

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex**

Planning Ref: LW/09/1124

**NGR TQ 42156 11123
NGR 542156 111123**

**Project No. 4376
Site Code: LYN 10**

**ASE Report No. 2010101
OASIS ID: archaeol6-80507**



**Dylan Hopkinson MA
July 2010**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex**

Planning Ref: LW/09/1124

**NGR TQ 42156 11123
NGR 542156 111123**

**Project No. 4376
Site Code: LYN 10**

**ASE Report No. 2010101
OASIS ID: archaeol6-80507**

Dylan Hopkinson MA

July 2010

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was conducted on land at 1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex (NGR 542156 111123). The work was carried out between 22nd and 25th June 2010 by Archaeology South-East on behalf of the client M&G (Contractors) Ltd prior to the construction of a single residential property. An area 80 metres square, representing the footprint of the whole development, was excavated to below the solid geology in advance of foundation excavation. this work was monitored in order to record any remains that were likely to be disturbed by the development.

The site lies within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area due to its proximity to known prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activities.

The natural geology comprised undivided Upper and Middle Chalk, indicated on British Geological Survey Sheet 319; this was identified at a depth of only 0.22 metres below current ground level. The topography of the natural on the site showed a gradual slope from the northeast (36.19m AOD) down to the southwest (35.68m AOD).

Three cut features were identified which proved to be of late post medieval date, two of which formed an alignment of postholes along with a posthole identified during the evaluation phase of the site. In the north of the monitored area, the remains of a building were identified as wall foundations, the remnants of a brick floor; and bedding layers of mortar for these elements. This building corresponds closely to the position of a building identified on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map (1:2500). A final unconsolidated alignment of 18th to 19th century bricks was found within the topsoil and is likely to have been part of a late post medieval garden path using bricks recovered from the building to the north.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological background**
- 3.0 Archaeological methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion**

Bibliography

**HER Summary Sheet
OASIS Form**

FIGURES

- Figure 1:** Site location and local archaeological data
- Figure 2:** Site plan showing area monitored
- Figure 3:** Features identified in monitored area
- Figure 4:** Interpretation of features identified in monitored area

TABLES

- Table 1:** Summary Table of Archaeological Sites
- Table 2:** Quantification of site archive
- Table 3:** Quantification of finds

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) (a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) was commissioned by M&G (Contractors) Ltd (hereafter referred to as the client within this report) to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex (NGR 542156 111123; Figure 1) in advance of development.

1.2 Planning background

1.2.1 A planning application for the erection of a detached three bedroom dwelling on land at 1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex has been approved by Lewes District Council (Planning Reference LW/09/1124). Condition 3 of the planning consent states the following:

“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 shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To facilitate the recording of finds of archaeological interest having regard to PPG16 of the Lewes District Local Plan.”

1.2.2 ASE consulted Greg Chuter, Assistant County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council (ESCC) in his capacity as advisor to Lewes District Council on archaeological planning matters in order to establish the precise scope of archaeological works required. He stipulated that in order to better understand the archaeological potential of the site a Desk-Based Assessment should be completed (ASE 2010a); followed by an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching).

1.2.3 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2010c) covering the evaluation phase of the condition was prepared by ASE in accordance with the East Sussex Standards (ESCC 2008), and this was submitted to Greg Chuter for approval prior to the commencement of works.

1.2.4 The evaluation was carried out between 6th and 7th May 2010 and consisted of a single 12 metre trench (Figure 2). A number of shallow pits and postholes were identified within this trench cutting into the chalk; these were investigated but no significant relation was established to features identified from historic maps during the Desk-Based Assessment. However it was proved that there was a potential for survival over the rest of the site and that there had not been a total destruction of the archaeological interface through terracing prior to the initial development of the area.

