



Chris Butler MfA Archaeological Services



Archaeological Watching Brief at Southover Grange, Lewes, East Sussex

LW/11/0016, LW/11/0207

Project Nos. CBAS0201, CBAS0213

by

David Atkin and Anne Locke

November 2011

Summary

Watching briefs were maintained during the excavations for the groundworks associated with the construction of six brick piers at Southover Grange Lodge, Eastport Lane, Lewes, East Sussex (Phase 1), and with the underpinning of part of a wall running along the eastern side of the Grange Gardens north of the Winterbourne stream (Phase 2).

During Phase 1 an archaeological deposit was encountered in Trenches 5 and 6, suggesting an occupation/activity layer rather than an archaeological feature. A substantial assemblage of Medieval pottery was recovered from the deposit in Trench 5 with a much smaller amount coming from the same deposit in Trench 6. A small assemblage of unstratified medieval and post-medieval material was recovered from the topsoil across all six trenches.

For Phase 2, 16 pits were excavated by the contractors adjacent to and undercutting the 22m wall, stopping at a depth where solid chalk was encountered. Together they make up a near-continuous section, which shows the position of a chalk bank, possibly a natural chalk spur extended as a made-up causeway, which provided one of two routes crossing the wetlands around the Winterbourne stream from the medieval town of Lewes to the important monastic site of Lewes Priory. Few significant finds were encountered, probably because of previous disturbance during the construction of and earlier repairs to the wall and the channelling of the Winterbourne Stream to address flooding. However, close to the stream possible traces of a previous waterside were found, with some medieval and post-medieval pottery. This gives some evidence of the earlier landscape which has been much altered by the landscaping of the town walls and the Grange Gardens, the nearby railway cutting and the modern management of the Winterbourne.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

**Rosedale
Berwick, Polegate,
East Sussex
BN26 6TB**

Tel & fax: 01323 811785

e mail: chris@cbsaltd.co.uk

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services was commissioned by Lewes District Council (The Client) to carry out archaeological watching briefs during the groundworks associated with the construction of six brick piers on concrete foundations against the south boundary wall at Southover Grange Lodge, Eastport Lane, Lewes, East Sussex, Phase 1, and with the underpinning of part of a wall running along the eastern side of the Grange Gardens, Phase 2 (Fig. 1).
- 1.2** As a result of the site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority had put conditions on the planning consents (LW/11/0016 & LW/11/0207) 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 Medieval and Post Medieval suburb of Southover (Fig. 2). The lack of modern development on the site raises the possibility of well preserved archaeological deposits at a relatively shallow depth. The Lewes EUS¹ stated that "the open nature of the area, the lack of redevelopment, the survival of the historic house, and the known medieval dense occupation of the site (e.g. tenements stretching from Eastport Lane to the Winterbourne and, at the east end of the garden, the medieval grammar school) mean that the archaeological potential of this site is high".
- 1.4** Southover Grange was built in 1572 for the Earl of Dorset's steward William Newton, and is a Grade II* Listed Building (293352). The south boundary wall of Southover Grange along Eastport Lane dating to the 16th & 17th centuries is also Listed (293354). The house and gardens were leased by the Borough Council from 1945 and purchased in 1948. They came into the ownership of Lewes District Council in 1974.
- 1.5** The gardens and site of Phase 1 are at c.5m OD, and the geology, according to the British Geological Survey sheet 319, is Alluvium with Chalk to the north and Head deposit to the south. Southover Grange Gardens are bisected by a seasonal stream known as the Winterbourne. The wall to be underpinned during Phase 2 stands adjacent to Garden Street to the east of Grange Gardens, at the top of a slope and retaining wall likely to have been created when the lawns of the gardens were levelled (Fig. 1).

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

- 1.6** The appropriate programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a brief prepared by ESCC, comprised of an archaeological watching brief to monitor the groundworks connected with the construction of six brick piers on concrete foundations against the south boundary wall (Phase 1) (Fig. 7) and the underpinning of a part of the wall running along the eastern side of Grange Gardens (Phase 2) (Fig. 8). Written Schemes of Investigation^{2,3} were prepared for each phase, and were approved by the Archaeology Team at ESCC and Lewes District Council.
- 1.7** The Phase 1 fieldwork was undertaken on 4th and 5th April 2011 by Keith Butler and David Atkin respectively. The Phase 2 fieldwork was undertaken by Anne Locke between 1st and 17th June 2011.

² Butler, C. 2011 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Southover Grange, Lewes, East Sussex*. CBAS

³ Butler, C. 2011 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Southover Grange, Lewes, East Sussex. (Phase 2)* CBAS

2.0 Archaeological & Historical Background (Fig. 3)

- 2.1 There is no firm evidence for a settlement at Lewes during either prehistoric or Roman times, although stray finds from both of these periods have been made⁴. These include small groups of prehistoric flintwork, and some Roman coins and pottery. A Roman road, the London to Lewes Way⁵, 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.
- 2.2 Although archaeological evidence for a Saxon settlement is limited, 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 port⁶. 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 period⁷.
- 2.3 After the Norman Conquest, Lewes was granted to William de Warenne⁸. 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 it is likely to have followed the plan of the earlier burgh. 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 complex⁹. The Priory featured prominently in the Battle of Lewes 1264 as the Kings army was encamped there before the battle¹⁰. The Priory subsequently became one of the largest monastic centres in southern England by the time of the Dissolution¹¹.
- 2.5 A Franciscan Friary of Grey Friars was founded before 1241 and dissolved in 1538. 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.

⁴ Rudling, D. 1987. 'Archaeological Survey of Lewes'. *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

⁵ Margary, I.V. 1948. *Roman Ways in the Weald*, London, Phoenix House.

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

⁷ Houghton, J. 1987. 'The Urban Landscape of Lewes', *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

⁸ Salzman, L.F. *The Victoria History of the County of Sussex Vol. 7*, London, Dawsons.

⁹ Lewis, R.A. et al. 1987. 'The Priory of St. Pancras, Southover', *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

¹⁰ Fleming, B. 1999 *The Battle of Lewes 1264*, J&KH Publishing, Hailsham.

¹¹ Poole, H. 2000 *Lewes Priory: The Site and its History*, Lewes Priory Trust.

- 2.6** The Medieval town was walled in the 13th century, and traces of this remain to be seen on the west side of the town. An excavation at Keere Street revealed a defensive ditch filled with debris (MES1756), which is thought to have come from the Town Wall repairs or demolition¹². 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 Street¹³, and at 5 East Street¹⁴.
- 2.7** One of the two routes south between the walled medieval town of Lewes and Lewes Priory ran via Watergate Lane, through the Watergate just outside the north-east corner of Grange Gardens, and across the wetlands of the Winterbourne. The Will of Agnes Morley, c. 1511-12, referred to the route as “the kynges high way ledying under the towne wall of Lewes thurgh Stoke Welle towards the mylle at the Watergate”¹⁵ – this probably followed what is now Garden Street (site of Phase 2). The Stokewell was a public well or spring and is thought to have been situated in the north-east corner of what is now Grange Gardens. A physic garden across Garden Street from the north-east corner of Grange Gardens is recorded as being tended by the almoner of Southover Priory in 1408 and by Thomas Fissenden, apothecary, in the 1690s¹⁶. The bank on which Garden Street now stands has also been interpreted as part of the bank around a mill pond to the east¹⁷. By 1645, the mill had been replaced by a tannery¹⁸.
- 2.8** The remains of the town wall bank and ditch overlooking the north of Grange Gardens became part of the ‘town waste’ and were sold off in 1750 and 1797; most of the land was later acquired by the Borough Improvement Commissioners in 1854 and landscaped.
- 2.9** Southover Grange was built in 1572 for the Earl of Dorset’s steward William Newton, and the Newton family occupied the Grange for almost 300 years until 1860. In 1871, William Laird Macgregor bought the house and made extensive alterations and additions to the building¹⁹. The gardens are extensive and contain the site of Lewes Grammar School, which formerly occupied the south eastern corner of the gardens. There are a number of stones from Lewes Priory in the grounds and incorporated into the walls to the south of Southover Grange. Two 15th to 16th century Continental Jettons (MES1749) were found in the gardens²⁰

¹² *Sussex Archaeological Society Newsletter* 8, December 1972. 30

¹³ Chuter, G. *Pers. comm.*

¹⁴ Butler, C. et al. 2010 *An Archaeological Excavation at 5 East Street, Lewes, East Sussex*, CBAS0105

¹⁵ Houghton, J., 1997 *Unknown Lewes: an historical geography*. Tartarus Press. 147

¹⁶ Brent, C *Pre-Georgian Lewes*, Colin Brent Books 2004, 30-34 (Fig. 2.2)

¹⁷ Houghton, J., 1997 *Unknown Lewes: an historical geography*. Tartarus Press. 145 (Fig. 8.1)

¹⁸ Harris, R. 2005 *Lewes: Historic Character Assessment Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey, 22.

¹⁹ <http://www.lewes.gov.uk/business/11757.asp>

²⁰ Rudling, D. 1985 ‘Two Continental Jettons found in Lewes’, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 123

- 2.10** The town has grown substantially throughout the Post Medieval period. A Plan of Lewes dated 1788 shows the main settlement along the High Street, School Hill and down to Cliff High Street. Southover Grange and its gardens are shown, with the Winterbourne Stream running through the centre. A building is shown close to the site of Grange Lodge (site of Phase 1), but the wall that is the subject of the Phase 1 watching brief is not shown on this map (Fig. 4). The area around Southover Grange seems to be sparsely occupied.
- 2.11** The 1st Edition OS map (1875) does not show Grange Lodge, but the Phase 1 wall is now shown on this map (Fig. 5). By the 3rd Edition OS map (1910) Grange Lodge is shown (Fig. 6), and this situation is unchanged on the 4th Edition OS map of 1932.
- 2.12** The landscape around Garden Street and the north-east corner of Grange Gardens (site of Phase 2) has been much altered by the railway cutting of the 1840s, which cut the north-east corner of the physic garden site. The physic garden site still mapped as an orchard on the first edition OS map (1875) and is now occupied by Gorringes auction warehouses, which once formed part of the Lewes cattle market (c. 1880 to 1992). The land became the town's cattle market c. 1880 and is now the site of the 1990s Tanners Brook housing development.
- 2.13** At the start of the Second World War the ornamental planting in the Grange Gardens was dug up and levelled for growing vegetables²¹. A National Fire Service pumping site appears to have been located at the eastern end of the gardens. On the 5th October 1940 a bomb fell in The Grange Gardens, in waterlogged ground close to the Winterbourne Stream, some 50 yards from Eastport Lane, but did not explode. All efforts to recover the bomb failed as it slipped deeper into the mud, and eventually it was abandoned and the hole plugged with concrete²².
- 2.14** As a seasonal chalk stream, the Winterbourne is prone to flooding the surrounding area. As late as 1940 it was described as unfenced and running through marshy ground²³, but subsequent efforts to control its flow have resulted in it now running in a concrete channel through the Grange Gardens, then in a 460m long culvert to the east beneath the present railway station which exits on the Lewes Railway Land before the stream joins the river Ouse. Work to channel the Winterbourne was carried out in 1960 following major floods, and the culvert was renewed with additional flood controls in 1985²⁴.

