



# Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services



## **A Standing Building Survey and Evaluation Excavation at 190, High Street, Lewes, East Sussex**

Project No. CBAS0118

TQ 4155 1015

By

Chris Butler MIFA & Keith Butler PIFA

June 2010

## **Summary**

*Chris Butler Archaeological Services was commissioned by Barclays Bank PLC to carry out an evaluation excavation at land to the rear of 190 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex, in order to establish the presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development of the site. A standing building survey was also carried out on the outbuilding on the site.*

*The early map evidence first suggests a building on the site of the outbuilding in 1788, and the evidence from this building survey and excavation shows that there is surviving evidence for this 18<sup>th</sup> century building within the fabric of the current outbuilding. The evidence from the evaluation excavation has shown that there are earlier features, possibly pre-dating the construction of the outbuilding, whilst there is residual pottery from the medieval period, hinting at earlier activity surviving at the site.*

# **Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services**

**Prehistoric Flintwork Specialist**

Rosedale  
Berwick  
Polegate  
East Sussex  
BN26 6TB

**Tel & fax: 01323 871021**

e mail: [chris@reftub.fsbusiness.co.uk](mailto:chris@reftub.fsbusiness.co.uk)

## ***Contents***

	<b><i>Page</i></b>
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Historical & Archaeological Background	4
3.0 Archaeological Methodology	7
4.0 Building Survey	9
5.0 Evaluation Excavation	16
6.0 Finds	18
7.0 Discussion	21
8.0 Conclusion	23
9.0 Acknowledgements	23

## ***Figures***

Fig. 1	Site Location Plan
Fig. 2	Location of site and Archaeologically Sensitive Area
Fig. 3	Site location & monuments from the HER
Fig. 4	Lewes in 1620 by George Randoll
Fig. 5	A Plan of Lewes 1788 by James Lambert
Fig. 6	A Plan of the Borough of Lewes 1799 by Lee & Baker
Fig. 7	Map of Lewes by J. Marchant dated 1824
Fig. 8	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map 1874
Fig. 9	3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition OS Map 1910
Fig. 10	Plans and Sections of outbuilding
Fig. 11	Plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches
Fig. 12	1929 Plans of outbuilding
Fig. 13	1929 Elevation & Section of outbuilding
Fig. 14	Trench A Section & Plan
Fig. 15	Trench B Section & Plan
Figs. 16-21	Photographs of outbuilding
Figs. 22-23	Photographs of evaluation excavation

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services (CBAS) was commissioned by Barclays Bank PLC to carry out an evaluation excavation and building survey at land to the rear of 190 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex, in order to establish the presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development of the site.
- 1.2** A planning application for the erection of a single storey rear extension, and the conversion of an outbuilding to provide two two-bedroom houses and the provision of off-street parking (LW/09/1236) on land to the rear of the 190 High Street, Lewes, has been submitted to Lewes District Council, who have requested that an archaeological evaluation be carried out before planning permission is decided.
- 1.3** 190 High Street is located on the north side of the High Street, and backs onto Market Lane where the outbuilding, which is currently used as a garage, fronts onto Market Lane (Fig. 1). The Corn Exchange & Town Hall is situated on the west side of the site, and The Crown Hotel is located on the east side. The site is centred on TQ 4155 1015, and is situated within the designated Lewes Conservation Area and is also within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area (Fig. 2).
- 1.4** The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 319), comprises Upper and Middle Chalk, with Alluvium in the River Ouse valley to the east of the site.
- 1.5** The Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) survey for Lewes<sup>1</sup> includes the site within Historic Urban Character Area 3, and states that ‘the survival and condition of the post-medieval buildings; the completeness of historic street front; the visibility of the historic fabric; and the archaeological potential give this HUCA a high Historic Environment Value (HEV) of 4’. The adjacent Crown Hotel is a Grade II\* Listed Building and the Town Hall is also a Listed Building.
- 1.6** An appropriate programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Specification (the Specification) prepared by the Archaeology Team at ESCC, comprises a building recording survey together with an evaluation excavation. A Written Scheme of Investigation was initially prepared<sup>2</sup>. This report covers the recording of the standing building and the evaluation excavation.

---

<sup>1</sup>Harris, R.B. 2005 *Lewes: Historic Urban Character Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

<sup>2</sup> Butler, C. 2010 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at 190, High Street, Lewes, East Sussex*. CBAS Report

- 1.7** The building survey of the building took place on the 24<sup>th</sup> March 2010, and was conducted by Chris Butler and Keith Butler. The survey of the cellar/basement and excavations of the evaluation trenches were carried out on the 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> April 2010 by Keith Butler and Jim Ball.

## **2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 2.1** All known sites and find spots within 500m of the site were reviewed (Fig. 3); all are relevant in terms of defining not only the immediate surroundings of the site but also its landscape setting and the potential for archaeology in the area.
- 2.2** An unprovenanced Palaeolithic handaxe is said to have been found in Lewes (MES1631), and another was found in Mountfield Road (MES1656). A single possible Middle Palaeolithic or Early Upper Palaeolithic leaf-shaped point was found during the recent excavations at Lewes House.
- 2.3** There is no evidence for Mesolithic activity at the site. However, a small number of residual pieces of Mesolithic flintwork have been found during recent excavations at Lewes House and St. John's Street. The majority of the evidence for Mesolithic activity on the South Downs is found on outcrops of Clay-with-Flints, which tend to be found capping some of the highest points of the South Downs.
- 2.4** Evidence for Neolithic activity has been found around Lewes in the form of a fragment from a polished flint axe (MES1566), and a ground stone axe found in 1911 at Lewes Station (MES1657). Other Neolithic flintwork has also been found on recent excavations at Lewes House and St John's Street.
- 2.5** A large quantity of Bronze Age metalwork has been found in Lewes, including three looped palstaves found at Wallands (MES1569), a flat axe found in 1870 (MES1617), a bronze dagger (MES1618), palstaves (MES1621), a socketed spearhead (MES1633), and a founders hoard including axes and palstaves (MES1619); in addition others have been found near Lewes (e.g. MES1611 & MES1629). Bronze Age flintwork was also found on recent excavations at Lewes House and St John's Street. A possible barrow site was found at TQ 4079 1004 in 1834 when burials and pots were discovered (MES1623), and there are records of other possible burial mounds being removed in the early 19th century (MES1714).

- 2.6** There is also evidence for Roman activity in Lewes, mostly in the form of isolated artefacts<sup>3</sup>. These include coins (e.g. MES1576, MES1610, MES1613, MES1620, MES1628, MES7176 and MES7179) and pottery (e.g. MES7180 and MES7182). A Roman road, the London to Lewes Way<sup>4</sup>, has been traced as far south as Hamsey and is presumed to continue to Lewes, although its exact course is unknown close to the town. Evidence for Roman activity has recently been found on excavations at Baxters, Lewes House and North Street<sup>5</sup>.
- 2.7** Lewes is one of the four Saxon burghs in Sussex mentioned in the 10th century Burghal Hidage, and was one of the six administrative units (Rape's) in Sussex, having a mint and a port<sup>6</sup>. The burgh was probably located at the most defensible part of the spur bounded by Westgate, Brack Mount and the top of School Hill, and then running between the High Street and Southover Road<sup>7</sup>. Despite a number of excavations around the town, there has been limited evidence found for the burgh defences, although a recent excavation at Baxters Printworks, a short distance to the south of the site, did locate the Saxon defences<sup>8</sup>.
- 2.8** The regularity of the town's layout, especially the section to the south of the High Street, has suggested that there was an element of deliberate town planning in the Saxon period<sup>9</sup>. Some 30 Anglo-Saxon burials were discovered during the building of a house in 1891 in Kingston Road (MES1668), whilst in 1899 a francisca and a seax were found during building work at the Crown Courts, and probably derived from graves (MES7001).
- 2.9** After the Norman conquest, Lewes was granted to William de Warenne<sup>10</sup>. He built a castle at the highest point in the town with two mottes, one of which was crowned by a Keep. Very little is known of the Norman town, although recent archaeological work elsewhere in the town is beginning to find traces of settlement from this period.
- 2.10** A Franciscan Friary of Grey Friars was founded before 1241 and dissolved in 1538 (MES1616). Its walls enclosed c.18 acres extending on the west along Friars Walk to Pin Well and to the bottom of St Nicholas' Lane. A number of archaeological investigations have revealed buildings and artefacts associated with the Friary (e.g. EES9081).

---

<sup>3</sup> Rudling, D. 'Archaeological Survey of Lewes', *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

<sup>4</sup> Margary, I.V. 1948 *Roman Ways in the Weald*, London, Phoenix House.

<sup>5</sup> Chuter, G. *Pers. com.*

<sup>6</sup> Gardiner, M. 1999 'Late Saxon Sussex c.650-1066', *An Historical Atlas of Sussex*, Chichester, Phillimore & Co. Ltd.

<sup>7</sup> Harris, R.B. 2005 *Lewes: Historic Urban Character Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

<sup>8</sup> Chuter, G. *Pers. com.*

<sup>9</sup> Houghton, J. 1987 'The Urban Landscape of Lewes', *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

<sup>10</sup> Salzman, L.F. *The Victoria History of the County of Sussex Vol 7*, London. Dawsons.

- 2.11** There have been numerous finds of Medieval artefacts (e.g. MES1575, and features across the town, including 12th-13th century rubbish pits at St Pancras House (MES7369). Evidence for Medieval activity has recently been found on excavations at Baxters, Lewes House and North Street<sup>11</sup>. Two Medieval pits dating to the 12th – 13th centuries were found on excavations during the construction of two houses on land in East Street (MES7372)<sup>12</sup>, and an evaluation excavation at Nos. 1-2 Albion Street found residual sherds of Medieval pottery but no features of this date<sup>13</sup>. Recent excavations at 5 East Street have also found Medieval pits dating to the 12th-13th Century<sup>14</sup>.
- 2.12** George Randolls map of Lewes in 1620 (Fig. 4) shows the main settlement to be located along the High Street, School Hill and down to Cliff High Street, with a large building fronting onto the High Street at the site. James Lambert's Plan of Lewes of 1788 (Fig. 5) shows a building(s) on the frontage of High Street with further small buildings to the rear, whilst a building occupies the same footprint on Market Lane as the existing building. The Borough of Lewes Map of 1799 by William Lee & John Baker also shows a property on the High Street frontage, and the building on Market Lane (Fig. 6).
- 2.13** James Edwards' map of Lewes dated 1799 shows a similar situation, as that of the map of Lee & Baker, 1799 referred to above. A map of Lewes by J. Marchant dated 1824 also shows the same situation (Fig. 7). On all of these maps the property boundaries appear to follow the current outline, although the 1824 map hints that it was divided into two properties at that time, and this may reflect earlier boundaries that were not shown on the previous maps.
- 2.14** The 1st Edition OS map (1875) shows significantly more detail than the earlier maps (Fig. 8). It clearly shows that the buildings fronting the High Street comprise a number of different properties, with possible small buildings immediately to their rear. The building fronting onto Market lane is divided into three separate units. The Corn Exchange is shown to the west of the site and The Crown Hotel on the east side. The 2nd Edition OS map (1899) shows no change from this.
- 2.15** By the time of the 3rd Edition OS map (1910) there has been some change (Fig. 9); one of the properties fronting onto the High Street is labelled as 'Bank', and all of the buildings may have been extended northwards. A small addition can also be seen on the south side of the building fronting onto Market Lane. The Corn Exchange has now been expanded into the Town Hall. The 4th Edition OS map (1932) shows the same situation.

---

<sup>11</sup> Chuter, G. *Pers. com.*

<sup>12</sup> Griffin, F. 2002 Report: Archaeology South East. no. 1561

<sup>13</sup> Griffin, N. 2002 *An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at land adjacent to Nos 1-2 Albion Street, Lewes, East Street*, Archaeology South-East Report no. 1880

<sup>14</sup> CBAS Report forthcoming.

- 2.16** Old Bank House which fronts onto the High Street at 190 High Street is a Grade II Listed Building (293229), and is described in the Listing as being mid 18th century with 19th century alterations. Further modifications to Old Bank House and the outbuilding were carried out in 1929 by Messrs Powell & Company, Lewes. The outbuilding is within the curtilage of the listed property.

### **3.0 Archaeological Methodology**

#### *Building Survey*

- 3.1** A standing building survey, conforming to an English Heritage Level 3 survey<sup>15</sup>, was carried out on the outbuilding on the 24<sup>th</sup> March 2010 and the 9<sup>th</sup> April 2010, in accordance with the WSI<sup>16</sup> agreed with the Archaeology Team at ESCC.
- 3.2** A full descriptive record with supporting photographs was made of the exterior of the building, and then the interior; room by room, and forms the basis of the following report. A description and photographic record of original or early fixtures and fittings is contained in the archive, and these are mentioned in the descriptive record where relevant.
- 3.3** No plans or sections were produced during the survey, as architects drawn plans and elevations of the building have already been prepared, however relevant measurements were recorded during the survey, and are mentioned in the descriptive text. The architects plans and elevations have been used to annotate information relevant to the survey (Fig. 10). No measured scale drawings have been made of the cellar at this stage, although a sketch drawing has been placed in the site archive.