- 1.2.5 The evaluation was recorded as a grey literature report (ASE 2010b) and submitted to Greg Chuter for approval.
- 1.2.5 As a result of the potential survival the Assistant County Archaeologist requested further measures of archaeological monitoring in order to satisfy the archaeological condition of the planning permission, and a watching brief was decided upon to take place during development in order to ensure that archaeological remains were properly recorded and reported (Figure 2).
- 1.2.6 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE WSI 2010a) covering the watching brief phase of the condition was prepared by ASE in accordance with the East Sussex Standards (ESCC 2008), and this was submitted to Greg Chuter for approval prior to the commencement of works.
- 1.2.7 All work was carried out in accordance the WSI and the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

1.3 Scope of the report

- 1.3.1 This report covers the results of the archaeological watching brief on the site, and also draws partly on the results of the evaluation phase. The work was undertaken between 22nd and 25th June 2010 by Dylan Hopkinson (Archaeologist).
- 1.3.2 The fieldwork was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and the post-excavation analysis was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and geology

2.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 map (Sheet 319, Lewes) the natural geology of the site comprises undivided Upper and Middle Chalk.

2.1.2 The topography of the site reflected the underlying natural which showed a gradual slope from the northeast (36.19m AOD) down to the southwest (35.68m AOD).

2.2 Archaeological and historical potential

2.2.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background to the site is included in the Desk-based Assessment (ASE 2010a) and this is summarised below.

2.2.2 The DBA identifies that the site lies within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area due to its proximity to known, prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity.

2.2.3 Ploughing on the south side of Malling Hill revealed a field system of lynchets in association with a wide range of artefacts from the Bronze Age to medieval periods.

2.2.4 There is moderate potential for the site to contain deposits relating to the nearby network of Roman roads and a number of Saxon burials and execution pits have been found within 500m of the site.

2.2.5 The site also has a high potential for containing archaeological deposits of post-medieval date relating to Malling Mill and associated structures that had occupied the site from at least the mid 19th century (see Figure 2).

2.2.6 However, the 1950s development of No. 1 The Lynchets would have had an impact on the landscape and in turn, on surviving archaeological deposits due to the creation of level terraces for house plots, infrastructure and service trenching.

2.2.7 A summary of known archaeological sites and listed buildings within c. 500m of the site are tabulated below (refer to Figure 1).

2.2.8 Table 1: Summary Table of Archaeological Sites

Site No.	HER/LBS No.	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
1	MES1779	424 112	Earthworks suggestive of Neolithic Causewayed enclosure on Malling Hill	?Neolithic
2	MES7210	4232 1108	Quarrying revealed a Neolithic pit, Iron Age – Saxon Lynchet and prehistoric to Medieval pottery	Neolithic to Med
3	MES7214	42378 11112	Further human remains associated with the execution pit first excavated in 1973 (MES1762) – subsequent excavations in 2005. Awaiting carbon dates	Neolithic to Medieval
4	MES1609	420 107	Spearhead exhibited in 1853 at Chichester Museum	Bronze Age

Archaeology South-East
1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex

Site No.	HER/LBS No.	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
5	MES1625	425 110	Field System comprising lynchets on the south side of Malling Hill. Ploughing carried out in 1983 revealed a wide range of artefacts recorded by Archaeological Society. Artefacts multi-period BA to Med	Iron Age/Roman
6	MES7378	42470 10770	Aerial data and topographical survey by English Heritage identified enclosures in the form of a series of square earthworks enclosing a small mound. Roman coins and brooches, Saxon brooch recovered in vicinity by metal detection. Possible Romano British farmstead or temple site	Romano British/ Roman
8	MES1773 ANA 428	4191 1108	Roman Road	Roman
9	MES15537 ANA 428	4191 1107	Roman roadway with ditch found during 1953 excavations for building foundations	Roman
10	MES1605	4191 1107	Romano British and Anglos Saxon cemetery first discovered in 1953 during building works. Site in association with Roman Road. Grave goods in association with inhumations and cremations.	Romano British and Anglo Saxon
11	MES1573	42 11	Glass Armilla (Roman Armllet) findspot at Malling Hill – object exhibited in 1846 at the Sussex Archaeological Society. Note added suggesting that it may be later ('pagan Saxon') from Earwig Corner Cemetery	Romano-British or Saxon
12	MES 1761	421 115	Recovery of pottery and tile in drainage ditch indicative of settlement location in close proximity	?Romano British
13	MES7247	4196 1132	Roman coin of Constantinopolis found at allotments and deposited at Barbican House. Flint debitage, Medieval pottery and post medieval 'detritus' also recovered	Roman to Post medieval
14	MES1762	42390 11120	Execution pit revealed by excavation in 1973. 13 male skeletons uncovered. Later excavations (2005) revealed two distinct groups of similar remains. Radiocarbon dates produced a 10 th Century AD origin	Saxon
15	MES7185	4234 1146	Inhumations revealed during roadworks in 1830. Associated grave goods. Rescue excavation of five graves took place in 2001	Anglo Saxon
16	MES1764	424 110	Silver Venetian Soldino coin – issued between 1501 and 1521. Found on Malling hill by Mr D Andrews in 1980s	Medieval
17	MES1793	4165 1112	Malling House, Grade II* Queen Anne mansion. Now East Sussex Constabulary Headquarters	Post Medieval
18	MES1769	4219 1111	Site of windmill since 1645. Final structure in service until 1908, burnt down – roundhouse converted to dwelling	Post Medieval
19	MES1582	412 108	Deanery Suspension Bridge between the Deanery and the Pells. Bridge no longer in use.	Post Medieval
20	MES1724	421 111	House and outbuildings associated with Malling mill. Mill house now private residence	Post Medieval