²¹ Oral history account in *Lewes Remembers the Second World War*, Lewes U3A Publications, 1993, 34.

²² Elliston, R.A. 1995 *Lewes at War 1939-1945*, S.B. Publications, Seaford.

²³ Oral history account in *Lewes Remembers the Second World War*, Lewes U3A Publications, 1993, 94.

²⁴ River Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan – Draft Main Stage (April 2008), Environment Agency
http://www.grdp.org/static/documents/Research/4_current_frm_2020739.pdf

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** 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.
- 3.3** A full photographic record of the work has been kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd. A site reference of SGL11 has been allocated, and after any further analysis, will be deposited at Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

Phase 1

- 3.4** The site was first prepared prepared for excavation with the removal of the flora from the flower-beds where the concrete foundations for the brick piers were going to be located.
- 3.5** The area of excavation consisted of six trenches spaced at regular 2.2m intervals, and were each some 800mm wide, 1m in length and 1m in depth along the inner southern boundary wall of Southover Grange Lodge towards the junction between Eastport Lane and Garden Street (Fig. 7). All excavation was carried out in careful spits, by hand, under archaeological supervision by the contractors over two days.
- 3.6** It was deemed prudent to assign different context numbers to the topsoil in Trenches 4-6 as these were away from any possible modern intrusion and to be able to locate topsoil finds within a given area. Context numbers 1 to 12 were assigned to Phase 1. The spoil from the excavations was regularly inspected visually and with a Garrett ACE150 metal detector and to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.

Phase 2

- 3.7** 16 pits (Fig. 8) were excavated by the contractors adjacent to the wall to a depth where solid chalk was reached at the front (west) side of the pit, generally between 600mm and 800mm. The pits were then extended back under the present west-facing frontage of the wall by approximately 200 to 300mm. They were mostly excavated by hand although a kango hammer was used to loosen the ground in places. After archaeological recording the pits were half-sectioned with shuttering and the side undercutting the wall was filled with concrete. The remainder was later packed with a dry sand/cement mixture.

- 3.8** Context numbers for Phase 2 were assigned starting at 100 to avoid any confusion with Phase 1. As the pits eventually formed a near-continuous trench they were combined across the pits to enable a continuous section to be reconstructed (retained in site archive).
- 3.9** The overall spoil volume almost filled a 6-yard (4.6 cubic metre) builder's skip. Some was raked out over the slope or used to backfill the tops of the underpinning pits. The spoil was inspected by eye using a trowel and hand shovel and by Garrett ACE150 metal detector to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. The contractors were also briefed to retrieve finds during their work. Where some of the spoil proved inaccessible as it was distributed on a steep slope among trees, a sample of around 50% of the spoil was examined.

4 Results

Phase 1

- 4.1** The topsoil (Contexts **1**, **6**, **8** and **11**) was a silty-clay loam, dark brown in colour with some small pieces sub-angular flint up to 40mm in size and comprising approximately 1% of the total make-up, along with chalk pieces up to 30mm in size (<1%) There was evidence of bioturbation in the form of roots (10%). In Trenches 1-3 the topsoil (Context **1**) was 1m, 105mm, and 300mm respectively. In Trench 4 the depth of the topsoil (Context **6**) was 800mm and in Trenches 5 and 6 (Contexts **8** & **11**) the depth was 600mm.
- 4.2** In Trench 2 a deposit interpreted as a demolition layer (Context **2**), possibly of a greenhouse or potting shed, was directly underneath the topsoil (Context **1**). This was a loose deposit some 600mm thick with voids and consisted of a very dark brown silty-clay loam. Inclusions amounted to flint pebbles up to 150mm at 1%, CBM at 1%, mortar at 10%, roots at 1% and cinders also at 1%. A complete door lock was also recovered from this deposit.
- 4.3** Below Context **2** lay a loose, mid-brown silty-clay loam (Context **3**). This contained sub-angular flint pebbles up to 150mm at 1%, chalk pieces up to 20mm in size at <1% and some roots at <1%. This context was exposed to a depth of 300mm and was not fully excavated as the rest of the deposit was below the impact level. Some Medieval pottery was recovered from this layer which was interpreted as a alluvium deposit.
- 4.4** Context **4** was a deposit in Trench 3 with a depth of 400mm, lying underneath the topsoil (Context **1**). This was a loose, dark brown, silty-clay loam with irregular flint pebbles of 90mm in size at 1%, CBM at 1% and chalk flecks at 1%. This deposit most probably represents the western extent of Context **2** due to its very similar nature.
- 4.5** Below Context **4** lay (Context **5**). This layer was a loose, mid-brown silty-clay loam which contained sub-angular flint pebbles up to 150mm at 1%, chalk pieces up to 20mm in size at <1% and some roots at <1%, and is the same alluvium deposit that is present in Trench 2 (Context **3**).
- 4.6** Trench 4 only contained two deposits. The topsoil (Context **6**), a dark brown silty-clay loam, to a depth of 800mm and a mid-brown silty-clay loam alluvium deposit (Context **7** with a depth of 300mm to the limit of excavation) as was present in Trenches 2 and 3 (Contexts **3** & **5** respectively).

- 4.7** The stratigraphy for Trench 5 (Fig. 7) had the topsoil (Context 8) to a depth of 600mm, underneath lay a silty-clay deposit (Context 9) that was similar to Context 3 and also contained Medieval pottery, although it was noted that this deposit was more of a grey-brown in colour and was 300mm thick. Further down in the stratigraphy, under Context 9, lay Context 10, a firm light brown silty-clay deposit containing chalk pieces up to 30mm at 2% and a large assemblage of Medieval pottery. Only 50mm of this Context was revealed before the limit of excavation was reached and it was only noted as being different to Context 9 in section, after excavation had been completed. The artefacts from Context 10 are therefore mixed with Context 9 and are treated as a combined assemblage in the finds section of this report.
- 4.8** Trench 6 had only two contexts. The topsoil (Context 11), to a depth of 600mm, and another dark grey-brown, silty-clay loam (Context 12), some 350mm thick and was very similar and most likely the same as Context 9 and contained Medieval pottery. Context 10 from Trench 5 may have also been present underneath 12, however, excavation ceased at the horizon before it could be confirmed.
- 4.9** No archaeological features could be confirmed due to the confined nature of the excavations. However, several archaeological deposits were encountered during the watching brief but whether these were part of one feature, several features or were occupation deposits relating to the medieval tenements is open to conjecture. The limited available evidence may well suggest that the deposits encountered relate to occupation deposits or redeposited material rather than a Medieval pit or ditch feature.
- 4.10** The wall above ground is constructed from bricks laid in a herringbone pattern, with a double course of stretcher bricks running along the approximate centre line of the wall at a height of approximately 1.6m above current ground level. Mixed with the bricks are areas of knapped flint nodules and rare sandstone pieces, all being bonded with a yellowish-grey mortar with gravel inclusions. The top of the wall is capped with a single course of stretcher bricks above which is a final capping of shaped-bricks forming a rounded profile. The foundations of the wall varied from trench to trench, but were generally 700mm deep and formed of herringbone patterned bricks and flints, with in places a lower course of sandstone pieces measuring approximately 300mm x 120mm in size. The foundation also broadened out towards its bottom.

Phase 2 (Fig. 9)

- 4.11** Context numbers were assigned from 100 in order to avoid confusion with Phase 1. The main context, Context **100** occurred in all the pits except one at the far southern end of the site (Pit 2) and was between 450mm and 600mm deep, forming the topsoil around the wall and continuing downwards, probably as the backfill of the wall's construction trenches. It was a loose, medium greyish-brown chalky soil containing chalk fragments 50mm to 100mm in length and brick and tile fragments of similar dimensions. Finds were unstratified and ranged from medieval pottery sherds to modern broken glass. The presence of broken brick and tile and wall knapped flints bearing traces of lime mortar suggests that the context was disturbed on previous occasions for repairs to the wall.
- 4.12** Beneath Context **100** was Context **101**, a loose, light greyish-brown mixture of soil and chalk 100mm to 150mm in depth, containing chalk fragments 50mm to 100mm in length. There were few finds and this may represent a less disturbed continuation of Context **100**.
- 4.13** Beneath Context **101** was firm creamy-white chalk (Context **102**) resembling natural chalk where it was revealed at the front (west side) of the pits. The chalk layer was higher at the back of the pits (some 200mm to 300mm behind the current west face of the wall) and was cut back underneath the wall. This suggests that the wall was built across a sloping chalk surface (Fig. 9). In some places it appeared rubbly in section, but it was not possible to establish whether there were further layers beneath. The contractors reported finding a mother-of-pearl button with a metal shank within this layer (see Finds), but no other finds could be securely attributed to it.
- 4.14** In Pit 2, at the southern end of the site a single context (**103**) of loose light yellowish-grey sandy ballast with beach pebbles had replaced all previous contexts, probably during the most recent works on the channelling of the Winterbourne (1985). It was identified as a modern builders' ballast and the only finds were occasional fragments of brick or concrete up to 200mm long.
- 4.15** Pit 10, 2m to 3m north of the present course of the Winterbourne, had a distinct 300mm deep layer (Context **104**) beneath Context **100**. This was a fine light orange-grey sandy silt which included chalk and orange-brown coloured natural flint fragments up to 70mm in length. It contained a greater concentration of finds than the other contexts, with Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery sherds and animal bone fragments. This was interpreted as a possible previous waterside area before the Winterbourne was channelled. The finds could represent previous human activity at this point, debris deposited by water during flooding, or waterside material redeposited during more recent works on the site. However the absence of modern finds suggests that it was not disturbed at this point during the modern channelling.