---

<sup>15</sup> *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*- English Heritage 2006.

<sup>16</sup> Butler, C. 2010 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at 190, High Street, Lewes, East Sussex*.  
CBAS Report



### *Evaluation Excavation*

- 3.4** Two evaluation trenches were excavated using hand tools, due to the lack of access for a machine, on the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> April 2010. The trenches were first marked out, and then these areas were CAT scanned before excavation to establish whether any services were present. The trenches were also scanned with a Precision Gold metal detector prior to their excavation, and further scans with the metal detector were conducted on excavated surfaces and the spoil heaps at various times during the excavations.
- 3.5** Trench A was aligned in a north-south direction, and measured 2m in length and 0.75m in width. It was positioned butting up to the north wall of the outbuilding on the eastern side of the entrance passageway into the garden (Fig. 11). Trench B measured 3m in length and 1m in width, and was orientated in an east-west direction. It was located in the garden to the west of the access path (Fig. 11).
- 3.6** Both trenches were left open overnight and were fenced off with hazard tape. The spoil was piled up on the sides of each trench, and both trenches were backfilled on the 9<sup>th</sup> April 2010.
- 3.7** A temporary bench mark was established on the south-west corner of the alleyway entrance to the garden at ground level on the concrete surface. A surveyed level was available for this location from the architects plan (27.090m OD).
- 3.8** All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional standards. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart
- 3.9** A full photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services. A site reference of BBL10 has been allocated

## **4.0 The Outbuilding Survey**

### **4.1 General external description**

The building comprises of a two storey semi-detached building with a cellar under, with two internal garages at the western end of the building. The cellar is being used at present for storage by one of the Lewes bonfire societies. The buildings front elevation faces north onto Market Lane with The Crown Inn butting up to its eastern elevation. To the rear of the building is an overgrown garden with access via an alleyway through the building. An open space on the west side of the building is used for car parking.

The outbuilding has a brick built ground floor with horizontal weatherboarding above. The gabled roof is of red ceramic tile construction with plain red ceramic ridge tiles and a metal gutter round its bottom edge. At the eastern end of the roof is a chimney stack that projects through the ridge of the roof and has three chimneys pots. Centrally placed on the roof is a square shaped vent of sheet metal construction.

### **4.2 North Elevation**

The wall of the north frontage comprises a brick built ground floor with horizontal weatherboarding above (Fig. 16). The weatherboarding is painted light grey and is sixteen planks deep at its eastern end, each overlapping the one below. This reduces to ten planks half way along the building, where it steps up above the entrance to the second garage at the western end of the building. A small plank of weatherboard has fallen off just before it steps up to reveal possible wooden studding behind.

At the eastern end of the building the wall around the entrances to the cellar/basement and the interior of the building is of flint construction (Fig. 17). The flint is knapped/faced and laid in regular courses with a small number of bricks incorporated into the wall at a lower level, with the flintwork bonded with a mid grey mortar. The windows and doorway have brick surrounds. There is also a string course of bricks running through the flintwork at approximately a metre above ground level.

The cellar/basement door is positioned at the eastern end of the building and is a double door wooden vertical plank construction within a frame which has an arched top. Around the doors is a surround of bricks with a single course of brick headers above forming a very shallow arch. Set high above these doors is a small recessed rectangular wooden framed window with two panes of patterned frosted glass. This has a brick surround and window head of a single course of brick headers forming a shallow arch.

To the west of this is a metal framed window with an arched top and 12 vertical rectangular panes. This window has a brick surround with an arch window head, constructed with two courses of headers with the brick at either end laid stretcher facing outwards. At the base of the window is a concrete sill.

To the west of the cellar doors is the entrance to the interior of building, this has a single brick built step in front of a double door of wooden vertical plank construction. The door furniture comprises a letter box in the left hand door and a metal door handle on the right one. This entrance has a surround of bricks with an arch above constructed of two courses of brick headers with the bricks at either end laid with the stretcher facing outwards.

Immediately to the west of the entrance the wall changes from flint to brick construction. The brickwork is laid in random courses. Next to the entrance are the double doors which lead to the alleyway through the outbuilding these are of wooden vertical plank construction within a frame with a single concrete step up from the street. Above the door is an arch constructed of brick headers.

To the west of the alleyway is a single garage. This has a concrete lintel above the entrance with the brickwork above this changing to a different type of irregular bonding, and using a different brick type. To the west of the single garage the bricks change again to a more brightly coloured orange type in Sussex bond with three stretchers between each header.

At the west end of the north elevation is the entrance to a double garage with a metal lintel above, extending down each side of the entrance. The brickwork above the lintel is laid in Sussex bond with three stretchers between each header, using a darker brown coloured brick. Also inserted into this area of brick work are two larger patterned air-bricks.

At the east end, the first floor has four double windows of wooden frame construction, with each of the windows having 12 small panes of glass, and the upper quarter of the window, containing three panes of glass, opens. Between the second and third windows there is a double door, each comprising a lower panel of six wooden vertical planks set in to the frame and an upper panel with a wooden framed window of nine panes of glass above. Positioned centrally above the double doors is an integral hoist.

At the west end of the first floor and at a higher level, there is a second set of double doors. These are each constructed of six wooden vertical planks with a small single paned window set in the upper part. There is a small gable above the doors with a hoist attached to the central projecting eave of the gable.

### **4.3 West Elevation**

The western wall is constructed of flint with a brick gable above. The flint walls are laid in irregular courses which include both knapped and unknapped pieces of flint; also incorporated in the build of the wall are occasional pieces of brick. The gable is brick built with the darker coloured bricks being laid in Sussex bond with three stretchers between each header brick. This appears to be a more recent addition.

The flint wall has been repaired in brick in various places, some of which appear to be of a recent date. The drain pipes from the guttering along the north and south side of the building run across the west wall, meeting in the middle, where they drain in to a rectangular header tank. This has in its centre a plain lozenge decoration which may originally have had an inscription, although this could not be confirmed. There are no current windows or doors in this wall.

Of note on the west wall is the ghost of a demolished single storey building that used to stand to the west of the outbuilding. The shape of the roof of the earlier building can be seen in a triangular area of cement render, situated in the top north-west corner of the flint wall (Fig. 18). The demolished building is shown on a 1929 plan (Fig. 12) as being a single storey garage with a store room and two smaller ancillary rooms on its west side.

Below in the bottom north-west corner of the wall is an area of brick repairs to the flint work which is blocking up a doorway, connected to the removed building, shown on the 1929 plan. A recent brick wall runs westwards from the centre of the west wall.

### **4.4 South Elevation**

The south elevation is of brick with horizontal weatherboarding above. The brick construction is mainly laid in Flemish bond. At the west end of the building are three wooden framed windows with eight panes of glass in each. Between the second and third windows from the west there is a door of vertical wooden plank construction. The door provides access to the garden from the double garage at the western end of the building.

The weatherboarding is 18 planks deep at the eastern end of the building, each plank overlapping the one below, and steps up over the double garage at the western end, where it is 12 planks deep. The weatherboarding has been painted a light grey. The only opening on the first floor of the south wall is a fire exit situated towards the west end, with the door being of wooden vertical plank construction. The fire exit is accessed via a flight of metal steps with a metal handrail.

To the east of the fire exit is a metal flue tube which projects upwards, and is attached to the weatherboarding with a large square metal plate. Just to the east of the flue is a metal drain pipe running vertically down the wall. A second drainpipe runs horizontally across the bottom of the weatherboarding, leading into an ornate rainwater head at the east end of the building.

#### **4.5 Double Garage**

The double garage is situated at the western end of the building and has dimensions of 8.9m in length (east to west), and a width of 5.3m. The ceiling is of wooden panel infill, and has two concrete beams running north to south. The ceiling steps down at its eastern end and has an access hatch to the first floor in it. There are two large metal staples on the southern edge of the ceiling, and a central lighting fixture.

The bottom of the west wall of the garage has wooden tongue-and-groove vertical panelling up to a height of 970mm. The panelling has a finishing strip at its top with a skirting board at the bottom. There is another area of panelling at the top of the west wall, constructed of tongue-and-groove planking, but the planks are thinner in this area. The upper panelling has a width of 1.35m, with a gap of 990mm between the two areas of panelling. Both at the top and bottom of the upper panelling there is a strip of wooden beading. Between the upper and lower panelling there is a gap of 990mm of cement render over concrete, with two possible gas light fittings in this part of the wall.

The south wall has a door which gives access to the garden from the garage; the door is of wooden vertical plank construction, and has a wooden frame. Two concrete steps lead up to the door. There is an eight glass panel window with a slight arch to the top, above the door. There are three windows all of the same design in the south wall, two to the west of the door and one to the east. Of wooden construction with eight glass panes, below the glass panes there are wooden hatches with sliding doors. This wall has a cement rendered finish.

The north wall has two air vent holes above the lintel. The eastern wall is of vertical tongue-and-groove planking, which has a very thin band of brick infill at its southern end. The floor of the garage is concrete which has at its northern edge a metal runner for the sliding door. Adjacent to, and in the centre of, the west wall is a rectangular hole in the floor which has a metal grating over it; this hole is cut in the cellar roof.

#### **4.6 Single Garage**

The single garage is situated to the east of the double garage, and measures 3.95m in length (east to west), with a width of 5.3m. The ceiling comprises the open floor joists of the first floor, and has a wooden trellis support between them, there are also two concrete beams running across the garage in a north-south direction. Light is provided by a central electrical light fitting. The walls are of brick construction but the lower parts of the eastern and southern walls have been cement rendered to a height of 1.17m. The floor is concrete and has a sliding door rail inserted into the northern and western walls. Above the entrance to the garage is a large cut into the wall.

#### **4.7 Passageway**

To the east of the fire exit staircase is the passageway, which runs through the building to Market Lane. The passageway was added as an 'entrance for the caretaker' during the 1929 modifications to the building. The flooring of the passageway is of concrete construction with four concrete steps at its northern end. The western wall of the passageway is of brick construction laid in a random bond, the eastern wall is of horizontal tongue-and-groove planked panelling. There is a metal hand rail on the east wall in association with the steps.

The ceiling is of open floor joists, these have been panelled in at the southern end. On the eastern wall at the southern end there is some piping (Electrical), with a modern light fixture on the western wall whose switch is at the northern end of the passageway.

#### **4.8 Ground Floor Lobby**

The entrance to the ground floor lobby is via the double doors in Market Lane. The letter box on the interior of the double doors, had painted on it in ornate lettering 'LEWES THE VOLUNTEER CLUB'. The floor of the lobby is on two levels and is constructed of concrete with four brick built steps to reach the upper level; on either side of the steps is a wooden rail. The 1929 plan shows exactly the same layout for this part of the building.

The north-eastern corner of the lobby has been partitioned with horizontal tongue-and-groove planking to provide a toilet. Entrance to the toilet is via a door of tongue-and-groove planks, in front of the door are two brick built steps. The interior of the toilet has been divided with a wooden partition with the outer area having a hand wash basin on the north wall with a urinal on the eastern wall. Above the urinal is a water cistern mark with the trade mark 'Marlboro No. 814 T C & Co Ltd Chelsea'. The inner area has a toilet with a modern cistern which appears to have replaced a 'Crapers Valveless Waste Preventer No.814' cistern which was on the floor.

In the south-east corner of the lobby are the stairs to the first floor, under these there is a cupboard which could not be investigated because it was locked. The stairs are reached by a small landing which has two steps leading up to it. From this small landing there is a flight of 12 wooden stairs with wooden banister rail supported by square banisters on the north side. The walls of the staircase are of painted brick on the south wall with the north and east wall above the stairs being of vertical polished wooden tongue-and-groove panelling. At the top of the stairs is a wooden door with two upper glass panels. Above the door is a single paned window of patterned glass.

#### **4.9 Games Room**

The majority of the first floor comprised a single large room measuring 19.61m in length (east to west), with a width of 5.4m (Fig. 19). The western end of the room rises by 890mm to form a platform, which measures 7.89m in length, and is accessed by five wooden steps.

This raised area is described as a store room on the 1929 plan, and may have originally been separated by a wall, with stairs extending into the club room (Fig. 12). The floor of the games room is carpeted. An 'L' shaped wooden rail supported on wooden posts runs along the side of the steps and the eastern edge of the platform. Flooring in this raised area is of wooden floorboards.

At the top of the steps and in the south wall is the emergency exit, which is a wooden door of vertical plank construction with four horizontal planks running across the door, the top and the third plank from the top having door bolts attached to them. A hatch above the raised platform area provides access into the loft, but could not be accessed during the survey.

The stairwell wall and the east wall are constructed of vertical wooden tongue-and-groove panelling. The stairwell has its own ceiling and also has a small cupboard over the stairs which at the time of the survey was locked. In the middle of the east wall is a chimney breast which has a metal fireplace, this has been painted black. The fireplace has a shelf above, with an inner edge to the fire surround of red glazed tiles. The fireplace measures 1m wide with a height of 1.25m. A thin wooden dado rail runs along the stairwell and east wall at a height of 800mm.

