

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Nicholas Centre,
Spital Road, Lewes, East Sussex**

Planning Ref: LW/2638/CC & LW/07/1422

NGR 540591 110078

**Project No: 3328
Site Code: SNI 08**

**ASE Report No. 2008155
OASIS id: archaeol6-48333**



**By
PAUL RICCOBONI BA (Hons)**

November 2008

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Abstract

Archaeology South East (ASE), a division of the University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) were commissioned by NPS Property Consultants Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the site of St Nicholas Centre, Spital Road, Lewes, East Sussex (540591 110078) during the creation of a link building and a pedestrian bridge. A total of 16 site visits were made intermittently between April and June 2008. A series of different groundworks were monitored for archaeological remains, such as any structures or features associated with the medieval hospital. No archaeological finds or features were discovered. Any archaeological remains had probably been destroyed by modern service trenches and landscaping.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the University College London Institute of Archaeology, Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCL CAA), were commissioned by NPS Property Consultants Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works at the St Nicholas Centre, Spital Road, Lewes, East Sussex (NGR 540591 110078), hereafter described as 'the site', prior to the creation of a new 'Entrance Link' building and pedestrian bridge to the garden area (Figs 1 & 2). The site lies within a Conservation Area and an Area of Archaeological Importance.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the Geological Survey of Britain (Sheet number 319) the underlying geology at the site is Upper Chalk.

1.2.2 The site lies within a triangular plot of land bordered by Western Road to the south and Spital Road to the north, at a height of c. 48.50m AOD.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission for the above works has been granted for the construction of a link building and pedestrian bridge to the garden area by Lewes District Council (LDC), the local planning authority (LPA) and East Sussex County Council (ESCC) under planning references LW/07/1422 and LW/2638/CC respectively. Condition 4 of the planning consent is set out below:

No development shall take place until a written programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Director of Transport and Environment. The programme shall demonstrate that possible impacts on buried remains have been 'designed out' as far as possible, and buried remains' particularly human remains, are left in situ wherever possible. Where mitigation by design is not possible, all areas to be impacted by the development hereby permitted shall be fully archaeologically excavated prior to any development commencing on site and shall be fully detailed in the programme. The development shall be implemented in full.

Reason: In order to protect the archaeological remains on site, in accordance with Policy S1 (j) of the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan 1991-2011.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aim of the archaeological work is to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the excavations are recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

1.4.2 As defined within the Lewes Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) the site lies within the Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA) 16 and ascribed a Historic Environment Value (HEV) of 2 (on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high) based on the following criteria: townscape rarity, time-depth, antiquity or completeness. Lesser additional considerations in the assessment comprise: visibility and historic association. The following Research Questions (RQ) relevant to HUCA 16, which encompasses the site, have been defined: special attention was paid to the following research questions set out by the Historic Environment Research Framework of the Lewes EUS (Harris 2005):

1) Late Anglo-Saxon and Norman Town

RQ 13: What evidence is there for the origins and form of the parish churches and hospitals?

2) Later Medieval Town

RQ 18: What evidence is there for the development of institutions, such as the castle, priory, hospitals, chantries, and a grammar school?