5 Finds

5.0.1 The archaeological work recovered a large assemblage of finds from the site. These are summarized in Table 1 in Appendix 1.

5.0.2 The Medieval assemblage is of some interest as there are few from this area of the town, particularly on the winterbourne floodplain. As the fabrics and forms in the current assemblage are already well known from the town no further work is proposed on the material. However, the pottery, bone, shell and stone from Contexts **5** and **9** should be retained for long-term curation in Barbican House Museum. All other finds, being residual, unstratified and/or of late date are recommended for discard.

5.1 *The Pottery* by Luke Barber

5.1.1 The earliest pottery from the site consists of 154 sherds that can be ascribed a High Medieval date. On the whole this assemblage is represented by small to medium-sized sherds (mainly to 50mm across) with no to slight signs of abrasion. As such although the assemblage appears to have been subjected to some reworking this would not appear to have been on a large scale.

5.1.2 Within this group there are a few sherds which probably belong to the first half of the 13th century. These are all from medium fired, normally oxidized, cooking pots tempered with sand and moderate flint/shell inclusions to 0.5mm. Rims appear to be of the hollowed type, typical between the later 12th and mid 13th centuries. A single unabraded reduced sherd of this early type from alluvium (Context **5**) may actually date the layer but the other early sherds appear to be residual. By far the majority of the pottery of this period is composed of medium/well fired cooking pots and jugs tempered with a range of fine to medium sand tempered wares, occasionally with rare/sparse white flint inclusions.

5.1.3 Most of this material can be dated to between 1250/75 and 1325/50, with almost all originating from the Ringmer kilns. The majority of the assemblage appears to be from undecorated, usually oxidized, cooking pots. Where rims are present they consist of squared club types. The jug sherds normally exhibit thin and/or patchy clear or green glaze but otherwise decoration is rare. No imported pottery is present in the assemblage.

- 5.1.4** By far the largest group is from Trench 5, Context **9**. This deposit produced 124 relatively unabraded sherds (1573g) to 85mm across. This group contains a few of the older sand/moderate flint tempered ware cooking pots with hollowed rims but is dominated by the sandy wares, sometimes with rare flint, of the mid 13th to mid 14th century Ringmer types. These mainly include fine/medium sandy cooking pots (reduced and oxidized) with rectangular club rims and applied thumbed strips. However, at least nine sherds from green glazed Ringmer jugs are present, including examples with white internal slip on their necks, applied pellets and incised line decoration. Context **9** also produced three sherds (204g) of sand-tempered chimney pot/roof ventilaor.
- 5.1.5** There is a very small (x10) but distinctive assemblage of Late Medieval/Transitional sherds from the site which span the mid/late 14th to early/mid 16th centuries. The close dating of pottery of this period in Lewes is somewhat difficult; a fact not helped by the general lack of feature sherds in the current assemblage. The assemblage is dominated by fine/medium sandy wares of notably harder firing, quite probably from Ringmer. Both oxidised and reduced vessels are present including a pitcher rim with spots of glaze (residual in Context **3**) and a thumbed base from Context **9**. Some of these sherds are glazed (a costrel, also from Context **9**). Non-local wares include a sherd of possible German stoneware (Raeren) from Context **9** and an early Border ware/Tudor Green type cup handle from Context **12**. All in all the majority of this small assemblage would suggest most could be placed between the mid 15th and mid 16th centuries.
- 5.1.6** The early Post-Medieval period is quite well represented with some 33 sherds spanning the mid 16th through to the mid 18th centuries. These sherds are always residual in later deposits but those from Context **12** may be contemporary with the deposit. Glazed red earthenwares are well represented. Vessels have both clear and green glazes but with the exception of a jug in Context **3** most forms are not discernable. Other earthenwares include a 2g sherd of probable Verwood ware (Context **8**) and a little white Border ware (a yellow glazed dish from Context **1**, Trench 1). There is also a scattering of tin-glazed earthenware as well as a few types more typical of the early 18th century. The latter include London stoneware (eg Context **2**) and Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (including a condiment lid fragment from Context **6**).
- 5.1.7** The majority of the assemblage (162 sherds) post-dates 1750 and is characterised by industrial wares, most of which are of the 19th century. Most of the investigated contexts date to this period even though most contain notable residual pottery. Locally produced glazed red earthenwares are represented, particularly large jars and bowls, but unglazed earthenware flower pots of different sizes are even more common (44 sherds). Many of these consist of large fresh sherds and undoubtedly relate to horticultural activity within the gardens during the 19th century.

- 5.1.8** These coarsewares are complemented by Sunderland trailed slipwares (Context **6**) and both Nottingham stoneware (a lid with rouletted decoration from Context **1**, Trench 3) and more commonly general English stoneware. The latter includes part of a large Bristol glazed bottle from Trench 2, Context **1**. There is also the fairly typical spread of yellow ware bowls of the 19th century.
- 5.1.9** The majority of the assemblage by sherd count consists of table and teawares. The earliest consist of five sherds of late 18th to very early 19th century creamware from Contexts **1** (Trench 1) and **6**. There are also a few scattered sherds of early 19th century pearlware, including a plate with blue shell-edged decoration from Trench 1, Context **1**. The majority of the finewares appear to belong to the mid to later 19th century with a range of transfer-printed wares in blue, black, green, red etc being represented. Plates, normally with willow pattern or floral/foilage designs, are most common but a range of other tablewares and teawares are also present. Context **6** produced a late 19th century fragment of a Keiller marmalade preserve jar in refined white earthenware as well as an ointment pot for rheumatic pain. All in all the assemblage is quite typical of a domestic household of the period. Despite a few pieces of Chinese porcelain being present there is no indication to suggest the group represents anything other than a low to middle class social setting.

5.2 The Clay Tobacco Pipes by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1** A small, but relatively unabraded assemblage of clay pipes was recovered from the site. The material spans the early 17th to 19th centuries. The largest group was recovered from Trench 1, Context **1**. This produced nine stem fragments and two bowls. The stems can be divided chronologically into early/mid 17th century (x2), mid/late 17th century (x2), early/mid 18th century (x1) and mid 18th to 19th century (x4). The bowls are both marked with maker's initials and appear to relate to Thomas Holcom of Lewes (late 17th century) and possibly Thomas Ashford of Hastings (early 18th century).
- 5.2.2** The assemblage from Context **8** also contains a mix of stems and bowls. The stems are from the mid/late 17th century (x3) and mid 18th to 19th centuries (x3). The only diagnostic bowl is from a pipe dating to between *c.* 1670 and 1700, possibly attributable to Jonas Waith of Lewes. The remaining contexts produced a range of stems, mainly of the mid 18th to 19th centuries.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 Although the site produced a relatively small quantity of ceramic building material the assemblage is relatively diverse. Brick fragments are not particularly common. The earliest piece was recovered from Trench 1, Context 1. This is crudely made (with many voids in the matrix), medium fired and tempered with moderate fine sand and rare flint inclusions to 2mm. A 16th to 17th century date is probable but no dimensions were present. All the remaining brick fragments are of well formed and fired mid 18th to 19th century types tempered with sparse fine sand.

5.3.2 A much larger assemblage of peg tile was recovered and this has a more continuous chronological span than the brick. At least nine different fabrics were noted:

- T1 – Moderate/abundant medium sand. Quite crudely made but medium/well fired. Probably mid 13th to 14th century.
- T2 – Sparse/moderate fine/medium sand. Quite crudely made, heavy tiles that are medium fired. Probably 14th to 15th century.
- T3 – Sparse fine sand with moderate iron oxides and marl streaks. Quite crudely formed but hard fired. Probably 15th to 16th century.
- T4 – Sparse fine sand with sparse iron oxides to 2mm and marl pellets and streaks. Quite well formed and hard fired. Probably 16th to mid 18th century.
- T5 – Sparse/moderate fine/medium sand as T2 but thinner and better made in a buff fabric. Probably 15th to 16th century.
- T6 – Similar to T4 but medium/well fired. A single diamond peg hole was noted. 16th to mid 18th century.
- T7 – Sparse fine sand with occasional voids. Quite well made and fired. Probably 17th to 18th century.
- T8 – Sparse/moderate fine/medium sand tempered. Quite well formed and fired with black glaze. Probably 18th century.
- T9 – Sparse fine sand with occasional iron oxides. Well formed and fired. Mid 18th to 19th century.

5.3.3 The largest group of peg tile was recovered from Context 9. This group contained a mix of High Medieval and Late Medieval/Transitional types not unlike the ceramic range of the associated pottery (T1 – 8/210g; T2 – 3/148g; T3 – 5/94g and T4 – 4/124g). The remaining peg tile was recovered in small numbers from layers containing mixed dating.

5.3.4 A green glazed High/Late Medieval ridge tile (in T2) was recovered from Context 9 in addition to the peg tiles noted above and a fragment of 24mm thick floor tile was recovered from Context 8. This does not have bevelled edges, is tempered with medium sand and has traces of white slip decoration. A 14th to 15th century date is likely. A couple of 19th century glazed wall tiles (green and black) and three fragments of salt glazed drain, of later 19th to mid 20th century date, were also recovered.

5.4 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

- 5.4.1** A moderate assemblage of animal bones was recovered from 12 contexts during the excavation, a possible Medieval deposit, and comprised of 89 pieces weighing 2.847g. The bone was identified using Schmid²⁵ and Cohen & Serjeantson²⁶, recording age using Silver²⁷, tooth wear using Hillson²⁸ butchery marks and taphonomic processes.
- 5.4.2** The assemblage comprised of a number of species, predominately that of sheep, cattle and pig, as well as deer, bird and cat. The bones showed signs of moderate erosion, most elements exhibited etchings from roots, weathering and exposure caused cracks and flaking to the bone surfaces. Some of the bones had been gnawed by dogs, and several bones showed evidence of butchery and processing. There was evidence of pathology in one specimen.
- 5.4.3** Context 1 produced the largest number of bones from the assemblage comprising 4 cow, 3 sheep/goat, 2 pig 1 deer, 8 large unidentifiable mammal bone fragments and 11 medium. The cow bones comprised of adult elements including a metacarpal which showed evidence of charring, a 'sooty' stain on one side of the bone. A fragmented humerus with multiple saw cuts through the shaft of the bone, and a radius from an individual older than 12-18 months. Multiple knife cuts were present on the radius, cut across the bone, which also showed evidence of weathering. A molar tooth from the lower jaw of an adult cow was also discovered.
- 5.4.4** The sheep/goat bones comprised of a tooth from the lower jaw of a young individual, a metatarsal from an individual older than 20-28 months, and an incomplete pelvis from a juvenile individual older than 10 months. The pig bones comprised a 1st phalange, from an individual older than 2 years and a 3rd metacarpal from a juvenile less than 2 years old showing evidence of a possible bacterial infection localised at death to the proximal aspect. The deer in this context comprised of an atlas vertebra. There were also several unidentifiable fragments from medium and large mammals. The majority of these elements were poorly preserved showing evidence of weathering, root damage and butchery with multiple and single saw cuts, as well as multiple knife cuts splitting bones lengthways and across the shafts. This context suggests processing waste from adults and juveniles.