The north wall is of horizontal wooden tongue-and-groove wooden panelling. A shelf runs along the wall at a height of 800mm, and there is a 150mm high skirting board with an angled top. Between the skirting board and the shelf the finish of the wall is of painted plaster. There are five windows in the north wall (one of these is situated in the raised platform area) which are all the same pattern, with the top quarter of the window opening, except for the central window which opens fully.

A wooden bar has been constructed in the north-west corner of the room, and this too is shown on the 1929 plan (Fig. 12). This is built of horizontal wooden panelling below with windows above. The ceiling is of wooden sheeting with a central electrical light fixture. Entrance to the bar is through the front by a hinged panel. In the north-west corner of the bar there is a small butler sink with associated shelving, with the sink having a single tap above. In the west wall of the bar there is a serving hatch to the raised platform area.

The south wall has the same horizontal wooden panelling as the north wall with a dado rail. Inserted in the wall are two metal emergency ventilators with hinged fronts. Below the west ventilator is a fixed coal burning stove which is set on a concrete plinth. The flue of the stove is at the rear where it exits into the wall through a metal panel which protects the wall. By the door to the entrance stairs is a wooden board with coat hooks attached.

There are four exposed trusses, painted black, in the main body of the room, which are supported by brick built plinths along the north and south walls. The side beams of the trusses are mortised into a central post at the top and into the beam at the base. These joints have been further strengthened with large metal bolts where they join the beam at the base.

The centre post has two straight braces running from just above the bottom of the post to approximately half way up the side beams. Where the braces join the central post at the bottom the central post is wider. This also applies to where the braces join the central post at the top. A purlin runs the length of the roof on either side and has been cut into the trusses. These trusses are shown on a section drawing of the outbuilding prepared in 1929 (Fig. 13), and therefore they and the new roof must have been added before this date.

The ceiling is constructed of tongue-and-groove wooden planking, with the planking following the profile of the roof until just above the purlin, where it becomes level to form the floor of the loft area, and conceals the apex of the trusses. There are four light fittings in the centre of the ceiling, some of which appear to be no longer in use. Of interest is that all the trusses have chiselled carpenters marks of Roman numerals, this implies that they were prefabricated.

#### **4.10 Store Room**

A partition has been constructed of plaster board at the western end of the raised platform, to provide a storage room measuring 4.67m in length with a width of 5.4m. This is entered by a low door positioned centrally. This room is shown as a loft on the 1929 plan, and was apparently only accessed by a loft hatch from the room below (Fig. 12).

The store room has been plaster boarded throughout except for the west wall which is of white-painted flint and brick. The floor is covered with lino. There is one wooden truss in this room which is unpainted. Unlike the trusses in the games room the apex of the truss is not concealed by the tongue-and-groove planking. This revealed that the top of the truss was strengthened by an arrow shaped metal brace. Carpenters marks II and III were visible at the joints.

#### **4.11 Cellar**

The entrance to the cellar is through the double doors at street level from Market Lane at the east end of the building, which lead straight onto a flight of 10 steps which are constructed of red brick. At the top of the stairs is a horizontal arch constructed of brick, which gives more headroom when descending the stairs. In the area between the doorway and the top of the stairs, a ceiling has been constructed of wooden planks.

The cellar measures 19.2m in length (east to west) with a width of 4.6m, and runs the whole length of the building. The shape of the cellar is barrel vaulted, with a height at its highest point of 2.6m (Fig. 20). It is built of clunch blocks, with a floor of concrete construction. The blocks have been faced with the largest being approximately 600mm by 260mm, although most are slightly smaller in size. The eastern wall of the cellar is constructed of the same type of clunch blocks as the walls, but the western end wall is constructed of brick, perhaps suggesting that it originally extended further in this direction.



The central part of the roof in the cellar has been rebuilt with concrete blocks, with the eastern end being reinforced by a metal beam. Lighting is by three fluorescent strips (only one was working at the time of the survey). There are three rectangular holes in the roof of the cellar, the most westerly one having a grating and was originally seen in the floor of the double garage. One of the holes is situated in the concrete blocks. There is also a small hole in the west end of the north wall measuring 550mm by 250mm possibly a coal hole.

Graffiti was noted on both the north and south walls of the cellar. The majority was on the south wall, with the oldest being 'W x Cabrell' which had a date of 1736 below the name (Fig. 21). Other graffiti had dates ranging from 1948 up to 1960. On the north wall the only graffiti seen was the date '1941'. There is a strong possibility that there is more graffiti on the walls but these could not be seen due to the very poor lighting available during the survey.

## **5.0 Evaluation Excavation.**

- 5.1** Trench B was excavated first; Context **1** was a layer of very dark brown silty clay loam with a loose consistence. This layer was up to 250mm thick, and had inclusions of pebbles up to 20mm (<1%), flint pieces up to 40mm (<1%) and heavy rooting (5%).
- 5.2** Below Context **1** was a layer of light to mid-brown sandy gravel with a firm consistence (Context **2**). This layer was up to 300mm thick and had inclusions of gravel (70%). This layer was most likely a buried path or area of hardstanding.
- 5.3** Below Context **2** was a layer up to 160mm deep, of a firm mid brown sandy silt combined with gravels (Context **3**). This layer had inclusions of pieces of slag up to 100mm (20%), ceramic building material (5%) and chalk pieces up to 50mm (1%). This was a layer of hard core probably providing a foundation for Context **2**.
- 5.4** Context **4** was below Context **3** in the middle of the trench, this was a lens of compacted chalk that was apparent in the section on both sides of the trench. The lens was approximately 1m in length with a thickness at its widest point of 70mm. Possibly this was a remnant of an earlier path that had been buried by the later path of hardstanding (Contexts **2** and **3**).
- 5.5** Context **5** was below Context **3** and Context **4** in the middle of the trench, and was a layer up to 370mm thick of mid brown silty clay subsoil. The inclusions in this layer were of chalk pieces up to 30mm (<1%), pebbles (1%) and charcoal flecking (<1%). Artefacts recovered from here included Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery, and a likely date of the later 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century can be assigned to this layer.

- 5.6** Below Context **5** was Context **8**, which was a layer of natural dark brownish-orange silty clay. Inclusions in this layer comprised flint nodules up to 120mm (<1%) and chalk pieces up to 60mm (<1%). Artefacts collected from the surface of this layer included residual pottery dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> through to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, together with later Post Medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe.
- 5.7** Context **6** was a small pit cut into the natural (Context **8**). It was sub-oval in plan with dimensions of 730mm east to west and 400mm north-south, and had a depth of 150mm. The feature was not fully excavated in its north-south direction as it carried on beyond the northern section of the trench. The break of slope at the top of the feature was moderate, with an irregular slope into a gradual break of slope at the bottom leading into a concave base. Context **7** was the single fill of Pit **6**, and comprised a mid to dark brown silty clay with a friable consistence, with inclusions of flint pieces of flint up to 50mm (1%) and frequent charcoal flecks and pieces. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.
- 5.8** In Trench A only four contexts were apparent. Context **9** was a layer of topsoil up to 300mm deep, which was a dark brown, silty clay loam with a loose consistence. The inclusions were of pebbles (1%) and rooting (1%).
- 5.9** Below Context **9** was a thick layer of subsoil or made ground with a thickness of 800mm (Context **10**). This was a mid brown silty clay with a loose consistence, and had inclusions of flint pieces up to 20mm (1%) and chalk pieces up to 20mm (<1%).
- 5.10** Within Context **10** was a deposit of oyster (Context **11**), although there was no apparent cut containing them. The only artefacts recovered with the deposit of oyster shells were clay pipe stems.
- 5.11** Below Context **10**, at a depth of 1.1m, a fairly compact feature of natural flint nodules (Context **12**) was discovered. The flint nodules were up to 120mm in size, and were combined with a small quantity of ceramic building material (1%), but were not bonded with mortar. The layer of flints was found across the complete width of the trench and although the feature was not fully excavated, on further investigation they were also present at a slightly lower level suggesting the feature had some depth. At the southern end of the trench where it butted up to the side of the outbuilding, the flint nodules were still present although less frequent and of no form. The feature was interpreted as the remains of a wall which had been cut by the construction of the outbuilding.
- 5.12** During the cleaning up of Trench A for recording it was noted that the foundations of the outbuilding had a depth of 1m, and below this was a layer of tiles and mortar (Fig. 22).

## 6.0 The Finds

**6.0.1** The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of finds from the site. These are summarized in Table 1.

**6.0.2** The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. This is due to the assemblage's small size and lack of good sealed context groups. The assemblage does not warrant retention in a museum.

**Table 1:** Quantification of finds (no./weight in grams)

Context	Pottery (by date group)	Ceramic Building Material	Animal Bone/ Shell	Other	Deposit Date
<b>1</b>	1750-1900 – 10/118g	Brick 1/43g Peg tile 1/43g	Bone 1/6g Shell 2/56g	Stone 1/7g Tarmac 2/213g Glass 3/8g	c. 1800-1925
<b>3</b>	-	Brick 1/21g	-	Slag 6/1,254g	c. 1700-1900
<b>5</b>	1225-1350 – 6/123g 1350-1550 – 3/53g 1550-1750 – 5/171g	Brick 1/11g Peg tile 4/91g	Bone 7/122g Shell 2/114g	Stone 1/18g FF flint 1/35g Charcoal 1/6g	c. 1675-1750 (Hi residual C13th – 16 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>8</b>	1225-1350 – 3/31g 1550-1750 – 1/9g 1750-1900 – 5/47g	Brick 1/62g Peg tile 6/165g	Bone 3/63g Shell 3/53g	Clay pipe 6/28g Glass 3/43g	c. 1775-1900 (Hi residual C13th – 17 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>9</b>	1075-1225 – 1/25g 1225-1350 – 1/6g 1550-1750 – 5/50g 1750-1900 – 10/34g	Brick – 4/398g Peg tile 6/339g	Bone 7/56g Shell 10/183g	Clay pipe 12/56g Stone 5/58g Glass 3/28g Flint 1/1g Metal 5/98g	c. 1800-1900 (Hi residual C12th – 18 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>11</b>	-	-	Shell 18/1,798g	Clay pipe 2/10g	c. 1700-1800
<b>12</b>	-	Brick 1/1,106g	-	-	c. 1525-1700

## 6.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

**6.1.1** The earliest pottery from the site is of medieval date and spans the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. The earliest piece, residual in Context **9**, consists of a slightly abraded late 11<sup>th</sup> to late 12<sup>th</sup> century cooking pot bodysherd tempered with abundant flint grits. There is notably more pottery of the High Medieval period, spanning *circa* 1225-1350 but again, this material is all residual in later deposits. Context **5** produced both sand tempered cooking pots with sparse flint inclusions as well as fine glazed jugs, one of which has an applied and rouletted strip below the glaze. All are probably 13<sup>th</sup> century products of the Ringmer industry. A similar range of wares were recovered from Contexts **8** and **9**.

**6.1.2** Context **5** produced the only Transitional material, in this instance, probably of the mid 15<sup>th</sup> to mid 16<sup>th</sup> century. Oxidised hard-fired earthenware bodysherds are present but again these are residual. A number of early post-medieval vessels are represented in the assemblage. Most of these are not abraded, even when it is clear they are residual in their deposit.

**6.1.3** Context **5** produced a sherd of Frechen stoneware bottle, a glazed redware storage jar sherd and three pieces from a single Staffordshire combed slipware plate of probable late 17<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Further glazed redware sherds, of mid 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century date, were recovered from Contexts **8** and **9**, the latter context producing a foot from a tripod pipkin. This deposit also produced an early 16<sup>th</sup> century Cologne stoneware sherd and an early 18<sup>th</sup> century Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware sherd.

**6.1.4** The late post-medieval period is represented by a typical range of domestic wares of the late 18<sup>th</sup>, but more commonly 19<sup>th</sup>, centuries. Context **1** produced eight unglazed earthenware flower pot sherds (one stamped 'SANK...') with further sherds coming from both Contexts **8** and **9**. A few late glazed redwares are also present though tablewares are more common. The earliest of these consists of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century creamware plate sherd from Context **9** but transfer-printed and sponged plates are also present (Contexts **1** and **8**) as well as a single sherd of English porcelain (Context **9**).

**6.1.5** Contexts **8**, **9** and **11** produced clay pipe fragments, all of which are in a quite fresh condition. Context **8** produced only stems: a single early 17<sup>th</sup> century piece, three later 17<sup>th</sup> century pieces and two 18<sup>th</sup> century examples. Context **9** produced four later 17<sup>th</sup> century stems, seven 18<sup>th</sup> century stems and a single late 17<sup>th</sup> to very early 18<sup>th</sup> century bowl fragment. Context **11** produced one late 17<sup>th</sup> century stem, and one 18<sup>th</sup> century stem.

## **6.2 Ceramic Building Material** by Luke Barber

**6.2.1** A number of brick fragments were recovered during the work. The earliest piece was recovered from Context **12**, which produced a 48mm high fragment, tempered with fine/medium sand and occasional iron oxide inclusions, quite crudely made but well fired. A mid 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century date is probably most likely. The remaining brick fragments are too small to record any complete dimensions but the bulk appear to be of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century sparse fine sand tempered examples, with occasional iron oxide and/or yellow clay pellet inclusions. All are well made and fired.

