



**Chris Butler MifA**  
**Archaeological Services Ltd**



**Archaeological Watching Brief**  
at  
**53 Cliffe High Street,**  
**Lewes, East Sussex**

LW/09/1075

Project Number CBAS0200

by  
David Atkin

July 2013

### ***Summary***

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the ground-works associated with the construction of a new single storey rear extension at 53 Cliffe High Street, Lewes, East Sussex. All excavations were carried out by hand. A small assemblage of 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> century material was recovered from the excavation. No archaeological features or material prior to this date were noted with any surviving earlier archaeology probably well sealed below the impact level by 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century made-ground.*

## **Contents**

1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 Archaeological & Historical Background	5
3.0 Archaeological Methodology	7
4.0 Results	8
5.0 Finds	12
6.0 Discussion	16
7.0 Acknowledgements	17

## **Figures:**

- Fig. 1 Site Location map
- Fig. 2 1824 map of Lewes
- Fig. 3 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map 1875
- Fig. 4 4<sup>th</sup> Edition OS Map 1832
- Fig. 5 Site development plan with areas monitored
- Fig. 6 Representative Section

## **Appendices:**

- Appendix 1: HER Summary Form

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services was commissioned by Delavals (The Client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the erection of a single storey rear/side extension at 53 Cliffe High Street, Lewes, East Sussex, TQ 4199 1078 (Fig. 1).
- 1.2** As a result of the site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority have put a condition on the planning consent (LW/9/1075) for the development, requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 1.3** The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area, defining the historic core of the Medieval and Post Medieval town of Lewes. The proposed development is situated in the Cliffe section of the town, which formed in the Norman period as irregular tenement plots associated with the adjacent quayside<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.4** 53 Cliffe High Street with 54 Cliff High Street is a Grade II Listed Building, dating to the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century with a 20<sup>th</sup> century shop front<sup>2</sup>, and was listed on 29<sup>th</sup> October 1985. LBS No 293050. There have been a total of 15 planning applications associated with this property since 1972, mostly relating to internal modifications and the 20<sup>th</sup> century shop front<sup>3</sup>.
- 1.5** The existing rear extension was added to the property c.1930's, and is to be demolished as part of this development. A single storey building along the west boundary of the property has already been demolished.
- 1.6** The site is at c.4m OD, and the geology, according to the British Geological Survey sheet 319, is Alluvium of the River Ouse valley.
- 1.7** The appropriate programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a brief prepared by ESCC, initially comprised an archaeological watching brief to monitor the groundworks for the new extension (Fig. 5). A written scheme of investigation<sup>4</sup> covering the watching brief was approved by the local planning authority.

---

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

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://planningpa.lewes.gov.uk/online-applications>

<sup>4</sup> Butler, C. 2011 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at 53 Cliffe High Street, Lewes, East Sussex*. CBAS

## 2.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 2.1 There is no evidence for a settlement at Lewes during either prehistoric or Roman times, although stray finds from both of these periods have been recovered<sup>5</sup>, and evidence for Iron Age occupation and activity were found during recent excavations at Lewes House<sup>6</sup>. A Roman road, the London to Lewes Way<sup>7</sup>, has been traced as far south as Hamsey and is presumed to continue to Lewes, although its exact course is unknown. A probable Iron Age or Romano-British human burial was found on the north side of Brack Mount in 1838 (MES7178).
- 2.2 Lewes is one of the four Saxon burghs in Sussex mentioned in the 10<sup>th</sup> century Burghal Hidage, and was one of the six administrative units (Rape's) in Sussex, having a mint and a port<sup>8</sup>. 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>.
- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 The Cluniac Priory of St Pancras was founded by William de Warenne between 1078 and 1082, and may have been located on the site of an earlier Saxon monastic complex<sup>11</sup>. The Priory featured prominently in the Battle of Lewes 1264 as the Kings army was encamped there before the battle<sup>12</sup>.
- 2.5 The Medieval town was walled in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and traces of this remain to be seen on the east side of Westgate Street. However this has been so repeatedly patched and repaired that little of the original Medieval wall is visible today. The

---

<sup>5</sup> Rudling, D. 1987 'Archaeological Survey of Lewes', *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

<sup>6</sup> C. Johnson *pers. com.*

<sup>7</sup> Margary, I.V. 1948 *Roman Ways in the Weald*, London, Phoenix House.

<sup>8</sup> Gardiner, M. 1999 'Late Saxon Sussex c.650-1066', *An Historical Atlas of Sussex*, Chichester, Phillimore & CO. Ltd.

<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.

<sup>11</sup> Lewis, R.A. et al. 1987 'The Priory of St. Pancras, Southover', *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

<sup>12</sup> Fleming, B. 1999 *The Battle of Lewes 1264*, J&KH Publishing, Hailsham.

lower parts of the northern bastion of West Gate itself and the adjacent wall survive inside, and below the floor of, the Freemasons Hall in the High Street.

- 2.6** 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).
- 2.7** The town has grown substantially throughout the Post Medieval period. George Randoll's map of 1620 shows the main settlement along the High Street, School Hill and down to Cliffe High Street, and shows houses fronting both sides of Cliffe High Street. A plan of Lewes dated 1788 shows a house on the Cliffe High Street frontage, but the area to the rear appears to be open ground with no buildings.
- 2.8** James Edward's map of Lewes dated 1799 also shows a property on the street frontage, and although there are now other properties to the rear, these do not appear to have encroached onto the site. J. Marchant's map of 1824 (Fig. 2) appears to show the property on the street frontage having been extended to the rear, with gardens forming the remainder of the site.
- 2.8** The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (1875) shows buildings extending back from the street frontage across most of the site, with only the most southerly part free of structures (Fig. 3). This situation remains largely unchanged through the subsequent 3<sup>rd</sup> (1910) and 4<sup>th</sup> (1932) Edition OS maps, although there are some minor changes to the outlines of the buildings at the southern end of the site (Fig. 4). The 1955 OS map is also unchanged, but by the time of the 1971 OS map the outline of the buildings is broadly the same as it is today.

