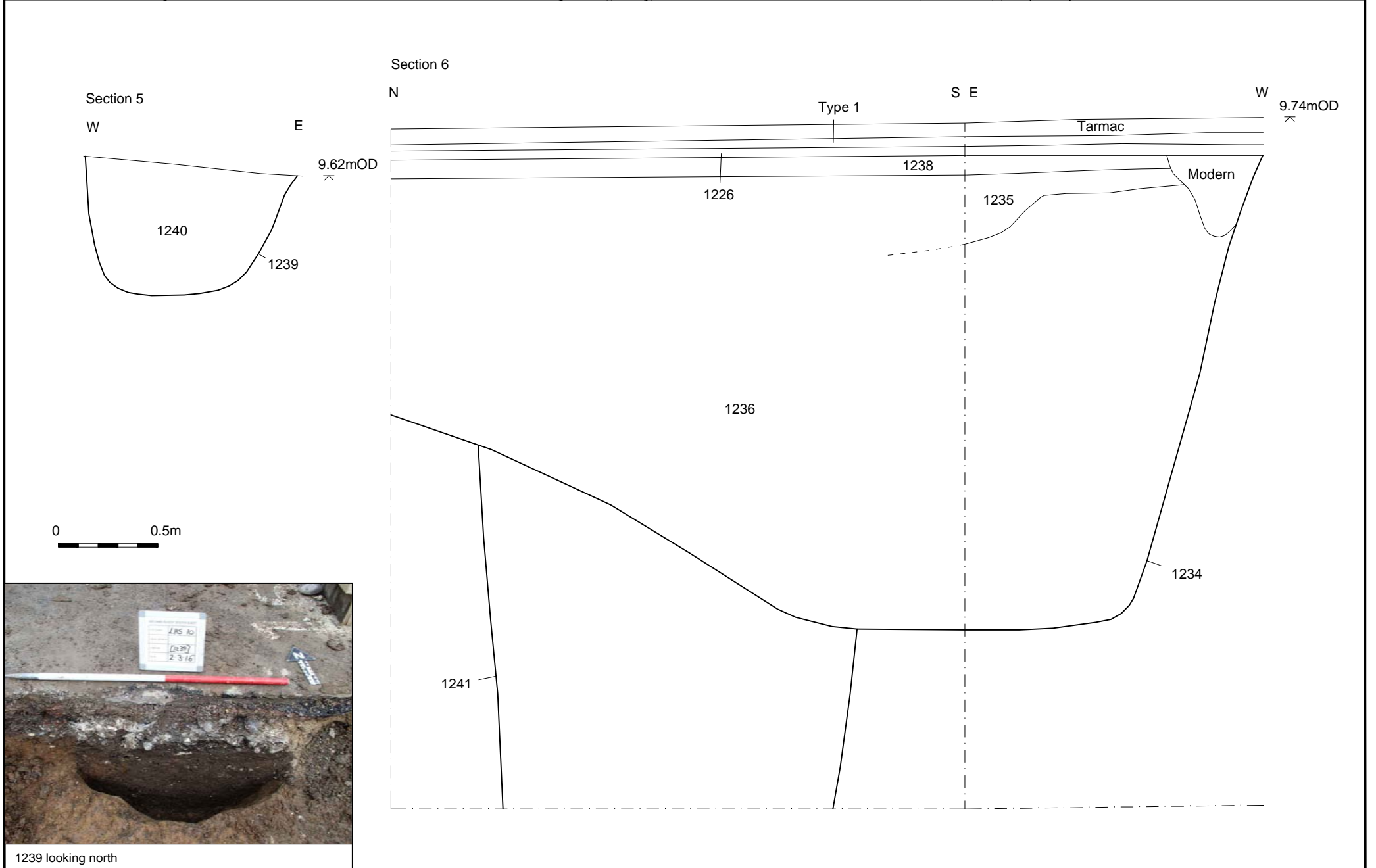
2038, 2033, 2019 and 2030 looking east



2042 and 2044 looking north-west



0 0.5m







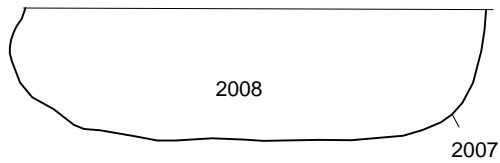
2007 looking north-east

2011 looking east

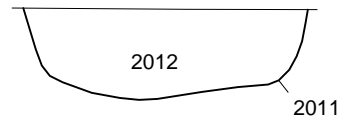
1228 looking north

2055-2068 looking west

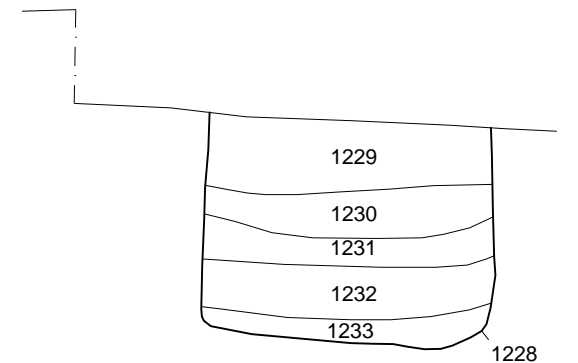
Section 7  
NW SE



Section 8  
NE SW



Section 9  
W E



0 0.5m





© Archaeology South-East		21 High Street, Lewes	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 6969	Oct 2017	Period 7b early post-Medieval AD1723 vault	
Report Ref: 2017419	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		21 High Street, Lewes		Fig. 10
Project Ref: 6969	Oct 2017	Period 7b early post-Medieval AD1723 vault		
Report Ref: 2017419	Drawn by: JLR			