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report comprises the results of the watching brief which took place intermittently from the 17th April 2008 to 27th June 2008. In total 16 site visits were made by the following staff members from Archaeology South East; Dave Fallon (archaeologist), Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Dave Jameison (Senior Archaeologist) and Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologist).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1** Archaeology South East produced an extensive site background within the written scheme of investigation (WSI) (ASE 2008) for this site. The recently completed Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) also provides an archaeological, historical, and historic urban character assessment of Lewes (Harris 2005) which should be referred to for a more detailed archaeological background of Lewes. East Sussex Historic Environment Record (ESHER) was also consulted and is tabulated within Appendix 1. An Event Summary of archaeological interventions is tabulated in Appendix 2.
- 2.2** The site is situated near the medieval hospital of St Nicholas which has not been precisely located. The hospital was probably founded by the De Warenne family in the 11th Century (placed under the control of the Priory of Lewes) and was first referred to after the Battle of Lewes as a leper house. The gable wall was still standing in the second half of the 18th Century, as is shown on two illustrations from the time (ASE 1998).
- 2.3** During 1994 excavations were undertaken by ASE at the former hospital site prior to redevelopment works into the St Nicholas Centre (ASE 1998). The site revealed part of a cemetery associated with the hospital and 103 burials were excavated. In addition, two large quarries were sampled, thought to have been dug during a construction phase at the hospital, probably in the 12th century. The second area to the southwest of the original school building contained yet another quarry which had been used for the disposal of large quantities of domestic refuse, particularly pottery, in the early 13th century. This area also contained the remains of a sill wall for a timber-framed building which may have served the hospital (ASE 1998).
- 2.4** Archaeology South East have conducted a number of watching briefs and excavations in Lewes over recent years which have not appeared on the HER search (Appendix 2). Of particular significance were the medieval remains discovered before the New Library development in the grounds of Lewes House (ASE 2005b). On this site many deep 12th to 14th century pits were recorded. In addition, a watching brief on the same new library site recorded further medieval remains (ASE 2004b). Ongoing excavations in the grounds of Lewes House have identified further medieval remains (*Pers. Comm.* Dan Swift). The recently completed excavations at the Baxters Printwork site also revealed extensive Saxon and medieval features (*Pers. Comm.* Simon Stevens)
- 2.5** Other recent excavations of note are a watching brief at 161 High Street, Lewes which revealed two medieval walls and medieval and post medieval deposits (ASE 2006) and another watching brief at 'Knowlands' on St Martins Lane revealed medieval and post medieval features and finds (ASE 2005c).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The following areas of the site were subject to archaeological investigation (Fig. 2):

- Intrusive ground works associated with the pedestrian bridge (Area A).
- Trenches to locate previous services (Areas B, D, E).
- The footprint of the link building and new access steps (Areas F, G, H).
- Post hole excavations around new patio area (Area C).
- Topsoil reduction associated with new patio area (Area C)

3.2 All areas of on-site excavation were undertaken by hand using shovels, picks and a hand held pneumatic drill. The location of the excavations were plotted using the supplied site drawing and off-setting from known points using tapes.

3.3 All excavation work was carried out in line with *Recommended Standard Conditions For Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work (Development Control) in East Sussex* (ESCC, September 2003). Specifically Annexes D and E apply for excavation fieldwork standards.

3.4 A palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy was set out in the specification brief prepared by Neil Griffin before the commencement of work (ASE 2008) but no deposits suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling were encountered.

3.5 All features were photographed in monochrome, colour transparency and digital format. Features were also recorded using the standard context sheets used by ASE. Soil colour was recorded using visual inspection and not by reference to the Munsel Colour chart.

3.6 All the overburden removed was scanned visually for any archaeological artefacts. These sections were cleaned as far as possible commensurate with Health & Safety requirements.

3.7 Levels were taken from an Ordnance Datum (values given on a Site Survey supplied to Archaeology South-East).

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

Number of Contexts	22
No. of files/paper record	40
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	63 digital 10 colour slide, 10 B & W slide
Bulk finds	0
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

4.0 RESULTS

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
A/005	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay	1.9m	0.55m	0.13m	/
A/006	Deposit	Mid greyish white chalk silt	1.9m	0.55m	0.20m	/
A/007	Deposit	Mid greyish black viscous pitch	1.9m	0.55m	0.10m	
A/008	Deposit	Concrete & brick deposit	1.9m	0.55m	0.19m	/
B/009	Deposit	Modern made ground	1.20m	0.80m	0.45m	/
C/001	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silt clay	/	/	/	/
C/002	Deposit	Concrete	/	/	/	
C/003	Deposit	Made ground	/	/	/	
D/001	Deposit	Tarmac	2m	1m	80mm	/
D/002	Deposit	Greyish pink Type 1	2m	1m	40mm	/
D/003	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay	2m	1m	0.75m	/
D/004	Deposit	Light greyish white-Natural chalk	2m	1m	/	48.37m
E/001	Deposit	Tarmac	2m	0.66m	0.56m	/
E/002	Deposit	Greyish pink Type 1	2m	0.66m	0.56m	/
E/003	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay	2m	0.66m	0.56m	/
E/004	Deposit	Light greyish white-Natural chalk	2m	0.66m	0.56m	48.77m
F/001	Deposit	Modern backfill			0.70m	/
G/001	Deposit	Tarmac	2m	0.60m	80mm	/
G/002	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay mixed with chalky silt	2m	0.60m	0.50m	/
G/003	Deposit	Light greyish white-Natural chalk	2m	0.60m	/	/
H/001	Deposit	Tarmac	6m	1m	0.10m	/
H/002	Deposit	Mid blackish grey silty soot	6m	1m	0.10m	/
H/003	Deposit	Mid blackish grey loose silt with crushed sandstone	6m	1m	0.50m	/
H/004	Deposit	Light greyish white-Natural chalk	6m	1m	/	/