²⁵ Schmid, E. 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists, and Quaternary Geologists*. London, Elsevier Publishing.

²⁶ Cohen, A & Serjeantson, D. 1996 *A Manual for the identification of Bird Bones from Archaeological Sites* (Rev. Ed.), Archetype, London.

²⁷ Silver, I. A. 1969 The ageing of domestic animals. In D. Brothwell & E. Higgs (eds.) *Science in Archaeology*. 283-302.

²⁸ Hillson, S. 2005 *Teeth*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

- 5.4.5** Context 2 comprised of 2 cow bones, a humeral fragment with evidence of weathering from an individual older than 18 months. The butchery on this bone shows an initial upward chop into the shaft, which has then been snapped fully by hand, two individual chops are also present on the lower shaft. The metatarsal also has heavy butchery chops on the left side of the bone. There are also 2 bones that couldn't be identified by species; a fragment of pelvis and humerus. Both of these bones were severely butchered, the pelvis having been sawn in half with cuts over the surface. The humerus had multiple knife cuts down one side of the bone, all 5mm in length. This bone had been severely gnawed by a dog/fox at both ends. The bones from this context suggest processed waste either for consumption or for trade use.
- 5.4.6** Context 3 comprised of 1 large mammal sherd with root etchings evident on the bone surface. Context 4 also had 4 large mammal sherds with multiple and single saw cuts and chops, splitting and cutting through the shafts. A sheep/goat tibia which was sawn across the shaft from an individual older than 2 years of age at death was also present in this context. These bones all showed evidence of weathering and surface erosion. Context 5 is an interesting mix of a large mammal fragment and a female cat femur. The femur shows evidence of processing; possibly tanning based on the staining of the bone.
- 5.4.7** There are a range of species in Context 6; large and medium mammal vertebrae, rib and mandible fragments with multiple saw cuts and chops. A pig 2nd phalange chopped lengthways and a cow humeral fragment from an individual older than 18 months which has been sawn and chopped, splitting and cutting through the shaft. A cow horn core was also present in this context. Context 8, is made up of a large mammal fragment gnawed by a dog/fox, and a sheep 1st phalange from an individual older than 16 months. Root etchings and weathering is evident.
- 5.4.8** Context 9 is the second largest collection of bones from this site and comprises of sheep/goat, cow, deer and bird bones. The sheep/goat bones are represented by a 1st phalange from an individual older than 16 months, a tibia aged over 2 years with a single chop cutting through the shaft. Possible processing was discovered in a sheep/goat metatarsal over the age of 28 months, suggesting the bone was 'cooked'. Three further Sheep/goat metapodials, a metacarpal and two metatarsals, older than 24 months, showed evidence of multiple knife cuts along the shaft of the bones. Two sheep/goat tibias were also butchered, with multiple chop marks along the shaft, and evidence of dog gnawing. A sheep/goat mandible was also discovered in this context comprising of an M3, M2, M1 and P4 with a combined mandible wear stage of 35, suggesting the individual was an adult at death. The cow bones in this context included two 2nd phalanges possibly from the same individual, older than 1 ½ years at death with multiple chops on one element. Butchery was also evident on a cow metacarpal; multiple chops cutting through the shaft of the bone. A M3 molar from the lower jaw was discovered with concretions on the enamel surface. A 1st phalange from an adult deer had been chopped several times down one side of the bone.

5.4.9 There were several fragments of bone that couldn't be identified in terms of species; diagnostic elements were present in enough detail to identify some of the bone types and included fragments of a rib, 2 radii, vertebra, femur, and 2 pieces of skull, along with several long bone pieces. These elements were from medium and large mammals with evidence of butchery; chops and knife cuts. The bird bones included a fragmented coracoid from a chicken, and a second fragment which couldn't be identified. All the bones from this context showed evidence of weathering and surface flaking, as well as root etching damage.

5.4.10 Context **11**, comprised of an M3 and M2 molars from a sheep/goat in a jaw bone fragment. Context **12** included a rib fragment and a pig ulna from an individual younger than 3 ½ years at death. Both bones showed evidence of root etching damage to the surface. Context **100** also included a rib fragment and an adult pig lower left incisor. Context **104** contained 6 bones, 5 very small long bone fragments from medium mammals, and a sheep/goat metapodial that had been chopped and split.

5.5 Glass by Chris Butler

5.5.1 Sixty glass fragments and three complete bottles were recovered from a number of contexts during the watching brief (Table 1). Most of the glass was from bottles, but there were a few pieces of window glass, especially from Contexts **1** and **2**, and a rim fragment from a large dark green jar (Context **2**), a fragment from the foot of a wine glass (Context **6**) and a fragment from a small bowl or tumbler (Context **100**).

5.5.2 The complete glass bottles comprised:

1. A small clear perfume/ointment bottle from Context **2**. It was 90mm tall with a body diameter of 26mm and neck diameter of 15mm, and weighed 34g. The body was made in a single mould with an applied neck and separately applied lip. 19th Century.
2. A small clear perfume/ointment bottle from Context **4**. It was 52mm tall with a body diameter of 20mm and neck diameter of 13.5mm, and weighed 12g. The body and neck was made in two moulds with an applied lip. 19th Century.
3. A small brown marmite jar from Context **4**. It was 37mm tall, and body measuring 28.5mm x 39mm, and weighing 38g, still retaining its lid. Embossed 'MARMITE' on the sides and 'FGC 7' on the base. 20th Century. The Marmite Food Company was originally set up in 1902 and came in earthenware jars, with the glass jars being introduced in the 1920's²⁹. The jars must therefore post-date 1920 and is unlikely to be later than 1960.

²⁹ <http://www.marmite.com/love/history/origins-of-the-design.html>

5.5.3 Other glass bottle fragments were predominantly green coloured mineral water or wine bottles, with smaller numbers of clear bottles, and included a number of necks and bases. Context **11** contained part of the badly corroded base of a late 17th to early 18th century green glass onion bottle, and a fragment from a Codd bottle of 19th century date. The other bottles would all fit a later 18th to early 20th century date.

5.5.4 Context **6** produced a body fragment from a late 19th century cylindrical bottle in brown glass, whilst other brown bottle fragments were found in Contexts **1** and **100**, although these latter examples are 20th century in date. A fragment from a square aqua coloured medicine bottle was found in Context **4** and an aqua coloured bottle stopper was found in Context **100**.

5.6 Marine Shell by Chris Butler

5.6.1 Oyster shell was found in most contexts during the watching brief (Table 1). The largest quantities came from Contexts **9** (30 shells) and **12** (21 shells) with a smaller quantity from Context **4** (11 shells).

5.6.2 The size of shell varies greatly with both large and small shells being recovered from all of these contexts, although those from Context **9** were noted as being more uniform in size. Both upper and lower shells are present in broadly equal numbers. Infestation was noted on some shells, and where present was severe.

5.7 Metal by Chris Butler

5.7.1 Most of the metalwork recovered during the watching brief was from Contexts **1** and **2**, and comprised either nails or unidentified fragments of iron, possibly mostly door/fence fittings or brackets, and also included a bolt and plate from a gate/door latch.

5.7.2 A large door lock was found in Context **2**. It is stamped 'HOBBS & CO/LEVER/76/CHEAPSIDE/LONDON'. The company was formed by in 1851 and was formally registered as Hobbs and Co. in 1852. But by 1855 it had become Hobbs, Ashley and Co. Soon the name changed to Hobbs, Ashley and Fortescue. It is not clear whether they moved or the Cheapside altered, but the address for ninety years was 76 Cheapside³⁰.

³⁰ <http://www.localhistory.scit.wlv.ac.uk/Museum/locks/gazetteer/gazh.htm>

5.7.3 Other metal artefacts included a 19th century table spoon (Context **1**), a 19th century table knife in a bone handle (Context **1**), an alloy (clock?) winding handle (Context **2**), and a fragment of lead pipe from Context **6**.

5.8 Stone by Luke Barber

5.8.1 A few pieces of stone were recovered from the site, some of which is undoubtedly of Medieval origin. Context **9** produced two small pieces (6g) of West Country roofing slate and part of a whetstone (30g) in a fine micaceous sandstone. Further West Country slate was recovered from Context **100** (3/28g). Horsham stone, probably from late Medieval or early Post-Medieval roofing, was recovered from Contexts **6**, **101** and **104**.

5.8.2 Other stone consists of a 36g fragment of ferruginous Wealden sandstone (Context **100**), fragments from a 19th century Welsh slate slab (29mm+ thick) (Context **2**) and a coal fragment (Context **100**).

5.9 Other finds by Chris Butler and Luke Barber

5.9.1 Flint flakes were found in Context **1** (Trench 3) and Context **9**. Neither of these appear to be prehistoric, and probably derived from wall knapped flints. A single fire-fractured flint was also found in Context **9**.

5.9.2 A shell (mother-of-pearl) button was found in Context **102** by the contractors, but probably derived from Context **101**. It was 14mm diameter and weighed 1g. It had an embedded 'alpha type' metal loop shank on its rear.

5.9.3 Trench 1, Context **1** produced a fragment of late 19th to 20th century cement with a sherd of refined white earthenware embedded in it.

5.9.4 Context **11** produced a plastic model horse (approx. 1/72nd scale) of 20th century date and a rubber screw bottle stopper inscribed 'SOUTHDOWN & EAST GRINSTEAD BREWERIES LTD' on its top. The Southdown and East Grinstead Breweries Ltd. was registered on July 11th 1895 to acquire the business of Dashwood & Co., the Hope Brewery, East Grinstead, and A.G.S. & T.S. Manning, The Southdown Brewery, Lewes. Tamplins bought them out in 1923 and the Southdown and East Grinstead Breweries was liquidated on April 25th 1924³¹.