Archaeology South-East
1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex

Site No.	HER/LBS No.	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
21	MES1760	421 110	Mound or possible motte noted in the Sussex Archaeological Collections (Vol 75) in 1934.	Undated
22	EES9075	417 112	Museum of Sussex Archaeology carried out an excavation in 1953 at Nos 7 – 18 The Martlets. Results given in SAC 94:10 as Romano British road (MES15537) with associated ditch, cremations and Saxon inhumations (MES1605) at South Malling, Lewes.	Romano British - Saxon
23	EES9098	423 113	Museum of Sussex Archaeology carried out excavations in 1929 revealing parts of the Roman Road from Maresfield to Lewes	Roman
24	EES9086	424 112	Execution burials on top of a lynchet excavated in the first instance by Lewes Archaeological Group. Re-examined in 2004/5	Saxon
25	EES13905	4179 1126	Watching brief carried out by Lewes Archaeological Group in April 2003. Flint flakes and sherd of medieval pottery recovered, no associated features	?Medieval
26	EES14081	4187 1111	Lewes Archaeological Group carried out a watching brief during an extension to 16 The Martlets, South Malling, Lewes. Site affected by 19 th /20 th C dairy construction	Post medieval
27	EES14333	42430 10850	English Heritage earthwork survey carried out in 2005 to record a series of small enclosures within a larger field system	undated
30	DES1359	41664 11168	Former stables of mid to late 17 th century date associated with Malling House. 19 th and 20 th century alterations.	Post Medieval
31	DES1157	42243 10901	1, 3 & 5 Spences Lane. Row of early 18 th century cottages, re-clad in the 19 th century	Post Medieval
32	DES1583	42290 10754	Old Tanyard Cottage, Malling Street. Regency era c. 1830	Post Medieval
33	DES2161	42326 10688	No. 149 Malling Street 'The Master's Manor'. Early 18 th century house of rusticated stucco	Post Medieval
34	SWA2323	42178 11135	The Mill House, The Lynchet. House of c. 1830 associated with Malling Mill	Post Medieval

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (ASE; WSI 2010) and the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA).
- 3.1.2 The monitored works involved a reduced dig of the entire footprint of the proposed property, effectively terracing the plot to below the level of the solid geology. The area was excavated using a 1.80 metre wide toothless ditching bucket and was recorded by an archaeologist to assess any surviving archaeological remains.
- 3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection. Sections were drawn at appropriate scales on plastic drafting film.
- 3.1.4 A full photographic record was made recording all features and contexts.
- 3.1.5 All features were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 on multi-context trench drawings and section drawings of the excavated profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:10, sample section drawings of the overlying deposits were also drawn at 1:10 scale.

3.2 Excavation aims and objectives

- 3.2.1 The aim of the evaluation was to fully record the presence or absence of any archaeological features within the site, but with particular reference to prehistoric field systems, Roman roadside settlement, Anglo-Saxon burials and settlement and the former Malling Mill.
- 3.2.2 To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of all archaeological remains and deposits.