### **3.0 Method Statement**

- 3.1** The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with ESCC's *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post-Excavation in East Sussex* dated April 2008 (Recommended Standards).
- 3.2** Excavation of the footing trenches by hand had already begun without archaeological supervision. Upon arrival on site the various trenches were inspected for any archaeological deposits and features, and the spoil from the excavations was inspected for archaeological artefacts. A Garrett ACE150 metal detector was used to scan the trenches and spoil heap.
- 3.4** Four footing trenches were excavated into made-ground running east-west across the site and were between 320mm to 700mm in depth by 500mm to 600mm in width and were flanked at either end by pits labelled with the prefix A-AA, B-BB etc. for identification (Fig 6) and were between 1.2m by 1.6m in plan and between 600mm to 1.88m deep.
- 3.5** A footing had been excavated at the southern end of the site into a cellar that had been backfilled with rubble; this was 1.17m in length by 700mm wide and 1.46m to the surviving cellar floor. This had a corresponding footing on the east 2.5m in length by 500mm wide and 1.2m deep. Where appropriate all deposits were recorded and sections drawn.
- 3.5** All deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.6** The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd. A site reference of CHL12 has been allocated, and after any further analysis, the archive will be held by CBAS Ltd until a suitable repository can be found for deposition of the archive.

## 4.0 Results

- 4.1** Context 1 was assigned to the modern concrete floor that covered the area of excavation and was the latest phase in the stratigraphic record. It was an off yellowish-white and 160mm in depth.
- 4.2** Underneath Context 1 was Context 2 in footing A. This was another concrete floor, light grey in colour, 110mm in depth and butted up to and possibly associated with Context 4.
- 4.3** Context 3 was underneath Context 2 in footing A and was a loose, dark grey clayey-silt, with inclusions comprising of ceramic building material (CBM) at 5%, glass at 1% and rounded flint pebbles at <1%. No cut could be seen for Context 4. This deposit was 680mm to the limit of excavation and was interpreted as a post-medieval made-ground deposit.
- 4.4** Adjacent to and within Context 3 to the east was Context 4. This was only visible in section and was another modern wall structure and consisted of bricks 230mm in length by 100mm in width by 70mm in depth possibly laid in a stretcher bond, although this was hard to ascertain for certain.
- 4.5** Below Context 1 and over in footing AA lay the modern concrete raft of Context 5. It was 160mm in depth at its maximum depth and consisted of a concrete and a broken brick base at 40% with a screed of clean concrete on top.



Plate 1: Section showing Contexts 1 to 9



- 4.6** Beneath Context **5** lay Context **6**. This was a loose, dark grey clayey-silt, with inclusions comprising of ceramic building material (CBM) at 5%, and incorporated a 60mm base of broken slate roof tile in its overall depth of 170mm.
- 4.7** Below Context **6**, sitting on top of and cutting Context **9** was Context **7**. This was a another modern structure and consisted of bricks 230mm in length by 100mm in width by 70mm in depth, a mix of stretcher and header bond with associated flint footings.
- 4.8** Context **8** was a soft/friable, off-white, chalk deposit below Context **7** and above Context **9**, which may represent a chalk floor or foundation deposit. When excavated it appeared to have a depth of approximately 250mm. It had virtually no inclusions apart a few small pieces of CBM incorporated within its upper matrix and was made up of chalk of various sizes from crushed, powdery material, up to bigger pieces up to 80mm in size.
- 4.9** Context **9** was interpreted as the same as Context **3**, a loose, dark grey clayey-silt, with inclusions comprising of CBM/mortar at 2%, chalk pieces at <1% and was 520mm in depth to the limit of excavation.
- 4.10** Context **10** was a firm, mid dark-grey, modern deposit underneath Context **1** in footing B. It contained inclusions comprising of CBM at 20% and was 200mm in depth.
- 4.11** Context **11** below Context **10** was interpreted as the same as Contexts **3** and **9**; a loose, dark grey clayey-silt, with inclusions comprising of CBM at 2%, chalk pieces at <1% and was 800mm in depth to the limit of excavation and was the final deposit to the limit of excavation in footing B.
- 4.12** Context **12** was essentially the same as Context **5** although it was uppermost in the stratigraphic record in footing trench BB. It consisted of a tiled floor on the surface, on-top of a loose, light grey clayey-silt matrix which incorporated a rubble base with inclusions of CBM at 70%. It lacked the concrete raft of Context **1** and was 310mm in depth.
- 4.13** Underneath Context **12** lay Context **13**. This was a mixed, firm, dark grey sandy-silt deposit, with inclusions comprising of CBM at 1% and incorporating a chalky deposit which comprised of one large piece of chalk 130mm by 80mm and other smaller pieces at <40mm at 20%. Its overall depth was of 320mm.

- 4.14** Below Context **13** was Context **14**. This was a firm/compact, very dark grey-black sandy-silt deposit, with inclusions comprising of CBM at 1%, incorporating a flint pebbles/shingle lens 20mm thick at the base of the deposit at 5% overall and oyster shell (not retained) at 1%.
- 4.15** Context **15** was a friable, off white-grey deposit that was made up of what appeared to be crushed concrete and contained less than 1% of CBM. It was 110mm in depth and assumed to be associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century construction phase.
- 4.16** Context **16** was a soft, mid-dark greenish-grey sandy-silt deposit, with inclusions comprising of CBM at 1%, incorporating oyster shell (not retained) at 1% and charcoal also at 1% and was 110mm in depth.