³¹ http://www.sussexias.co.uk/newsletters_siasg/newsletter_siasg_5.htm

6 Discussion

- 6.1** The Phase 1 assemblage of Medieval pottery from Contexts **9 (10)** and **12** in Trenches 5 & 6 confirms a Medieval presence in this part of town on or very near the site. However, no archaeological cut features could be confirmed due to the small keyhole excavations. It is possible the deposits encountered were part of one feature or perhaps several conjoining/adjacent features, but due to the small scale nature of the excavations it is not possible to be certain.
- 6.2** Given the location of the site, close to the Winterbourne Stream, and the mixed nature of the pottery in these deposits, it is also possible that the material may have been deposited at the site as a result of localised flooding rather than suggesting activity at the site itself. However, although the pottery assemblage appears to have been subjected to some reworking this would not appear to have been on a large scale, so if this was the case it had not been transported very far from its source.
- 6.3** It has been noted that the Medieval pottery, which is dated to between 1250/75 and 1325/50, is predominantly cooking pots, with a few jugs, and mostly originates from the nearby Ringmer kilns, with no imported wares being present. This may be indicative of the low status Medieval tenements which may have backed onto this area.
- 6.4** The wall being monitored during Phase 1 is first shown on the 1st Edition OS map (Fig. 5), and was probably built at some time between the late 18th and mid 19th centuries. Although no obvious foundation trench was noted during the watching brief, its foundations have impacted up to 700mm below the current ground surface. The fairly shallow nature of these foundations does not appear to have seriously impacted on the Medieval deposits found during the excavation of the trenches for the supporting piers.
- 6.5** The Phase 2 excavations revealed that the east wall was constructed on a firm and almost level chalk bank (dropping only 1.25m over 22m) running N-S and leading to a crossing point of the former wetlands around the Winterbourne. The Winterbourne now runs through it in a culvert and it continues on the southern side of the site. It is unlikely that this is entirely a natural chalk spur as the lower chalk ends around the north side of Grange Gardens³², but how far it is extended by 'made ground' is unclear and could not be established without more extensive excavation.

³² Vivienne Blandford pers. comm.

- 6.6** Trial trenches on the site of St Thomas' church hall, Cliffe, Lewes, in 1987 and 1988 revealed large deposits of compacted chalk blocks and rubble thought to have been laid down in the 13th–14th century to reclaim a marshy area³³; it is possible that similar deposits in order to bridge the wetlands around the Winterbourne were laid down here. The scale of such Medieval land reclamation could be considerable: at the Cliffe site the chalk layer was found at a depth of 1.3m and was still present at 2.4m.
- 6.7** The chalk layer was also shown to slope down beneath the wall from east (Garden Street) to west (Grange Gardens), forming a bank around a remarkably level surfaced lawn. The bank is particularly pronounced at the northeast corner of Grange Gardens where it curves round and continues to the west. However, it was not possible to establish the exact profile because of the limited nature of the excavations and only notional sections can be reconstructed. At some later point a flint and brick retaining wall 900mm high was added some 2-3m to the west. This could have been intended to help shore up the bank and/or to allow deeper topsoil for planting.
- 6.8** The Winterbourne culvert does not cut the chalk bank at its lowest point, which would have been the natural position for a watercourse. The position of the Winterbourne is the same on maps dating back to 1788, which suggests several centuries of water management. It could be that as well as serving as a causeway the chalk bank formed part of a water management system associated with the mill and/or the tannery downstream, with part of Grange Gardens forming a holding pond. The level lawns enclosed by banks to the east and north seem to support this possibility: other banks may have been levelled subsequently. Such arrangements were known in the Medieval period at Lewes Priory, with 'reservoirs' observed on the Cockshut stream³⁴.
- 6.9** The underpinning pits were dug into the wall's previous foundation trenches, consisting of mostly disturbed ground. Judging by the variation of foundation materials, which incorporate flint, brick and tile fragments and concrete in varying proportions, there have been several different episodes of construction and reconstruction. Use of broken brick and tile in the foundations was concentrated at the southern end of the site. There were few finds and they were unstratified, ranging in date from Medieval pottery to modern broken glass.
- 6.10** However, the distinct Context **104** revealed in Pit 10, close to the Winterbourne, may represent a previous waterside with sandy silt soil and quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and animal bone fragments not seen elsewhere. This context has the highest archaeological potential of those found at the site but could not be evaluated further. It is likely that it continues south under the excavated level of Pit 6 then was cut through by the modern (1985) works around where the Winterbourne enters its culvert and replaced by builders's ballast. Any road works on Garden Street to the east of the wall near here should be monitored for further signs of this context.

³³ Rudling, D. 1991 'Excavations at Cliffe, Lewes, 1987 and 1988', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **129**

³⁴ Margaret Thorburn pers. comm.

- 6.11** Overall Phase 2 adds to our knowledge of how Lewes has changed since Medieval times, when the site can be envisaged as a busy routeway from the walled town to the Priory, running from the Watergate between the public well of the Stokewell and the physic garden and mill (later tannery) and crossing the wetlands by the Winterbourne on a chalk causeway, possibly with a pond where Grange Gardens is today. Today the topography has been much altered by the landscaping of the town walls and the Grange Gardens, the nearby railway cutting, and the modern management of the Winterbourne, but careful monitoring of below-ground work in the area can still reveal traces of the Medieval and earlier Post-Medieval landscape.
- 6.12** The methodology adopted for this watching brief proved to be satisfactory, and the confidence rating should be considered to be very reliable.

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** We would like to thank Gordon Stevenson of Lewes District Council who commissioned CBAS, and made the initial arrangements for the watching brief. We would also like to thank the staff of Express Drainage, for their cooperation and their interest in Phase 2.
- 7.2** Luke Barber, Hayley Forsyth and Chris Butler reported on the finds, Andy Bradshaw digitised the Phase 2 drawings. The project was managed by Chris Butler for CBAS, and monitored by Greg Chuter for ESCC.

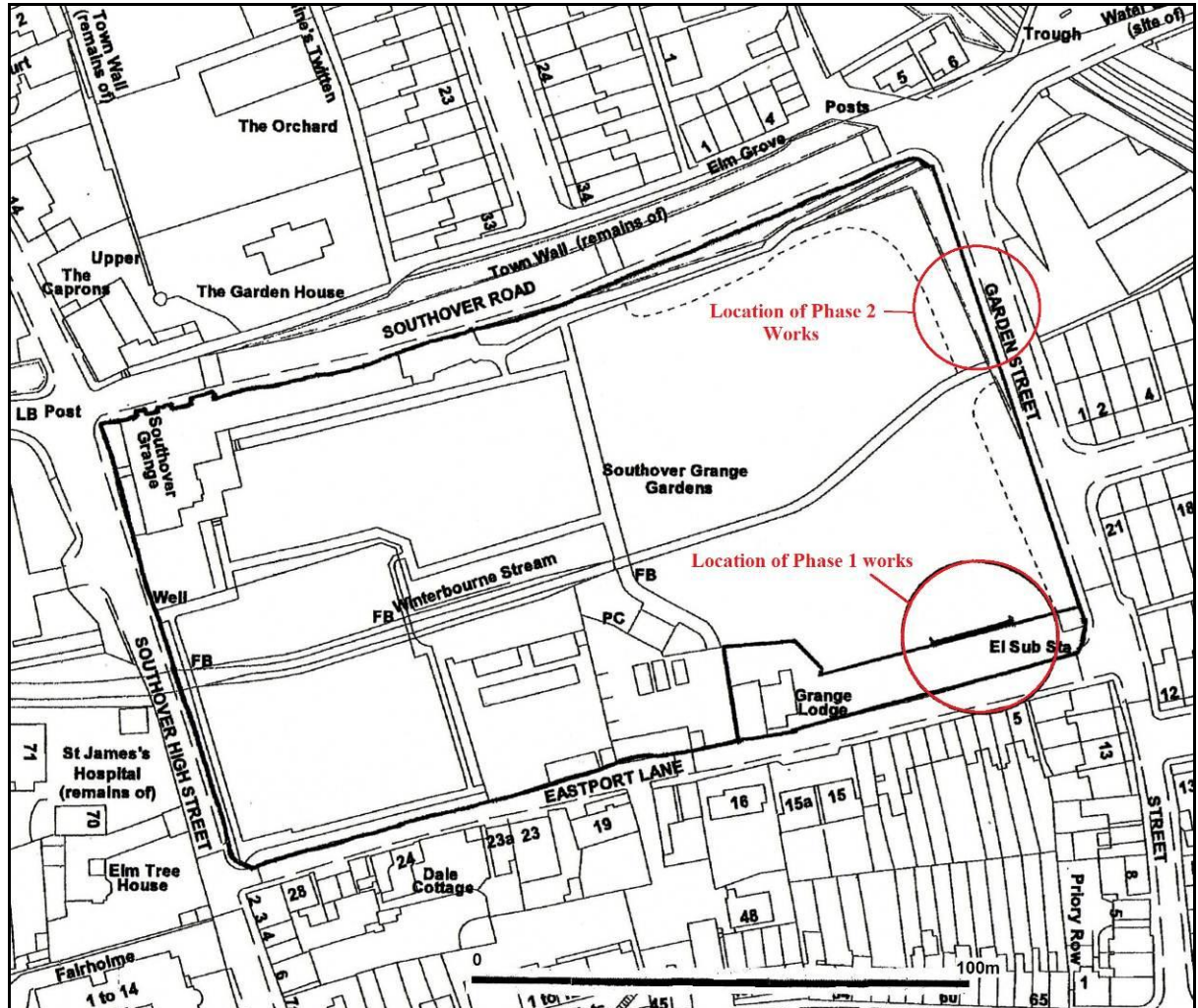


Fig. 1: Southover Grange, Lewes: Site Map and Location of Phase 1 and Phase 2 works