3.3 Status of site archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the local museum in due course. The contents of the archive including the evaluation phase are tabulated below (Table 1).
- 3.3.2 Table 2. Quantification of site archive

Number of Contexts	37
Context Register Sheets	2
Photographic Record Sheets	4
Drawing List Record Sheets	1
No. of files/paper record	1
Levels Record Sheets	2
Photographs	60

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Natural Geology and Overburden

4.1.1 The natural geology across the site indicated to be chalk [002] showed a gradual slope from the northeast (36.19m AOD) down to the southwest (35.68m AOD).

4.1.2 There was a thin covering of overburden across the site that consisted of a 0.22m thick layer of firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with common inclusions of gravels and chalk fragments interpreted as topsoil [024], and this sealed a number of features.

4.2 Archaeology (Figures 3 and 4)

4.2.1 A short section of loosely aligned and unconsolidated bricks [023] was identified within the topsoil [024] (Figure 5). This feature was 2.14 metres long and 0.38 metres wide consisting of the remains of three rows of bricks and was aligned east to west. The location of the feature within the topsoil and the large amount of desiccated mossy material observed in association with the bricks suggested a recent date for the feature which was interpreted as the remains of a brick garden path. The bricks used were unfrogged bricks and were of 18th to 19th century date and standard size, 220 by 105 by 60mm. It is likely that these bricks were reused from features identified elsewhere on site during the watching brief.

4.2.2 Three features were observed cutting into the chalk and sealed by the overburden. Two of these cut features [026] and [031] appeared to be very similar.

4.2.3 Cut [026] (Figure 6) was a regular cut with straight sides measuring 0.60 metres and squared corners and was 0.35 metres in depth. It was filled with pale yellowy white chalk dust and rubble including a nail and CBM, [025].

4.2.4 Cut [031] (Figure 7) was observed in section only but had a regular vertical sided profile with squared corners and measured 0.60 metres wide and 0.28 metres in depth. The fill of this cut was mid brown sandy silt with frequent pieces of chalk.

4.2.5 Both these cut features were interpreted as late post medieval postholes, and their similar dimensions may indicate that they were part of the same structure.

4.2.6 A third smaller cut feature was identified just to the northwest of cut [026] (Figure 8), this was 0.24 metres by 0.28 metres and 0.10 metres in depth, it had a similar fill to the other posthole cuts and was also interpreted as a posthole [028].

4.2.6 In the north of the site a sequence of structural features were identified (Figure 9). An east - west aligned wall foundation measuring 2.76 metres long and 0.44 metres wide was constructed of two rows of unfrogged bricks of 18th to 19th century date and standard size, 220mm by 105mm by 60mm [033]. These were laid on bed and survived as a single course; the eastern

extent had been truncated by a modern drain service cut [009].

- 4.2.7 The wall foundation was constructed on a slightly raised bed of pale greyish white sandy mortar [034].
- 4.2.8 Directly to the west of this were the remnants of a brick surface constructed of similar bricks laid in rows as staggered headers [035]. Only a small section survived measuring 1.12 metres by 0.45 metres, however it appeared that the brick floor originally extended around the wall foundation on both faces. This is suggested by the survival of a bedding layer of pale yellowy white sandy mortar that was observed to butt against wall foundation [033]. This bedding layer [038] also butted against a short section of flint wall foundation identified 1.50 metres to the west of the wall foundations [036].
- 4.2.9 The flint wall foundation was constructed of roughly knapped flint nodules and chalk pieces up to 0.15 metres in diameter and bonded by pale yellowy white sandy mortar. This measured 0.65 metres along its north – south axis and extended into the northern limit of excavation and was 0.30 metres wide and was constructed in a shallow foundation cut [037]. The flint rubble foundation survived to a height of only 0.10 metres.
- 4.2.10 All these structural features in the north of the site were overlain by a layer of rubble [032] that contained animal bone, a nail connected to a heavy duty iron strip and a heavily corroded modern copper alloy that may have been part of a buckle. Fragments of window glass, roofing slate, slag and a small white stoneware fragment from a preserve jar of late 19th – early 20th century date were also recovered as were a Shippam's meat paste pot dating to the early-mid 20th century, and a brown glass bottle fragment.
- 4.2.11 This deposit was interpreted as demolition rubble and was in turn sealed by the topsoil of the site.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 The Finds by Trista Clifford

5.1.1 A small collection of finds, dominated by ceramic building materials (CBM) was recovered during the watching brief at The Lynchets, Lewes. An overview of the assemblage is provided in Table 3:

5.2 Table 3: Quantification of finds

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	A.Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
23			1	2642												
24			1	1846												
25			6	314												
32	1	26	4	320	3	16	1	2178	1	158	1	8	4	672	1	58
33			1	3026												
35			1	2770									1	<2		
Total	1	26	14	10918	3	16	1	2178	1	158	1	8	5	672	1	58

5.3 The pottery

5.3.1 Context [32] contained a single white stoneware fragment from a preserve jar of late 19th – early 20th century date.