**6.2.2** The majority of the peg tiles from the site are tempered with sparse fine sand with occasional iron oxide inclusions. They are well formed and fired and are typical of the mid 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Exceptions to this include a crudely made yellow tile (sparse fine sand tempered but with voids) with diamond peg hole from Context **8** which is likely to be of 16<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century date and some quite crudely made fragments from Context **5**, tempered with sparse fine sand and iron oxides, which are probably of 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **6.3 Animal bone** identified by Pat Stevens

**6.3.1** A total of 18 complete or fragmented animal bones weighing 247gms was recovered from four contexts during the evaluation (Table 1). The species represented were cattle (4), sheep (6), pig (4) and bird, probably pigeon (1). The remaining three (rib) bones were not identifiable.

**6.3.2** The cattle bones included a vertebra, a radius and another long bone fragment, together with a calcanium from a young (unfused) animal. The sheep bones included a radius, two tibia (one of which had been sawn, snapped and gnawed), a rib and a lower molar from an adult animal. The unidentified rib bones were also possibly sheep. The pig bones comprised three pelvis fragments and a tibia from a young animal which had been gnawed.

**6.3.3** Most of the bones found during the excavation are typical of those deriving from kitchen waste, which may have been dumped into middens in the garden. Only one bone has obvious butchery marks, but many of the other bones recovered would not need to have been sawn or chopped during butchery. The two gnawed bones indicate that at least some of the bones had been deposited where they could have been scavenged by dogs, or perhaps were deliberately fed to dogs.

### **6.4 Marine Molluscs** by Chris Butler

**6.4.1** Marine molluscs were recovered from five contexts. Small quantities of oyster shell were found in Contexts **1**, **5** and **8**, whilst oyster and a single fragment of scallop came from Context **9**. All of these were quite small-sized shells or just fragments.

**6.4.2** The largest assemblage of marine shell came from Context **11**. The sample of shell from this context was all oyster and comprised eight complete upper shells, and 10 complete lower shells. These were all of a large size, with no sign of erosion and no infestation. It is likely that this deposit represents the deposition of kitchen waste, possibly from a single event.

## **6.5 Stone and other finds** by Luke Barber and Chris Butler

- 6.5.1** Only three different stone types are present – all are associated with roofing. West Country slate, of medieval origin, was residual in Contexts **1** and **5**. This material is a common roofing element in the medieval town. Context **9** produced a piece of Horsham stone, almost certainly from a roofing slab, while the same deposit also contained four pieces of 19<sup>th</sup> century Welsh roofing slate.
- 6.5.2** Two fragments of 20<sup>th</sup> century tarmac were recovered from Context 1 while Context **3** yielded a notable assemblage of iron smithing slag. The latter is notably aerated, though quite heavy, and exhibits some signs of surface flow on at least two pieces.
- 6.5.3** Nine pieces of glass were recovered from three contexts (Table 1). Six of the fragments were clear glass, one being from a bottle, the remainder being window glass, and are all likely to be late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. The remaining three pieces were dark green bottle glass fragments, all of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 6.5.4** Two pieces of flint were found, comprising a single undiagnostic flake fragment from Context **9**, and a fragment of fire-fractured flint from Context **5**.
- 6.5.5** Metal artefacts were only recovered from Context **9**. Five iron objects were found, comprising three nails, a fragment of wire, and a possible drill-bit. Most of these are likely to be 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

## 7.0 Discussion

### *The outbuilding*

- 7.1 The map evidence shows that there has been a building on this site, with broadly the same footprint since 1788 (Fig. 4), however the survey has revealed that most of the ground and the entire first floor of the building would appear to date from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, although there could be earlier features concealed by these later works.
- 7.2 It is possible that two parts of the standing building could be of an earlier date perhaps relating to the original building. The first is the west end wall of the building where the outline of a demolished attached building can still be seen. The wall here is of flint construction, and has been much altered, with the gabled top which is built of red brick having been added much later.
- 7.3 The second possible surviving part of the original building is located at the eastern end of the northern elevation around the entrances to the ground floor lobby and the cellar. This part of the building is also of flint construction, although some of the doors and windows with their brick surrounds may have been added later.
- 7.4 The barrel-shaped cellar is also likely to date from the original building, with graffiti on the south wall dating to 1736. The east end wall is of clunch block construction, in common with the rest of the cellar, whereas the west wall is of brick, this possibly suggesting that the cellar originally continued under the demolished building at that end.
- 7.5 The outbuilding appears to have been originally built for the adjacent Crown Public House, perhaps as stables on the ground floor, with a loft for hay on the upper floor. The cellar below would also have been used for storage. Modifications in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were probably responsible for the changes that can be seen at first floor level; such as the brickwork, the new roof, weatherboarding and the twin doors with pulleys, in fact it is possible that the entire first floor was added or remodelled at this time.
- 7.6 In 1929 the outbuilding was remodelled by Messrs Powell & Company of Lewes. This work appears to have involved the creation of caretakers passageway through the building, and the conversion of the ground floor into a single bay garage on the east side, and a three bay garage on the west side (Fig. 12).

- 7.7** Later modifications saw the removal of the garage and store room on the west side, and the three bay west garage was remodelled to form a broad single entrance, with sliding doors being added to both garages. At first floor level the Store room and loft were remodelled and an emergency exit door and external stairs were added to the south wall.

### *Evaluation excavation*

- 7.8** The presence of numerous sherds of medieval and early post-medieval pottery dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> century through to the 16<sup>th</sup> century hints at activity at the site throughout this time, when it probably formed the back yard or gardens of a house fronting onto the High Street, or possibly a building fronting onto Market Lane.
- 7.9** Archaeological features were located in both of the trenches. In Trench A, at a depth of 1.1m, was a layer of flints, which would appear to be the remains of a wall, of a floor. This feature appears to be at the same level as Market Lane, and had been cut at its north end by the outbuilding, suggesting that it dates from an earlier period.
- 7.10** In Trench B below the topsoil were the remains of a path with perhaps evidence of an earlier compacted chalk path below it. A shallow undated pit (Pit 6) was discovered cut into the natural and extending out of trench, however the presence of 17<sup>th</sup> century and early 18<sup>th</sup> century material in the layer above this would suggest this pit has an earlier date.



## **8. Conclusion**

- 8.1** The early map evidence first suggests a building on the site of the outbuilding in 1788, and the evidence from the building survey and excavation shows that there is surviving evidence for this 18<sup>th</sup> century building within the fabric of the current outbuilding. A detailed description and drawings now exist, in this report, for the outbuilding, apart from the cellar.
- 8.2** The evidence from the evaluation excavation has shown that there are earlier features, possibly pre-dating the construction of the outbuilding, surviving at the site. It is considered that the proposed development may damage or destroy these earlier features.
- 8.3** It is recommended that before any building work is carried out, the cellar should be investigated further with a full measured survey and preparation of drawings, together with an in depth recording of the graffiti. It would also be considered prudent to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks connected with the new development.

## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

- 9.1** I would like to thank Henrietta Ansah at BNP Paribas Real Estate for making all the arrangements, and Barclays Bank PLC for commissioning this standing buildings survey and archaeological evaluation excavation. We would also like to thank the Barclays Bank staff members for their assistance throughout the work.
- 9.2** Jim Ball assisted with the fieldwork, and processed the artefacts. Luke Barber, Chris Butler and Pat Stevens reporting on the artefacts, and Jane Russell prepared the excavation sections and plans for the report. Chris Butler managed the project for CBAS, and Greg Chuter monitored the project for ESCC.

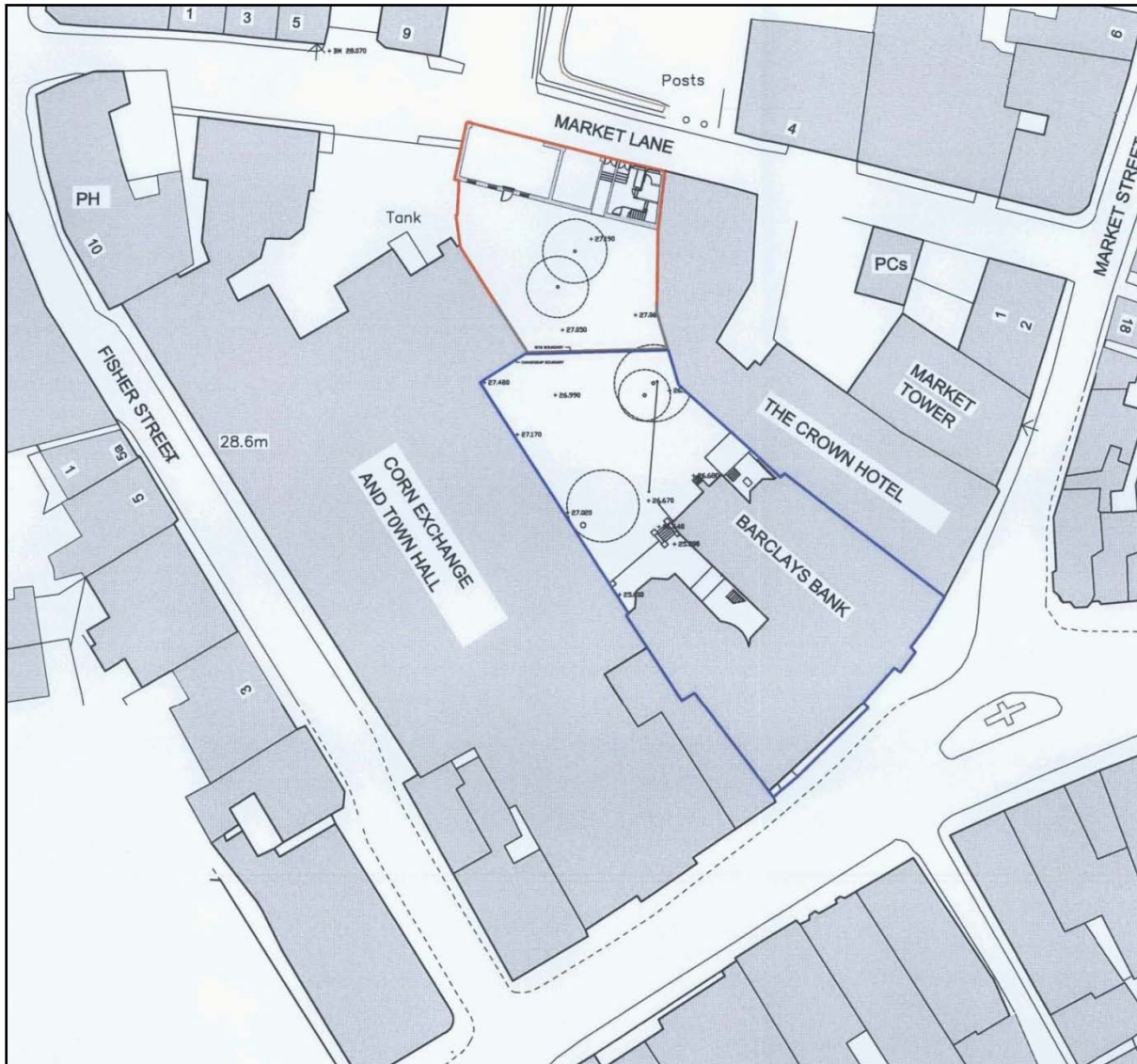


Fig. 1: 190 High Street, Lewes: Site Location Plan  
(Adapted from architects drawing)  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