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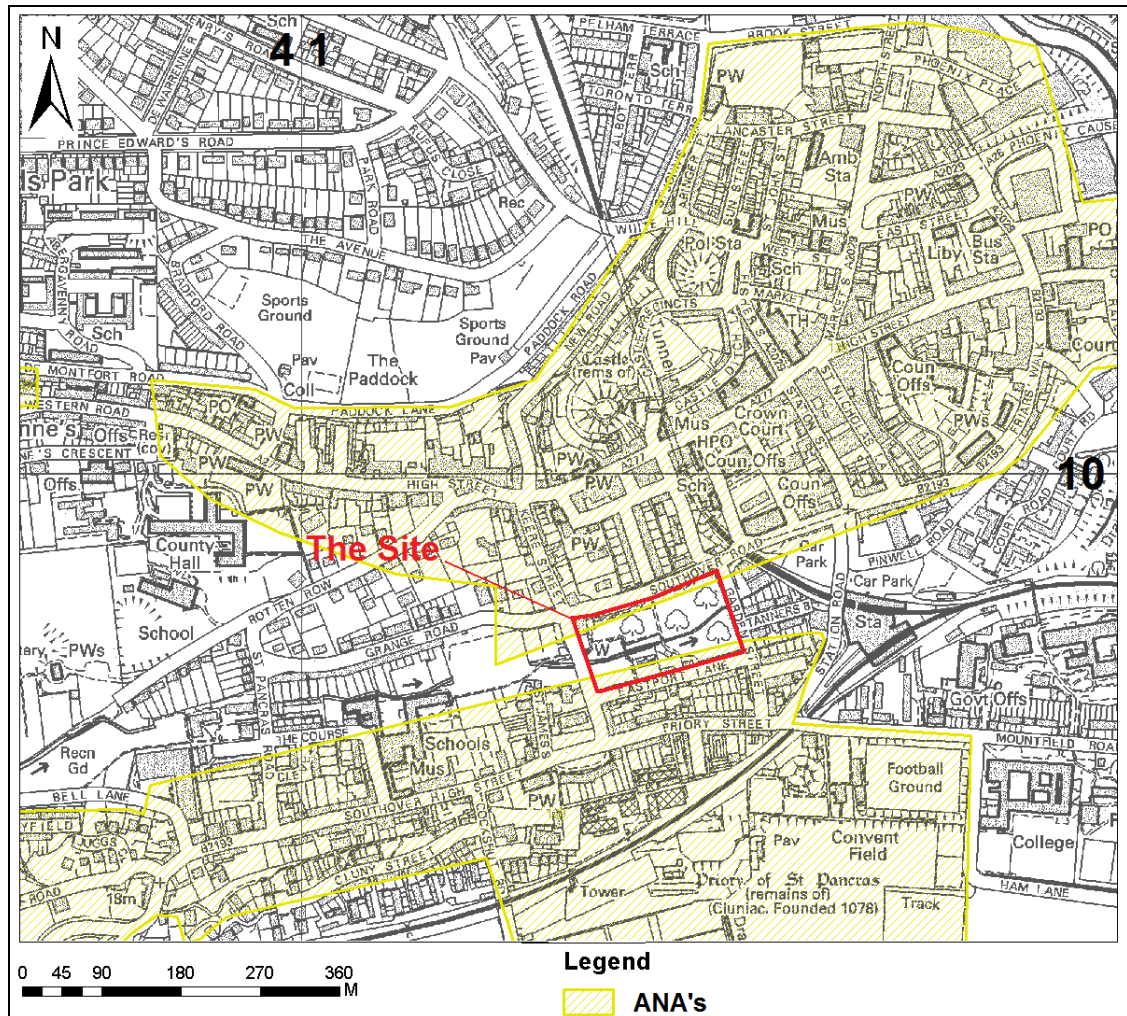


Fig. 2: Southover Grange, Lewes: Site location and Archaeological Notification Area

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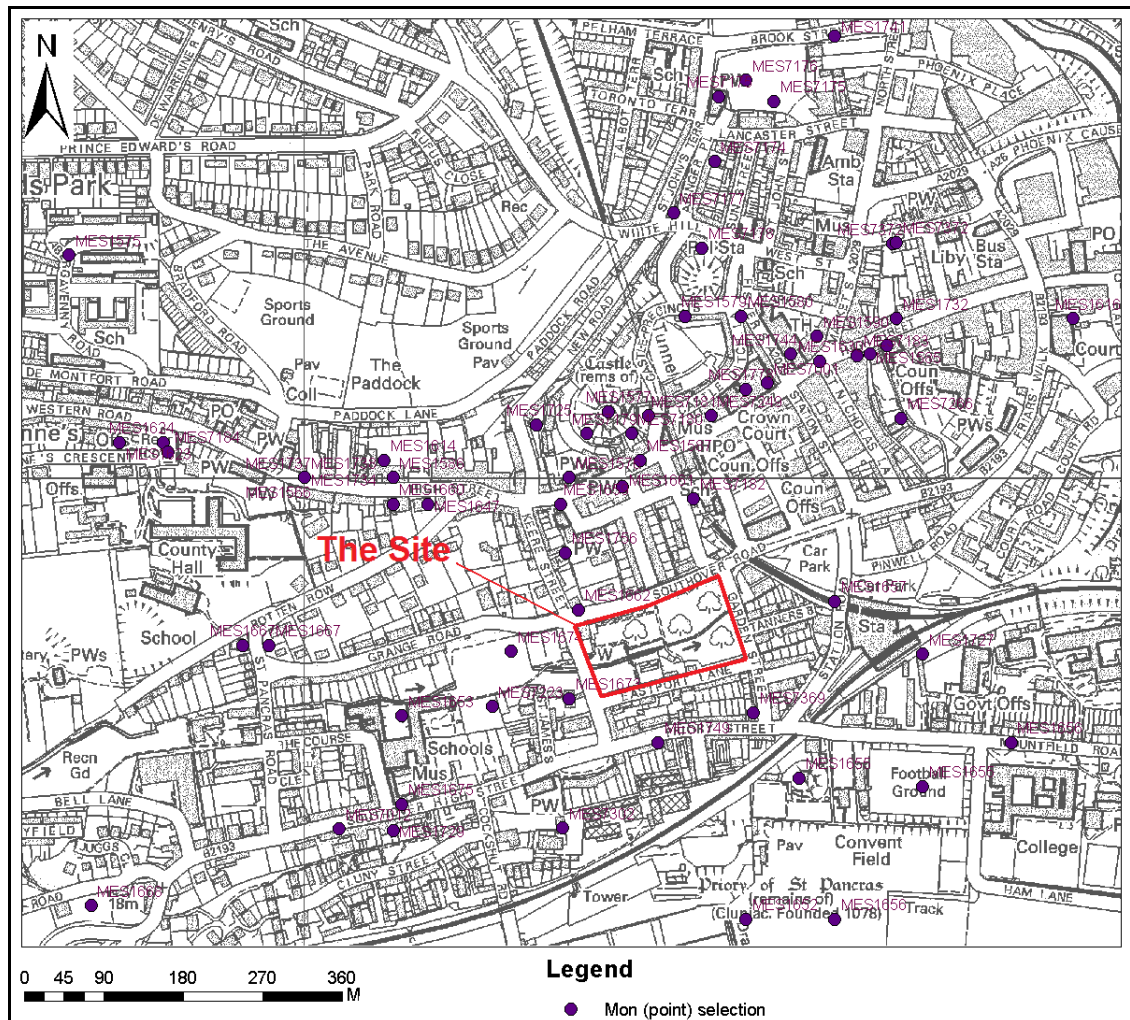


Fig. 3: Southover Grange, Lewes: Site location and sites from the HER

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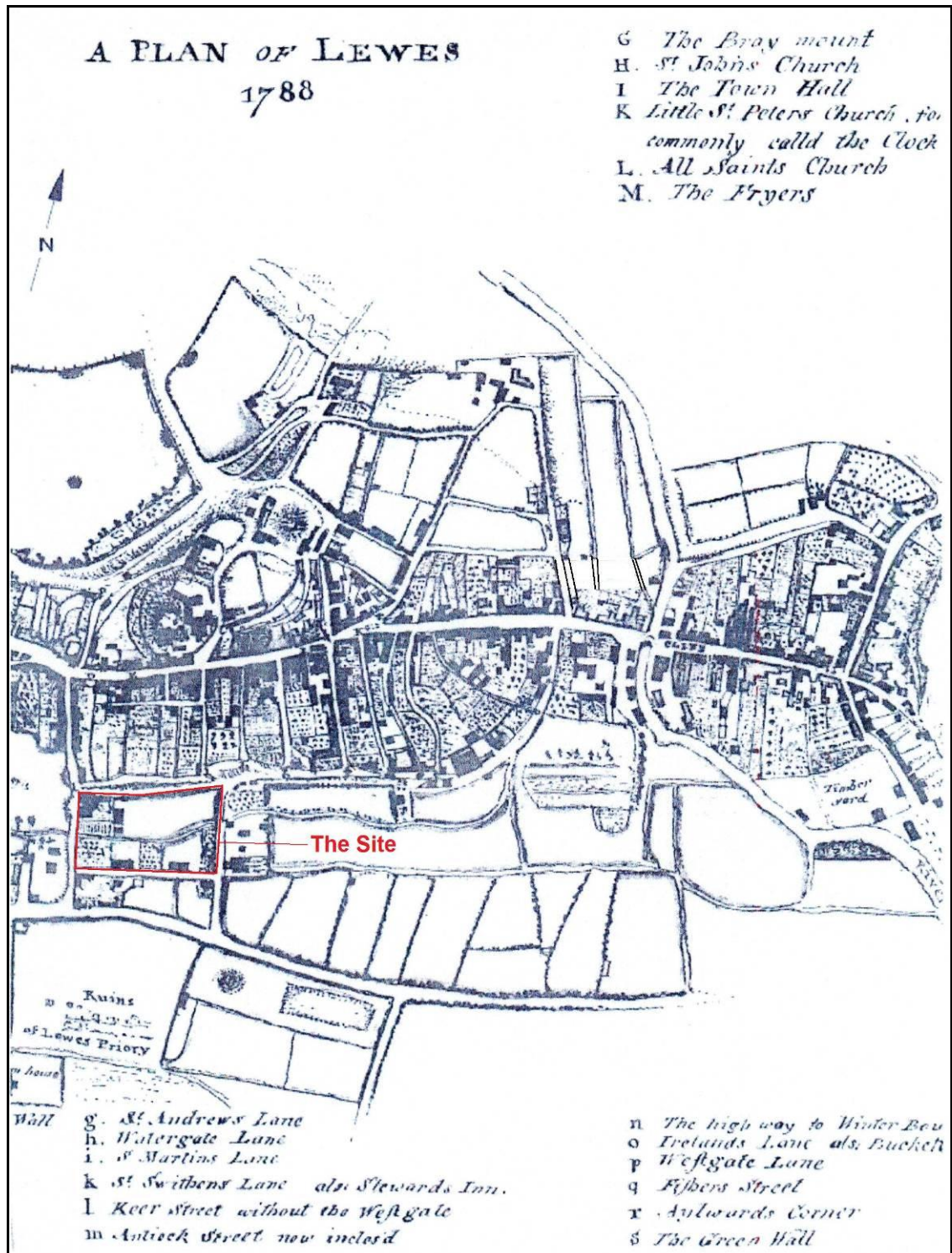