Plate 2: Section showing Contexts 12 to 17

- 4.17** Context **17** was the final deposit in footing BB and consisted of a soft, light-mid brown clayey-silt deposit, with inclusions comprising of CBM at 2%, some clay pipe at <1% and was 150mm in depth to the limit of excavation.
- 4.18** Context **18** was the upper most deposit in footing CC and was a friable, off-white, crushed chalk deposit associated with lead pipes sitting on-top which may represent a chalk floor or foundation deposit and is possibly part of Context **1**. When excavated it appeared to have a depth of approximately 200mm. It had no inclusions.

- 4.19** Context **19** was interpreted as the same as Context **3**, a firm, dark grey clayey-silt, with inclusions comprising of only CBM at 2% and was 800mm in depth to the limit of excavation in footing CC.
- 4.20** Context **20** from footing E was interpreted as the same as Context **19**; a firm, dark grey clayey-silt, with inclusions comprising of CBM at 2% and was 940mm in depth to the limit of excavation and lay immediately below Context **1**.
- 4.21** Context **21** assigned to the structure for the brick-built cellar within footing F, which had been backfilled with Context **22**. A brick from the wall of the cellar dated to the mid 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century.



Plate 3: Infilled brick built cellar

- 4.22** Context **22** was allocated to the loose backfilled rubble in the cellar (Context **21**) and was dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.23** No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

## 5.0 Finds

**5.0.1** A moderate sized assemblage of material was recovered during the watching brief and is summarised in Table 1 below.

**5.0.2** The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. However, the paucity of early post-medieval pottery from Lewes means it is recommended that the pottery, along with its corroborative dating (in the form of the clay pipes) is retained for long-term curation. The ceramic building material has been recorded here and samples of key fabrics retained. As such all other material is recommended for discard.

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

Context	Pottery (by date group)	Ceramic Building Material	Other	Deposit Date
3	-	Peg tile 2/255g	Stone 1/91g	C17th – 18 <sup>th</sup>
9	1550-1750: 5/44g	Brick 3/233g Peg tile 3/130g	Clay pipe 2/6g Stone 2/332g	c.1720-1750 (some later C17th pot too)
16	-	Brick 4/326g Peg tile 1/84g	Clay pipe 5/18g	c. 1650-1700
17	1550-1750: 3/64g	Brick 3/245g Peg tile 7/462g	Clay pipe 5/40g	C 1650-1680
19	-	Brick 3/170g Peg tile 2/309g	-	C17th
21	-	Brick 1/1679g	-	Mid C18th – 19 <sup>th</sup>
22	-	Brick 2/1768g Peg tile 1/175g	Stone 1/316g	C19th

## 5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

**5.1.1** The archaeological monitoring recovered a small assemblage of pottery from just two contexts on site. Although small, the assemblage is purely of early post-medieval date – a period not well represented from previous excavations in Lewes. Although the sherds are of small to medium size (up to 40mm across) they do not show any notable signs of abrasion suggesting they have not been subjected to repeated reworking.

**5.1.2** Context **9** produced two sherds (34g) of well fired glazed red earthenware, one the rim of a pipkin, the other a bodysherd from a handled vessel. The other sherds consist of a small bodysherd of green glazed buff Wealden-type ware and an 8g sherd from a platter in Staffordshire-type combed slipware. Together these sherds could be placed in a later 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century date range, however, the presence of a single 1g sherd of Staffordshire white salt glazed stoneware suggests a deposition date shortly after 1725.

**5.1.3** Context **17** produced three further sherds of well fired glazed red earthenware, including a fragment of bowl with curled, down-turned rim and a moulded jar rim (the latter with notable metallic glaze). All sherds would be best placed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, a suggestion confirmed by the clay pipe from the same deposit.

## **5.2 The Clay Tobacco Pipes by Luke Barber**

**5.2.1** Three contexts produced clay pipe fragments, all of which have either no, or very slight signs of abrasion. As such the pipes clearly show that the deposits in which they were found have not been subjected to any notable reworking. Context **8** contained a late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century stem fragment along with part of an early/mid 18<sup>th</sup> century bowl. Context **16** produced more material in the form of a single (slightly abraded) stem fragment dating from the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (*c.* 1625-50) and four fresher stem fragments from the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Context **17** produced a complete bowl with spur dating to *c.* 1650-80, a fragment of another similar bowl and three stems pieces of the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

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

**5.3.1** No closed groups of ceramic building material were noted in the present assemblage. However, on the whole the material appears to be in keeping with the date of the associated pottery and clay pipes with no/insignificant residual/intrusive material. The assemblage is interesting in that it appears to contain relatively securely dated 17<sup>th</sup> century ceramic building material from Contexts **9**, **16** and **17**. Although many of the fabrics have been noted in earlier work there are very few instances where the pieces can directly be dated by associated finds. As such a full listing of the fabrics is given below. Unfortunately the individual assemblage sizes are too small to warrant statistical analysis. Only two contexts produced significant late post-medieval ceramic building material (Contexts **21** and **22**).

**5.3.2** A small number of brick fragments were recovered during the work. These include 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century types as well as later 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century examples. Four fabrics are represented:

B1 – Moderate fine sand with some iron oxides and voids to 3mm. Quite well formed but low to medium fired. Probably c.17<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. Recovered from Contexts **9** (1/193g), **16** (3/175g) and **19** (3/170g), the latter including a self-glazed example.

B2 – Sparse fine sand with common iron oxides to 4mm. Quite crudely formed and medium fired. Probably 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. Recovered from Context **16** (1/151g) only.