Summary

4.1 Intrusive ground works associated with the pedestrian bridge (Fig 2; Area A)

4.1.1 A trench 1.9m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.62m in depth was hand excavated in advance of a new pedestrian bridge (Figure 2; Area A). The earliest context was a c. 0.19m thick deposit of mixed rubble and concrete (A/008) of a modern date. Overlying this was deposit [A/007], a c. 0.10m thick black coloured pitch material of a viscous consistency. Above this was [A/006], a c. 0.20m thick chalk rubble deposit. The latest deposit was [A/005], the topsoil which made up the current ground surface.

4.1.2 The excavations did not reach natural ground and no archaeological features or finds were visible.

4.2 Exploratory trenches to locate services (Fig. 2; Area's B, D, E)

4.2.1 An exploratory trench was excavated to find an existing service pipe (Fig 2; Area B) which measured 1.20m in length, 0.80m in width and 0.45m in depth. This trench was excavated entirely through made ground [B/009] of a modern date.

4.2.2 A trench 2m in length, 1m in width and 0.83m in depth was excavated by hand near the 1994 build in order to ascertain the location of existing services (Figure 2; Area D). The undisturbed natural chalk, [D/004] was located 0.83m from the surface of the trench (48.37m AOD). Overlying the natural chalk was service trench backfill comprising c. 0.75m of re-deposited chalk and brick rubble [D/003]. Overlying [D/003] was a c. 40mm thick type 1 grade material, [D/002]. The tarmac hardstanding was the latest deposit [D/001].

4.2.3 A trench measuring c. 2m in length, 0.66m in width and 0.56m in depth was excavated at the northern end of the site (Figure 2; Area E). At the base of the trench the natural chalk was observed [E/004]. Overlying this was [E/003] a c. 0.45m thick chalk and brick rubble deposit. Above this deposit was [E/002], a type I material which was laid down as a base for the tarmac [E/001].

4.3 Topsoil reduction for new patio area (Fig 2; Area C)

4.3.1 The topsoil [C/001] was reduced by 0.14m across the banked area in advance of the construction of a new patio. No archaeological finds were recorded.

4.4 Post holes around new patio area (Fig 2; Area C)

4.4.1 The post holes were excavated on the northern side of Area C (Figure 2). The base of the post-holes revealed a layer of concrete [C/002] which was retained and used as the footings for the new fence. A c. 0.10m thick deposit of topsoil lay directly on top of the concrete, [C/001].

4.4.2 The post holes on the southern side of Area C (Figure 2; Area C) revealed a layer of made ground [C/003], which had a minimum thickness of c. 0.30m, beneath topsoil deposit [C/001].

4.5 The footprint of the link building (Fig 2; Area's F, G & H)

4.5.1 Trench F was part of the southern most wall footing of the new Entrance Link building and was excavated to a length of c. 1m, a width of 0.6m, and a depth of 1m beneath the present ground level. This trench encountered the backfill of a service pipe [F/001]. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

4.5.2 Trench G was also part of the southern most wall footing of the new Entrance Link building. The excavations were c. 1m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.75m in depth. The natural chalk [G/003] was the earliest recorded context. Directly above this was backfill from a modern service trench, [G/002] which had a depth of c. 0.50m. The latest recorded deposit was the current tarmac hardstanding [G/001].