Fig. 4: Southover Grange, Lewes: Plan of Lewes 1788



Fig. 5: Southover Grange, Lewes: 1st Edition OS Map 1875

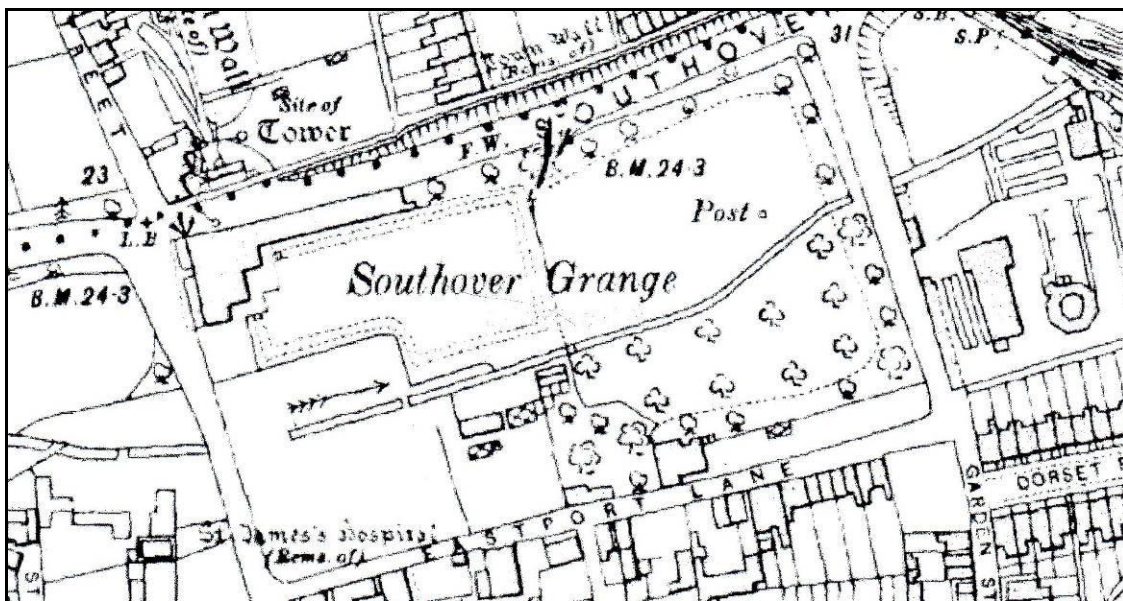


Fig. 6: Southover Grange, Lewes: 3rd Edition OS Map 1910

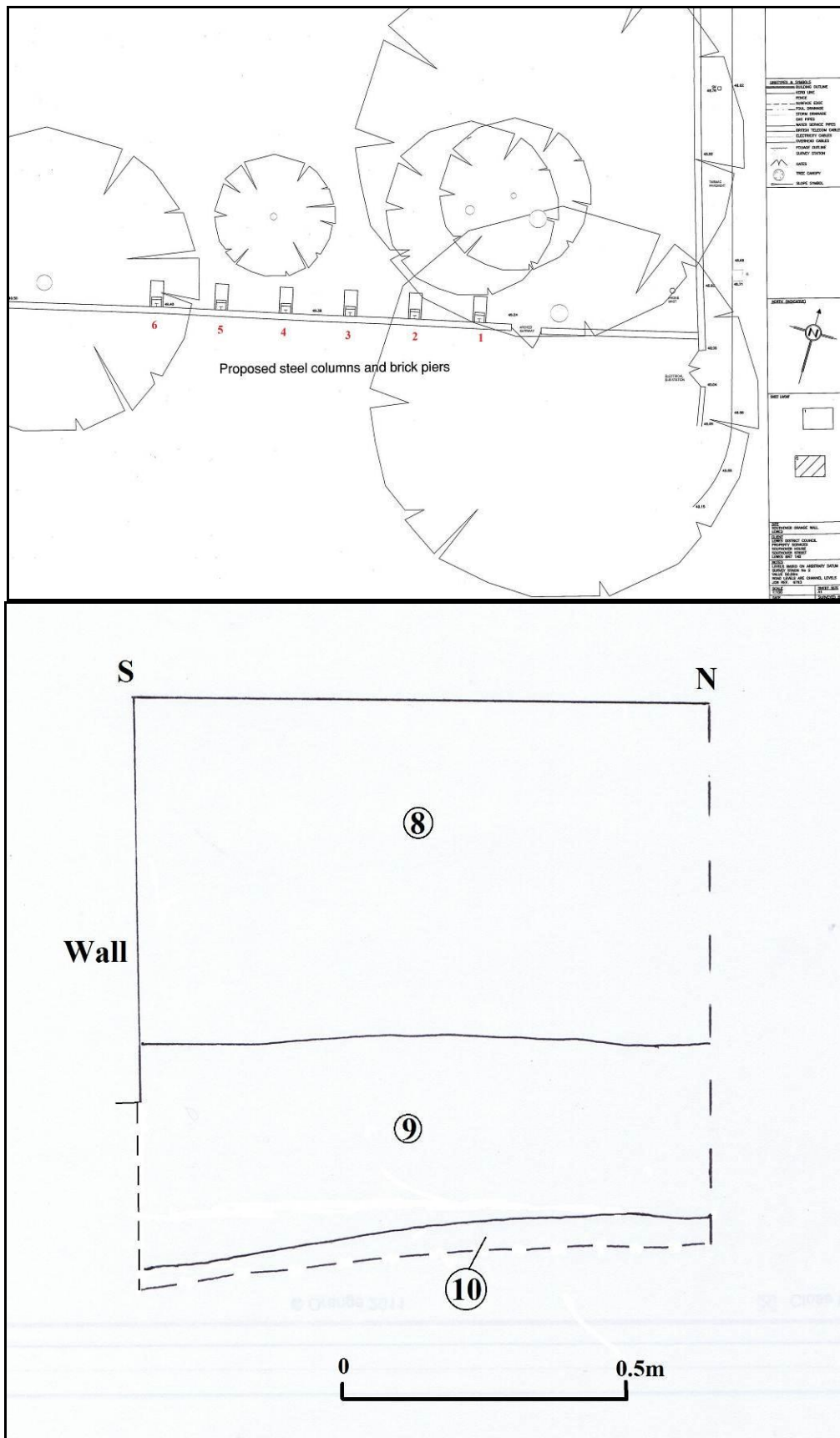


Fig. 7: Southover Grange, Lewes: Phase 1 Location plan and representative section of Trench 5