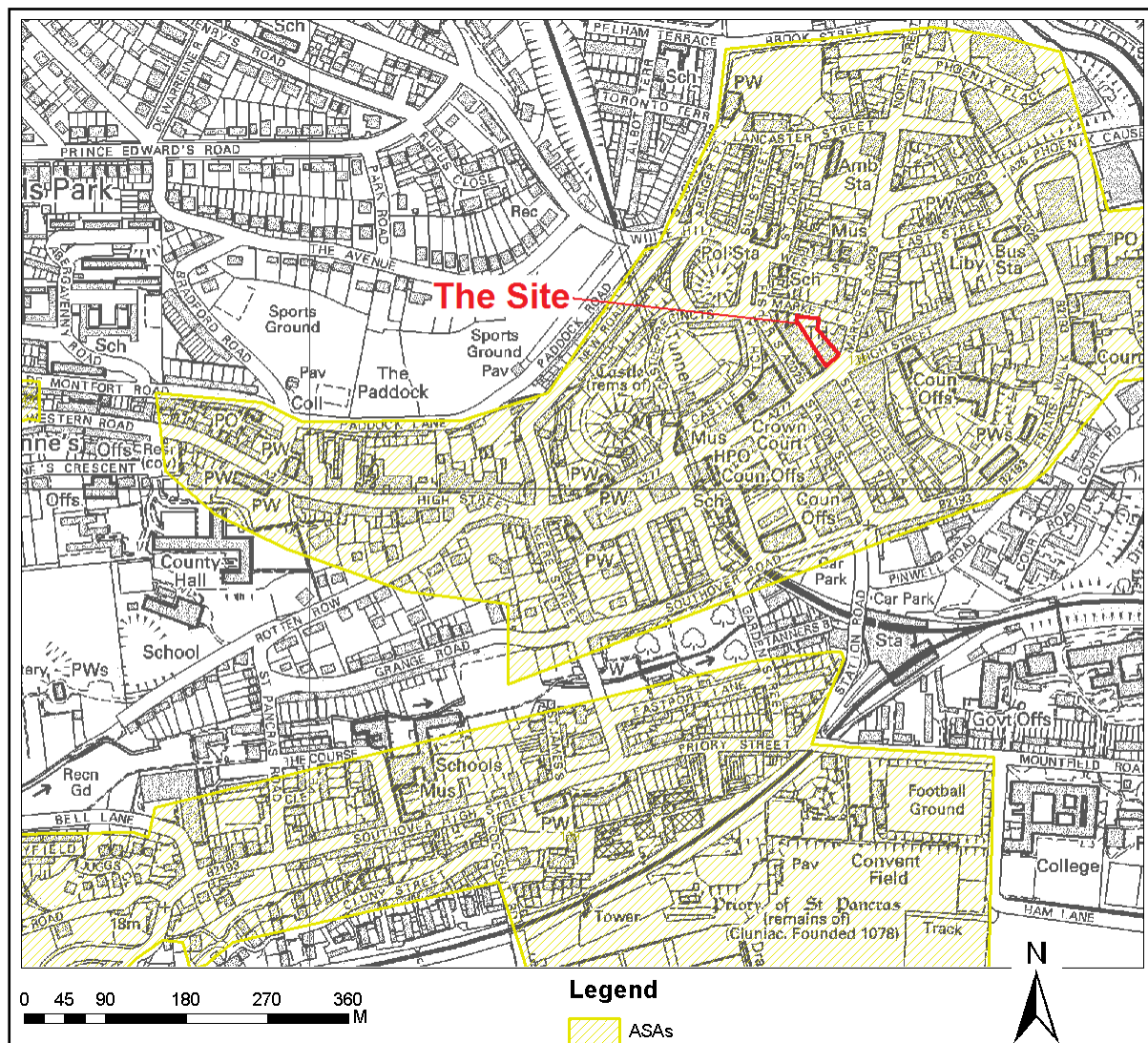


Fig. 2: 190 High Street, Lewes: Location of site & Archaeologically Sensitive Area  
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

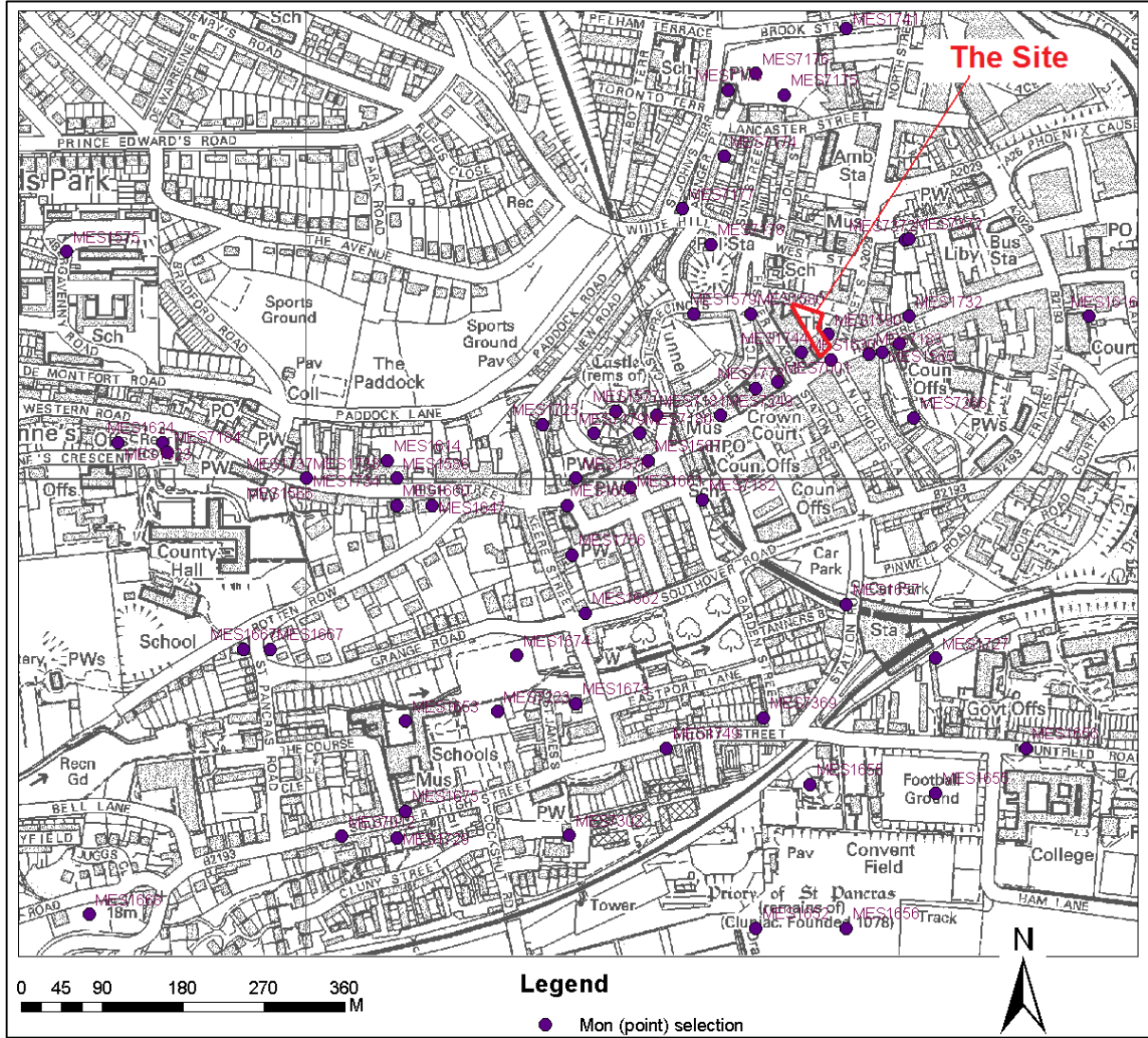


Fig. 3: 190 High Street, Lewes: Location of site and monuments on the HER  
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