4.5.3 Trench H was the northern most of the wall footings for the new Entrance Link building measuring a total length of c. 2.5m and a width of c. 1m (Figs 2; 3 & 4). The earliest recorded deposit was the natural chalk, [H/004]. Above the natural chalk was [H/003] a c. 0.50m thick modern imported deposit of mid blackish grey colour which contained crushed stone fragments throughout. Two modern service trenches were recorded. Whilst one was sealed by [H/003], the other cut through it (Fig 3; Section). Above [H/003] was 0.10m thick crushed hardcore deposits, [H/002] laid down as a support for the tarmac hardstanding [H/001] (not illustrated).

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 There were no recovered finds from this site.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1** The excavations at St Nicholas Centre proved that modern services or groundworks would have truncated any potential archaeological features within the monitored areas had they been present (except within the topsoil strip of Area C).
- 6.2** The wall footing trenches in advance of the new 'Entrance Link' excavations had potential to reveal further burials associated with the medieval hospital, discovered by ASE in 1994 (ASE 1998). No trace of any burials was found in the monitored areas. This result supports a theory that the limits of the cemetery simply did not extend any further west (*pers. comm.* Simon Stevens).
- 6.3** There was no trace of the gable wall of the original hospital building surviving in areas B, D, G, or F, where it was expected to exist as shown on two historical drawings (ASE 1998).
- 6.4** A confidence rating is high that the best results were achieved.

Appendix 1: HER Summary of a 500m radius of site centre

No	SMR	NGR	Description
1	MES1566	TQ 41 10	Polished axe fragment found in a chalk pit at Lewes.
2	MES1567	TQ 40 10	A flint implement found in making the new bowling green by G. Johnson, groundsman in Convent Field, Lewes.
3	MES1568	TQ 4057 1031	A coin of Tetricus I from 68 Valence Road, Lewes
4	MES1569	TQ 40 10	Bronze Age palstaves
5	MES1572	TQ 40 10	Bronze socketed axe
6	MES1574	TQ 40 10	A spear-head from the River Ouse, near Lewes
7	MES1575	TQ 406 102	Gold coin of Henry V
8	MES1608	TQ 400 102	6 Barrows (sites of): 3 possible ring & 3 possible platform barrows
9	MES1611	TQ 40 10	Two bronze axes, one of them socketed, the other of unusual type
10	MES1612	TQ 40 10	LBA spearhead near a barrow
11	MES1613	TQ 41 10	Coin of Vespasian found at Stone Pound Gate, Lewes. (1)
12	MES1614	TQ 4109 1002	'Shelleys' – C16th with C18th & modern additions (in 1526 'The Vine' inn)(now Shelleys Hotel)
13	MES1617	TQ 40 10	A flat axe found in 1870 at Lewes is in the collection of Mrs H Knowles, 49 Shakespeare Road, Hanwell
14	MES1618	TQ 40 10	A bronze dagger with handle, found at Lewes.
15	MES1619	TQ 40 10	A bronze founder's hoard found at Lewes.
16	MES1620	TQ 41 10	Roman coins found in and around Lewes.
17	MES1621	TQ 40 10	Palstaves (number not stated) without loops, from Lewes.
18	MES1622	TQ 4058 1008	Site of St Nicholas's Hospital which stood at the upper end of the town where four ways met and close to the ancient road from London to the Priory in Southover. At what time the hospital was dissolved is uncertain. Founded c. 1085 as an infirmary for the poor dependent on Lewes Priory.