B3 – Sparse fine sand with moderate iron oxides to 2mm. A quite well formed and medium/hard fired fabric. Probably C17th century. Only recovered from Context **17** though this deposit produced a full height of 54mm.

B4 – Sparse fine sand with sparse iron oxides to 2mm. A well formed and hard-fired fabric. Probably mid 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. Recovered from Context **21** (an example measuring 100mm wide, by 64mm tall with a white painted stretcher face and adhering coarse yellow sandy mortar) and Context **22** (a 1062g fragment measuring 101mm wide by 60mm high with adhering gritty buff mortar and a 104mm wide by 44mm tall well worn floor brick).

**5.3.3** Roof tile is as common as brick in the assemblage. All of this material is from peg tiles. The assemblage does not contain any medieval tile, with the earliest possibly being of later 16<sup>th</sup>- to early 17<sup>th</sup>- century date and the latest being of later 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>- century type (Context **22**). Without doubt, a good proportion of peg tile can probably be seen as belonging to the 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Eight fabrics are present:

T1 – Sparse fine sand with clay pellets to 2mm. Quite crudely formed but hard fired. A 153g fragment from Context **3** has a square fixing hole and measures 12mm thick. A difficult fabric to date but a 17<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 18<sup>th</sup> century range is probable.

T2 – Sparse fine sand with sparse iron oxide pellets to 1mm. Slightly crudely made but hard fired. A 103g fragment from Context **3**, measuring 11mm thick is probably of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date. There is also a 113g fragment from Context **19** that is 14mm thick.

T3 – Sparse fine sand with yellow marl pellets to 4mm. Quite well formed and medium/well fired. Later 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date range. Recovered from Context **9**.

T4 – Sparse fine sand with common marl streaks/swirls. Quite crudely formed but hard fired. C17th. Typically 12mm thick, examples were recovered from Contexts **16**, **17** (4/150g) and **19** (1/196g).

T5 – Sparse fine sand with sparse iron oxides to 3mm. Quite well made, hard-fired buff fabric. Probably 17<sup>th</sup> century. Only recovered from Context **17**.

T6 – Sparse fine sand with no obvious inclusions. Quite well made and hard-fired. Probably C17th to early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Only recovered from Context **17**.

T7 – Sparse fine sand with some marl swirls, iron oxide pellets to 3mm and calcareous inclusions to 2mm. Possibly 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century. Only recovered from **17** (a 13mm thick example).

T8 – Sparse fine sand with common clay pellets to 3mm. Very well formed and hard-fired. This typical C19th- century type was only recovered from Context **22**.

#### **5.4 Stone** by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1** Stone was recovered from three contexts. Contexts **3** and **9** both produced pieces of West Country ‘type’ roofing slate. The material is slightly more matt than normal, and less finely laminated and a different source is quite probable. Context **9** also produced a fragment from a Horsham stone roofing slab (331g). The final piece of stone is from a 105mm wide by 290mm+ long Welsh roofing slate of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date (Context **22**).

## 6.0 Discussion

- 6.1 The watching brief failed to recover any finds pre-dating the 17<sup>th</sup> century, or any archaeological features, with the only feature noted being the mid 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cellar below the existing building.
- 6.2 The excavation of the footing trenches by hand allowed a tighter control over the recovery of any artefacts from the trenches and spoil than the more usual machine excavation, however, apart from early post-medieval material dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century the excavation was devoid of any notable features or earlier assemblages.
- 6.3 This lack of early archaeological deposits suggests two main possibilities; that any 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century activity and its associated subsequent occupation deposits have removed any surviving medieval or Saxon deposits, or that these deposits are sealed well below these later 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits and beyond the impact level of the footing trenches for this development.
- 6.4 Given that the pottery assemblages recovered contained no material earlier than the 17<sup>th</sup> century then it may well be, on the balance of probabilities, that if the site was utilised during the early development of Cliffe then we could expect some residual material to be incorporated into these early post-medieval deposits, but as there is no sign of these early deposits then the medieval and Saxon levels deposits that may well be present on site are well below the impact level of the new build.
- 6.4 This build-up of post-medieval material appears to be a widespread occurrence throughout many sites in Lewes, for example at Foundry Cottage<sup>13</sup> just to the east of the site, and is a testimony to Lewes's continuing development during the post medieval period. However, this site had a considerable overburden of post-medieval material dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century, a period not often represented elsewhere in Lewes where the overburden on other sites tends to date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 6.6 To conclude, if any archaeology earlier than the early post-medieval period represented here survives on-site, then it is well sealed and protected by the deep deposit of post-medieval made ground.

---

<sup>13</sup> Atkin, D. & Butler, K. 2013 Archaeological Watching Brief and Standing Building Survey at 4 Foundry Cottages, Lewes, East Sussex. CBAS0349



## **7.0 Acknowledgements**

- 7.1** I would like to thank the client, Delavals, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Luke Barber reported on the finds, and Andy Bradshaw digitised the drawing for the report. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler, and monitored for ESCC by Greg Chuter.