5.4 The geological material

5.4.1 Context [32] contained a single piece of roofing slate, probably Welsh in origin, of 19th-20th century date. This context also produced a large, faced flint with adherent mortar deriving from a structure.

5.5 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.5.1 Three fragments of bone were recovered from context [032]. The bones have been identified as a fragment from a sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) tibia and a sheep-sized rib. The third fragment is small (<4mm) and unidentifiable. The tibia shaft is in a poor state of preservation. The bone surface has been severely damaged by root etching. There is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology on the bone.

5.5.2 The assemblage holds no potential for further analyses due to its size and condition.

5.6 The Metalwork

5.6.1 Context [32] contained a single square headed general purpose iron nail of post-medieval date, together with a heavy duty iron strip, RF<1>. A fragment of heavily corroded modern copper alloy, possibly a buckle

fragment was recovered from the same context.

5.7 Other Finds

- 5.7.1 A piece of iron rich slag came from context [32]. The fragment is undiagnostic of process or date.
- 5.7.2 Recovered glass consists of two fragments of colourless window glass, together with a Shippams meat paste pot dating to the early-mid 20th century, and a brown glass bottle fragment from context [32]. A small fragment of colourless window glass came from context [35].

5.8 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 5.8.1 Four unfrosted bricks of 18th to 19th century date and standard size , 220 by 105 by 60mm, were recovered from contexts [024], [023], [033] and [035] in an orange-red sandy fabric with moderate coarse black iron rich inclusions and sparse coarse quartz and some cream silt streaking. The brick from [024] had been cut down to a semi-circular shape and the curved edge was abraded. It seems probable from mortar on all sides except the abraded surface that the brick formed part of a wall or border of rounded brick. A partial brick fragment in an orange fine fabric with sparse fine sanding and cream silt inclusions of 17th to 19th century date was recovered from context [32] along with cream and orange marbled silt peg tile fragments of 17th to 19th century date along with a probable 20th century tile fragment and a fragment of 20th century perforated brick. Context [25] contained a fragment of 17th to 19th century peg tile in cream silt marbled fabric and a fragment of peg tile in an orange fabric with sparse to moderate fine sanding and sparse black iron rich inclusions of 18th to 19th century date. Samples of some of the fabrics were retained with the remainder of the later post-medieval material discarded.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1** The features identified during the watching brief fall into two categories. The cut posthole features [026] and [031] and an additional posthole identified during the evaluation [017] appear to be aligned and are roughly 3.00 metres apart and are presumed to be postholes from a fence of late date (Figure 4); the smaller posthole [028] appears to be from this phase of land use.
- 6.2** The second group of features identified from the watching brief are the structural brick and flint elements in the extreme north of the site which form part of a building roughly aligned with the cardinal points.
- 6.3** There appears to be a possible significant correlation in the alignment of one element of this building and a shallow cut identified during the evaluation. The flint wall foundations [036] are on a similar alignment as part of the shallow feature from the evaluation, [005/019]. The alignment also corresponds to the transcribed line of a building observed on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map (1:2500) (Figure 4). The other side of the building as plotted corresponds closely with the alignment of a modern waste water service trench [009] which is likely to have destroyed any features, however there is a good potential for further survival of this building to the north.
- 6.4** Other features identified during the evaluation phase could not be traced during the WB, presumably due to the shallowness of many of the features.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE 2010a: *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of 1 The Lynchets, Lewes.* Maggie Henderson March 2010.

ASE 2010b: *An Archaeological Evaluation at 1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex.* Dylan Hopkinson May 2010.