19	MES1623	TQ 4079 1004	Bronze Age burials - inhumation & cremation. Possible barrow site.
20	MES1624	TQ 4084 1004	Windmill, mentioned in a documentary source of 1264 and shown on a C17th map. A reservoir is now built on the suggested site.
21	MES1626	TQ 41 10	C14th annular brooch.
22	MES1627	TQ 41 10	C14th dagger.
23	MES1628	TQ 40 10	C1st silver denarius.
24	MES1629	TQ 41 10	Bronze Age axe.
25	MES1631	TQ 41 10	A Palaeolithic handaxe was found in Lewes.
26	MES1633	TQ 40 10	Bronze Age socketed spearhead
27	MES1658	TQ 405 096	Middle Bronze Age cinerary urns
28	MES1667	TQ 4095 0981	Site of West Port. Located from Figgs map of Lewes c.1775.
29	MES1669	TQ 4053 0993	Roman glass <i>unguentum</i>
30	MES1726	TQ 403 100	Post medieval Windmill
31	MES1731	TQ 405 096	C17th barn.
32	MES1734	TQ 41 10	Pelham House, St Andrews Street
33	MES1735	TQ 41 10	Early C18th house, converted to a police headquarters in the C20th
34	MES1736	TQ 41 10	Malling House, Church Lane.
35	MES1737	TQ 41 10	Fitzroy Memorial Library, High Street, Lewes.
36	MES1738	TQ 41 10	County Hall of the early C19th, now law courts
37	MES1740	TQ 403 100	C19th prison
38	MES1742	TQ 41 10	Palaeolithic worked flint and a possible Palaeolithic levallois core have been found at Pig Dean
39	MES1763	TQ 40 10	C9th "Trehiddle style" strap end of silver.
40	MES1768	TQ 4036 1009	Smock mill, presumed post medieval. Now part of Lewes Racing Stables.

41	MES1775	TQ 404 103	Cottage hospital of 1909. It is a red brick building of two-storeys designed by Ernest Runtz and Ford in Queen Anne style. A nurses hostel was built in 1935.
42	MES1777	TQ 40 10	Benedictine nunnery founded 1174-84, dissolved before 1204
43	MES1921	TQ 3949 0830	Brighton to Glyndebourne Roman road.
44	MES7012	TQ 4103 0960	House Row 17, 18, 19 Southover High Street, Lewes. Late 16th/early 17th century timber framed house
45	MES7184	TQ 4085 1005	During the construction of a reservoir a large quantity of cremations and inhumations were discovered.
46	MES7367	TQ 40110 09800	Inhumation uncovered during the construction of an extension

Appendix 2: Event Summary detailing a 500m radius

No.	Event ID	NGR	Description
1	EES13912	TQ 408 099	A recording brief was maintained on groundworks associated with the construction of a new staff café and car park. No archaeologically significant features were discovered. A 2 nd world war air raid shelter was recorded prior to its destruction.
2	EES14037	TQ 40934 10006	A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the lifting and replacing of part of the floor of St. Anne's Church, in the chancel, nave and south aisle. The works did not penetrate below the hardcore base of the modern floor. The top of a post-medieval brick vault was exposed and recorded, it remains in-situ below the re-laid floor (ASE, 2000)
3	EES14094	TQ 4060 1007	Watching brief maintained during the construction of an extension. No archaeological features or artefacts recovered. The area had been previously disturbed by C20th drains and foundations.
4	EES9552	TQ 4058 1008	The proposed Urban Resource Centre, Western Rd, Lewes. Archaeological evaluation. ASE report 89 (Machling 1993).
5	EES9580	TQ 410 101	Barbican House: Lewes Archaeological Group. No details could be obtained.
6	EES9006	TQ 410 101	Kings Head. No info available.
7	EES9072	TQ 40900 10100	Small rectangular building and a cess pit discovered to the left of the gatehouse during works at Castlegate Inn in 1953. (Norris 1956)
8	EES9082	TQ 41000 10200	Lewes Castle: No finds or features discovered (Clarke 1886)
9	EES9083	TQ 41000 10200	Lewes Castle: Sussex Archaeological Society. Sussex notes and queries. 6/1937/8:248-249
10	EES9085	TQ 41000 10200	Lewes Castle. No information obtainable.
11	EES9095	TQ 40900 10100	A medieval kiln was discovered in 1967 during excavations in the Pipe Passage which made clay pipes (Norris 1970).
12	EES9097	TQ 409 100	St Michael in the Ford. No info obtainable