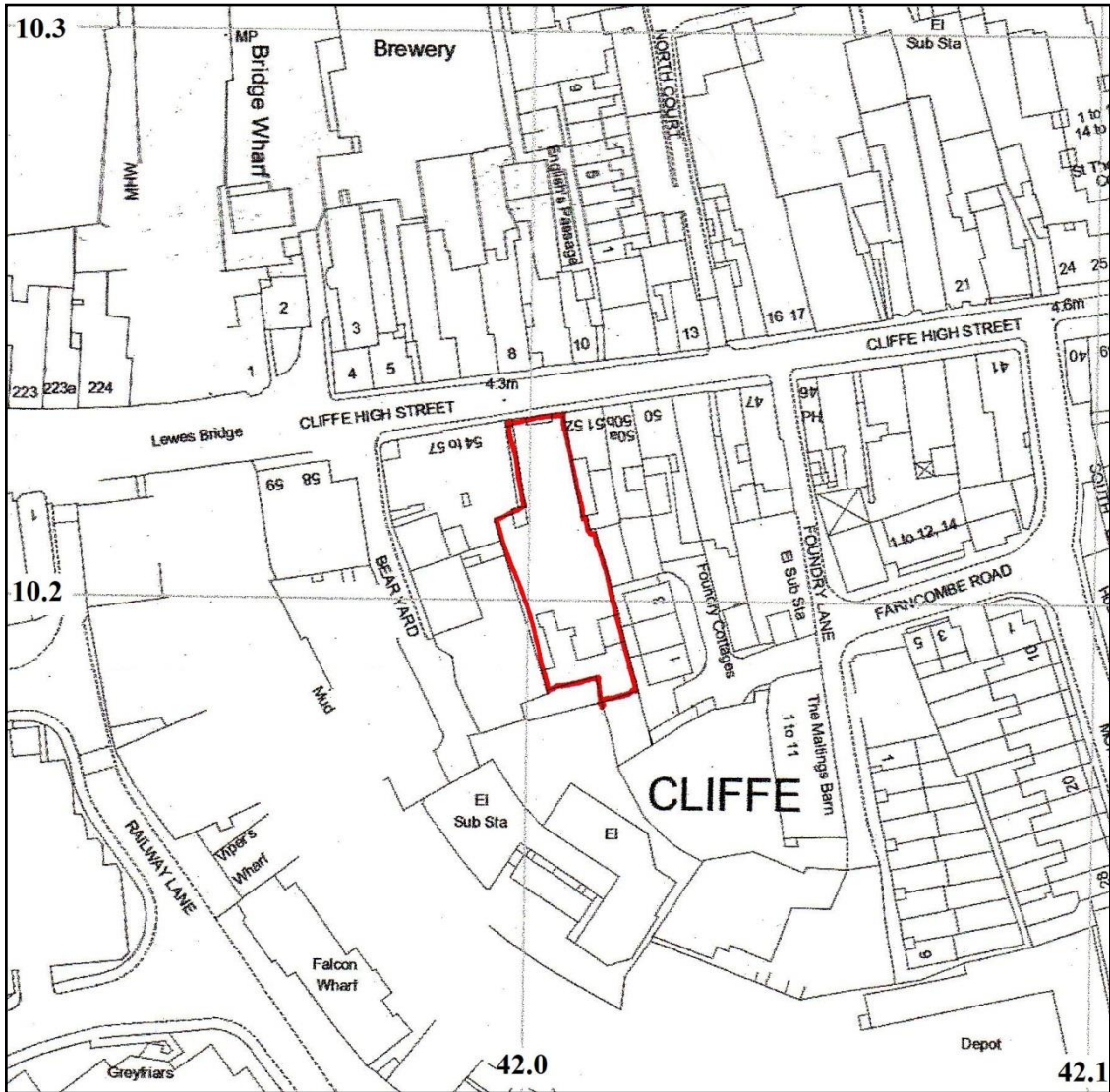


Fig. 1: 53 Cliffe High Street, Lewes: Site location map  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved.  
Licence number 100037471