ASE 2010c *An Archaeological Evaluation of 1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex; Written Scheme if Investigation.* Neil Griffin ASE March 2010

ASE; WSI 2010;2: *Written Scheme if Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief at 1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex;.* Neil Griffin ASE June 2010

HER Summary Form

Site Code	LYN 10					
Identification Name and Address	1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 2BL					
County, District &/or Borough	Lewes					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 542156 111123					
Geology	Undivided Upper and Middle Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4376					
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.	W.B. 22/06/10 - 25/06/10	Other		
Sponsor/Client	M&G (Contractors) Ltd					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern ✓		
100 Word Summary.						
<p><i>An archaeological watching brief was conducted on land at 1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex (NGR 542156 111123). The work was carried out between 22nd and 25th June 2010 by Archaeology South-East on behalf of the client M&G (Contractors) Ltd prior to the construction of a single residential property. An area 80 metres square, representing the footprint of the whole development, was excavated to below the solid geology in advance of foundation excavation. This work was monitored in order to record any remains that were likely to be disturbed by the development.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area due to its proximity to known prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activities.</i></p> <p><i>The natural geology comprised undivided Upper and Middle Chalk, indicated on British Geological Survey Sheet 319; this was identified at a depth of only 0.22 metres below current ground level. The topography of the natural on the site showed a gradual slope from the northeast (36.19m AOD) down to the southwest (35.68m AOD).</i></p> <p><i>Three cut features were identified which proved to be of late post medieval date, two of which formed an alignment of postholes along with a posthole identified during the evaluation phase of the site. In the north of the monitored area, the remains of a building were identified as wall foundations, the remnants of a brick floor; and bedding layers of mortar for these elements. This building corresponds closely to the position of a building identified on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map (1:2500). A final unconsolidated alignment of 18th to 19th century bricks was found within the topsoil and is likely to have been part of a late post medieval garden path using bricks recovered from the building to the north.</i></p>						

OASIS ID: archaeol6-80507

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex
Short description of the project	<p><i>An archaeological watching brief was conducted on land at 1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex (NGR 542156 111123). The work was carried out between 22nd and 25th June 2010 by Archaeology South-East on behalf of the client M&G (Contractors) Ltd prior to the construction of a single residential property. An area 80 metres square, representing the footprint of the whole development, was excavated to below the solid geology in advance of foundation excavation. This work was monitored in order to record any remains that were likely to be disturbed by the development.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area due to its proximity to known prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activities.</i></p> <p><i>The natural geology comprised undivided Upper and Middle Chalk, indicated on British Geological Survey Sheet 319; this was identified at a depth of only 0.22 metres below current ground level. The topography of the natural on the site showed a gradual slope from the northeast (36.19m AOD) down to the southwest (35.68m AOD).</i></p> <p><i>Three cut features were identified which proved to be of late post medieval date, two of which formed an alignment of postholes along with a posthole identified during the evaluation phase of the site. In the north of the monitored area, the remains of a building were identified as wall foundations, the remnants of a brick floor; and bedding layers of mortar for these elements. This building corresponds closely to the position of a building identified on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map (1:2500). A final unconsolidated alignment of 18th to 19th century bricks was found within the topsoil and is likely to have been part of a late post medieval garden path using bricks recovered from the building to the north.</i></p>
Project dates	Start: 22-06-2010 End: 25-06-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LW/09/1124 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LYN 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation

Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Modern
Monument type	PATH Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Measured Survey','Photographic Survey','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES LEWES 1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex
Postcode	BN7 2BL
Study area	80.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 42156 11123 50.8815144494 0.02102960171160 50 52 53 N 000 01 15 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35.68m Max: 36.19m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	East Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin

Project supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	M&G (Contractors)

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Report'