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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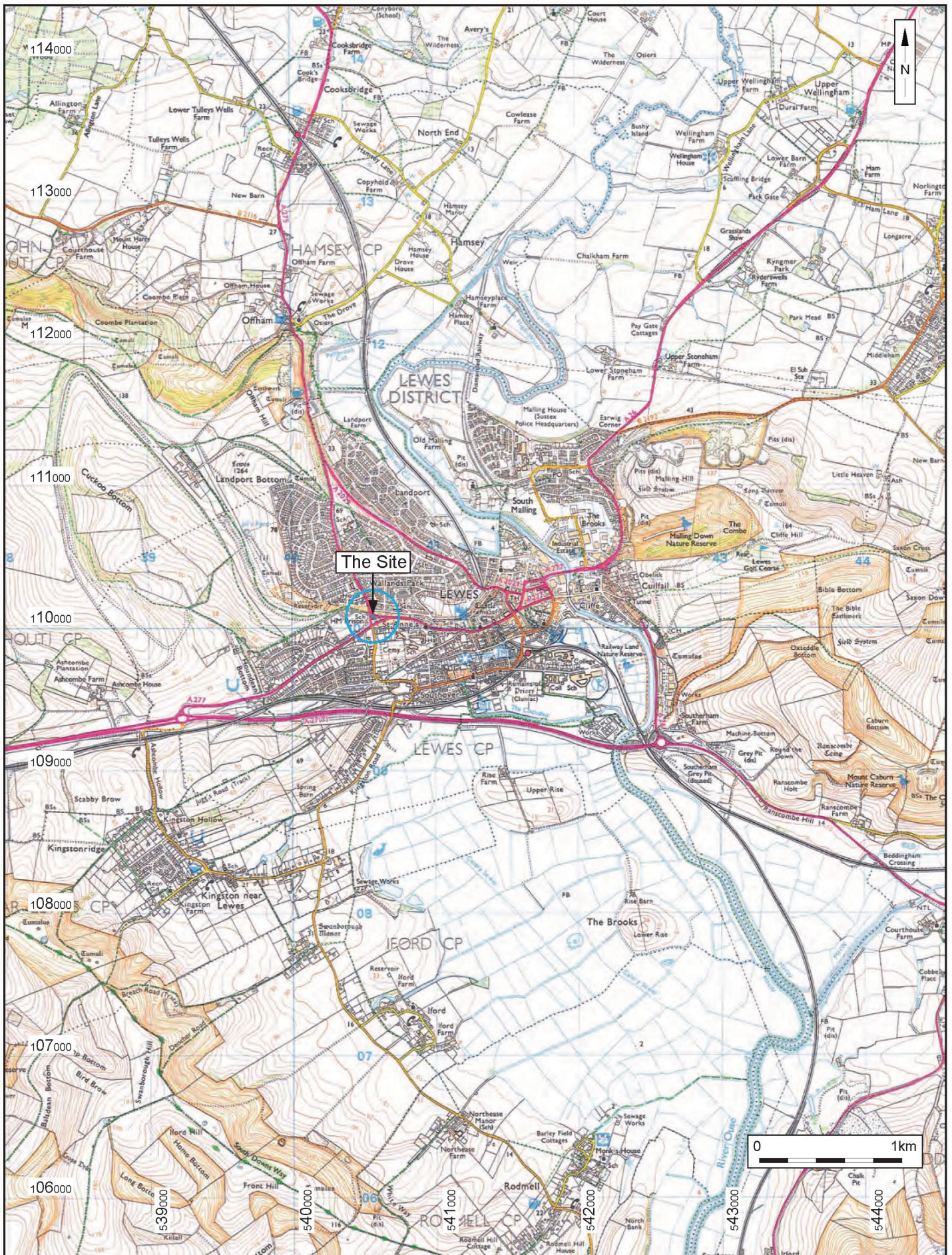
SMR Summary Form