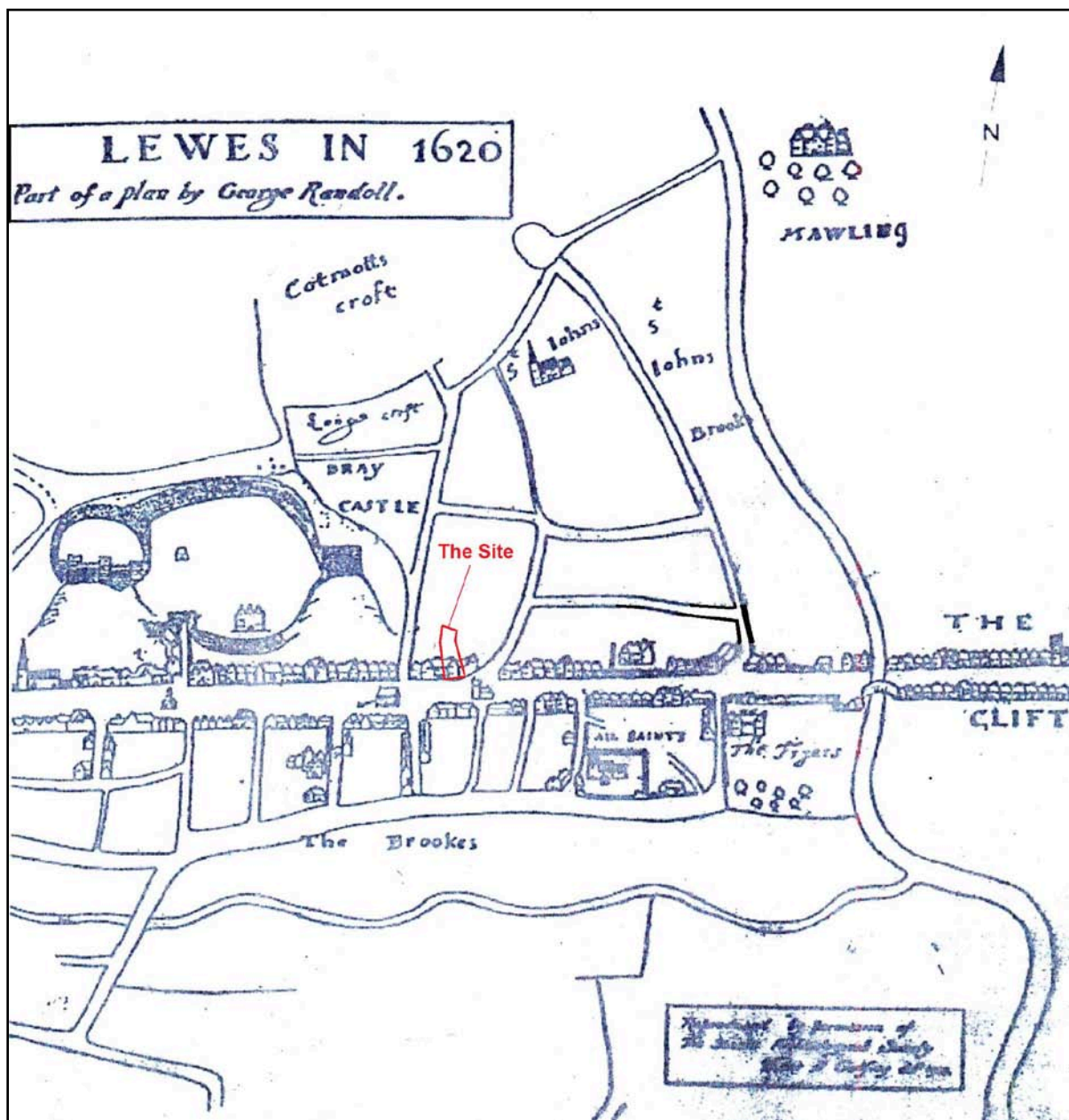


Fig. 4: 190 High Street, Lewes: Lewes in 1620 by George Randall

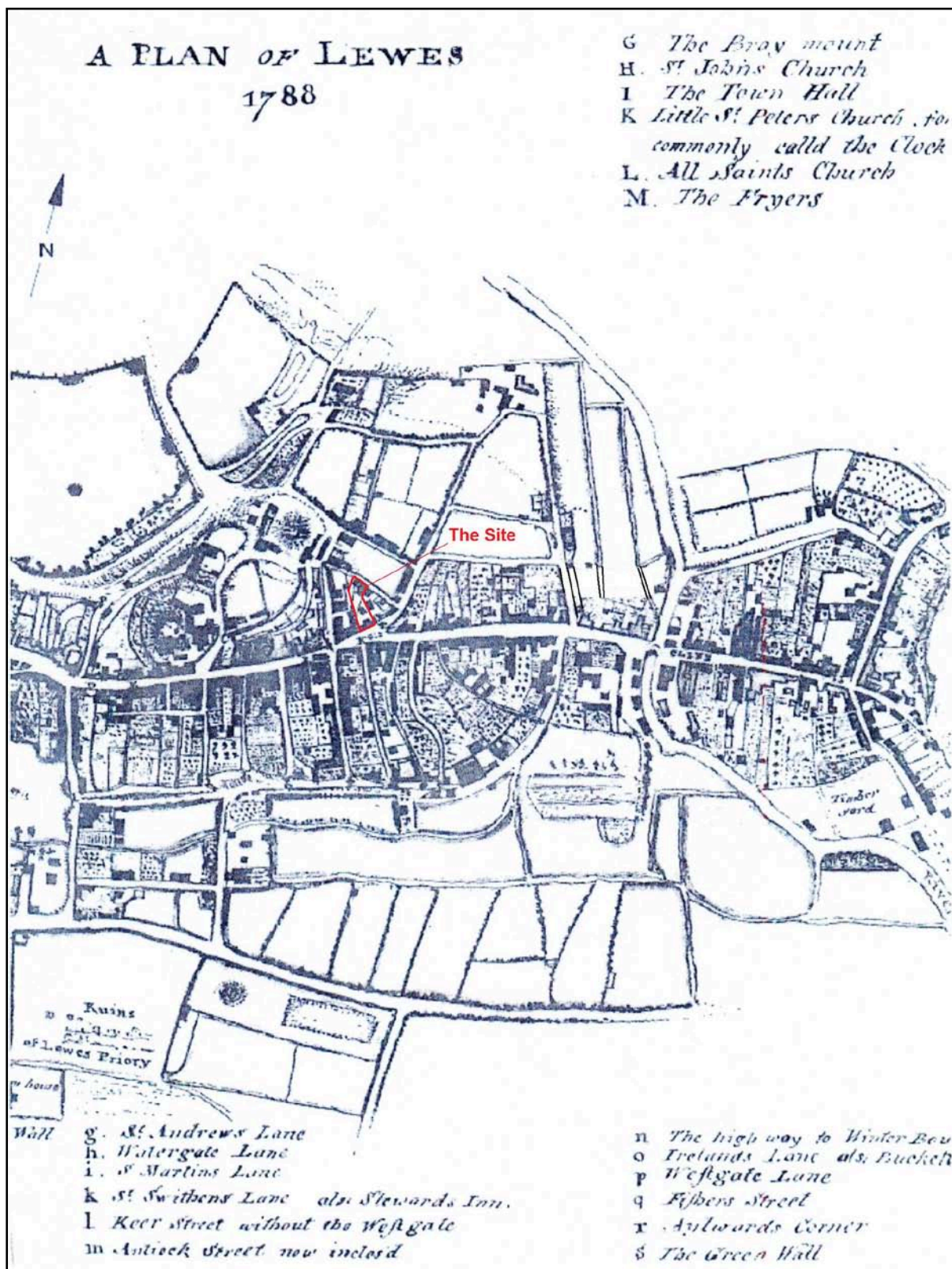


Fig. 5: 190 High Street, Lewes: A Plan of Lewes 1788 by James Lambert

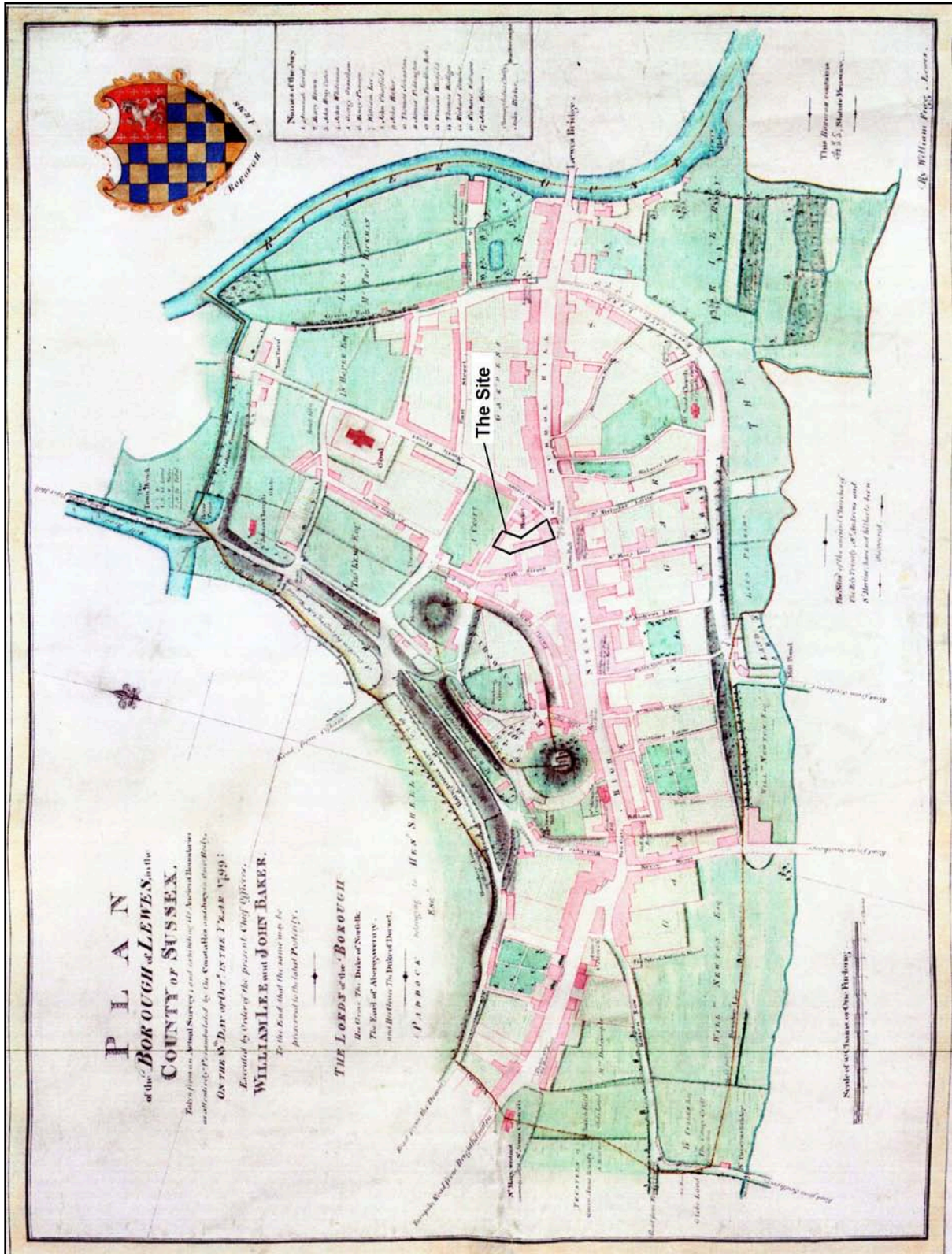


Fig. 6: 190 High Street, Lewes: A Plan of the Borough of Lewes 1799 by Lee & Baker



Fig. 7: 190 High Street, Lewes: Map of Lewes by J. Marchant dated 1824



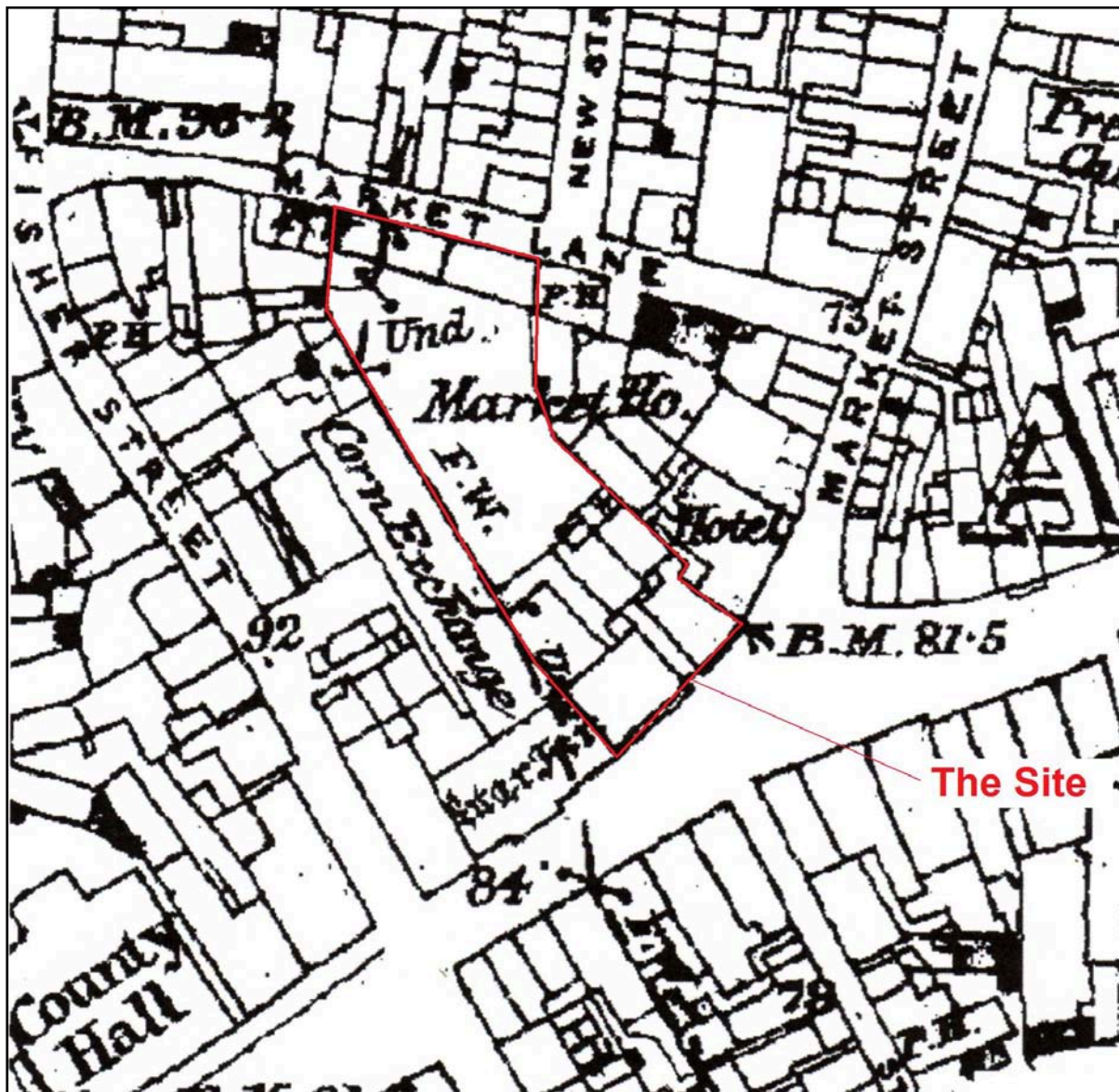


Fig. 8: 190 High Street, Lewes: 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map 1874

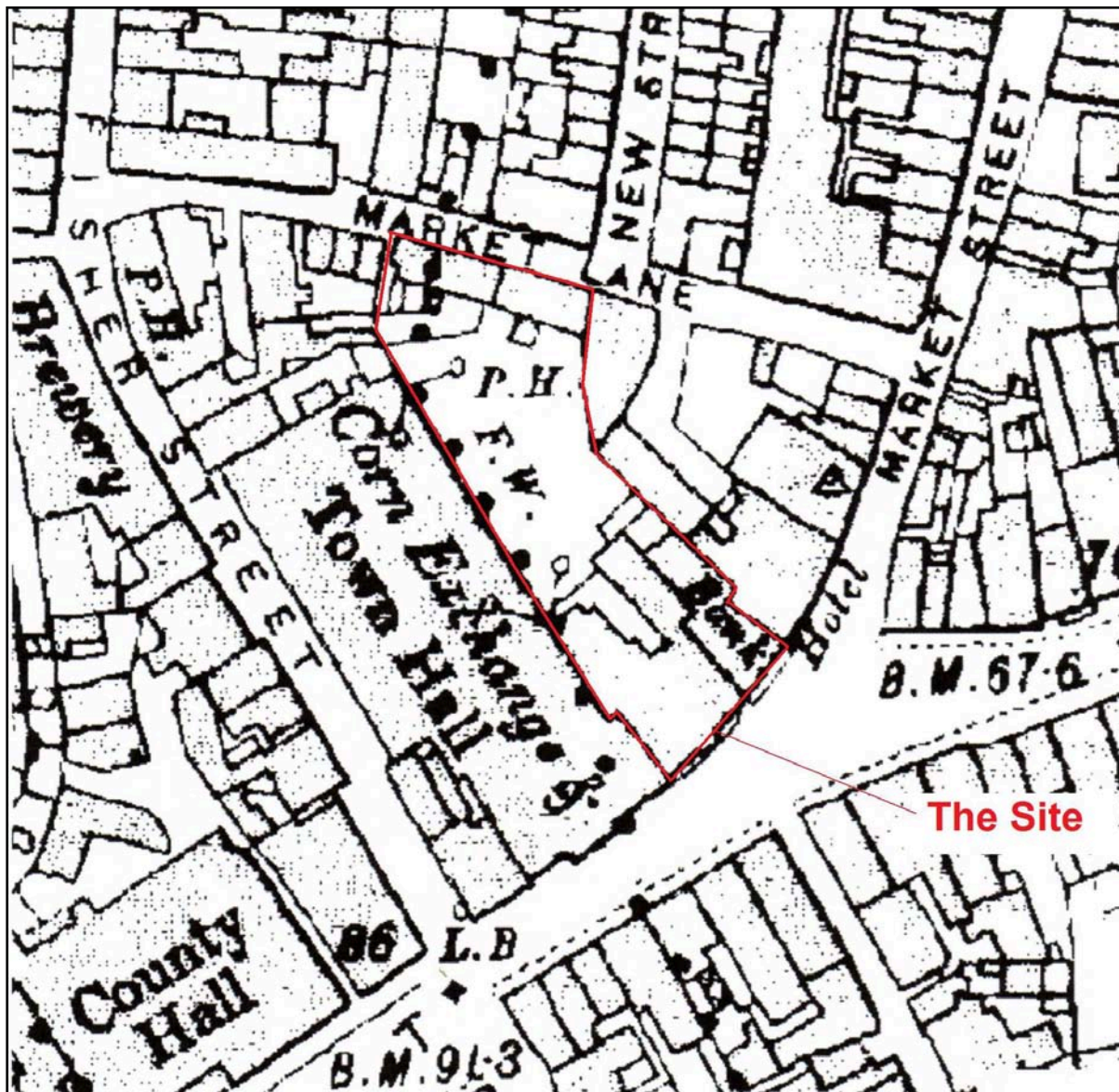


Fig. 9: 190 High Street, Lewes: 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS Map 1910