Pillar bases



Wall 2015



Overall view of site looking north

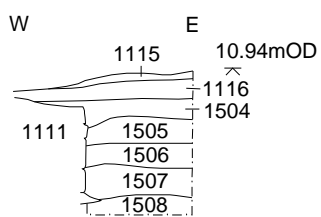


Wall 1111 looking north

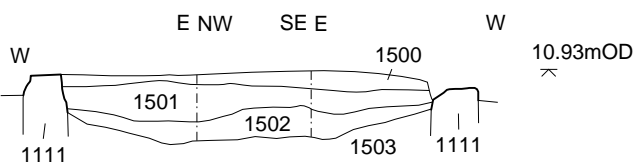


Wall 1089 looking north-west

Section 11

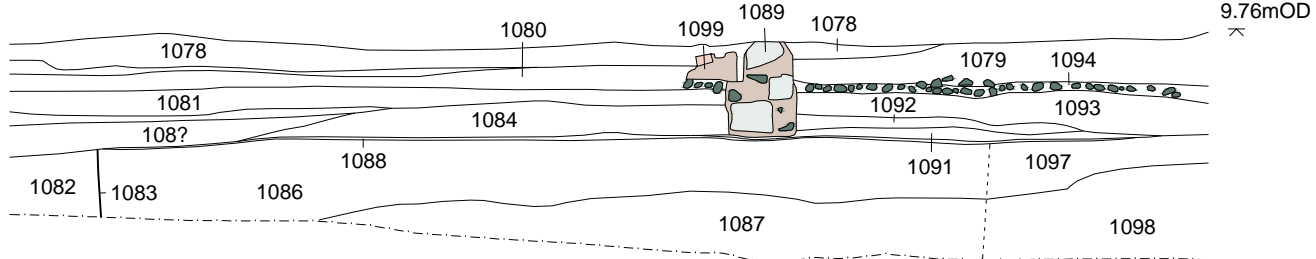


Section 12



- Chalk
- Flint
- Brick
- Mortar

Section 13



0 1m



1177 looking north

© Archaeology South-East		21 High Street, Lewes	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 6969	Oct 2017	Period 8a Later post-medieval - Late C18th	
Report Ref: 2017419	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		21 High Street, Lewes	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 6969	Oct 2017	Period 8b and 9 19th-20th Century	
Report Ref: 2017419	Drawn by: JLR		

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