Site Code	SNI 08					
Identification Name and Address	St Nicholas Centre, Spital Road, Lewes					
County, District &/or Borough	East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	540591 110078					
Geology	Upper Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3328					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 14 th April – 28 th June 08	Other		
Sponsor/Client	NPS Property Consultants Ltd					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens, Paul Riccoboni					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Archaeology South East (ASE), a division of the University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) were commissioned by NPS Property Consultants Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the site of St Nicholas Centre, Spital Road, Lewes, East Sussex (540591 110078) during the creation of a link building and a pedestrian bridge. A total of 16 site visits were made intermittently between April and June 2008. A series of different groundworks were monitored for archaeological remains, such as any structures or features associated with the medieval hospital. No archaeological finds or features were discovered. Any archaeological remains had probably been destroyed by modern service trenches and landscaping.</i></p>						

OASIS ID: archaeol6-48333	
Project details	
Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Nicholas Centre, Spital Road, Lewes, East Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South East (ASE), a division of the University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) were commissioned by NPS Property Consultants Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the site of St Nicholas Centre, Spital Road, Lewes, East Sussex (540591 110078) during the creation of a link building and a pedestrian bridge. A total of 16 site visits were made intermittently between April and June 2008. A series of different groundworks were monitored for archaeological remains, such as any structures or features associated with the medieval hospital. No archaeological finds or features were discovered. Any archaeological remains had probably been destroyed by modern service trenches and landscaping.
Project dates	Start: 17-04-2008 End: 27-06-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SNI08 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LW/2638/CC - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LW/07/1422 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status (other)	Historic Urban Character Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES LEWES St Nicholas Centre, Spital Road, Lewes