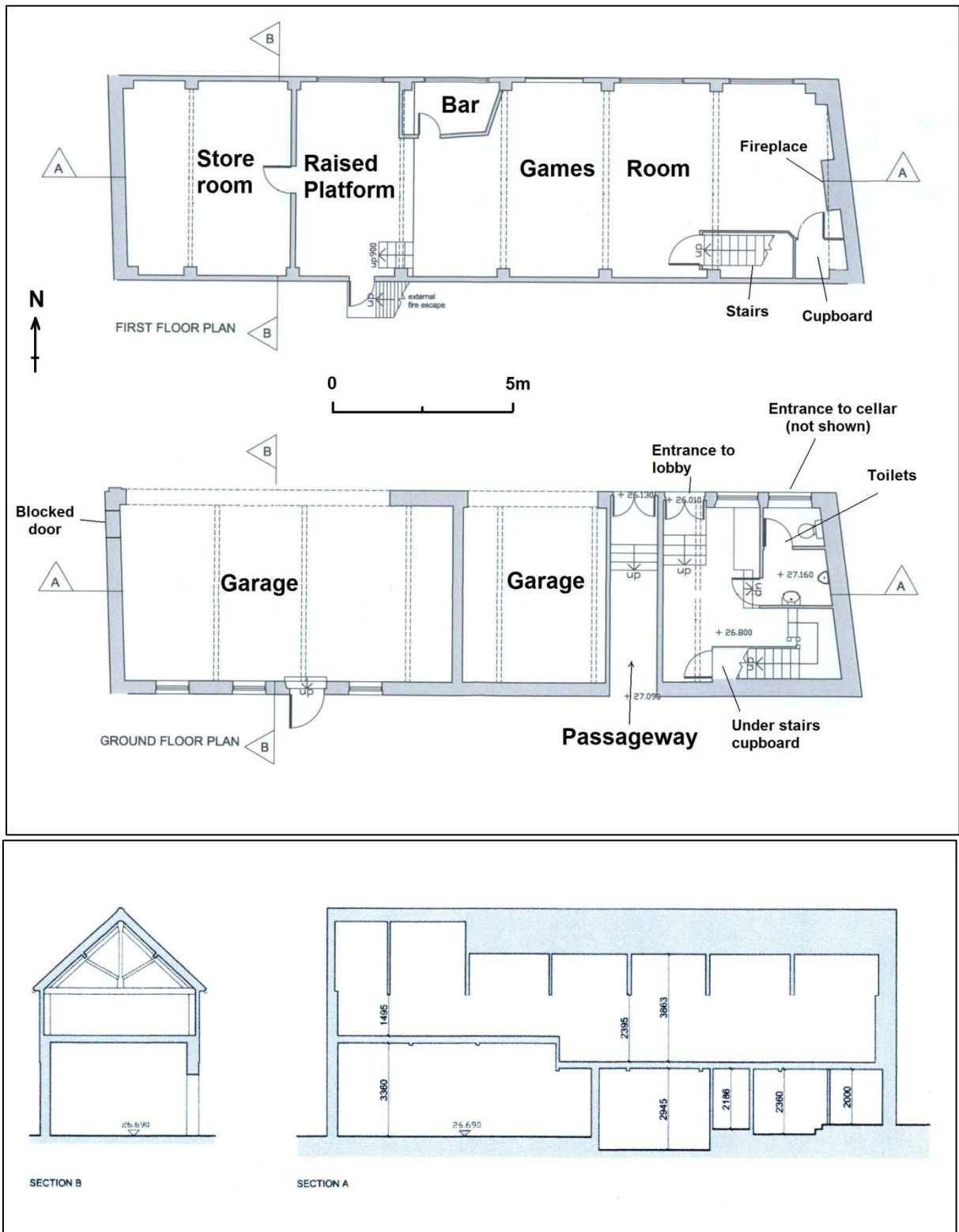


Fig. 10: 190 High Street, Lewes: Plans and Sections of outbuilding  
(Adapted from Stainsby Architect drawing)

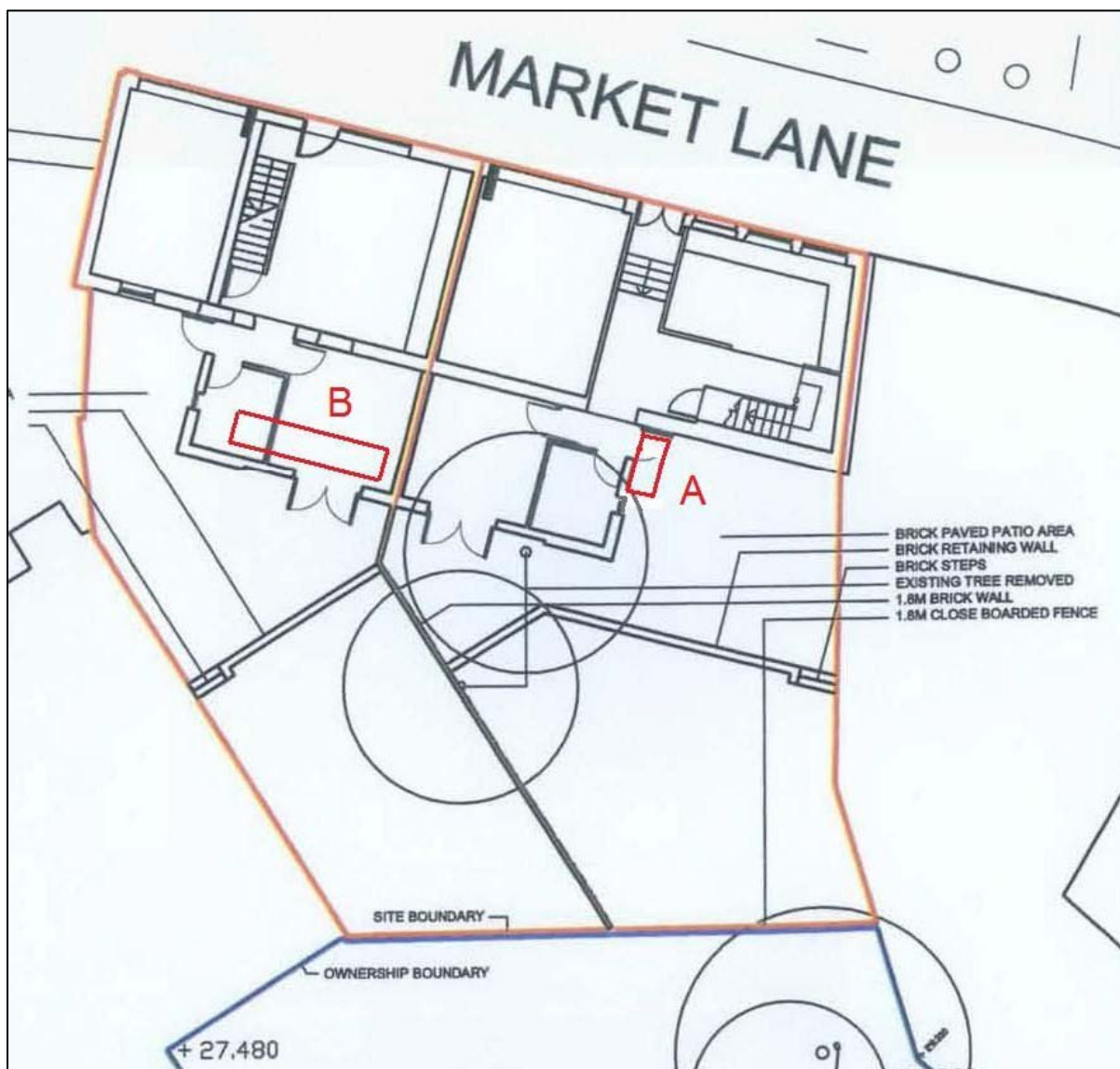


Fig. 11: 190 High Street, Lewes: Development Plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches

(Adapted from architects drawing)

Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

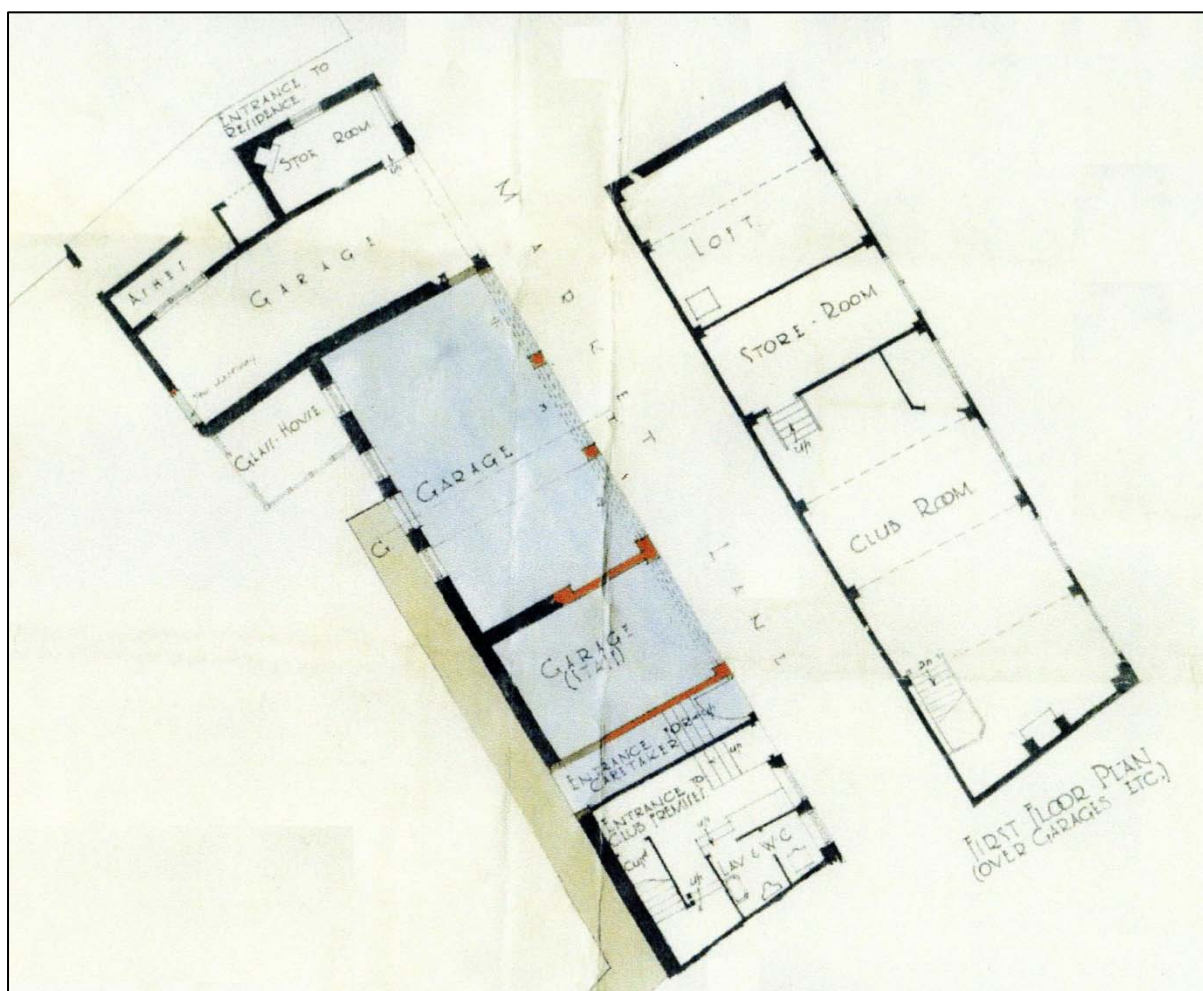


Fig. 12: 190 High Street, Lewes: 1929 Plan of outbuilding  
(Adapted from Stainsby Architect Report)



Fig. 13: 190 High Street, Lewes: 1929 Elevation & Section of outbuilding  
(Adapted from Stainsby Architect Report)