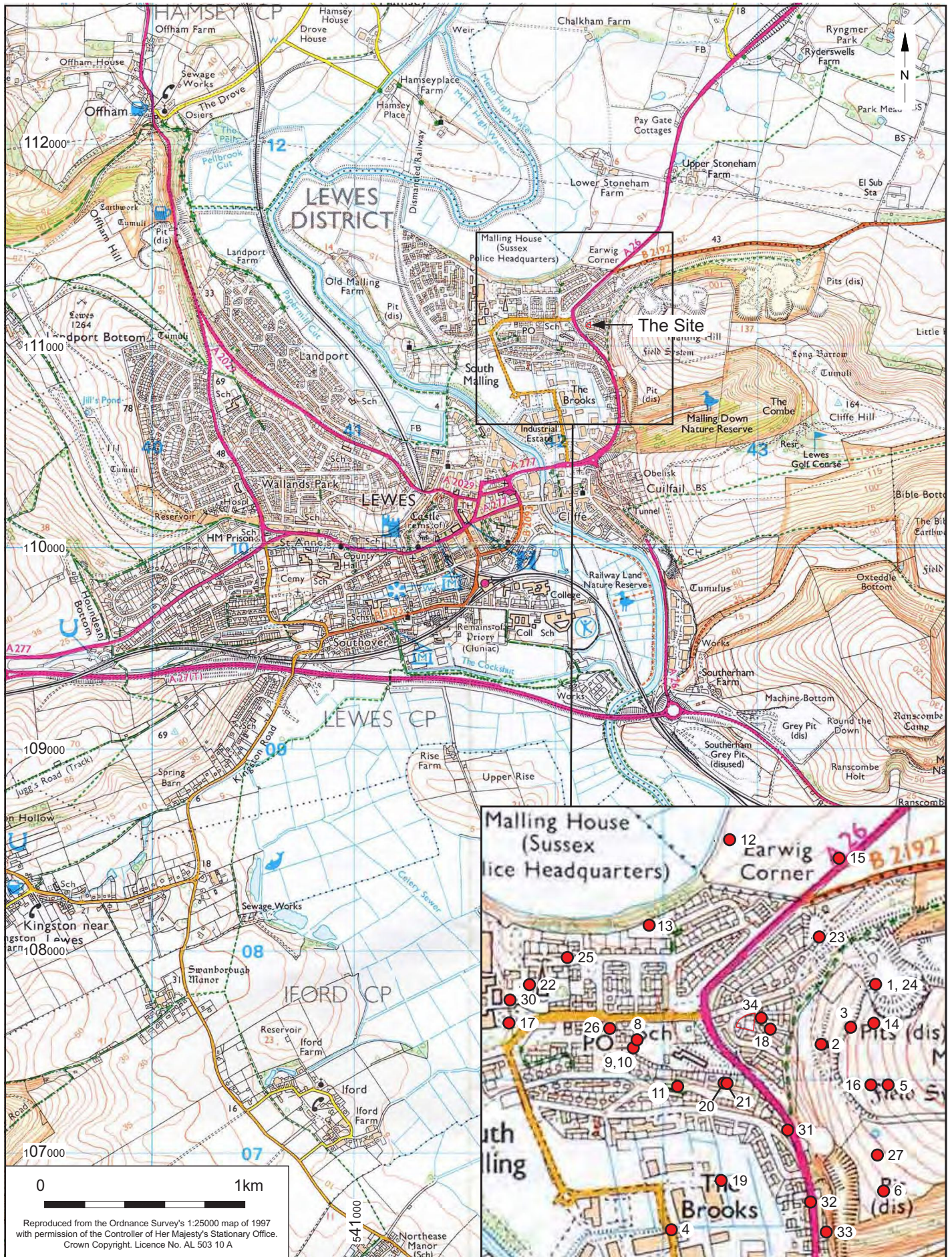
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dylan Hopkinson
Other bibliographic details	Report No: 2010101
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, Brighton