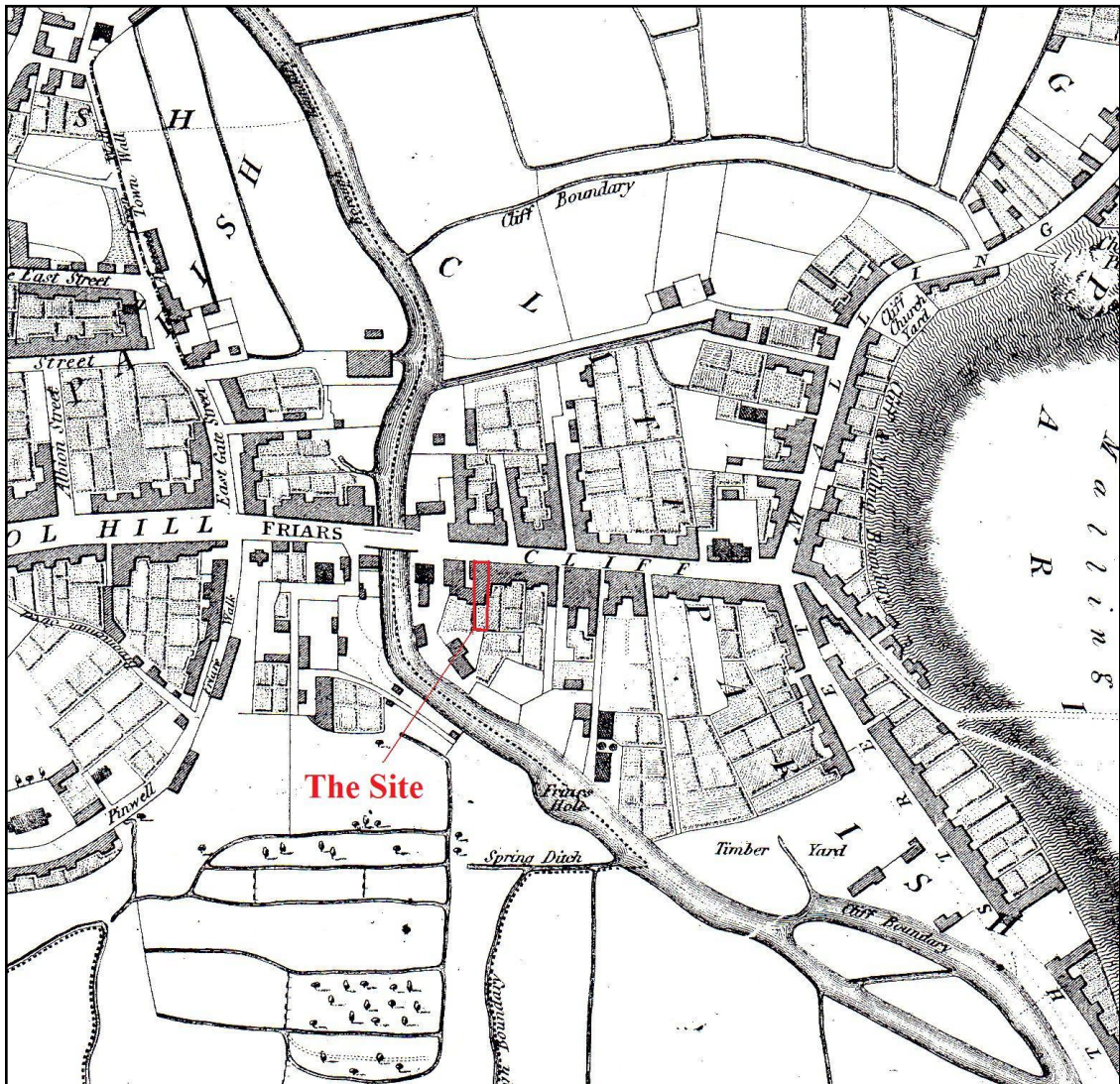


Fig. 2: 53 Cliffe High Street, Lewes: 1824 map of Lewes  
(Reproduced with permission ESRO AMS 6008/3/6/4)

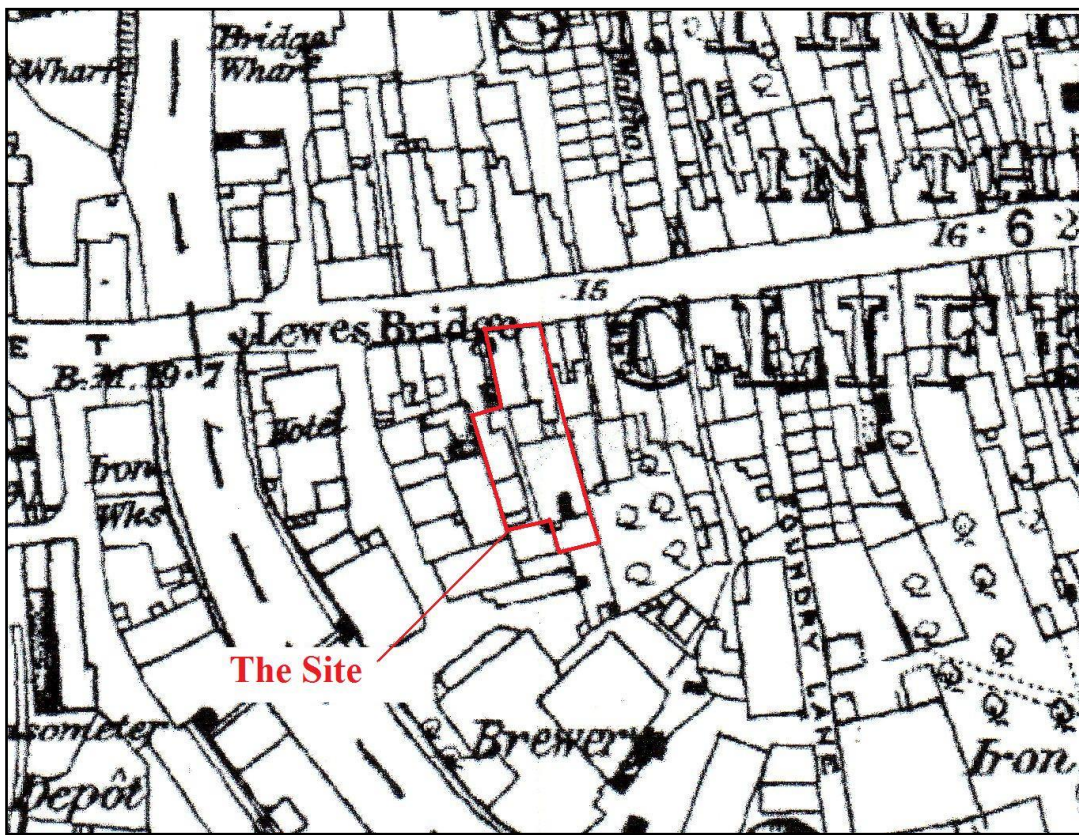


Fig. 3: 53 Cliffe High Street, Lewes: 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map 1875