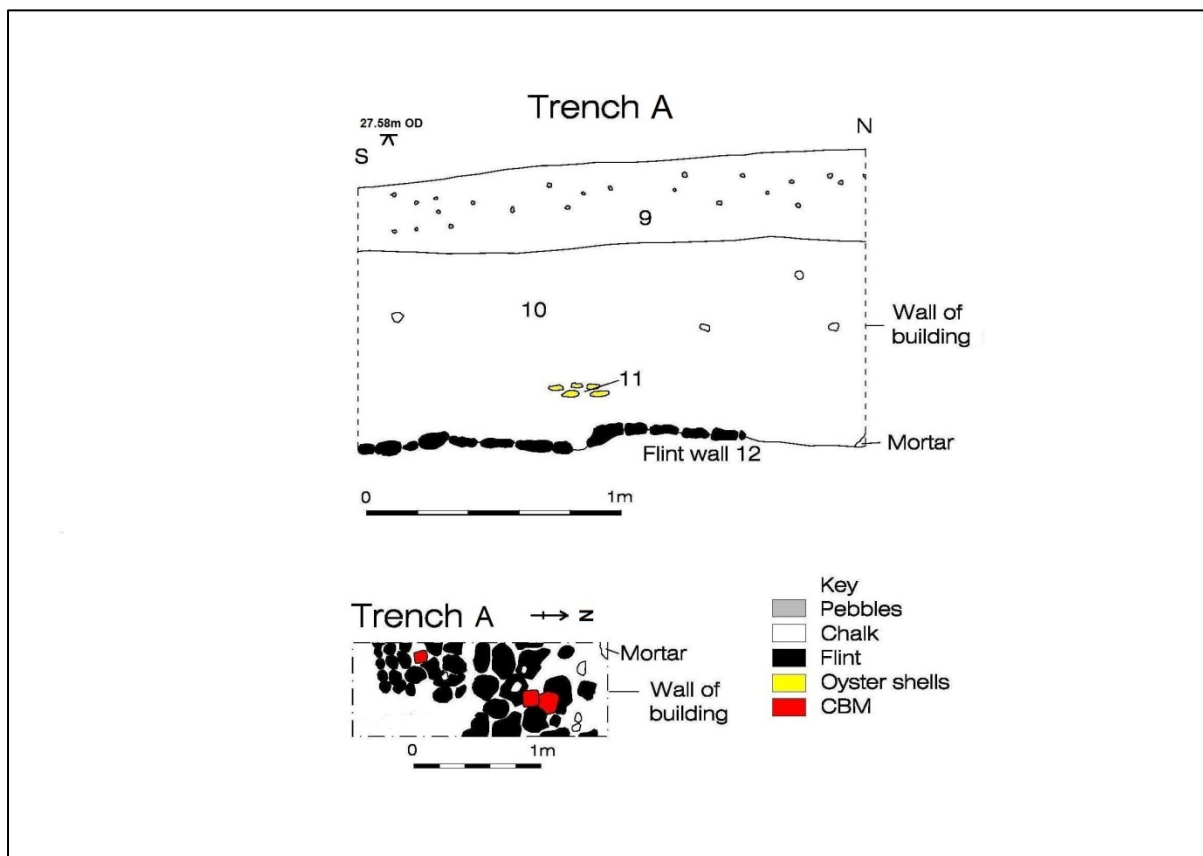


Fig. 14: 190 High Street, Lewes: Trench A Section & Plan

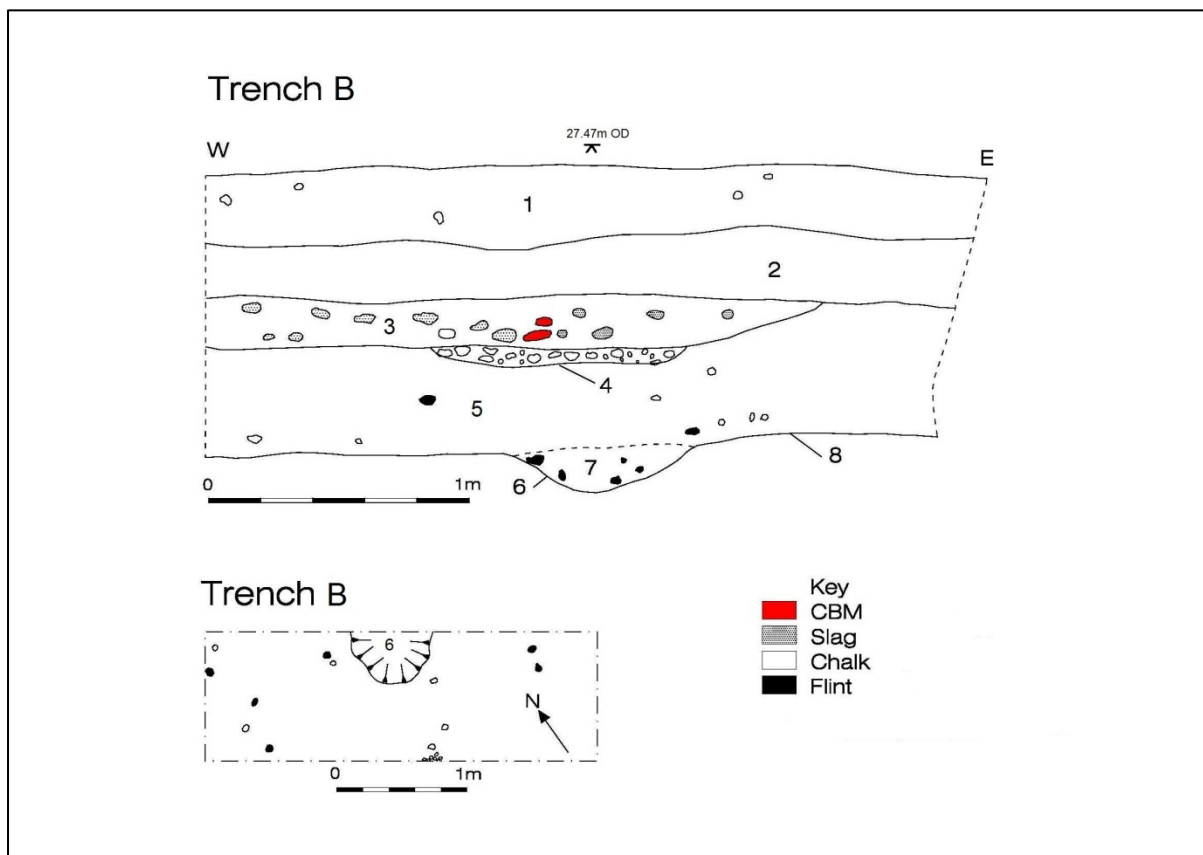


Fig. 15: 190 High Street, Lewes: Trench B Section & Plan





Fig. 16: 190 High Street, Lewes: North elevation of outbuilding



Fig. 17: 190 High Street, Lewes: East end ground floor, north elevation of outbuilding



Fig. 18: 190 High Street, Lewes: West elevation of outbuilding & view east along Market Lane

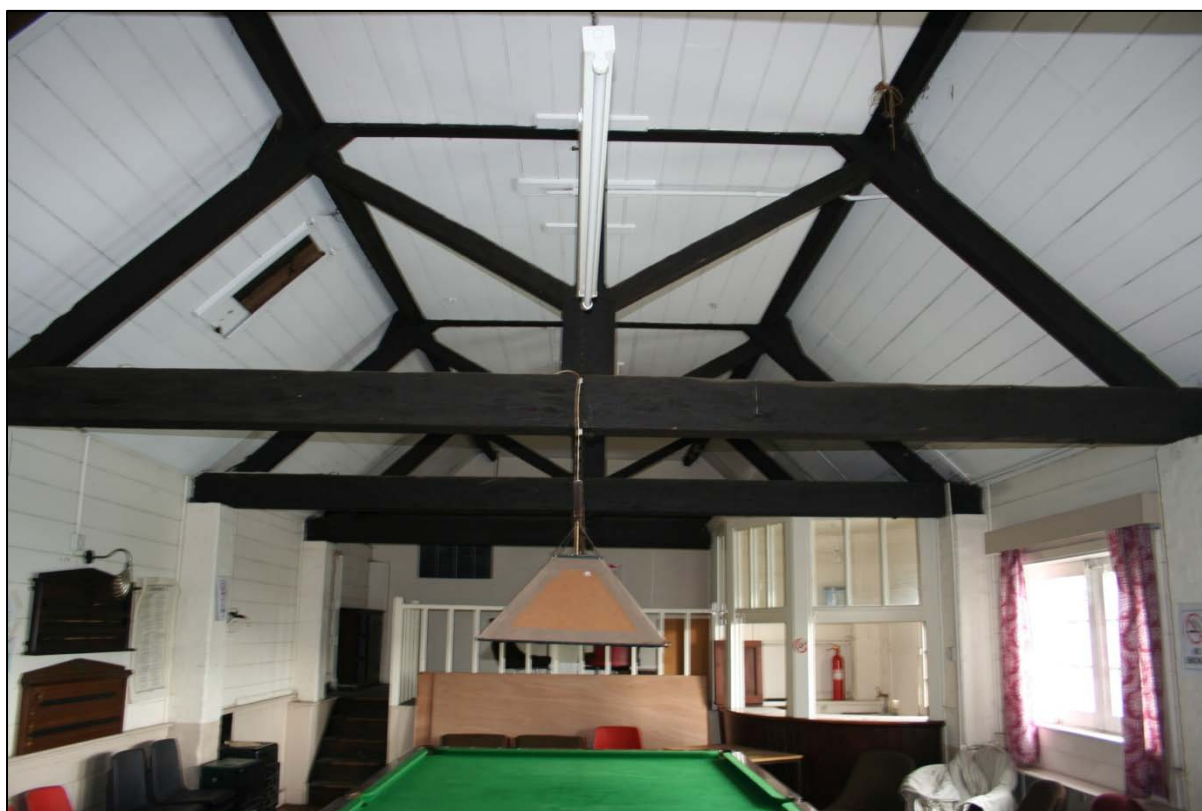


Fig. 19: 190 High Street, Lewes: Interior of 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Games Room with bar on right & raised platform at far end of room



Fig. 20: 190 High Street, Lewes: Cellar/Basement

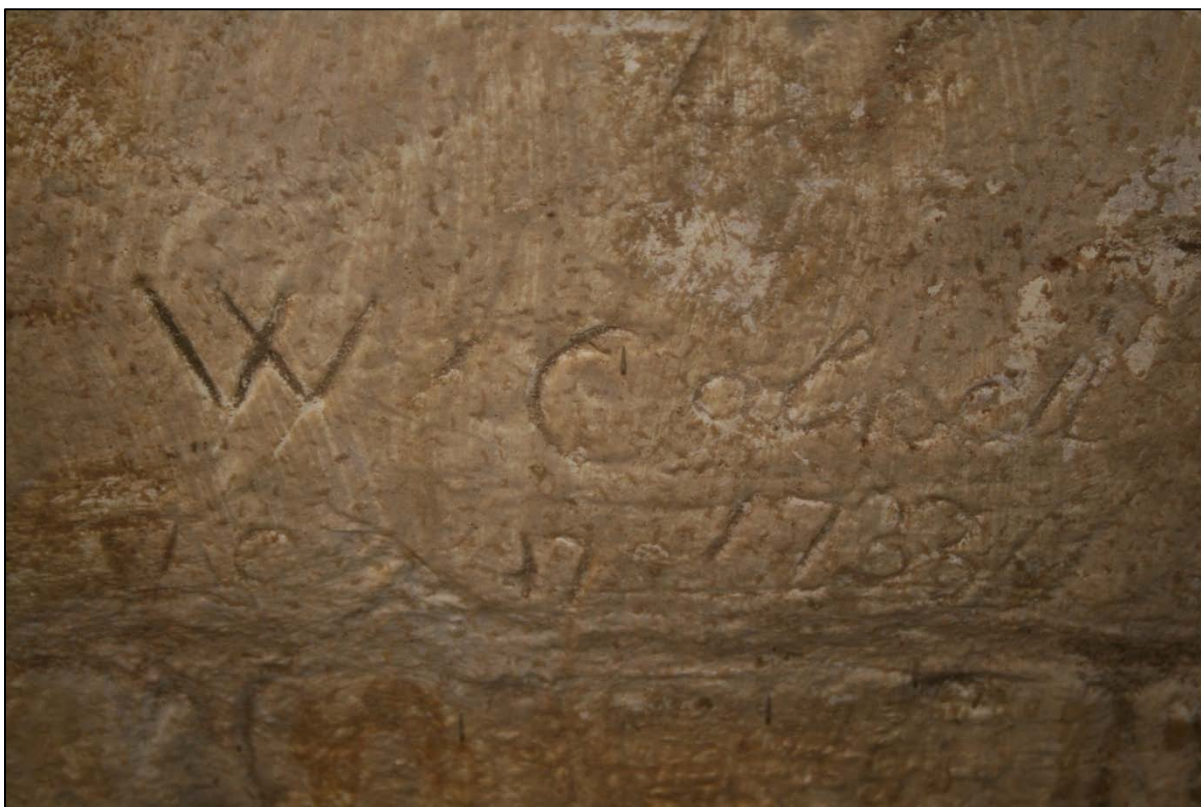


Fig. 21: 190 High Street, Lewes: Graffiti in the cellar



Fig. 22: 190 High Street, Lewes: Trench A



Fig. 23: 190 High Street, Lewes: Trench B

### HER Summary Form

Site Code	BBL10					
Identification Name and Address	190, High Street, Lewes, East Sussex.					
County, District &/or Borough	Lewes District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 4155 1015					
Geology	Upper and Middle Chalk, with Alluvium in the River Ouse Valley to the east					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <b>X</b>	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey <b>X</b>	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban <b>X</b>	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 6 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> & 8 <sup>th</sup> April 2010	Excav.	WB.	Other Building Survey 24.03.2010 & 09.04.2010		
Sponsor/Client	Barclays Bank PLC					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MIFA					
Project Supervisor	Keith Butler PIFA					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED X	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Chris Butler Archaeological Services was commissioned by Barclays Bank PLC to carry out an evaluation excavation at land to the rear of 190 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex, in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development of the site. A standing building survey was also carried out on the outbuilding on the site.</i></p> <p><i>The early map evidence first suggests a building on the site of the outbuilding in 1788, and the evidence from this building survey and excavation shows that there is surviving evidence for this 18<sup>th</sup> century building within the fabric of the current outbuilding. The evidence from the evaluation excavation has shown that there are earlier features, possibly pre-dating the construction of the outbuilding, whilst there is residual pottery from the medieval period, hinting at earlier activity surviving at the site.</i></p>						

## **Chris Butler Archaeological Services**

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society, and is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp.

**Chris Butler Archaeological Services** is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Field Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

# **Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services**

## **Prehistoric Flintwork Specialist**

Rosedale  
Berwick  
Polegate  
East Sussex  
BN26 6TB

**Tel & fax: 01323 871021**

e mail: [chris@reltub.fsbusiness.co.uk](mailto:chris@reltub.fsbusiness.co.uk)