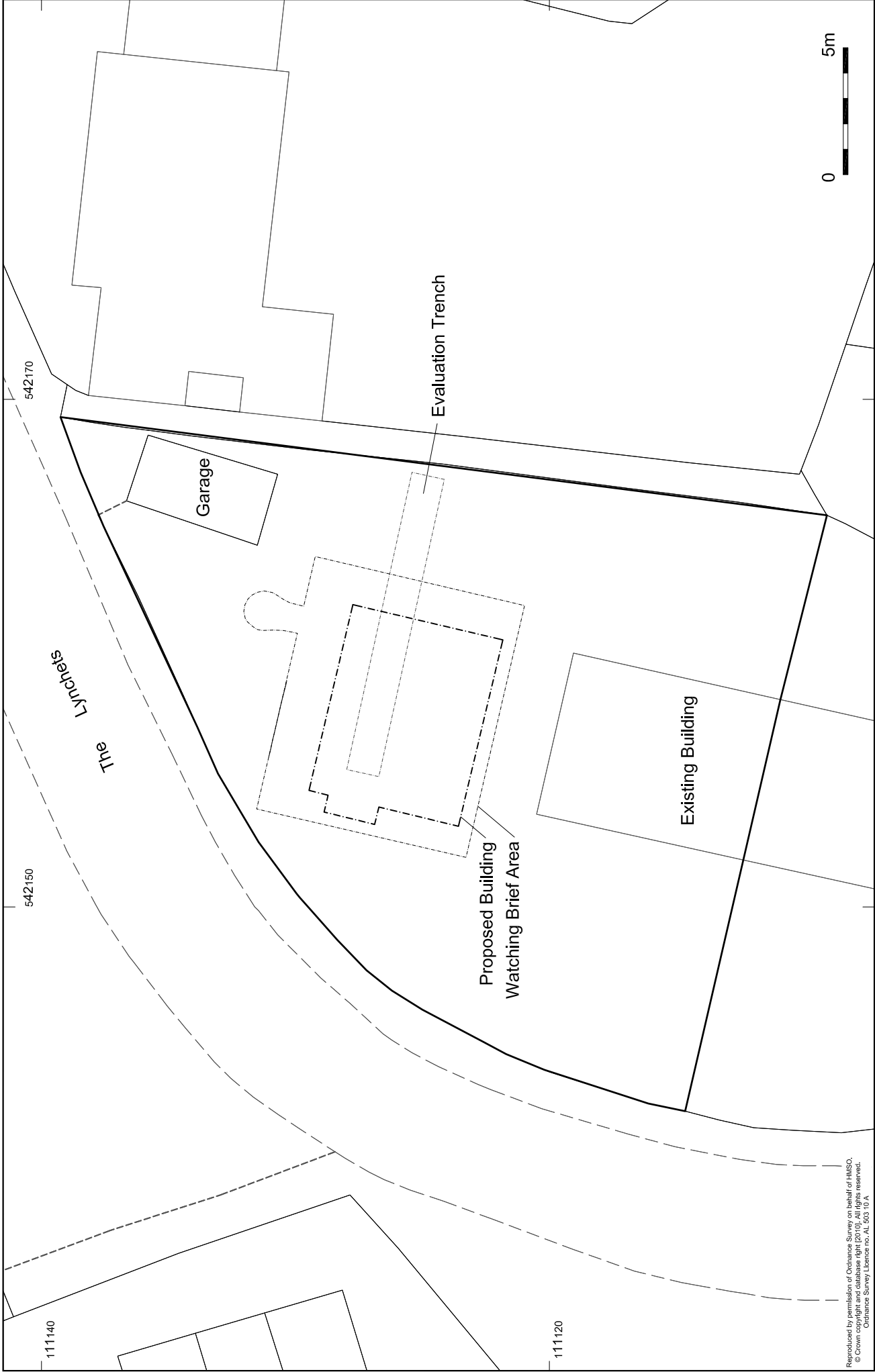
Description A4 18 pages of text plus illustrations, bound

Entered by Dylan Hopkinson (dylan.hopkinson@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 2 August 2010



© Archaeology South-East		1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex: Watching Brief		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4376	July 2010	Site location and archaeological data		
Report Ref: 2010101	Drawn by: DJH			



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
 © Crown copyright and database right [2010]. All rights reserved.
 Ordnance Survey Licence no. AT 300 10/A

© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 4376 August 2010

Report Ref: 2010101 Drawn by: DJH

1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex: Watching Brief

Site plan showing area monitored

Fig. 2



© **Archaeology South-East** 1 The Lynchets, Lewes, East Sussex: Watching Brief
 Project Ref: 4376 August 2010
 Report Ref: 2010101 Drawn by: DJH
 Features identified in monitored area
 Fig. 3



Geo-referenced plot of building from 1875 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map



Fig. 5: East facing photograph of garden path [023]



Fig. 6: Southeast facing photograph of posthole [026]



Fig. 7: East facing photograph of posthole [031]



Fig. 8: Southeast facing photograph of posthole [028]



Fig. 9: Northeast facing photograph of building remains [033; 034; 035; 038]

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East