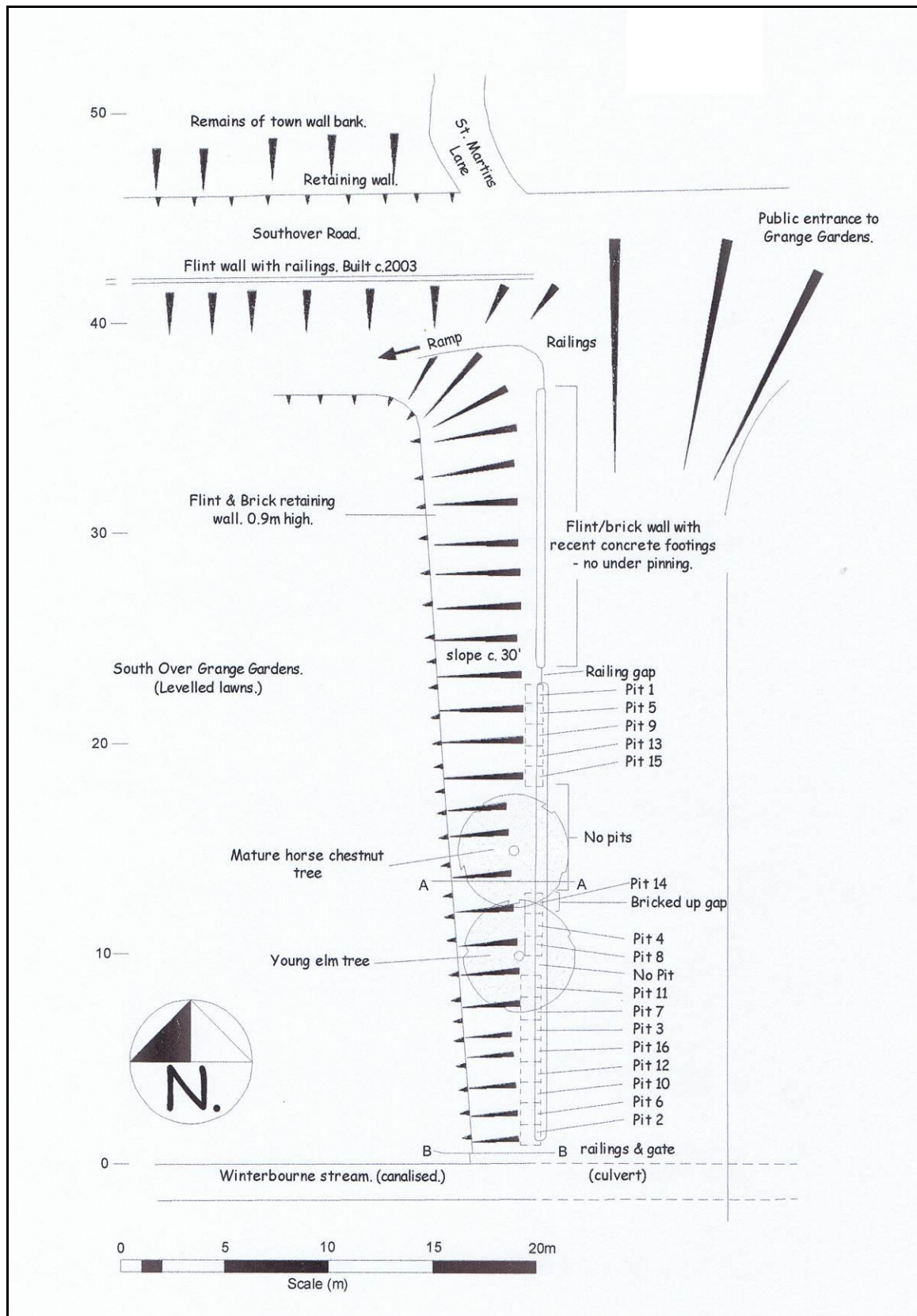


Fig. 8: Southover Grange, Lewes: Plan of Phase 2 pits

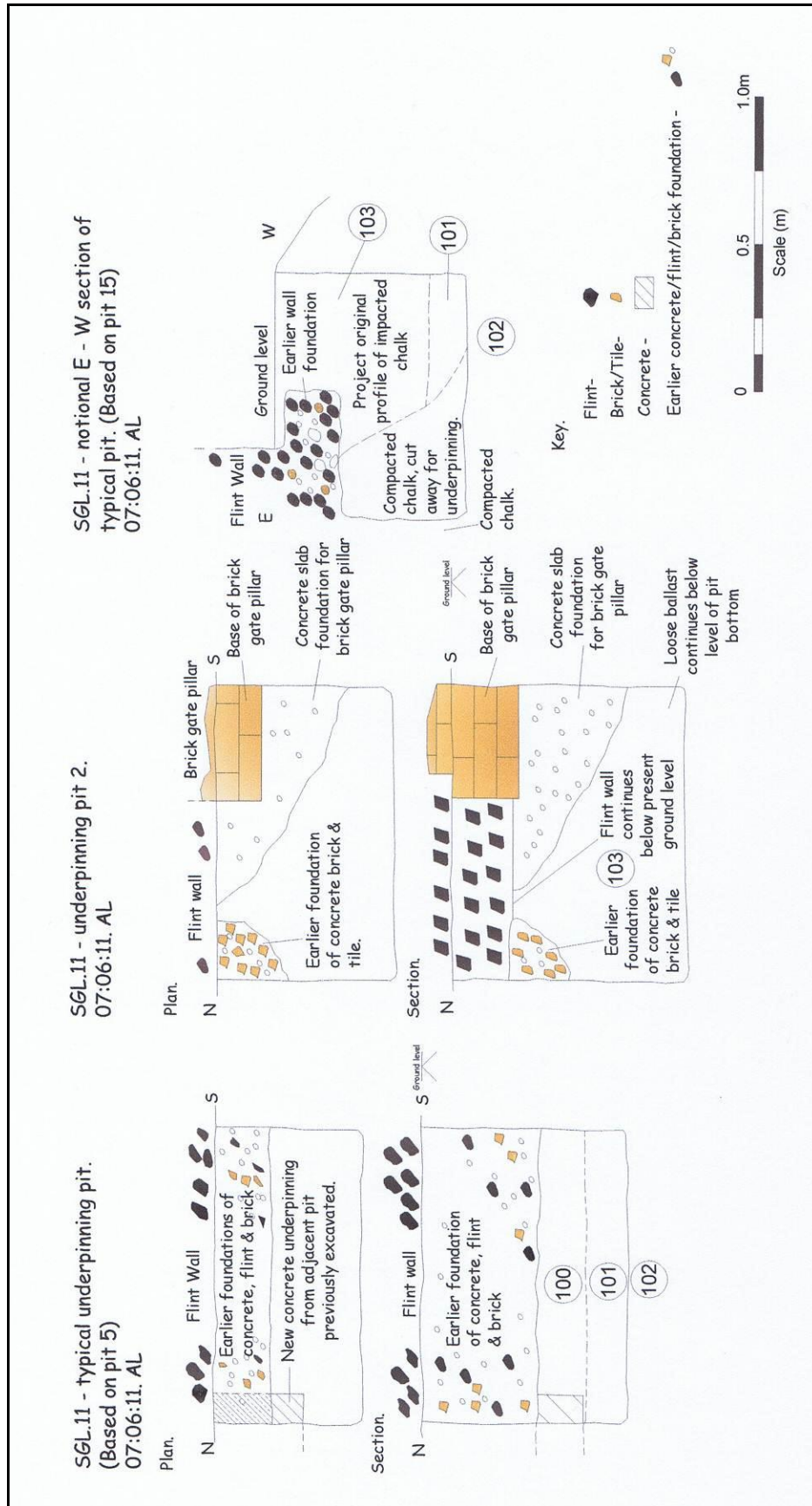


Fig. 9: Southover Grange, Lewes: Phase 2: Representative plans and sections of pits



Fig. 10: Southover Grange, Lewes: Phase 1: Trench 2 section showing demolition layer (Context 2)



Fig. 11: Southover Grange, Lewes: Phase 1: Trench 5 section



Fig. 12: Southover Grange, Lewes:
Phase 2: Pit 6



Fig. 13: Southover Grange, Lewes:
Phase 2: Pit 15



Fig. 14: Southover Grange, Lewes:
Phase 2: Pit 12

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

Context	Pottery (by date group)	Ceramic Building Material	Animal Bone	Shell	Metal	Glass	Other	Comment
1 (Tr. 1)	1225-1350: 2/17g 1550-1750: 9/72g 1750-1900: 28/295g	Brick 1/107g Peg tile 1/28g Wall tile 1/27g	29/784g	3/67g	7/69g	8/405g	Clay pipe 11/46g	C19th (Moderate residual C14th – 18th)
1 (Tr. 2)	1550-1750: 1/11g 1750-1900: 34/764g	Peg tile 2/46g Drain 1/199g	Included in above	3/179g	12/192g	13/365g	Clay pipe 1/1g Mortar 1/158g	C19th (Low residual C16th/17th)
1 (Tr. 3)	1225-1350: 2/23g 1350-1550: 1/8g 1750-1900: 12/650g	Peg tile 1/144g	Included in above	1/8g	7/170g	4/109g	Clay pipe 1/3g Flint 1/19g	C19th (Low residual C13th – 15th/16th)
2 (Tr. 2)	1550-1750: 1/16g 1750-1900: 12/650g	-	4/610g	1/57g	7/1868g	17/609g	Stone 3/718g	Mid/late C19th (Low residual C18th)
3 (Tr. 2)	1550-1750: 8/52g 1750-1900: 2/32g	-	1/151g	-	-	-	Clay pipe 1/2g	Mainly late C16th to 17th but some ?intrusive C19th too
4 (Tr. 3)	1225-1350: 1/27g 1550-1750: 2/22g 1750-1900: 19/301g	-	5/207g	11/275g	10/400g	6/175g	Clay pipe 4/16g	Mid/late C19th (Low residual C14th-18th)
5 (Tr. 3)	1225-1350: 1/14g	-	2/91g	3/210g	-	-	-	Early/mid C13th
6 (Tr. 4)	1225-1350: 1/16g 1550-1750: 1/14g 1750-1900: 20/177g	Wall tile 1/31g	7/384g	4/134g	4/168g	3/29g	Clay pipe 1/5g Stone 1/49g	Later C19th (Low residual C14th – 18th)
8 (Tr. 5)	1225-1350: 1/8g 1550-1750: 3/22g 1750-1900: 15/158g	Brick 2/40g Peg tile 1/16g Floor tile 1/56g Drain 1/34g	2/66g	-	-	1/9g	Clay pipe 8/30g	Later C19th (Low residual mid C13th – 18th)
9 (Tr. 5)	1225-1350: 124/1573g 1350-1550: 5/50g	Ridge tile 1/42g Peg tile 20/566g	28/473g	30/1832g	-	-	Stone 3/38g Flint 1/9g FF Flint 1/20g	Later C13th – mid 14th (low residual early C13th and ?intrusive C15th – mid 16th)

Context	Pottery (by date group)	Ceramic Building Material	Animal Bone	Shell	Metal	Glass	Other	Comment
11 (Tr. 6)	1225-1350: 2/60g 1550-1750: 3/42g 1750-1900: 12/240g	Peg tile 1/118g	1/34g	1/15g	-	2/124g	Clay pipe 1/8g Plastic 1/1g Rubber 1/20g	Later C19th (Low residual C14th – 18th)
12 (Tr. 6)	1225-1350: 6/132g 1350-1550: 4/88g 1550-1750: 1/16g	Peg tile 13/364g	2/26g	21/838g	-	-	Clay pipe 1/6g	Mixed. Most C15th – 16th but residual mid C13th – 14th and ?intrusive C17th clay pipe
100	1225-1350: 5/52g 1550-1750: 1/8g 1750-1900: 3/22g	Brick 12/288g Peg tile 6/108g Drain 1/40g	2/8g	6/142g	2/25g	9/71g	Clay pipe 1/1g Stone 6/70g	C19th (Low residual C13th – 18th)
101	1225-1350: 2/6g 1550-1750: 1/16g	Brick 4/376g Peg tile 1/40g	-	-	-	-	Stone 1/2g Button 1/1g	Mis C18th – 19th (on CBM) (Residual C13th – 17th pot)
104	1225-1350: 7/86g 1550-1750: 2/14g 1750-1900: 2/3g	Peg tile 2/42g	6/13g	1/46g	-	-	Stone 1/16g	Mixed. Most abraded C13th – early 14th but C16th – 17th and a little C19th too

Appendix 2 HER Summary Form

Site Code	SGL11					
Identification Name and Address	Southover Grange Lodge, Eastport Lane, Lewes, East Sussex.					
County, District &/or Borough	Lewes District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ4131709794 & TQ41490990 to TQ41490986					
Geology	Alluvium.					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 04.04.11- 17.06.11	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Lewes District Council					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MifA					
Project Supervisor	Keith Butler PifA, David Atkin, Anne Locke MA					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED X	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Watching briefs were maintained during the excavations for the construction of six brick piers at Southover Grange Lodge, Eastport Lane, Lewes, East Sussex (Phase 1), and with the underpinning of part of a wall running along the eastern side of the Grange Gardens north of the Winterbourne stream (Phase 2). During Phase 1 a Medieval deposit was encountered in Trenches 5 and 6, which produced an assemblage of 13th to 14th century pottery. During Phase 2, a chalk bank, possibly a natural chalk spur extended as a made-up causeway, which provided one of two routes crossing the wetlands around the Winterbourne stream from the medieval town of Lewes to the important monastic site of Lewes Priory, whilst close to the stream possible traces of a previous waterside were found, with some medieval and post-medieval pottery.</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 for 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 Ltd 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 Ltd Prehistoric Flintwork Specialist

**Rosedale
Berwick
Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TB**

Tel & fax: 01323 811785

e mail: chris@cbasltd.co.uk