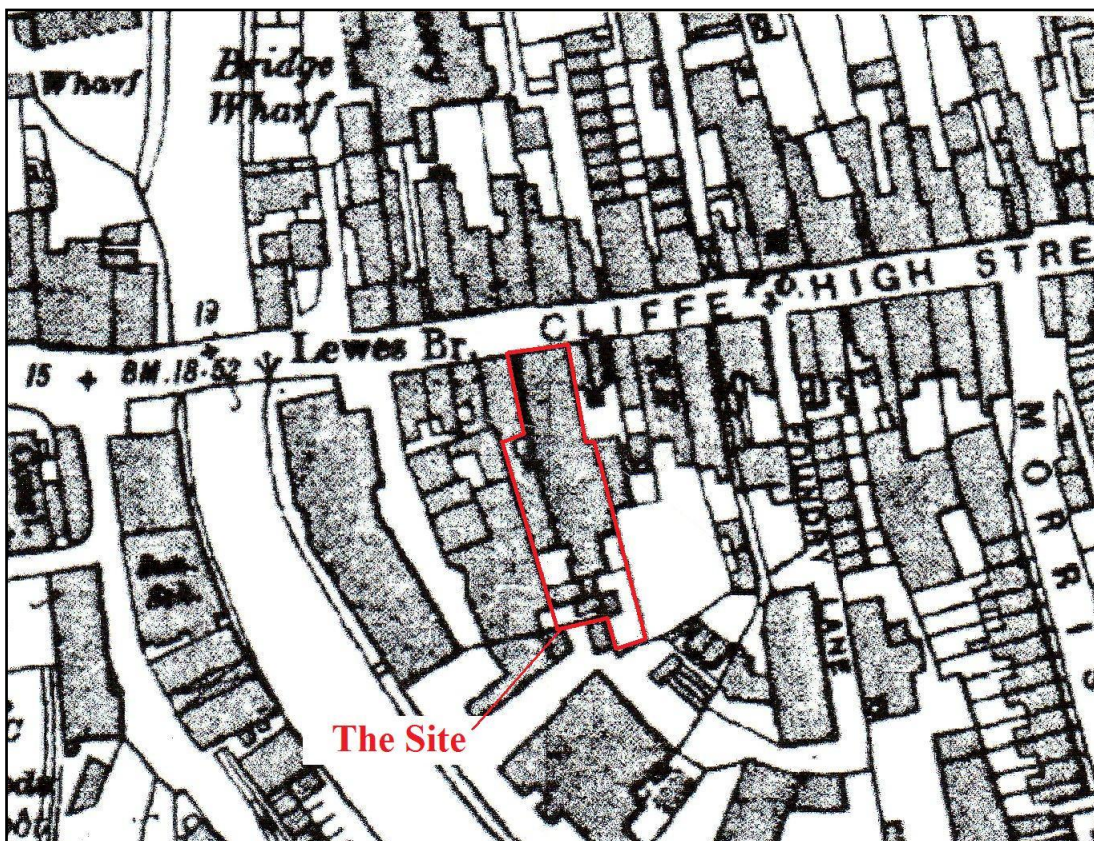


Fig. 4: 53 Cliffe High Street, Lewes: 4<sup>th</sup> Edition OS Map 1832

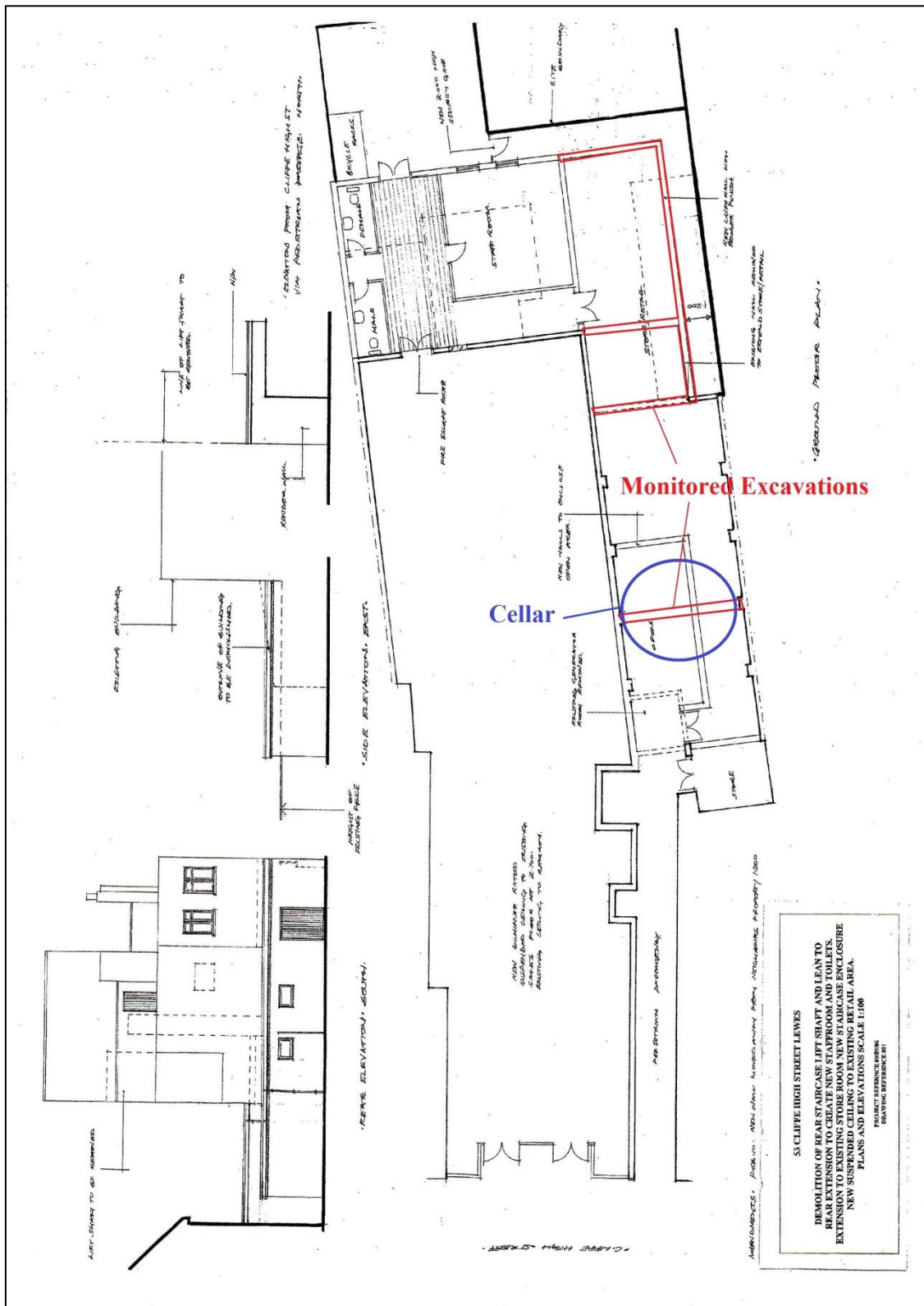


Fig. 5: 53 Cliffe High Street, Lewes: Site development plan

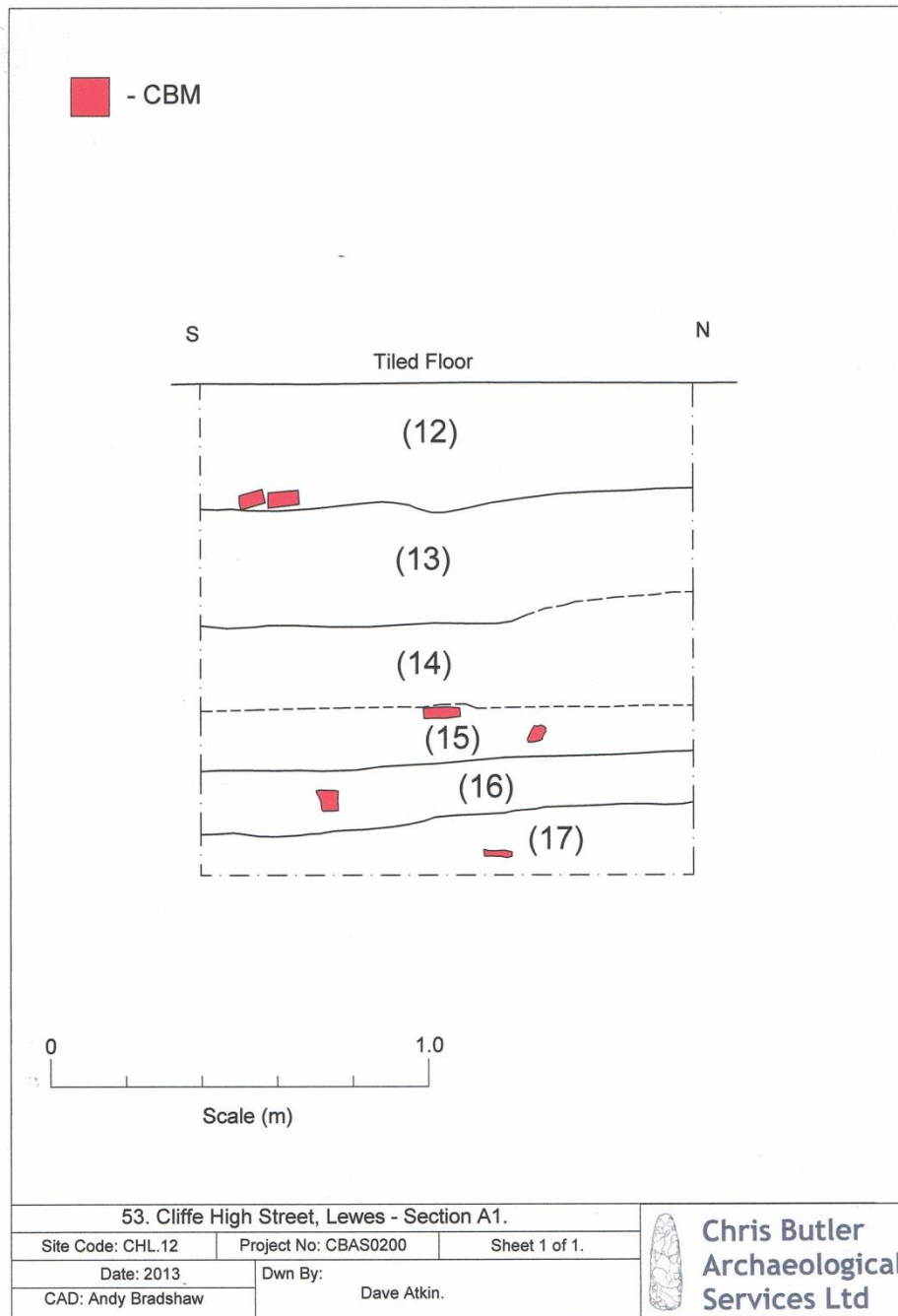


Fig. 6: 53 Cliffe High Street, Lewes: Representative Section

## Appendix 1 HER Summary Form

Site Code	CHL12					
Identification Name and Address	53 Cliffe High Street, Lewes, East Sussex.					
County, District &/or Borough	Lewes District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 4199 1078					
Geology	Alluvium					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief <b>X</b>	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban <b>X</b>	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 02/04/12- 03/04/12	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Delavals Ltd					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MIFA					
Project Supervisor	David Atkin					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM <b>X</b>	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the ground-works associated with the construction of a new single storey rear extension at 53 Cliffe High Street, Lewes, East Sussex. All excavations were carried out by hand. A small assemblage of 17<sup>th</sup> &amp; 18<sup>th</sup> century material was recovered from the excavation. No archaeological features or material prior to this date were noted with any surviving earlier archaeology probably well sealed below the impact level by 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century made-ground.</i></p>						

## **Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd**

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, and a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society. He was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6<sup>th</sup> Form College having qualified (Cert. Ed.) as a teacher in 2006. 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. He has recently undertaken large landscape surveys of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren and is Co-Director of the Barcombe Roman Villa excavation project.

His publications include *Prehistoric Flintwork*, *East Sussex Under Attack* and *West Sussex Under Attack*, all of which are published by Tempus Publishing Ltd.

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

# **Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services Ltd**

Rosedale  
Berwick  
Polegate  
East Sussex  
BN26 6TB

Tel & fax: 01323 811785

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