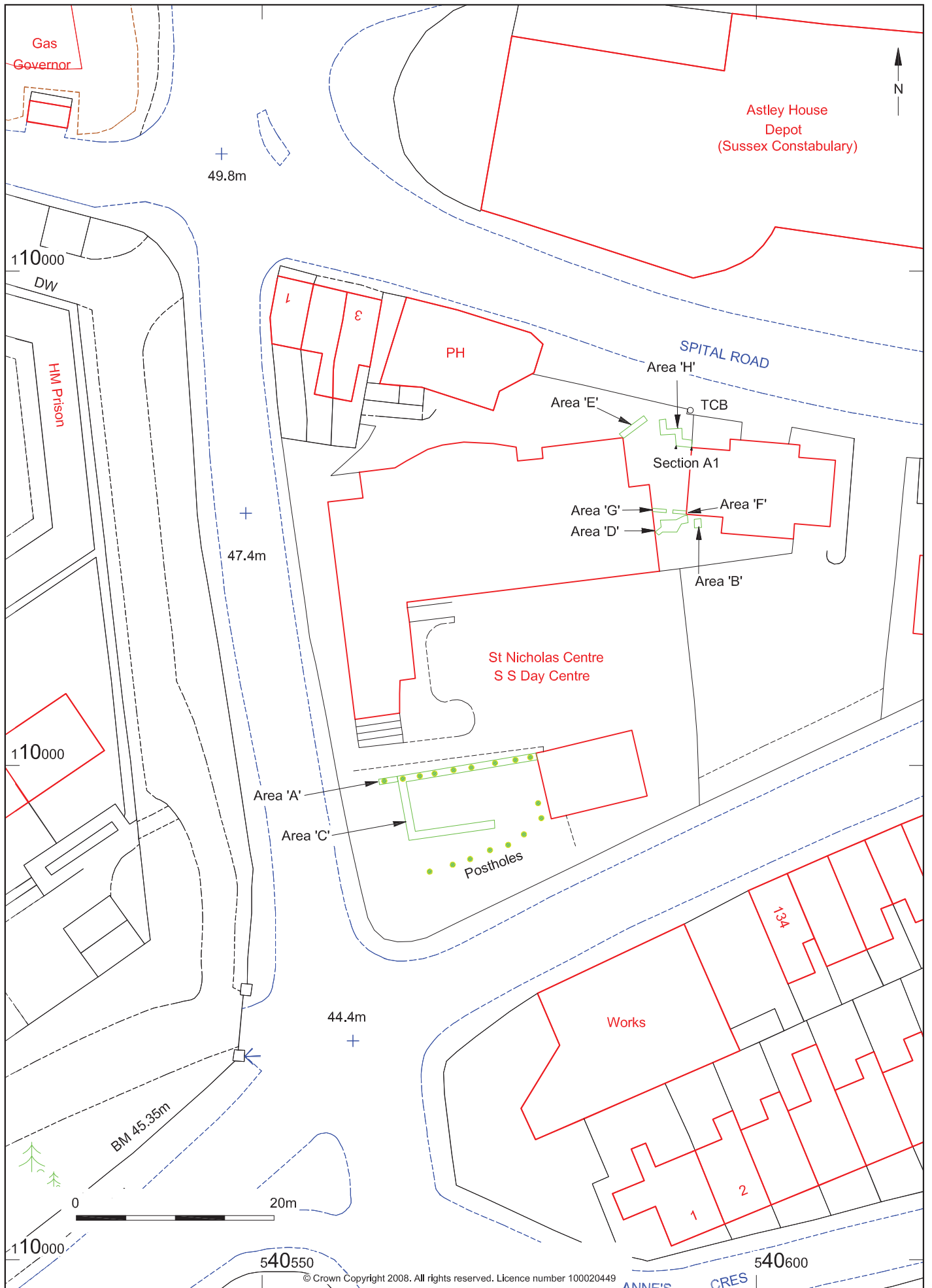
Postcode	BN7 1PA
Study area	10.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 40591 10078 50.8725058552 -0.001607353285 50 52 21 N 000 00 05 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 48.37m Max: 48.77m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
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Project supervisor	David Fallon
Project supervisor	Dave Jamieson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
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Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Text'
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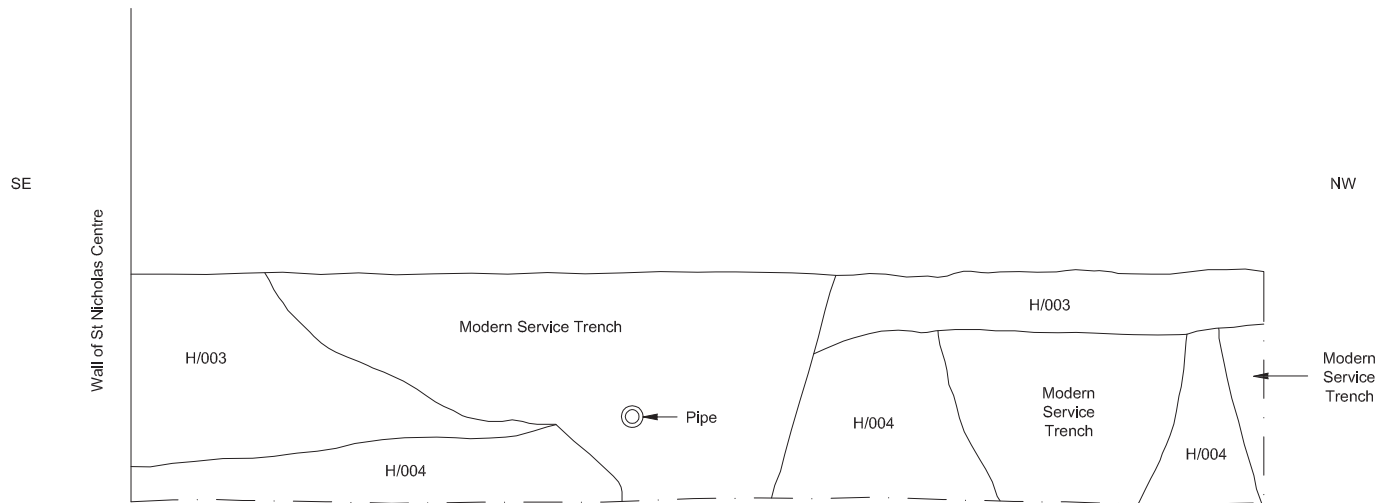


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Project Ref: 3328	October 2008	Site Location Plan		
Report Ref: 2008155	Drawn by: DJH			

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Project Ref: 3328	Nov 2008	Site plan showing monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2008155	Drawn by: DJH		



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Project Ref: 3328	Nov 2008	Section of Area H	
Report Ref: 2008155	Drawn by: DJH		



Fig. 4: North east facing section of Area H; Section 1

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Project Ref: 3328	Nov 2008		
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